LAST EDITION.

The Montreal Daily Star

DAILY STAR: Last Week's Average 45,593
WEEKLY STAR: Last Week's Issue.... 87,625
Average Circulation of the Star..... 133,218

VOL. XXIX—No. 183. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897. PRICE ONE CENT.

POLICE FOR THE KLONDYKE.

Law and Order Must Reign in the Mines.

A NEW OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CARIBOO.

Americans Agitated Over Canadian Customs Collections.

(Special to the Star.)

Ottawa, August 7.—The cost of the Government's plans for the protection of life and property and the preservation of law and order in the Yukon country, as far as those plans are at present developed, will entail an expenditure of somewhere in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars. A large portion of this will have to be raised by Governor-general's warrants, but it is expected that the royalty will bring in a revenue which will make an appreciable hole in the total amount.

Commissioner Herchmer has wired that he has selected the men for the present reinforcement of mounted police for the Yukon. The strength of the force has been reduced from 750 to 650, of which only 550 will be left for duty on the old rides and depots. The Government have abandoned their intention of reducing the force to a strength of 550 of all ranks.

Pending the establishment of a regular judicial district in the Yukon, one of the present members of the North-West branch will probably be asked to act. A new judge cannot be appointed until Parliament has made provision for his salary.

* * *

A CANADIAN MINER.

Hart Humber Tells of the Difficulties of Klondyke Life.

San Francisco, August 7.—A letter from Hart Humber, a Canadian miner, who went into the Klondyke last spring has been received. It bears the date of June 18, and gives a number of interesting facts which have not been printed, and which throw light on mining methods in the new camp. He writes:

"After leaving Dyea we had a trip full of hairbreadth escapes, and arrived at Dawson on June 9. We were about seventy days on the trip. We should have started either a month earlier or later, as we struck the worst time.

"I start work to-morrow at $1.50 an hour, and will soon have a job which has been promised to me at an ounce of gold daily. On the boat which leaves to-morrow for St. Michaels are fifty people who, nine months ago, were broke and are now taking out from $10,000 to $100,000 each.

"To-night a friend of mine and his pard will leave for a month's prospecting. Night is the best time to travel, as it is cool and light as day. The mercury stood at 82 deg. in the shade today, and the sun was out of sight only one and a quarter hours last night. The mosquitoes are something awful. Meals are $1.50 and drinks 50 cents, but flour only 12½ cents and bacon 75 cents a pound.

"One of the heaviest items of expense here is to get supplies to the mines. It costs 25 cents per pound to get the stuff packed out.

"This is the richest placer camp ever struck. One Montana man took out $96,000 out of 17 square feet and another the $130,000 out of eighty-five square feet, and other strikes equally rich are reported. Old timers expect to make big strikes this winter. There are more ways of making money here than in any place I ever saw."

* * *

DISCRIMINATIONS

United States Congressman Hot About Klondyke Affairs.

(Special to the Star.)

Washington, August 7.— The Treasury Department has requested the State Department to investigate a lot of alleged discriminations against Americans in the Klondyke by Canadian officials. Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, has been energetic during the past few days trying to induce the Government to take some action to prevent such discriminations, which, it is alleged, consist in the unnecessarily harsh and arbitrary method in which the law is applied. Lewis suggests that the Government retaliate by abolishing Dyea as a sub-port of entry, which abolition he says, would make it decidedly unpleasant for Canadians. But nothing is likely to be done in the way of such retaliation until after the State Department makes its report.

* * *

A MONTREAL MISSIONARY.

Rev. Mr. Naylor is Working in the Klondyke Region.

(Special to the Star.

Toronto, August 7. — The Canadian Church Missionary Association of the Church of England has two missionaries in the Klondyke region. The Rev. F. F. Flewelling, of Wycliffe College, and the Rev. H. A. Naylor, of the Montreal Diocesan College, went out under Bishop Bompas, in the spring of 1896. In a letter to the Rev. F. H. Duvernet, dated June 17, Mr. Flewelling says that the placer mines are perhaps the richest in the world. As he wrote a man had just brought to Dawson city, as a result of his winter's work, 637 pounds of gold dust. Mr. Naylor's work is among the whites, Mr. Flewelling's principally among Indians.

* * *

AN EXPERT DEPARTS.

New York, August 7.—Robert Reading, superintendent of Gould's Continental Match Company, and a graduate of the Columbia University School of Mines, has left for Klondyke via Denver, to take charge of a mining expedition organized to work twenty claims in the richest portion of the gold fields. Mr. Reading was formerly the mechanical engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company. He denied emphatically that the Goulds had any connection with the enterprise.

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ANOTHER NEW ROUTE

A Way to the Gold Regions via the Cariboo Country.

Seattle, Wash., August 7.—A new overland route to Yukon is attracting attention among gold seekers from all over the country now in Seattle, who will go to Klondyke either in the next few weeks or in the spring. H. G. Carmichael, a well known Cariboo mining man, now in this city, reports that one hundred and fifty miners from Cariboo intend to make the trip overland, northward to Klondyke.

This route starts from the upper end of Stuart Lake, about five hundred miles above Ashcroft, a British Columbia mining town. For sixteen miles above Ashcroft there is an excellent waggon road, which brings the traveller to Upper Fraser River, which is navigable for 350 miles for light steamers. Seven miles above Stuart Lake a series of water ways is found, which can easily be converted into a steamer route. Freight can now be taken as far as the lake for six cents per pound. From the lake to Fort Connelly the water route would be through Tatcher River, across North Tatlah Lake and Driftwood River.

Miners well provided with pack horses need not bother with rivers and lakes, as the entire distance to the fort can be travelled with ease by pack train. No feed need be carried for horses as there is an abundance of grass along the entire distance.

From Fort Connelly the route would be to Telegraph Creek, over prairie country. From Telegraph Creek to Klondyke travel is easy, and, in fact, the entire route is said to present many preferable features to the water route via the coast and through the lakes to the Yukon River.

This route takes the traveller through what will probably prove one of the greatest mineral producing countries in the world. Many rich creeks will undoubtedly be found which will make it unnecessary for prospectors to go further north, and will make room for thousands who will be crowded out of the Klondyke region. The new overland route places the Yukon country within 1300 miles of Seattle and within 1000 miles of railroad communication.

British Columbia merchants have awakened to the fact that American merchants on the Pacific coast have secured a hold on the Yukon trade that it will be nearly impossible to break off. Victoria merchants are worried over the matter, and through their Board of Trade are raising a fund of $10,000 to advertise Victoria as an outfitting point through the East.

* * *

AS COMMON AS IRON

Gold in Dawson Seems to Have No Value.

Seattle, August 7.—James Kite, a former resident of Juneau, where he was engaged as a manufacturing jeweller, in a letter to friends by the last overland mail, by way of Dyea, says:

"Gold is as common here in Dawson as iron is in Juneau. Everybody has money. There seems to be no limit to this district, and they are striking new diggings every few days for a hundred miles around, and stampedes are the rage. Men with packs on their backs, breaking for some new creek or new discovery, are met at every turn. Some are leaving good paying ground for something that promises better, and in this way the country is being explored and prospected.

"I have built a shop 12 by 20 feet, consisting of a tent drawn over a frame of scantling, and am doing well, working sixteen hours a day, and with all the work I can do. For making a half ounce ring out of Klondyke gold they pay me $25. This is the greatest gold camp on record."

* * *

A CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.

Oakland, Cal., August 7.—The brig Pitcairn, which was built and used as a missionary craft in the South Seas, has been purchased from the Seventh Day Adventists by a syndicate of treasure seekers, who will at once fit her up for the voyage to Alaska.

There was a small fire in a vacant building at 303 St. Charles Borromee street, at midnight. The fire was started by boys playing there.

Ladies never have any dyspepsia after a wineglass of Angostura Bitters.

A TORONTO STRIKE.

Cigar Manufacturer and Employes at Loggerheads.

Toronto, August 7.—The trouble which has been brewing between the International Cigar Union and the firm of Geo. Milligan, the Spanish cigar factory, has finally culminated in a strike of the employees. The trouble is over the apprentice law which allows an apprentice to five men, to which, they say, Mr. Milligan objects. Mr. Milligan asked the men whether his shop was a union factory or not, and the men told him, "Yes." He continued to break their law regarding apprentices, and the 13 men struck. They have laid the whole case before their International executive, who endorsed their action. Mr. Milligan says that he sees no reason for the men to complain, as he pays $1.50 a thousand more for one brand of cigar manufactured in his factory than the union scale demands.

ENVOY FOSTER BACK.

New York, August 7.—Hon. John W. Foster, the commissioner sent by President McKinley to England to confer with Lord Salisbury relative to the Behring Sea matter, and if possible to obtain the re-opening of the seal question, arrived in this city on the American liner St. Louis last night. Mr. Foster peremptorily declined to be interviewed. Notwithstanding the reports that the conference in autumn of Great Britain, Japan and Russia at Washington will be one of naturalists to compare biological notes and that all reference to the existing regularities to be expressly barred from the discussion, a passenger on board the St. Louis said that Mr. Foster told him that he had the expectation of re-opening the whole question in the autumn and that he had satisfactory assurance from Lord Salisbury to that effect.

Mr. Foster was seen and asked about this important statement attributed to him, and he refused to affirm or deny it.

THE BIG STORES ON TOP.

Toronto, August 7.—The Ontario College of Pharmacy has reported to its members that it, the committee, is sorry to be able to report that it has been unable to secure any favorable judicial interpretation of the law regarding the selling of drugs by incorporated companies. They obtained the opinion of eminent legal gentlemen, but have been unable to make a conviction under the present law. Without a conviction by a magistrate the cases cannot be appealed. This is the result of the fight of the druggists and departmental stores.

BELIEVES ANDREE SAFE

London, August 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says that the Neue Wiener Tageblatt publishes an interview with Dr. Otto Nordenskjold, the Antarctic explorer, in which he expresses the opinion that Herr Andree has already landed on the North Asiatic or North American coast, probably the latter.

THE MAYOR OF ROSSLAND.

(Special to the Star.)

Galt, Ont., August 7.—Mayor Scott, of Rossland, arrived here last night on a visit to his old home. In an interview he stated that he believed British Columbia was the coming chief province of the Dominion.

Special Notice.

Champagne Trade in Great Britain.

Champagne shippers have lately begun to sell the 1893 vintage. Messrs. Pommery, who had reserved a million bottles for the British market, began to show it on the 27th April last, and twelve days after had sold it all, and had to refuse further orders for ten thousand dozens.

England is the first market in the world for Champagne—last year the importations for the British Empire were over nine million bottles.

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THE NEW HYMNAL.

(Special to the Star.

Toronto, August 7. — The convenor of the hymnal committee of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McMurrich of St. Enoch's Church, Toronto, has received word that a full supply of the new Presbyterian book of praise had been shipped by the steamer St. Louis, which sailed on July 31, and is expected to arrive in New York to-day.

TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.

London, August 7.— A despatch to the Daily News from Tabriz, North Persia, capital of the Province of Azerbaijan, says that serious trouble has broken out at the Turko-Persian frontier, and that both Governments have despatched troops and guns to the scene of the difficulty.

A LONDON THEATRE BURNT.

(Special to the Star.)

London, August 7.—The Park Theatre at Springbank, the waterworks park, was wholly destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. No person seems to have seen the blaze until the building was almost burnt down.

"It Will Work Wonders With this Generation of Men."
A Startling Advance in Medical Science is fully explained in a little book called "Complete Manhood and How to attain it."
An earnest man who had suffered, hesitated, then put it to the test, writes thus
"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them that my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born to-day. Why did not you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"
The man was not made whole by magic in a day—no man is—but in a moment he saw—knew—how he would be in a little while—he "saw the light" before he had finished the first chapter.
Every man who would know the grand truth, the plain facts, the new discoveries of medical science—who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should secure this book.
To simple "curiosity seekers," to those whose physical condition is perfect—to those who need no aid—to boys—we say emphatically this book is useless and uninteresting. It is purely medical and scientific, published to make known a system of treatment of invaluable value to men who need it.
If you are looking for something sentimental, frivolous, improper, don't waste your time and ours by writing. This is not for you.
If you want advice, wisdom, warning, help, noble manhood—if you want to escape snares, traps, quackery—get this book now.
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GOOD FOR SARNIA.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, Aug. 7.—Messrs. Bowen and MacKenzie, engineers on the Grand Trunk at Fort Erie, have received orders to move from Fort Erie to Sarnia. This is taken as an indication that Sarnia will be the power terminus of the road, and that the work of transferring the men will be effected gradually.

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The Horse Races,
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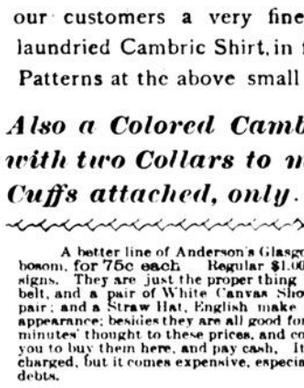


Only 50c each
For new up-to-date patterns, as we have just secured a big line cleared out from manufacturer's at the end of the season, we are able to offer our customers a very fine, stylish laundried Cambric Shirt, in fine Blue Stripes and Fancy Patterns at the above small price, with soft bosoms.

Also a Colored Cambric Shirt, with two Collars to match and Cuffs attached, only..... 50c

A better line of Anderson's Glasgow Oxfords, made with soft laundried bosom, for 75c each. Regular $1.00 Shirts, and all new up-to-date designs. They are just the proper thing for holiday attire, with a nice leather belt, and a pair of White Canvas Shoes, which we are selling at $1.25 per pair; and a Straw Hat, English make (won't blow off)—you'll have a natty appearance; besides they are all good for every day business wear. Give a few minutes' thought to these prices, and come in and see the goods. It will pay you to buy them here, and pay cash. It's convenient sometimes to get goods charged, but it comes expensive, especially if you have to pay for others' bad debts.

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Latest News by the Mail.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

An enthusiastic bibliophile entered a humble tobacco shop in the East End of London recently in order to be directed to a street in the vicinity he wished to find, when he was horrified to perceive the proprietress tearing wrappers from a black-letter book. He snatched the mutilated volume from her and found that it was the "Goode Huswife's Jewell," published in the reign of Elizabeth. He eagerly made a offering for the book, and his offer was accepted. The shopkeeper, who explained that she had bought the treasure from an itinerant wastepaper merchant, had just commenced to tear it up. Only three leaves were missing and she fortunately remembered who had got them. On a promise to give the owners a pint of beer each the missing sheets were speedily recovered, but the ghoul, which was handed to a navvy with a penn'orth of fresh roll, had a narrow escape, as the man, who commenced with, had twisted it into a spill for the purpose of lighting his pipe. The gentleman has now the "Huswife's Jewell" complete, and there is no happier bookworm in London.

In St. Mildred's, the parish church of Whippingham, Isle of Wight, the Battenberg Memorial Chapel is now nearly completed, and with it a most beautiful monument to the late Prince Henry. The base of the recumbent effigies is composed of seven different varieties of marble, besides the jasper and the Orders of the Prince and Princess, carved in perfect detail. The chapel is adorned with appropriate scriptural texts, and the Latin words rise to the Spectator. The altar-table, consisting of three and statuary marbles, approached by polished steps. Above the table is to be erected the figure of an angel with outstretched wings, which will stand about seven feet, and convey the major portion of the sacred. Princess Louise Marchioness of Lorne is now engaged upon this work, which will give a noble as well as graceful finish to that portion of the chapel.

A scandalous pile of meanness in London has come to light on the resignation of the secretary of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, after thirty-five years' service. It turns out that he had been in the habit of selling the second-hand silk gowns sent to the society for distribution among the widows of the poor clergy, and appropriating half the proceeds, amounting to £200 a year, to himself, through the negligence or connivance of the other officials. He was well-to-do and drew a regular salary, much larger than that of the clergymen the corporation professes to help.

William Johnston, a sailor, whose remains were interred at Portsmouth a few days ago, with naval honors, was a survivor of the historic engagement at Navarino in 1827. At least three men are still living who took a prominent part in the battle—Admiral Apsley, who rose to command a cruiser, and who will in a few months attain his ninety-fifth year; Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney; and Mr. Gerard Noel Hertslet, who was the youngest midshipman on his vessel. The two last-named are residents of Paddington.

Jerrett's pumping-engine, at Balham Hill, in England, on which $2,000 was spent, has been sold for $22 10s., and the sale probably marks the end of the Jerrett type. The sale was conducted by a man named White, who called himself Jerrett and proceeded to gutter in the tender 344 fragments of the lost tribes of Israel. He had we believe, also begun on Bulfinch, which is 141 feet square and has never been completed, as Jerrett died before he had gathered in the lost tribes.

A tapestry map of Warwickshire, Shakespeare's county, is at last by its end made by Mrs. Bagot, of Blithfield, in London, where it may be seen for repairs. It is one of the few made by Flemish weavers imported into England, and is in the largest and most minute topographical record of the time. It once belonged to Prince Wallace, but is now the property of the York Museum.

No trustee may legally invest money in bonds of the City of London, as the act of 1859, by a clause of tortuous draughtsmanship, while permitting trustees to invest in the debt of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants, does not specially mention London, and as the census takes into account only the eight parishes in the city has less than the 50,000 inhabitants required.

The death rate in the George Peabody buildings for workingmen in London is 14 per cent. below the city average. In 24 years the donation of $2,500,000 for sanitary dwellings has increased to $6,000,000. Last year the trustees on the fund provided 11,267 rooms, besides bath-rooms, lavatories and laundries, and thus gave superior shelter to 19,854 persons.

Mr. Appleton, secretary of the British and Foreign Arbitration and Peace Society, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Marylebone Police Magistrate for assaulting and beating a housemaid. He is described as an author and publisher, 60 years of age, who went about armed with a revolver and a swordstick.

At Cranbrook, Kent, the other day, a swarm of bees adopted a pillar letter box as a home. When the postman came he thought it discreet to let them and the letters alone. The letters were delayed two or three hours till an expert was got, who hived the lot into a less public lodging.

For many years a blind postman has delivered letters from Halmaker, a village near Goodwood, covering an area of several miles each day. The letters are put in order in a bag, and the man knows exactly where to deliver them, although some houses are half a mile apart.

Mr. Charles Gore, who died recently at Wimbledon was private secretary to Lord John Russell during the reign of William IV., and in 1839 he was appointed a Commissioner of Woods and Forests, a post which he held for forty years.

A set of original drawings by the Royal Family, including seven by Queen Victoria, six by the Empress Frederick and many others by the Princess Beatrice and other children of the Queen brought $350 at auction in London recently.

J. Orwell Phillips, who died the other day in London, organized the Gas Light and Coke Company, the largest concern in England after the great railway companies, and the largest gas company in the world.

Civil list pensions of $500 each have been granted to the widows of Anthony Trollope and Charles Dickens the younger, in consideration of the literary merits of their husbands and their straightened circumstances.

Sir John C. Bucknill, M.D., who died recently at Bournemouth, was the next enlisted man in the first regiment of volunteers raised in England, the First Devon and Exeter Rifles, formed in 1852.

The last inn in Holborn, the last of the galleried coaching houses in London in the courtyards of which stage plays used to be performed, has been sold and is to be torn down.

IRELAND.

The Irish Copley seems to have a brilliant future before it in South Africa. Other haunts of burden invariably succumb to the climate, but the donkey of Ireland seems to enjoy it, and surely ever knows what it is to suffer a day's illness in the colony. In a word, he laughs at the fever fly and seems to scoff at most of the contrivances, insectivorous or otherwise, of the Dark Continent. In these circumstances it is not surprising to hear that at the present moment there is a tremendous boom in the Cape market of the Great Isle, horses representing British and half a million sovereigns purchasing them. Some of the Irish colonial sons of Erin for instance, in South Africa, in Cape and Diamonds and Diggings, they have already spent over £2,000 in this way, much to the satisfaction of native dealers, who are making a handsome profit out of the business. This seems to promise a new branch of industry to the Irish farmer.

On the roll of the Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland there are three Dukes of York. The last Royalty who held the post—often called that of Lord Deputy—was Henry, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., his tenure of office being of very short duration. Since that time the long line of Lords-lieutenants have been, with some exceptions, English subjects. Oliver Cromwell was at least bi-nominal, his own Irish Lord-lieutenant, and Henry Cromwell ruled the country for two years. The present Duke of York has had no little connection with Ireland as the rest of the Royal Family, his only public visit to the country being one of four or five days, when he accompanied the late Prince of Wales on the occasion of his meeting with Lord Londonderry in 1885.

Lord William Beresford, the husband of the dowager Duchess of Marlborough, is now 70 years of age, and like his brother, Lord Charles Beresford, wears the Victoria cross. He won it in the Zulu war, by carrying to safety, with the help of Sergeant O'Toole, another wounded Irish sergeant under heavy fire of the enemy. Lord William refused to accept his cross till one had been given to O'Toole. All three of the men were Irishmen and the horses they rode were Irish, too.

A sad tale and tragedy occurred at Waterford a few days ago. Two brothers, named Joseph and Michael Connolly, married men, had a dispute in which their father's name was introduced, and Joseph caught his brother by the throat and inflicted injuries which resulted in the death of Michael. When fortunately charged at the Bridewell, Joseph admitted that he had killed his brother.

A memorial, signed by nearly 900 ruling elders, has been presented to the Irish General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in which the "Joint Hymnal" is furiously denounced as "a modern idol," containing "wretched doggerel," the hymns, moreover, being "doctrinally deficient" and written by "uninspired men."

SCOTLAND.

It is odd that only one man should have won the Queen's prize twice, says a writer in a Scottish newspaper. The hero of that feat was Angus Cameron, of the 6th Inverness, a splendid shot, who beat the record each time he won the Queen's. I believe that his sight failed through an attack of ophthalmia, otherwise he might have won a triple crown. A slight, short, spare Highlandman, and a miller by trade, was Angus Cameron. He was also a teetotaller, and I shall not easily forget the disgust of the gallant and hospitable Victorians, who claim the prescriptive right of handing their splendid regimental loving-cup, brimming with champagne, to the winner of the Queen's, when that modest little Highland miller refused the proffered goblet and asked for a bottle of ginger beer! Another remarkable feature about Angus Cameron's shooting was that on the first occasion he shot from the right shoulder, and on the second, owing to the failing sight of the right eye, he shot from his left shoulder.

A very fine specimen of the osprey, one of the rarest of British birds, has been found in Scotland. For some time naturalists thought that persecution had effectually driven away this species from its old haunts; but it is now certain that a few pairs still breed in Scotland, though the precise localities are, of course, kept secret. But for this precaution there is no doubt that the native race would soon be extinct.

A remarkable case of suicide took place in Partick, a few days ago. A woman, named Mrs. Bain, informed her husband that she intended to commit suicide. The husband, thinking his wife did not mean anything, replied, "All right; do so." The woman thereupon opened the window and jumped out into the street, a distance of 60 feet. She fell on her head and was killed instantly, the skull being battered in.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is familiar to the public as an amateur painter, and as one who can handle the sculptor's chisel. Her Royal Highness has now turned her attention to the more practical art of architecture, and workmen are at present engaged in completing a building designed by the Marchioness (with the assistance of a young London architect) and erected on the Argyll ducal estate in Scotland. The plans designed by Her Royal Highness were for the extension of the little hostelry at Roseneath, a sylvan shaded resort most charmingly situated on the western bank of one of the long blue lochs that open off the Firth of Clyde. The Marchioness and Marquis of Lorne have for some years past found in Roseneath a delightfully quiet recruiting-ground at the close of the London season, and the little inn has been their home. The enlargement designed by the Marchioness is being carried out to provide a wing for the distinguished couple when they visit the district.

According to the Edinburgh Gazette, there is now a sum of upwards of £15,000 available for the new chair of Public Health, and the Universities commissioners have ordained that "there shall be a Professorship of Public Health and Sanitary Science in the University of Edinburgh, to be called the Bruce and John Usher Chair of Public Health," the patronage being vested in the University Court.

"Burns's Second Commonplace Book," recently sold in London for £365, has been secured by the trustees of the Ayr Monument, and will be added to the relics of the poet in the cottage at Alloway. It contains 38 pages of the poet's handwriting, penned in clean and characteristic style, and is in admirable preservation throughout.

At Kirkpatrick-Durham, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Mrs. Rae, commonly known among her neighbors by her maiden name, Jean Sharpe, has completed her 100th year, having been born on the 18th July 1797. She is in fairly good health, and her recollection of old times is wonderfully good.

There was recently quite a swarm of French visitors in Edinburgh who went there in connection with a meeting of the Franco-Scottish Society, an association formed for the purpose of commemorating and reviving the ancient sympathy which subsisted between France and Scotland.

Capt. McGregor, of the Clyde river steamer Glen Sannox, has been presented with a handsome gold watch for rescuing twelve persons who were in three boats in a squall off Whiting Bay a short time ago.

Lord Bute has decided to build a Roman Catholic Cathedral at Rothesay, and when it is completed the headquarters of the diocese of Argyll and the Isles will be removed from Oban to Rothesay.

Auchterader, Perthshire, has accepted the offer of Mr. Andrew Carnegie to establish a free library there. Mr. Carnegie proposes that the cost shall be £1000.

On the Highland Railway quite recently two earls, a countess, two cabinet ministers and an admiral, with their people's families, were third-class passengers in one train.

The Duchess of Hamilton, widow of the late premier Duke of Scotland, was married quietly a few days ago, to a Mr. Foster, about whom very little seems to be known.

Many American tourists have been visiting the land of Scott and Burns during the last few weeks.

WORLD OVER.

Marquis de Quincy, a French sportsman, who has lost one leg and walks about on crutches, has gone to West Africa to shoot big game in the Footah Jalu country and on the upper Niger.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff, of the Russian Navy, has started for the Arctic Ocean, north of Siberia, to try the experiment of keeping the sea open to navigation by means of ice breakers, which have been used with success on the Siberian rivers.

One hundred Paris detectives went on strike recently. They objected to one of the inspectors, and to being obliged to keep the run of travellers when they leave hotels and boarding houses, as they had all they could do to watch them when they arrive.

A few days ago the driver of one of the little open carriages known as "carrozelles," that ply in the streets of Naples, for hire, murdered the driver of another who secured a fare of four cents to which the first one thought himself entitled to.

It is generally believed that Luther's remains were disinterred at Wittenberg and scattered to the winds, even as were those of Cromwell. A public search was made in 1892, but no trace of them was found. Now, however, Herr Koestlin, of Halle, one of Luther's best known biographers, asserts that on Feb 14, 1892, two working masons employed at the restoration of the church referred to, when a search was made without success, clandestinely entered upon a further search on their own account at the same place, when at a depth of about six feet they found the remains sought for. The men in question reduced everything with great care and were very reticent, fearing consequences. The story has excited great attention in Germany, and its accuracy is likely to be severely tested.

The dwellers on the banks of the Neckar, near the German town of Heilbronn, had an experience the other day which must have reminded them of the miraculous draught of fishes. A few days ago, towards evening, they perceived that the Neckar was toward both its banks one moving mass of all sorts and conditions of fish, thronging landwards in steadily anxiety to be caught. Nor was this tacit appeal at all disregarded, for every man, woman and child of the vicinity ran out with pots and pans, with spades and rakes, and pails and baskets to help himself (or herself) to a share of fish. The explanation of the miracle was that the river had become so muddy after recent heavy rains, that the fish found it difficult to breathe in the "thick" water, and had approached the banks for more air.

Nansen's companion, Herr Sverdrup, intends to proceed to Greenland next year in the Fram, and if possible, circumnavigate that country by sailing round the northern extremity to the eastern coast. To provide against detention by pack ice, he will take twenty to thirty dogs from Norway. He hopes to procure sixty others from Greenland Esquimos. His chief companions will be Berntsen and Hendriksen, the men who sailed with him under Nansen. The Storthing has granted 20,000 kroner towards the expense of the expedition. The expenses of fitting out the Fram will be defrayed by private persons, mostly in Christiania.

The walking stick sent by Sir George Dibbs, a former Premier of New South Wales, to the Queen, derives its interest and value from the fact that it was cut and carved, turned and decorated entirely by Sir George himself. The words "Empress and Queen" are artistically carved along its whole length. Sir George became an artist in wood-work during an enforced detention of twelve months in Darlinghurst Gaol, Sydney, caused by his refusal to pay what he considered an extortionate bill of costs.

A gold plate which Charles Bonaparte pawned in order to pay for his son Napoleon's travelling expenses to the military school at Brienne has been placed in the Ajaccio town museum. It bears the initials C. B. and the date of the departure from Ajaccio, engraved on it later by the Emperor's order. In a clause of his will Napoleon bequeathed to his son "this plate, which I hold as a thing sacred." It disappeared at his death and was found in a London shop by a Corsican collector.

At Mareuil-sur-Mauldre, in France, a few days ago, a blacksmith named Favreau committed suicide under most extraordinary conditions. He constructed at his forge a small cannon, and having at length completed his work, he charged it with powder and old iron, and placing the mouth of it to his head, set fire to the touch-hole. His head was found blown to pieces when the neighbors, attracted by the explosion, rushed in to see what was the matter.

Much friction has been caused by the harsh working of the new factories act of Victoria, N.S.W., which authorizes joint boards of employers and employed to fix a minimum wage for the different trades. The board of the furniture trade fixed its minimum at 45s a week. Old and slow workers are unable to earn the minimum, and have consequently had to be discharged.

One step toward religious toleration in Russia has been taken in a recent ukase repealing the law that compels the issue of mixed marriages to be brought up in the Orthodox faith. Hereafter boys will follow the religion of their father, and girls that of their mother. The change is said to be due to the influence of the Czarina.

A curious system of blackmail in the Paris courts has just come to light. When it was known to the clerks that a prisoner was not going to be sent for trial their agent would interview him and promise to procure his release for a bribe, which was, of course, supposed to go to the juge d'instruction.

Uganda has advanced enough in civilization to have a hospital established by the Government at Mengo, the capital. It will have a men's ward with six beds, a women's ward with four beds, an operating room, and a storeroom. A missionary doctor will be in charge.

It is said that in Paris there is an international band of bicycle thieves, who have warehouses for the storage and sale of bicycles in all the large towns of Europe.

Dr. Hu King Eng, the first Chinese woman doctor, is in charge of the Siang Hu Hospital in Foo Chow. She obtained her education in the United States.

Another statue of Joan of Arc is to grace Paris.

UNITED STATES.

A remarkable case is that of Mrs. Emily Trahan, 20 years of age, who has just been arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on a charge of bigamy. She had lived for two months in the same house with the two men to whom she had been married without either of them becoming aware of the fact that she sustained the relation of wife to the other. The men are Noe Trahan, a partner in a jewellery firm, and Wm. J. Schultz, a salesman in a carpet store. The woman, who was married to the former in 1888, met Schultz in April last, and told him that she was Mr. Trahan's housekeeper, and that she was single. He proposed to her and she agreed to marry him. They went to Hoboken, N. J., on May 30 and were married by a Justice of the Peace. After the ceremony she and Schultz went to the Trahan home. Schultz took a room there, and, according to Trahan's story, was introduced to him as a boarder. Trahan was presented to him as Mrs. Trahan's employer. The three ate at the same table, and met every day. Trahan and Schultz got along amicably, neither suspecting the relation that the other bore to the woman. This remarkable condition of affairs continued until the other day, when Schultz incidentally spoke of "his wife." The remark caused Trahan to question the "boarder," and Schultz replied that he was married to the "housekeeper." Explanations followed, Trahan began an investigation and soon the whole affair came out. The woman's arrest for bigamy promptly followed.

Utah has had its jubilee week. It is fifty years since—on July 24, 1847—the Mormon pioneers came down through Emigration Canyon in the valley where the waters of a lake flowed through a short river into an inland sea. The combination reminded Brigham Young of Palestine and the Jordan, and he accepted the valley as the Mormons' promised land. Of 4000 pioneers "47, 650 are left. Each of them has received a gold badge, engraved with Brigham Young's portrait. The celebration, which was militiary, religious, historical, and social, began on July 20 and lasted through the week. Utah, as will be remembered, is the youngest State in the Union, to which it was admitted January 4, 1896. Its population, of about 270,000, allows to be included among the eleven States of which the total combined population is less than that of Greater New York.

During the last few months the decline in the commerce of the port of New York has justly been a subject of much comment in the business world. While the commerce of the port has hitherto been about three-fifths of the total of the United States, it is now less than one-half that, despite the fact that the nation's trade is increasing. Other ports—those of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Newport News—have forged ahead. It has long been recognized that the harbor of New York needs much improvement before it can be called convenient for ingress and egress. A naval officer recently said that the commerce of the port could be entirely blocked if an ocean liner were to meet with an accident and be thrown athwartships across the channel. New York city needs not only an enlargement of pier accommodations, but a direct system, both of car connection with the ship's side, and also of canal-boat connection. That is what other cities have and what New York must have if she wishes to maintain even her present trade.

Mrs. Kate L. Glasford, of Muskegon, county, Michigan, has the unique distinction of having had five husbands, each of whom was a war veteran. She is a well-preserved woman of 61 years, and of attractive appearance. Her first husband, William C. Simmons, was a member of the United States Dragoons, and she served as a nurse. For meritorious services at Harrison's Landing she was presented by President Lincoln with a beautiful gold medal. Simmons was taken prisoner, and she never heard of him again. After the war she married Andrew J. Harrington. Divorced in 1876, she married John White, from whom she also obtained a divorce. In 1889 she moved to Muskegon county and married William Fowler, from whom she was divorced. Then, after a time, came her present husband, Glasford. Mrs. Glasford has been collector of customs at Port Sherman and postmistress at Bluffton.

Work has begun on the big water-power canal which, it is expected, will eventually make Massena, N. Y., one of the leading towns of northern New York. Soon the waters of the St. Lawrence will be flowing into the Grasse River, and again returning to their proper channel, creating water power of great capacity. The canal will be three miles in length, two hundred feet wide at water level, and will be cut to a depth of twenty-five feet. The excavation will cause the removal of 24,000,000 cubic feet of earth. The estimated cost of the canal and its equipment is $3,000,000, and the work, which will be continued night and days, will be completed inside of two years. Millions of dollars will be expended in the next three years by persons who rent the power and in building up other kinds of business that will naturally follow.

The single-tax, the initiative and referendum and woman suffrage have all been adopted together by the city of Prescott in Arizona. The Prescott City Council began the single-tax movement by imposing a tax of $2 on every lot in the city, whether improved or unimproved, the idea being to abolish licenses, with one exception, and to gradually increase the tax on lots until all improvements and personal property are exempt from municipal taxation. The single exception on licenses is to be the saloons, which licenses, it is proposed, shall be raised to something like $1000 per annum.

In forty-seven days this summer, a steam thresher owned by W. A. Storrs, of Williamson County, Tex., has travelled 190 miles, tackled 106 jobs, and made this creditable record. Oats, 48,899 bushels; wheat, 5763 bushels; barley, 1487 bushels; millet 119 bushels; rye, 41 bushels; cane seed, 11 bushels; total, 52,270 bushels.

John Lakey laughed so hard at a recent ball game near Carlisle, Pa., when the ball struck another spectator's head and bounded high in the air, that he couldn't close his mouth again and had to be carried a mile and a half to a surgeon.

The commercial club of Mobile has appointed a committee of fifty to conduct a campaign of education on the proposition for municipal control of waterworks and sewers.

There is a fifteen-year-old widow at Covington, Ky. The girl was married a year ago to a 19-year-old boy, all the parents consenting. Her husband died a few days ago.

Nearly a ton of hay has been mowed and put away this season by Augustus Brown, of Bangor, Me., who is 84 years old.

TERRIBLE HUMOR

A Little Boy's Sufferings. Covered with Sores and Raw from Scratching. Cured by Cuticura.

About eighteen months ago my baby boy (now three years old) broke out with terrible sores all over his body, which tortured him night and day. He would scratch to such an extent, that his face and such parts of his body that he could reach with his hands were almost raw from scratching.



After being under treatment by doctors for three months the child got worse, and there seemed nothing that would relieve him.

He had wasted away to a mere skeleton, from want of sleep. A Mr. Ahern, of the Gate City Loan Co., who happened to call at our residence, was attracted by the fearful screams of the child, and asked if he might see him. He was brought in, and upon seeing him, Mr. Ahern said, that of what it was the worst case he had ever seen, he felt satisfied that it could be speedily cured by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I finally consented to try them, purchasing the CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and used them according to directions. Before we had used a single set of the three weeks, we noticed a decided change for the better, the itching began to subside and a healing process had set in. In seven weeks from the time we began using CUTICURA REMEDIES, my child was entirely well, and without a sign of the disease left. It is over a year since he has been cured, there has been no return of the trouble, and the little man is now fat and hearty, with a beautiful, clear skin.

MRS. L. M. RENFRE, 178 Mills St., Atlanta, Ga.

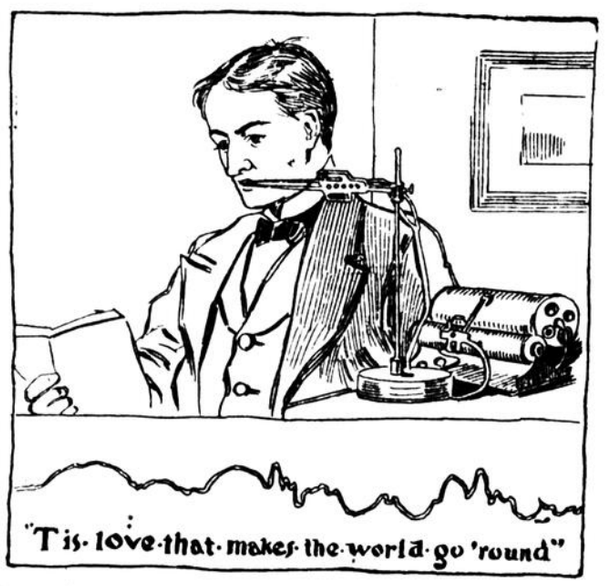
Sworn to before Jos. F. Anthony, N.P., Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 25, 1896.

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Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Every Humor" free.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR With Clean Scalp produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WRITING WITH THE LIPS.



(From a photograph of the lip-writer in operation and fac simile of the record of words spoken.)

A new and scientific method of recording speech has at last been invented. The writing is obtained by means of an ingenious instrument called the labiograph, or lip writing.

The labiograph is a French invention. One instrument is now in the possession of Dr. Arthur McDonald, of the Bureau of Education at Washington, who is making experiments with it. It is a simple device. Attached to an upright pedestal are a pair of parallel tongs of brass. The forks are grooved on their outer sides in order to fit the lips, and are fixed at right angles to the pedestal. The tongs are held open by a spring. As they are moved by the lips they compress a small bellows, to which is attached a tube of considerable length. The air driven through the tube passes to another bellows, which moves a recorder. This comes in contact with a revolving wheel covered with smoked paper. The changing position of the pointer traces an irregular line on the paper somewhat similar to that produced by the receiving instrument of the ocean cable.

It is, of course, a work of some time to learn to read the writing of the labiograph, just as it is to learn telegraphy. But the figures produced are very marked, much more so than those which are read with ease by cable operators. Any one can satisfy himself that the lines are readable by comparing the same words spoken by different persons.

The writing of the labiograph does not record letters but the sounds of which a word is composed. It is, of course, purely phonetic, and takes no account of spelling. So delicate is the instrument that the intervals between the sounds in one word are recorded. The sounds which are accompanied by the closing of the lips are represented by lower curves, and those in which they are held wide apart appear as depressions. The varying heights of the lines is the chief factor in enabling one to read them, as it is in ocean telegraphy. This instrument, however, is only in the infancy of its development.

Mrs. DELLINA FREGEAU

Writes "I cannot speak too highly of Dr. GODERRE'S RED PILLS."

The above named lady had good reason to make the above statement. When years of physical agony are brought to a speedy termination by means of some potent factor, simple justice demands that this agent, whatever it may be, shall be duly credited, and accorded the position it has earned in the public's estimation. The transition from hopeless invalidism to buoyant health! Is it not worth our while to consider the means by which such changes are wrought, and use the knowledge thus acquired for our future benefit! The following letter most accurately describes the symptoms of thousands of women, who are to-day burdened with a complaint which has become generally known as *female weakness*.



MRS. DELLINA FREGEAU.
302 Hope St., Fall River, Mass.

Franco-American Chemical Co.

Gentlemen—For four years I hardly knew what it was to have a well day, and my household duties were such that it required the greatest effort to attend to them. I had headache almost constantly, was very dizzy at times, and was hardly ever free from a severe pain in the back and sides. I tried various remedies, but found no relief in any of them, and instead of getting better, I was constantly growing worse, and each day found me weaker than the day before.

Last December an intimate friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. I replied that I had not, and that I did not care to, as I had become completely discouraged with all forms of treatment. At her earnest request however, I procured a box and commenced their use, following the directions carefully. In about two weeks time I thought I realized a slight change for the better. I continued the treatment and soon saw that I was obtaining a decided benefit from them, and at the end of five weeks I felt that I was restored to sound bodily health.

I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and have already recommended them to others, who are using them with good success. Respectfully yours,
Witness, H. R. SURLES. DELLINA FREGEAU.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a never failing remedy, when symptoms like those described are indicated, the predominating one of which being weakness, is the first to succomb to its potency. With newly imparted strength, nature makes renewed efforts, and speedily accomplishes the long desired, but little expected cure. Long continued delay however, must of necessity retard the cure. A harmless remedy like this can be taken at any and all times, and if at the first feeling of weakness (unless induced by perfectly natural causes) the pills are taken, a few doses will quickly restore the slight loss of energy, and prove sufficient.

If however, the early symptoms are neglected, accompanying ailments will appear in the form of irregularity of periods, prolapsus, discharges, &c., when in time the entire physical structure is involved, requiring a prolonged course of treatment, and possibly that of a special nature, to effect a cure, should the case assume unusual severity. In all cases of long standing neglect, and where the pills do not afford the desired relief, patients should write us, and all such communications will receive prompt attention from our specialist, and such advise as the exigencies of the case may require, will be cheerfully furnished free to all

Further information relative to the diseases of women we will cheerfully furnish, and at the same time give you all the necessary advise for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. 50 cts. per box, 6 boxes $2.50. Mailed on receipt of price. *These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk.* Address: FRANCO AMERICAN CHEMICAL CO., Medical Department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.

611

A Refreshing Drink.

In the hot climates nature provides for the needs of the people. Fruit is abundant and the juice is used as a beverage. The juice of the Lime is especially wholesome.

Montserrat

is the pure juice of Limes especially cultivated on the island of Montserrat. It can be taken with plain or ærated water. Try it with Claret or Soda or any spirituous drink.

If a Lime Juice Cordial is desired "Limetta" will be found the finest in the market. 183 1



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And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS of Children or Adults.
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CHEAPER AND MORE WHOLESOME THAN LEMONS.
Can be had from all first-class Grocery and Drug houses.
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RUPTURE

Is Cured Without Pain or Neglect of Business.

It is stated that 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of this great country suffer from rupture. Many are the remedies and appliances for their relief and cure. The Improved Elastic Truss Co. of New York, furnishes the most effective truss for the relief and cure, producing none of the injurious results and torturing annoyances of other trusses, and **it can be worn with ease night and day, thereby effecting a radical and permanent cure.** Those interested in the subject call on or write and get a catalogue free of charge to the

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WOMEN

Indispensable, *safe* and *reliable remedy* for *all painful obstructions* and *irregularities*. Most hopeless cases cured at once with

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of the Persian Parsley Capsules, endorsed by leading specialists for diseases of women. All druggists, or mail, price $1.

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Each bottle is enough for three months.

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For Infants and Children.

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DRAIN PIPES

PORTLAND CEMENTS
CALCINED PLASTER, WHITING, Paris White, Borax, etc.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.

NOTES and QUERIES.

Fabian Society.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

The name and motto of this Society is said to have been taken from a celebrated Roman General. Can you oblige with any information as to his history? Did he take any part in the solution of the social problems of his day? What social problems troubled the Roman nation in his time?

Seeing that according to press reports a Fabian Society is being founded in Montreal, it will be interesting to your readers if you or some of your correspondents can enlighten us upon these matters

Vic.

(St. Catherine street.)

Quintus Fabius Maximus, a great Roman general, who died B.C. 203, was called "Cunctator" from his caution in war. As long as the war with Hannibal was simply defensive, Fabius was the leading man at Rome. Cicero says truly of him (Rep. I. 1.) "bellum Punicum secundum enervavit," a more appropriate eulogy than that of Ennius which Cicero (by the way) quotes in his "De Officiis" I. 24:

"Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem," as well as Virgil who in Aeneid VI. 844, wrote:

"Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? tu Maximus ille es, unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem."

That is to say: "Whither, ye Fabii, do you hurry me exhausted? Thou art that Maximus, who alone by delays restorest our empire." On taking the field against Hannibal, Fabius laid down a simple and immutable plan of action. He avoided all direct encounter with the enemy, moved his camp from highland to highland, where the Numidian horse could not follow him, watched Hannibal's movements with unrelaxing vigilance, cut off his stragglers and foragers, and compelled him to weary his allies by necessary exactions, and to dishearten his soldiers by fruitless manoeuvres. Hence came the phrase, "Fabian policy," signifying prudent delay. The "Fabian Society" is an association of socialists.

As Mr. H. G. Wilshire says in his "Fabian Essays on Socialism," p. 91, (1891): "The Fabian Society aims at the reorganisation of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership, and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit." As the "Liberty Review" wrote on May 19, 1894, p. 395: "Fabian tactics lie in stealing inches, not in grasping leagues." The Fabian Society proceeds by wariness, not by violence, by caution, not by defiance, in the same way as Livius "The Delayer" acted with the Carthaginian Hannibal.

Latin Epitaph by Carlyle

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—I have been trying to puzzle out a Latin epitaph quoted by Carlyle in his "Sartor Resartus," but, as my knowledge of the language is limited, I failed to get the meaning. If it is not too much trouble, would you kindly translate the same for me. As I have no doubt that you would find it more convenient to refer to a volume of "Sartor Resartus" for the original, I will not copy it here. By publishing a translation in your "Notes and Queries" you will greatly oblige.

Chatham MARION ROSS.

The epitaph occurs at the end of chapter IV., and part of it may be translated as follows: "Here lies Philip Zachdarm, called 'the Great Count of Zachdarm' an Imperial Councillor, Knight of the Golden Fleece, of the Garter, and also of the Black Vulture. While he was living beneath the Moon, he shot literally 'killed with lead') five thousand partridges." (Then follows a concise, untranslatable account of the immense quantity of food consumed by himself and his retinue.) The epitaph continues: "His works follow him, now resting from his labors, etc." —(Ed. of N. and Q.)

Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean.

(The Red, White and Blue.)

O Britannia, the pride of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of the sailor's devotion—
No land can compare unto thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
With victory's bright laurels in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

Chorus:
When borne by the Red, White and Blue,
When borne by the Red, White and Blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble
When borne by the Red, White and Blue.

When war spread its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of Freedom's foundation,
Britannia rode safe through the storm
With her garlands of victory around her,
When so nobly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag floating proudly before her,
The boast of the Red, White and Blue.
The boast, etc.

Then our liberties dear let us cherish,
That to gain cost our fathers so dear;
May the fame of their deeds never perish,
But for aye be a beacon to cheer!
May sweet peace in her arms long enfold us,
To our boast and traditions ever true,
But Old England will ne'er shrink from conflict,
While she boasts of the Red, White and Blue,
While she boasts, etc.

A Scotch Song.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—The song mentioned by your correspondent, J. B. McMillan, is named "The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomon," and I enclose you a copy of same, so that you may be able to oblige your fair reader. Should she wish for the music, I shall be happy to copy the score for her. It is one of a collection called the "Scottish Orpheus," in possession of a friend of mine.

F. W. POWELL.

(St. Catherine street.)

The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomon.

By yon bonnie banks, and yon bonnie braes,
Where the sun shines sweet on Loch Lomon';
Where I and my true love were ever wont to gae
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomon'!

Chorus.
O, you'll take the high road and I'll take the low road,
And I'll be in Scotland afore ye—
But I and my true love will never meet again
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomon'!

'Twas there that we parted, in yon shady glen,
On the steep, steep side o' Ben Lomon',
Where, in purple hue, the Highland hills we view,
An' the moon comin' out in the gloamin',
O, you'll take the high road, etc.

The wee birdies sing, and the wild flowers spring,
An' in sunshine the waters are sleepin';
But the broken heart kens nae second spring again,
Tho' the waefu' may cease frae their greetin';
O, you'll take the high road, etc.

"Two Books on Dancing"

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Will you kindly inform me if there is any manual or hand book of dancing published, from which a beginner might form an idea of the various positions and movements in the ordinary square dances?

GEORGIE.

(Montreal.)

The best book on the subject about which my correspondent enquires is in "The Badminton Library of Sports and Pastimes," edited by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort. It is entitled "Dancing, by Mrs. Lilly Grove, F. R. G. S., and other Writers." It has thirty-eight full-page illustrations, besides about a hundred engravings in the body of the text. These give an admirable idea of all the figures and fashions in the dancing of all periods. The book is well worth its price, which, in England, is half a guinea, or nearly $3.00. The series was originally published in London by Longmans, Green & Co., but can be procured also from Little, Brown & Co., Boston. "Dancing" was published in 1895, and is probably the latest and best work on the subject. There is a useful manual by M. J. Sause, called "The Art of Dancing," which is published in New York, for 50 cents. Books, however, cannot teach dancing, and are useful merely to refresh the memory, or, as in the case of the "Badminton" treatise, to bring the dances of all times and nations before the eye.

A Query Answered.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—A few weeks ago I noticed your decision that we should say "to-morrow is instead of "to-morrow will be." Such being the case, should we not say "yesterday is" instead of "yesterday was"?

CHAS. P. SCLATER.

Montreal.

Decidedly, we should not.—Ed. N. and Q.

Dr John Bull

In addition to what I said last week about the authorship of "God Save the Queen," I quote the following sentences from the beginning of an article on "John Bull," at page 328 of the July number of "Temple Bar": "There are few kind acts which earn less gratitude than the demolition of a popular fallacy. It is often impossible to replace it by fact, and many persons prefer even fallacious information to none at all. The one thing that everybody can tell you concerning John Bull is that he wrote 'God Save the Queen,' and when you answer that this is the one thing he did not do, and that you have no idea who did, you confer on your informant ignorance, but not bliss. Moreover to tell of the real John Bull at all is to cause disappointment."

The article is about ten pages long, and is worth reading.

Bank of England Silver Dollar.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Dear Sir,—Some time ago I noticed in your columns an enquiry of a correspondent from Tusket Wedge, N.S., relative to the existence, value, etc., of a silver dollar issued by the Bank of England. I beg to enclose herewith an impression of one in my possession, which will give you a fair idea of the original coin. I believe it is very rare and that it was called in very soon after its issue.

Possibly this actual proof of the existence of such a coin, together with the somewhat defective impression enclosed, may enable the gentleman who replied to the former enquiry to throw some further light on the subject.

H.

Shelburne, N.S.

"The Union Jack"

Sir,—I am happy to be able to give Mr. Berman the poem he is in search of.

It's only a small piece of bunting,
It's only an old colored rag,
Yet thousands have died for its honor,
And shed their best blood for the flag.

It's charged with the cross of St. Andrew,
Which of old, Scotland's heroes has led;
It carries the cross of St. Patrick,
For which Ireland's bravest have bled.

Joined with these is our old English ensign,
St. George's red cross on white field;
Round which from King Richard to Wolseley
Britons conquer or die but never yield.

It flutters triumphant o'er ocean,
As free as the wind and the waves,
And bondsmen from shackles unloosened,
'Neath its shadows no longer are slaves.

It floats over Cyprus and Malta,
Over Canada, the Indies, Hong Kong,
And Britons, wherever their flag's flying,
Claim the rights which to Britons belong.

We hoist it to show our devotion,
To our Queen, to our country and laws;
It's the outward and visible emblem
Of advancement and liberty's cause.

You may say it's an old bit of bunting,
You may call it an old colored rag,
But freedom has made it majestic,
And time has ennobled the flag.

I am sorry I cannot give the name of the author.

Yours sincerely,
T. F. FOTHERINGHAM.

St. John, N. B.

Wanted A Scotch Poem.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—Please oblige me by publishing in the Montreal Daily Star as early as possible the poetry entitled "Mary, Queen of Scots," in which the words are often repeated:

"Anc the curse was changyl."

MYRA.

Valois.

It is by Sheriff Bell, of Glasgow, and was published a few weeks ago in the Weekly Star.—Ed. of N. and Q.

The Red and the Blue.

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

It was my privilege to be on the Bloe at Plymouth in the year 1854, and from the citadel march through the streets of Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport, to the Victualling Yard, where I saw the 34th Regiment of the Line and the Scots Greys embark for the Crimea. The scene was a very impressive one. I was again in Plymouth in 1856, when peace was proclaimed, and remember parading the streets with scores of other boys of my own age singing a song which runs as follows:

Come all you gallant loyal hearts
That love the Red and Blue,
And drink the health of those brave lads
That made the Russians Rue.

Then fill the glass and let it pass
Three times three and once more,
For the twentieth of September
Eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

The French they took the right that day
And flanked the Russian line,
While full upon the front
They saw the British Bayonet shine.

Our officers they cheered us on,
The colors waved in front,
Etc., etc.

I have repeated from memory as much of the song as I remember, but I know that the names of several of the Russian generals were included in it, such as Menschikoff, and an allusion to their taking "French leave" at once, thus:

But the French came up likewise,
And so they took French leave at once
And left to us the prize.

No doubt a copy of the song is in existence—perhaps some reader of your Notes will one day oblige us with it.

E. H. L.

(Mansfield street.)

"The Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomon."

To the Editor of Notes and Queries:

Sir,—A few weeks ago one of your correspondents inquired for a Scotch song, of which part of the chorus is given. The following is the poem

KATIE C. MACFARLANE.

(Chateauguay).

I am obliged to my correspondent; but have already published the verses.—Ed. of N. and Q.

OLD FAVORITES.

The Massacre of the Macpherson.

(From the Gaelic.)

Prof. W. E. Aytoun wrote many pieces in the "Book of Ballads," edited by "Bon Gaultier," a nom de plume under which he and Mr. Theodore Martin contributed to many periodicals. Among these pieces is the amusing "Massacre of the Macpherson," which is very popular. We reproduce it at the request of subscribers:

Fharson swore a feud against the clan McTavish;
Marched into the land to murder and to ravish;
For he did resolve to extirpate the vipers
With four-and-twenty men and five-and-thirty pipers.

But when he had gone half-way down Strath Canaan,
Of his fighting tail just three men were remaining;
They were all he had to back him in ta battle;
All the rest had gone off, to drive away ta cattle.

"Fery good," cried Fharson, "so my clan disgraced is,
Lads, we'll need to fight before we touch the peasties."
Here's Mac-Mac-Methusaleh coming wi his fassals,
Gillies seventy-three, and sixty Dhuine-wassails."

"Coot day to you, sir; are you not ta Fharson?
Was you coming here to hait any person?
You are a biccaguard, sir! It is now six hundred
Coot long years, and more, since my glen was plundered."

"Fat is fat you say? Dare you cork your prayer?
I will teach you, sir, fat is good behavior;
You shall not exist for another day more,
I will shoot you, sir, or stap you with my claymore!"

"I am fery glad to learn what you mention,
Since I can prevent any such intention;
So Mhic-Mac-Methusaleh gave some warlike howls,
Trew his "thasg-dhu air" stuck it in his bowels.

In this fery way tied ta falsart Fharson,
Who was always thought a superior person.
Fharson had a son, who married Noah's daughter,
And nearly spoiled ta Flood, by trinking up ta water.

Which he would have done, I at least believe it,
Had ta mixture been only half Glenlivet ever.
This is all my tale: Sirs, I hope 'tis new tyle;
Here's your fery good healths, and tamn the whisky duty!

The Death of the Flowers.

(This poem by Wm. Cullen Bryant is included by the poet Stoddard in his list of the ten best short poems by American writers):

The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds and naked woods and meadows brown and sere.
Heaped in the hollows of the grove the withered leaves lie dead,
They rustle to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread.
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,
And from the wood top calls the crow, through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprang and stood,
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves—the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds, with the fair and good of ours.
The rain is falling where they lie—but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.

The windflower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the brier-rose and the orchis died, amid the summer's glow;
But on the hill the golden rod, and the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sundlower by the brook in autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear cold heaven, as falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone from upland, glade and glen.

And now when comes the calm mild day—as still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home;
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light the waters of the rill,
The south wind searches for the flowers, whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in her youthful beauty died,
The fair meek blossom that grew up and faded by my side.
In the cold moist earth we laid her, when the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely should have a lot so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was that one, like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful, should perish with the flowers.

The Grasshopper.

The poetry of earth is never dead.
When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead,
That is the grasshopper's—he takes the lead
In summer luxury—he has never done
With his delights, for when tired out with fun
He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
The poetry of the earth is ceasing never.
On a long winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence; from the stove there thrills
The cricket song, in warmth increasing ever,
And seems to one in drowsiness half lost,
The grasshopper's among some grassy hills.

—John Keats.

Highland Mary.

The true "Highland Mary" of Robert Burns was Mary Campbell, a servant in a gentleman's family in Mauchline. She had unusual mental gifts and a sweet disposition. Burns thus describes the last parting which took place between them: "After a pretty long tract of the most reciprocal attachment, we met, by appointment on the second Sunday in May, in a sequestered spot on the banks of Ayr, where we spent a day in taking farewell before she should embark for the West Highlands, to arrange matters among her friends for our projected change in life. At the close of the autumn following, she crossed the seas to meet me in Greenock, where she had scarce landed when she was seized with a malignant fever, which hurried my dear girl to the grave before I could even hear of her illness."

Allan Cunningham tells us still further. "The adieu was performed with all those simple and striking ceremonies which rustic sentiment has devised to prolong tender emotions and inspire awe. The lovers stood on each side of a small purling brook they lave their hands in its limpid stream, and, holding a Bible between them, pronounced their vows to be faithful to each other." The Bible is preserved in a room which occupies the lower portion of Burns' monument on the river Dee. In 1842 twelve thousand people assembled at Greenock to witness the laying of a corner stone to Highland Mary, and last year another monument was dedicated to her memory on the banks of the Ayr, where she took her farewell of Burns.

Notwithstanding the poems in which Burns embalms her memory, it is doubtful whether, in reality, Highland Mary's relations with the poet were as closely tender as is indicated. Certain it is that less than four weeks after her parting Burns wrote: "Never man loved, or rather adored, a woman more than I did her (Jean Armour), and to confess a truth, I do still love her to distraction." Before the Highland Mary incident, Burns and Jean Armour had gone through some rustic ceremony which had traditionally the force of a binding marriage. Her father refused to recognize the union, and obliged her, most unwillingly, to give up her lover, although she was at that time about to become a mother. Burns regarded her rejection of him as voluntary, and was plunged into the deepest dejection. He had apparently known Mary Campbell for some time, and, as has happened in numberless other cases, turned to her for sympathy and affection. That it was but a passing fancy is best shown by the fact that it is not recorded that her death powerfully affected him at the time, and the poems were not written until years after, when he was happily married to Jean Armour, whose right to be regarded as Burns' first and last real love cannot be disputed.

We give the poem, "To Mary in Heaven," which is regarded as one of the finest flowers of Burns' genius. It was written three years after Mary Campbell's death:

To Mary in Heaven.

Thou lingering star, with lessening ray
That lov'st to greet the early morn
Again thou usher'st in the day
My Mary from my soul was torn.
O Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hearest thou the groans that rend his breast?

That sacred hour can I forget?
Can I forget the hallowed grove
Where by the winding Ayr we met
To live one day of parting love?
Eternity will not efface
Those records dear of transports past;
Thy image at our last embrace;
Ah! little thought we 'twas our last!

Ayr, gurgling, kissed his pebbled shore,
O'erhung with wildwoods, thick'ning green;
The fragrant birch and hawthorn hoar
Twined amorous round the raptured scene.
The flow'rs sprang wanton to be prest,
The birds sang love on every spray—
Till soon, too soon, the glowing west
Proclaimed the speed of winged day.

Still o'er these scenes my memory wakes
And fondly broods with miser care!
Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.
My Mary! dear departed shade!
Where is thy place of blissful rest?
Seest thou thy lover lowly laid?
Hear'st thou the groans that rend his breast?

The song "Highland Mary," words and music of which we give, was written three years later than the poem "To Mary in Heaven."



NOTICES of NEW BOOKS

A Fascinating Sinner. By "Delta." (New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 1897. Price 50 cents.)

The title of this amusing book seems to have been altered from "Conjugal Amenities" to "A Fascinating Sinner." The change is sadly misleading, for, in justice to the heroine, who is here supposed to chronicle for our benefit some episodes from her life of busy frivolity, we can assure our readers that there is nothing even to warrant the suspicion that she ever was, or thought of becoming, a sinner. She is as delightfully frank in relating her autobiography as Pepys was in writing his "Diary"—the main difference being that Aureole, Lady Somerfield voluntarily confesses to the world all her faults and follies, whereas the wily Secretary of the Admiralty never expected that the key to the secret cipher of his journal would be discovered and his true character displayed to the eyes of posterity. When Aureole's husband, who is passionately fond of her, steams away one day "to the uttermost ends of the earth to shoot big game" (as he is an inveterate sportsman), he invites what is popularly called a "sheep dog" to stay with her during his absence.

This supposed "caretaker" is a Mrs. Jack Hunter, who smokes, flirts, and enjoys the flying hour with airy recklessness and disregard of the morrow.

Acting on the principle that "when the cat's away the mice will play," she makes Aureole go to her husband's London mansion, and introduces her to all sorts of elegant dissipation, without, however, succeeding in smirching the purity of her character. When her husband returns home, he catches the "Arctic fever," and persuades his wife to accompany him on a northern cruise to Spitzbergen, in the "Lusitania" of the Orient Company. The particulars of this trip are detailed by Aureole in a charming manner, and the descriptions of the wondrous scenery, etc., that they enjoyed to the full are beyond all praise for their vivid coloring. Throughout the volume there are the same brightness of style and lightness of touch fascinatingly displayed, and the reader cannot help admiring, though at the same time pitying, the human butterfly, ever restless, and eager for fleeting enjoyment. The characters of the most useless fashionable type possible, one delineated in a lifelike and picturesque manner, the flippant conversation, at times almost too epigrammatic and cynical, is animated and sparkling; while Paris and Monte Carlo, London, and the estate of Mount Somerfield, seem actually present to our vision, when the wrongly-named "Fascinating Sinner" introduces us as them. For a "skit" on the manners and customs of modern high society in England, the book is almost unsurpassed. On the whole, we cannot help thinking that "Delta," who has no reason to remain anonymous, is a woman.

Sayings of Our Lord. From an early Greek Papyrus. Discovered and edited by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt. (London: Henry Frowde, 1897.)

At the close of the meeting of a literary club in this city, many years ago, a question incidentally arose as to what classical work would be chosen by the greatest number of scholars in case they were allowed to name one that might possibly exist somewhere, though as yet undiscovered. Lost books of Thucydides, Tacitus and Livy were suggested by lovers of history, Plays by Sophocles Aristophanes, or Terence by lovers of poetry and the drama. New dialogues of Plato seemed to suit many tastes but at last one of the members expressed a desire there might hereafter be revealed to the light of day the priceless manuscript of an unknown parable by Jesus Christ to match "The Good Samaritan," "The Prodigal Son," or "The Rich Man and Lazarus." It seems hardly probable that in the 20th century such a treasure will be discovered, but in the meantime some valuable results have been obtained from the department of the "Egypt Exploration Fund," specially devoted to the Graeco-Roman period of Egyptian history. The lost Greek texts that have been recovered through its means comprise Aristotle's "Constitution of Athens," the "Mimes" of Herondas, and the "Odes" of Bacchylides. But in regard to Christian documents which possess more interest for what Shakespeare called "the general," we have already had given us to the Gospel and Apocalypse of Peter, and the "Book of Enoch." The latest publication contains the "Logia" or "Sayings of Our Lord," and is a leaf from a papyrus book found in one of the mounds on the edge of the Libyan desert (120 miles south of Cairo), which mark the spot where once stood the city of Oxyrhynchus, now represented by Behnesa, a mere hamlet. At the request of Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press, we must content ourselves with quoting "verbatim" only one of the newly discovered sentences. It is the third "Logion," and reads as follows: "Jesus saith, I stood in the midst of the world, and in the flesh was I seen of them, and I found all men drunken, and none found I athirst among them, and my soul grieveth over the souls of men, because they are blind in their heart."

This portraiture of Jesus, so full of pathetic desolation, forms a companion picture of that of "Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted because they are not."

The story of the papyrus having been found by two young Oxford scholars in a mound, which produced a great number of papyri belonging to the first three centuries has already been told in almost every newspaper in the world, and we shall, therefore, on the present occasion merely refer our readers to the notes and commentary contained in the pamphlet published by Mr. Frowde. "Sixpence," as an English writer says, is in this instance "so small a sum that the message may almost be said to be given without money and without price." No doubt, most citizens will buy the "brochure," as soon as it makes its appearance in the book stores of Montreal. Meanwhile, we are glad to introduce it before and to their notice in these few words.

His Excellency. By Emile Zola. With a Preface by Ernest A. Vizetelly. (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1897. Price, $1.50.)

In one of his lectures at New York M. Brunetiere recently was very severe in dealing with the writings of Zola. For this some of the Paris journals charged him with lack of patriotism, and also courtesy in attacking a fellow-countryman, in his absence, before a foreign audience. His answer, of course, could only be as follows. Zola, and those who servilely imitate him, do not really represent, but misrepresent French life in their novels. The low brutes, for instance, in "La Terre" are not the genuine peasants of France, the disgusting scenes in "Germinal" are not common in mining districts; and "L'Assommoir," followed by "Nana" contains exceptional characters and incidents, such as not typical of everyday Paris life. He has been called "the naturalist Jew, the dirt-compeller," and many of the best critics believe that without his illegitimate attractions for those who have a morbid passion for obscene literature, his purely literary merits—intense realization of objects, vivid, of course, phrasing, and sometimes a knack of seizing scraps of character—would secure him a very small audience. In fact, any one who admires Zola must inevitably do so with large restrictions and deductions. Independently of his deliberate choice of objectionable subjects, he can never become a classic in French literature, as he possesses neither of the two, and the only two, lasting qualities of literature. One of these is style, and the other is the artistic presentation of matter. "His Excellency"—the historical novel before us—is a striking proof of this. Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who, in his own words, has revised the English translation somewhat severely with the object of improving the work generally," will, of course, not acknowledge the faults and failings of his friend and idol. Nevertheless, he is obliged to make certain admissions, one of the most important of which we quote: "It is not upon power of imagination that Zola particularly prides himself—he claims rank chiefly by reason of his power of delineation, his power of analysing, blending, and grouping facts and characteristics. In one word, he is a Realist. And if he is to describe people as they have lived, incidents as they have really occurred, how can he do otherwise than turn to the records of actual experience, to the unchallenged descriptions of historical episodes?" In another place, Mr. Vizetelly said: "During the work of revision I was much struck by the great care shown by M. Zola in the handling of the subject. There is, of course some repetition in the book, but, again and again, page after page, I have found a simple record of fact, deftly adapted to suit the requirements of the narrative."

"Son Excellence Eugene Rougon," when it was first published, was so generally reviled and extensively read, that it would be "crambe repetita" to give an abridgment of the plot of the story. Mr. Vizetelly's revised translation has softened many objectionable features of the original, and his preface is interesting, as showing from what historical character M. Zola has evolved his "tres nets personnages." Rougon himself is not a mere scarecrow or caricature of Eugene Rouher, the famous Vice-Emperor of history, but embodies in himself the characteristics of those who, nearly fifty years ago settled in a wilderness, apart from the rest of the world. Mr. MacBeth wisely determined to compose the unwritten chapter of the history of his birth place, and the present work is the result of his determination. The late Sir John Schultz in 1893, encouraged him to make the attempt, believing that "there is too much of a desire nowadays to ignore the past, and the services in it, that men like the Selkirk settlers rendered." The present High Commissioner for Canada also wrote as follows to Mr. MacBeth: "Your father was one of my most esteemed friends and it is indeed well that his life-work, and that of other Kildonan men, who so materially aided in the opening up of the great North-West should be given to the public, and it is certainly appropriate that this should be done by one so fully conversant with the whole subject as yourself."

The pen of the High Commissioner has also supplied an interesting preface from which we have much pleasure in quoting the following paragraph, sufficient of itself to recommend the book to all patriotic Canadians: "The record of the real life of the Selkirk settlers will be especially interesting to the inhabitants of the various provinces of the Dominion, to the early settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, and to those millions who are destined to follow them in the future, and establish for themselves happy and comfortable homes on the grand western prairies. Many of the original Selkirk settlers and their descendants have been personally and intimately known to me, including one of the most respected pioneers, the father of Mr. MacBeth, and I have always respected and admired their sterling qualities of head and heart. * * * * Mr. MacBeth has written an entertaining and instructive volume, for which I venture to predict a wide circulation."

It is superfluous to add anything to this valuable testimony from one who knows of what he speaks. Otherwise, we would like to have said a few words about the varied contents of the book, and to have quoted some of the characteristic anecdotes with which it is enlivened.

Beth Woodburn. By Maud Petitt. (Toronto: William Briggs, Montreal: C. W. Coates, 1897. Price, $1.00.)

This is the first published literary attempt of Miss Petitt, and is "lovingly dedicated" to her mother. Like many other books similarly dedicated to mothers, it is mildly sentimental and religious. The heroine is the daughter of an old doctor who lives in a village in Norfolk County, close to the shore of Lake Erie. She has, or thinks she has, literary tendencies, and her stories and verses from her childhood have filled columns of the Briarsfield Echo. Clarence Mayfair, who is studying for his degree of B. A., has also written "such pretty little poems," and this fact has formed the foundation of a close friendship between the sympathetic pair. One evening Clarence took Beth around to the conservatory to see a night-blooming cirius." (We presume Miss Petitt refers to the "cereus," which is so-called from the waxen appearance of its shoots. But this by the way.) "It was not out yet, and so they went for a promenade through the long grounds towards the lake. Beth never forgot that walk in all her life to come." What happened? The authoress shall tell. "There was a moment's silence. Their eyes met in a long, earnest look. An impulse of tenderness came over her, and she threw both arms about his neck as he clasped her to his breast. The stars were shining above and the water breaking at their feet. They understood each other without words." We can imagine that this was quite possible, and we are, therefore, not surprised to learn that with a true touch of nature the heroine then exclaimed: "Oh, Clarence, I am so happy, so very happy!"

This gush of affection is recorded at p. 26; but at p. 153 a duplicate of the scene occurs, though with a different "jeune premier." Here is the passage: "Beth was the first to break the silence. 'Oh, Arthur, I love you so! I love you so!' she said, twining her arms passionately about his neck, as her tears fell upon his breast. It was the long pent up cry of her loving womanhood."

In justice to Miss Beth Woodburn we are bound to say that she was by no means of a fickle nature; but that after finding her first lover, who wrote "such pretty little poems," making love to her friend, Stella de Vere, she had very properly dismissed him in a short letter, and had at length fallen in love with Arthur Grafton, a young missionary clergyman, whom she had formerly rejected. His proposal, however, had been made while, without his knowledge, Beth was engaged to the volatile Clarence. We must not reveal any more secrets of the story. The characters occasionally are rather reckless about their grammar. Clarence, for instance, at p. 65, says: "I wish you would look at me, like you looked at Miss de Vere," and Mrs. Perth, a clergyman's wife, asks, at p. 124, in reference to a newly-arrived baby: "Who does she look like?" On the whole, however, the book, barring its sentimentality, is not badly written, and will probably find many readers among the college girls, for whose edification it was probably composed.

The Martian. A Novel. By George Du Maurier. (New York: Harper and Brothers, Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, 1897. Price $1.75, in cloth.)

In our opinion the one mistake of the book is its title, and, of course, the "raison d'etre" of its title. The supernatural element in a story like that of Du Maurier's charming hero, Barty Josselin, is an excrescence, not to say, an absurdity. "For," as the poet says "what's impossible, can't be, And never, never comes to pass." To quote a judicious and favorable critic of "The Artist," "Like the hypnotic 'business' of 'Trilby' and of Bourdillon's 'Nephele,' Martin and the Martian's periodic consciousness of the earth may whet curiosity and excite discussion; but these features can only detract from the literary value of the book, for they are not an integral part of it." There are only about 450 pages in the edition of the book before us, and the mysterious Martia makes her first appearance only at p. 255. Before this, we have been under the spell of an enchanter's wand, but we are bound to confess that after reading the spiritual Martial's long practical epistle, we feel that either the author is fooling us, or that his taste for the occult has led him a long way too far astray. We shall say no more on this point, but feel confident that many readers will see reason to acquiesce in our judgment.

When we have made this large deduction from the merit of Du Maurier's story, we have little to do but gratefully acknowledge the charm of the narrative supposed to be written by the hero's devoted and life-long friend, "the Right Hon. Sir Robert Maurice, Bart, M.P., and what-not-else." The following brief study of the story will show readers what they have to expect by the way of what is called "plot." The book begins with many leisurely chapters which deal with French school life at the "Institution F. Brossard." Barty Josselin, with his angelic face and mischievous manners, captivates us from the beginning. After his school-days are over, he falls upon evil times. As he occasionally describes himself, he is "Mr. Nobody of Nowhere," being, in point of fact, the illegitimate son of the heir to an English marquisate, and of a beautiful actress, who came of decent French fisher-folk.

After the death of his parents, some of his father's people practically adopted him, and give him his profession. He becomes a comparatively dissipated young guardsman; but, after quarrelling with his uncle, sells out, and seeks his fortune in Paris as an artist. After a time, the retina of one eye becomes congested, and his pleasure in life is almost destroyed. When he believes (mistakenly as it proves) that the other eye is also affected, he prepares to commit suicide. The mysterious Martia, to whom we have before referred, then intervenes. She suggests a wife, of her choosing, for him. He insists upon marrying his own choice, and converts his Egeria to his views. She then prompts him to write wonderful books, in French and in English, which at once take the world by storm. Finally, Martia "incarnates herself" in one of his children, who, however, unfortunately dies from spinal paralysis, caused by an accident, at the age of about seventeen. Her death is promptly followed by that of her father, Barty Josselin.

From this brief outline of the mere story, it is evident that "The Martian" does not depend for its chief interest on its plot. This is meagre, and, as we have seen, impossible, unless we believe that the hero was laboring under a complete hallucination about Martia. But after all, as an American critic remarks, we care little that the story is almost thin, or that the structure of the work is noticeable for its lack of skilful construction; we are content with its sweetness and beauty, and we feel throughout the perusal of it that the book is imbued with the spirit of a high-minded and unselfish man—one who is a well-wisher to his fellow-men, and a lover of the true, the beautiful and the good. It seems hardly necessary to point out that the author has drawn largely on his own experiences while writing "The Martian." Barty, for instance, went blind, or nearly so, as did Du Maurier; Barty, in like manner, drew charming pictures, and his drawings were sold for large prices; Barty wrote, and his books became famous, and reaped a fortune for the writer.

These similarities between the author and his hero seems to make the book pathetic and almost personal to the great artist's admirers. Mr. Andrew Lang has called a certain English writer the "Thackeray of a later age," but Du Maurier has a certainly better claim to the title than the accomplished critic's choice. Du Maurier has even followed Thackeray in one of his grammatical errors, as when at p. 155 he writes: "They belonged to a world different to anything he had been accustomed to." A few slips in the addition before us may be pointed out without offence. At p. 169, line 2, "though" is a misprint for "through." On the next page "gigs" should be changed to "jigs," and at p. 477, in the almost unnecessary glossary appended by the publishers, "Le Fils de la Vierge," i. e., "The Son of the Virgin," is in Du Maurier's story, at p. 428, "Le Fil de la Vierge," i. e., "Gossamer." Finally, we agree thoroughly with a writer who says that "The Martian" is hardly a good novel as regards "technique" and plot; but it leaves its readers with a warm affection for Du Maurier as a man of unique personality and sterling character.

The Selkirk Settlers in Real Life. By the Rev. R. G. MacBeth, M.A., (Toronto: William Briggs, Montreal: C. W. Coates. Price $1.00).

The author of this pleasing little book is the son of a Selkirk settler, and was brought up amid the primitive life, and simple surroundings of what has been called the "Western Acadia." Reflecting that very little had been made public of the unique life and characteristics of those who nearly fifty years ago settled in a wilderness, apart from the rest of the world, Mr. MacBeth wisely determined to compose the unwritten chapter of the history of his birth place, and the present work is the result of his determination. The late Sir John Schultz in 1893, encouraged him to make the attempt, believing that "there is too much of a desire nowadays to ignore the past, and the services in it, that men like the Selkirk settlers rendered." The present High Commissioner for Canada also wrote as follows to Mr. MacBeth: "Your father was one of my most esteemed friends and it is indeed well that his life-work, and that of other Kildonan men, who so materially aided in the opening up of the great North-West should be given to the public, and it is certainly appropriate that this should be done by one so fully conversant with the whole subject as yourself."

The pen of the High Commissioner has also supplied an interesting preface from which we have much pleasure in quoting the following paragraph, sufficient of itself to recommend the book to all patriotic Canadians: "The record of the real life of the Selkirk settlers will be especially interesting to the inhabitants of the various provinces of the Dominion, to the early settlers in Manitoba and the North-West, and to those millions who are destined to follow them in the future, and establish for themselves happy and comfortable homes on the grand western prairies. Many of the original Selkirk settlers and their descendants have been personally and intimately known to me, including one of the most respected pioneers, the father of Mr. MacBeth, and I have always respected and admired their sterling qualities of head and heart. * * * * Mr. MacBeth has written an entertaining and instructive volume, for which I venture to predict a wide circulation."

It is superfluous to add anything to this valuable testimony from one who knows of what he speaks. Otherwise, we would like to have said a few words about the varied contents of the book, and to have quoted some of the characteristic anecdotes with which it is enlivened.

Fra le Corde di un Contrabasso. Racconto di Salvatore Farina. (

In Women's Realm.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

RICH GOWNS FROM THE FAMOUS FRANKFURT COSTUMERS.

Summer Sleeves Tucked and Shirred to Fit the Arm.

(Special Correspondence of the Star).
July 25th.

The characteristic features of the fashionable blouse, jacket or bodice, are the small basque, the epaulette and the collar with its bow or rosette-trimming of ribbon, gauze or lace. Indeed, the neckwear is a very important attribute to the general appearance of the elegant toilette. The stiff white collar and the soft ruche are equally fashionable, provided they hide the neck completely and reach to the ears and well under the chin.

The skirt form has become more complicated, and light clinging materials no longer cover the lining smoothly, but are cut in a full drop suit over a narrow silken overskirt, which greatly adds to the delicate appearance of the goods. Batiste and other light wash goods make charming skirts when tucked and shirred over the hips, but women leaning towards embon-point should not be tempted into wearing them, as they enlarge the form, and are flattering only to very little and youthful ladies. A dainty gown of this description is worn by a young lady of our acquaintance. It is of white mousseline de laine, with a little bine silk lining. The bodice follows the fashion in being composed of white and blue above the other which encircle the bodice, and close at the left side under a full plaiting of white mousseline de soie edged with narrow valenciennes lace. A large bias belt of garde of blue silk confines the fulness of the blouse at the waist. The ample sleeve cut in a straight piece is loose at the shoulder, and finished with small tucks below, to fit the arm closely. The cloak is composed of a ruffle of mousseline de soie edged with lace like the one on the bodice, and another full flounce trims the waist. The blue satin ribbon collar is bordered with narrow ruffled lace, and is finished by a full bow of ribbon at the back. The drop skirt of mousseline de soie is adjusted over the hips in the smooth white satin underskirt, a narrow bias running lengthwise to within inches below the waist line.

Bodices are richly decorated with ruffles of plaitings and fichus or pelerine draperies of lace applications of Irish point or guipure, artistically applied in large all over patterns, or in single figures of graceful garlands or arabesques. As an illustration of this fact we would refer to our new Paris model gown of fine batiste over an underdress of Nile green taffeta. The batiste which is strewed across the close fitting green silk lining is pointed at the waist and gathered into a belt of Nile green taffeta ribbon, closing at the left side under a large bow of ribbon and lace. The whole front of the bodice of muslin is appliqued with arabesques and designs in point lace, the batiste beneath being cut away. The circular cutting skirt has the fullness likewise let in tucked and defined by a narrow flounce of lace over another flounce of Nile green gauze, thus forming a ruffle. The collar of taffeta is of white narrow gathered lace and Nile green gauze, and closes under a full bow of taffeta ribbon and lace. The epaulettes are also of the same materials of batiste, each flounce edged with gathered lace and Nile green gauze, and tucked into the neck closely, a style very well adapted to shoulders. A cuff of lace passes the novel sleeve at the wrist.

The absolutely new skirt is worn only with cutaway bodices or dresses for very old ladies, and even the tailor-made gown has the skirt elaborately trimmed with rows of braiding to match the decorations on the short jacket or the much favored bolero.

Our illustration represents a street gown of the most approved style. It is to be made of pearl-brown covert cloth. The skirt is cut in the usual form, having but three gores, and fits closely in front and over the hips, while all fullness is gathered in plaits at the back. A very slightly stiffened interlining is placed between the cloth and the lining of changeable green and rose taffeta. This interlining together with a very pliable fine steel band inserted in the hem of the skirt, gives a body to the cloth and greatly improves the hang of the garment. The seams of the front gore are machine stitched in tailor-made style, and a rich braiding of narrow black moire ribbon and black silk soutache extends along the front seams and around the skirt, simulating a tunic. The natty jacket of covert cloth has rounded corners and is cut to have the front darts and back seams meet at the shoulders. It is lined like the skirt with taffeta. The deep V shaped triangles at the back meet at the points and consist of narrow black moire ribbon sewn on vertically and an edging of silk soutache. The tailor collar is of black moire francaise and the revers braided to match the skirt and back of jacket, open wide over a vest of white moire, trimmed with a full jabot of creamy real lace and belt of black moire. The high collar of white moire is veiled with lace and is finished at the back by a bow of the same lace. The leg-o'-mutton sleeves show the soutache and ribbon garniture at the shoulders and wrists. The large hat of black straw "paille satin" accompanying this costume has the wide brim covered with a full flounce of the same lace as trims the front of the vest. At the back a tuft of black ostrich tips and black aigrette rises high above the broad crown.



STREET GOWN WITH JACKET.

Copyright 1897, by Wm. Du Bois.

(ULLMANN & STRAUSS, Frankfurt A. M.)

(ULLMANN & STRAUSS, Frankfurt A. M.)

PARIS NOTES.

Black lace is now having a vogue as a direct contrast to the pale cream tints. A most ravishing combination was seen at Le Grand Prix de Paris, when black Chantilly lace was mounted upon white silk, although it was thought that pique dresses had had their vogue they are holding their own bravely; not only are they cool and elegant, but the facility with which they may be washed and got up gives them a practical value. Contrary, too, to our expectations there is quite a feeling in favor of plainer skirts; for example, a dress of summer cashmere, the color a pale sand was trimmed upon the hips only with bars of a darker colored satin, separating in front and going in points for a short distance down the skirt. The bolero which went above it was completely covered with bars of ribbon, even to the sleeves, and these were put on with a precision that, of course, owed its being to a tailor's hand. Two very cool colors are delft and citron, and these in batistes or taffetas make charming out-of-door toilettes. Everywhere one sees mousseline de soie, with incrustations of lace, or the pretty fly-away volants that give such materials an airy and very dressy appearance. White gloves are more worn than anything else, and white shoes also in antelope skin are very dainty. Perhaps the most liked hats are the white ones, just as it is quite certain that the most elegant toilettes are in white. Millinery still, as a whole has decorations of white plumes, white aigrettes, and the truly elegant paradise plumes in quantities.

* * *

A pretty fashion of making shirts, and one which looks exceedingly well in combination with the reefer coat, is to cut the neck band a little low, and complete it with a large turndown white linen collar, with a sailor knot tied beneath it. This I have seen achieve success on mauve shirts and on blue shirts worn with reefer coats and plain skirts and if the outlines of the proposed wearer can submit to the ordeal of the hard sailor hat trimmed with the black ribbon, with the yacht flag embroidered on the front, this puts a most effective finishing touch to such a dress. It is not every woman who can wear a sailor hat of the simplest description, and this year Fashion, having amiably recognized such deficiency, is smiling her keenest on the sailor shape trimmed with ribbons, quills, flowers and foliage. A pale mauve straw sailor hat was most effectively trimmed with mauve glace ribbons and two round bunches of pink rosebuds, and there are dozens of pale pink and pale green sailor hats in the market trimmed with a twist of glace ribbon and a bunch of waving quills.

* * *

There are one or two novelties in shirts besides the introduction of the turn-down collar and the loose bow to which I have alluded, and these, by the way, we really owe to the French cyclists, who having discovered that it is exceedingly trying to cycle in a tight-fitting collar, thus successfully solved the problem of comfort and elegance. Of the more fanciful varities of shirts many are made of fine cambric striped with colored lines, upon which little bouquets of flowers disport themselves; imitations of what we know as Dresden china patterns have been transferred to muslin to make delightful shirts, and these, if worn with the stock collar, are usually to be found completed with a necktie of the same muslin as the shirt. Elaborate shirts are made of the finest lawn tucked and striped with insertions of lace, the sleeves of these being of the bishop order, but very limited in fullness, and gathered into cuffs of the lace, set transparently, the collar band being also of lace, unlined, and forming a resting place for the string of pearls, without which fashionable life is not possible just now. Such shirts as these are made in white with the lace real, or in plain colored batiste of mauve or pink, they are also acceptable. They need a tight lining, for they are fashioned almost without shape, invariably fastening down the back. A pretty costume for the river consists of one of these shirts in mauve worn with a skirt of white cloth, linen, or alpaca, and crowned with a pale mauve hat trimmed at one side with a monster clump of Parma violets and green leaves. A mauve silk parasol is essential to the effect, which it may be relied upon to do duly decoratively. Yet two more methods of making a shirt must I mention before I leave the fascinating subject, and these come to us from Paris again; the one shows a loose blouse bodice of fine-printed lawn, the neck finished with a large sailor collar turning down round the shoulders, tied with a lawn bow, and edged with little frills put on with a heading bordered with narrow Valenciennes. This collar, with its frills, disappears into the waist, and the sleeves are rather full, gathered into cuffs, which turn back from the wrist and are frilled again. The other shirt, and this is an expensive luxury, is of linen batiste, fastening down one side and hand-embroidered in fine white cotton edged with a beading and a narrow row of Valenciennes lace; embroidery cuts in its appearance on the collar-band and the cuffs, and every seam is decorated with a little insertion of beading. Again, these shirts require a tight lining beneath them, but this may be made either of muslin or of fine glace silk, but should, under all circumstances, be cut so that they fit the figure for on them depends the proper contour of the shirt.

A WEDDING SONG.

The following beautiful lines were written at the time of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, by Mr. Alaric Jacob Ingelow.

Come up the broad river, the Thames, my boys,
Ms. Bore with the beautiful eyes!
Thousands and thousands await thee full fain
And look of the wind and the skies
Fear not from rock and from country to part,
O, I swear it is wisely done;
For if said I will bear me by thee, sweetheart,
As becometh my father's son.

Great London was shouting as I went down,
"She is worthy!" I said "of this;
Want shall I give who have promised a crown?"
O, first I will give her a kiss."
So I set her, and brought her, my Dane my Dane,
Through the waving, wonderful crowd;
Thousands and thousands, they shouted amain
Like mighty thunders and loud.

And they said, "He is young, the lad we love,
The heir of the Isles is young;
How we deem of his mother, and one gone above,
Can neither be said nor sung.
He brings us a pledge—he will do his part
In the love of his race and name;—"
And I will, for I long to live, sweetheart,
As may suit with my mother's fame.

VICTORIA.

Queen of that ancient realm which Arthur's Knights
Redeemed from out the clutch of heathen hordes,
Queen of a land whose sea-girt vales and heights
Have long been held secure by loyal swords;
And not alone by these, but by strong hearts,
And hands that clasp in matchless fealty—
How to the cheek the red blood pulsing starts,
Victoria, Lady, at the name of thee!

Mother and Queen! Our land beyond the wave
Repeats the greetings that thy people speak,
So much to us thy own loved Albion gave,
So much from thine we evermore must seek.
Thy poets ours, and ours thy record long
Of glory and renown, since kindred blood,
Thicker than water, binds us, thrills in song,
And bids us shout, Victoria the Good!

Sweet were the roses of that far-off June
When on thy girlish brow the coronet
Plantagenet and Tudor wore, to tune
Of jubilant bells and throbbing cheers, was set.
Through sixty years have roses bloomed and died,
And thou hast borne thyself serene and pure,
So, through all time, whatever may betide,
Unchanged and lofty, shall thy fame endure.

—Margaret E. Sangster in Harper's Weekly.

ETIQUETTE.

Sunburst—1. Invitations to afternoon tea are written upon one's visiting cards, thus:

Mrs. Brown Robinson
At home,
Tuesday, August 17th, from
4.30 to 7 p.m.
25 St. Mark's Place.

Ordinary afternoon dress, or a light silk blouse with dark skirt is worn by the hostess. The tea-table is laid at the end of the tea-room or drawing-room, and prettily decorated with flowers or ferns. One or two varieties of sandwiches, thin bread-and-butter and cakes of various kinds, are placed on the table. Make sandwiches with brown and with home-made bread, and for filling use potted ham, chicken, game, sardines or anchovy paste. At one end of the table place the spirit-kettle and tea-things. A maid or preferably a young friend of the hostess may preside, pouring out the tea, as it is needed. The hostess remains near the door of the drawing-room from the moment of the arrival of the first guest.

After usual greetings, guests are invited to have tea. It is well to have three or four intimate friends of the hostess detailed to look after the guests, make necessary introductions, see that all partake of refreshments, etc. When men are present, the duty of escorting the ladies to the tea-room and attending to their wants, devolves on them.

2. The centre piece, as its name indicates, is placed in the centre of the table. Doilies are placed under the water bottles, muffineers, or small sweet dishes and under the finger bowls.

3. Cut the banana in two, and with the fruit knife remove the rind. Cut the fruit in thin slices, and eat with a fork.

4. The engagement ring is as popular as ever.

5. Introduce a gentleman to a lady, not vice versa.

6. There is no reason why two young ladies living in the country should not drive in to the village to church.

7. In the language of flowers the honeysuckle signifies "generous and devoted affection."

A Young Green.—Your letter has been mislaid, hence the delay in replying to your question. As to whether you should have called on the lady who had called three times to see you, but unsuccessfully, it would not be easy to determine without knowing all the circumstances of the case. Supposing she desired to see you on a matter of business only, and one which she did not care to discuss with her family or friend, it would have been awkward to have to account for your call. If no such complication arose, and that the lady appeared pleased to see you, you may feel satisfied that you acted for the best.

E. R.—1. A present may be sent to a bride by a friend of the bridegroom who has never met her. 2. About two weeks before the wedding. 3. It is not necessary to write on the visiting card enclosed, but there would be no impropriety in adding congratulations and good wishes. 4. The bride or some member of her family should write ordinary letters to intimate friends some weeks before the ceremony, announcing the marriage. Formal invitations to the wedding might be sent to other friends at a distance. Announcement cards are sent out the day after the marriage by the bride's parents and read thus:

Mr. & Mrs. Jones
Announce the marriage of their daughter,
Helen Mary,
to
Mr. Arthur Smith,

which took place on Tuesday, the tenth of August, 1897, at St. Bartholomew's Church,

or something to that effect. 5. Invitations to a wedding are issued two weeks in advance.

Leata.—It is equally correct for married persons in conversation with friends to say, "my wife," "my husband," or "Mrs. A.," "Mr. A." In speaking to strangers or to inferiors, the latter form is preferable.

LORD CAMOYS' DEATH.

Great grief has been caused in the Prince of Wales's family by the death of Lord Camoys, who directly owed his appointment as Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen to the influence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. His mother was one of the Princess's oldest friends, and his only sister, the Marquise d'Hautpoul, was the girlhood's companion, and has ever been the closest friend of the daughters of the Prince of Wales. She is a frequent visitor at Sandringham and at the Duchess of Fife's. The late Lord Camoys belonged to one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in this country, and was a great favorite with the Queen, who, by the way, restored his family to the barony which had fallen into abeyance in the second year of her reign.

It is said that the immediate cause of the lamented death of Lord Camoys was the accidental swallowing of a cherry stone; although, of course, he was also suffering from the effects of a chill caught after undergoing a serious operation.—Ladies' Pictorial, July 24.

RATIONAL DRESS IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand may have been somewhat behind the rest of the world a short time ago, but now it seems to be considerably in advance, as witness the accompanying picture made from a photograph of Mrs. Meredith Burn, prominent in society in that remote quarter of the globe, and president of the New Zealand Rational Dress Society of Dunedin, which is a very pretty and extremely progressive city.



THE PRINCESS AND HER POOR.

"Will you kindly forward to all the different districts the following message: 'Although I shall, unfortunately be unable to be present at all the dinners for my poor, I shall be with them in spirit, hoping they will enjoy themselves and give three cheers for their Queen.' Princess of Wales."

Such was the message received on Thursday morning in Jubilee week by the Lord Mayor of London, and by him remitted to the fifty-six different centres where the outcast poor of the city were, through the kindness of one great lady, to be that day fed. Such outcasts as they were, too! The shoeless, the tattered, the unclean, the pale faced, the hollow-eyed, the distorted, the self-respecting starveling, hiding direst poverty under borrowed garments; the taunting and degraded, eating for once an honestly gained meal; the weary tramp, unreserving, perhaps, but hungry certainly—all were there. And to them all, for one blissful never-to-be-forgotten day, the loving charity of Olova thought had brought ease, content, and even pleasure.

The Princess hostess and originator of this most original festival—together with the Prince of Wales and their two daughters, visited three of the various halls where the work of feeding these famished ones was in course of progress. Of the gatherings thus inspected, certainly the most interesting, as it was by far the most pathetic, was that held in the Queen's Hall of the People's Palace, where a thousand cripple children were entertained. Poor, wizened mites of humanity were many with a toque in which were touches of pink.

Clerkenwell was the last point to which the attention of the Prince and Princesses was personally and particularly directed, and here, as elsewhere, the welcome offered them was enthusiastic in its warmth. The fare provided seems to have been as good and substantial as in other parts of London, but no alcoholic drink was provided.

To recount even the names of the numerous other places where, just at the same time, refreshment was being served, and the starving endued with a fresh lease of life, is impossible. Enough to say that, in the course of the Princess's Thursday 300,000 meals were eaten most of which, but for one kindly heart, would have remained unconsumed, and 300,000 folks were comforted who, but for one pitying suggestion, would have remained uncheered.

ABOUT WOMEN.

A very large proportion of the women who have passed through the medical schools in England have become practitioners in India, where schools have been established for the medical instruction of the native women, especially in obstetric medicine. It is difficult, says the London Queen, to conceive any arrangement that would blind more closely together the indissoluble union of Great Britain and India than will result from this arrangement. Medical women have proved so great a success in India that the extension of the schools of medicine for women in England, where they can be properly trained, need not be a matter of surprise, and it is most satisfactory to know that the students, after passing through their lectures and hospital practice, have shown their full capability of acquiring medical knowledge by the exceedingly high position they have attained in all the various universities that at present admit them to examination and grant them licences to practise.

* * *

It is a singular historic fact that the reign of every Queen in modern times has been attended by a wonderful advancement in the material, political, literary and even military progress of her country. The reign of Catherine the Great witnessed the widest extension of the Russian Empire that had been known up to her time. The reign of Maria Theresa was a period of prosperity for Austro-Hungary, in spite of the Seven Years' War, while the reigns of Elizabeth and Anne in English history were ages of glory in letters, art, and war, and that of Mary might have been but for the unlucky foreign alliance she formed with Philip of Spain. Great Britain has never seen such an age as that of Victoria, and perhaps will not again for centuries. The presence of a Queen on the throne as sovereign seems to inspire all the poetry and chivalry there is in the nature of man, and perhaps that fact furnishes an adequate explanation.

* * *

Miss Tuttiett (Maxwell Gray) has finished a new book which promises to be as successful as her well-known novel "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

THE KITCHEN.

Fruit Salad.

In the modern school of cooking new dishes are constantly evolved, and salads made of fruits are among the very latest. For a fruit salad, those fruits are chosen which may be sliced. Either a mayonnaise or French dressing is added, and the salad is generally served with game. Oranges are sliced, laid on lettuce leaves, mayonnaise poured over them, and a garnish of parsley added. Shaddocks are halved, the pulp scooped out and the pith removed. The pulp is then returned to the fruit, and a French dressing is poured over it. The Waldorf salad, a favorite at this famous New York hostelry, is served with the meat or game course, and is made of equal parts of celery and raw sour apples sliced fine, with a mayonnaise dressing. A delicious salad with a sweet dressing to serve as a last course at luncheon or for a dessert at dinner is made of four bananas, 3 oranges, 1 small pineapple.

Peel and slice the bananas and oranges. Peel and remove the eyes from the pineapple and pull it to pieces with a silver fork. Arrange the fruit in layers and spread over each layer a dressing with these ingredients: 4 eggs, yolks 1 cupful of powdered sugar, half teaspoonful salt, 2 lemons (juice). Beat the yolk until light, gradually add the sugar, and then the salt. When the sugar is dissolved, add the lemon juice. Keep the salad on ice after it is prepared. It is more delicious if made ready at least an hour before serving. The quantities given are sufficient for six persons.

* * *

Cauliflower at Its Best.

See that the head is creamy white and the outside leaves fresh. Take off the leaves and cut off the stalk, and plunge the head into boiling salted water to cover, in a granite ware pot or saucepan. If the bottom of the vessel is worn or broken, put in a small plate for cauliflower to rest upon. Boil from forty to sixty minutes, according to size, all cook-books to the contrary. So cooked it is a different vegetable from twenty-minute cauliflower. It will hold its shape perfectly, and be luscious and digestible. Place the head, when done, on a hot platter, flower side up, and cover with drawn-butter sauce.

Drawn-butter Sauce.—Rub together until smooth heaping tablespoonful each of butter and flour, add gradually a pint of water from the cauliflower, a level dessert-spoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper, and boil, smoothing with an egg-beater. After three minutes' boiling, draw the sauce to the back of the stove, add two egg-yolks beaten with two tablespoonfuls of cold water—still smoothing with the egg-beater; boil up once more, and pour over the cauliflower.

* * *

Potted Ham for Sandwiches.

Potted ham for the summer picnic basket or luncheon sandwich can easily be made at home. Save the canteen marmalade jars to pack it in. Take the fragments of lean cold boiled ham, allow one-fourth part fat, chop very fine and pound to a paste. Season highly with mustard and cayenne, and pack closely in small cups or the marmalade jars. Put the jars in a steamer and heat for half an hour. Then press the meat down again and cover with hot bacon or ham fat which has been clarified. This will keep several weeks. Remove the fat before taking the meat from the jar. For sandwiches, break up a portion of the meat with a fork and mix with it one-fourth part currant or some acid jelly, then spread on thin slices of bread, put two together, and cut into triangles.

MOTHER'S CORNER.

The Mother's Prayer.

"Dear Lord, dear Lord!"
She aye had prayed—(the heavenly word
Broken by an earthly sigh!)
"Thou who did not erst deny
The mother-joy to Mary mild
Blessed in the blessed child—
Hearkening in meek babyhood
Her cradle-hymn, albeit wed
To all that made infirmed
In breasts of angels high and good!
Oh, take not, Lord, my babe away—
Oh, take not to thy songful heaven,
The pretty baby thou hast given;
Or ere that I have seen him play
Around his father's knees and known
That he knew how my love hath gone
From all the world to him!
And now that I shall shiver, dim
In the sunshine, thinking e'er
The grave grass keeps it from his fair
Still cheeks! and feel at every tread
His little body which is dead,
And hidden in the curly fold,
Doth make the whole warm earth be cold!
O God! I am so young, so young—
I am not used to tears at nights
Instead of slumber—nor to prayer
With shaken lips and hands out-wrung!
Thou know'st all my pangs, my pangs were
I bless thee, God, for past delights—
Thank God! I am not used to bear
Hard thoughts of death! The earth doth cover
No face from me of friend or lover!
And must the first who teacheth me
The form of shrouds and funerals, be
Mine own first-born beloved? He
Who taught me first this mother-love?
Dear Lord, who spreadest out above
Thy loving pierced hands to meet
All lifted hearts with blessing sweet—
Pierce not my heart, my tender heart,
Thou madest tender! Thou who art
So happy in thy heaven always,
Take not mine only bliss away!"
—Mrs. Browning.

Truths Told in a Few Words.

A child's respect for its parent is not secured by over-leniency any more than by over-severity.

A daughter should never seek nor be allowed to "outdress" her mother. In every family the mother should be the best dressed member.

The discarded finery of a daughter should never constitute a mother's wardrobe. No one feels especially dignified in the presence of one whose old clothes she is wearing, and a mother should at all times preserve her dignity before her children. The mother who never loses her greenliness will never lose her crown.

Preventable misfortunes consist, chiefly, of manifold things, little to do, but immense things to have done.

Parents generally receive that measure of filial respect they deserve—not always, perhaps, but very generally.

When a mother allows her daughter to appropriate her wraps, gloves, veils, or other articles of personal attire, she begins a policy of familiarity which, sooner or later, breeds contempt. A respect for one's belongings renders a respect for their possessor.—August Ladies' Home Journal.

Baby's Sea Bath.

A mother has solved the question of accustoming her small boy, almost a baby, to the salt water, salt air, and at best the sound of the waves, all at the same time, with no inconvenience to herself, while the baby gets all the needed benefit. A small tin bath tub is taken to the beach and filled with the water from the ocean as it rolls up on the shore; the baby is dressed in his thy bathing suit, gets into the small tub, to which he is accustomed from home use, gets out again and plays in the sand, watches the bathers in the surf, enjoys himself, and will be anxious to play in the waves himself when he is a few years older.

BURIED TREASURE.

I wonder where Captain Kidd, the famous pirate, buried his treasure. And so do you, I wonder, and lots of other people. Men have dug for it in many places, but haven't found a penny of it yet, nor will they until (with the odds about against them) they happen to strike the right spot.

Ignorance is the mother of mistakes, blunders and bungles—the most expensive things in this foolish world. There are millions of poor persons who might have been rich but for blunders—their own or somebody else's; and other millions in churchyards who might have been alive and well.

"In the spring of 1875," says Mr. Lynn, "my health began to fail me. I was slow, heavy and weak, and could not account for it. I had no desire for food, and when it was placed before me I could seldom touch it. After every morsel I took I had pain at the chest and a gnawing at the pit of the stomach.

"I got little or no sleep, and never felt rested, feeling more tired in the morning than at night. Gradually I drooped until I was only a shadow of my former self. *For over seven years I never knew what it was to have an appetite.*"

Try to fancy *that* of hearty men who eat your three full meals a day without the sense of a stomach, then sleep like the dead till the break o' day. But not an

"Everyone thought," continued Mr. Lynn, *as a matter of course*, and could not live. I saw doctor after doctor, who *pulled my lungs but could not put it right with them.* They gave me medicines, but I obtained no benefit from them.

"In June of 1882 a friend brought me a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and asked me to try it. When I had taken half the bottle I felt so much better that I got back to my work. My appetite returned, and I could eat and enjoy my meals, having no pain after doing so. Soon I got up my strength and was as strong and well as ever I was in my life.

"My recovery gave great surprise to all who knew me. I tell everyone that Mother Seigel's Syrup has saved my life, and hundreds of people have taken it on my recommendation. You can use this statement as you like, and refer any one to me. (Signed) Jonathan Lynn, 17 East Parade, Consett, near Durham, November 8th, 1895."

It is one of the most important discoveries of the closing years of this century that one of the commonest forms of dyspepsia so closely counterfeits, or simulates, consumption that even expert medical men are sometimes led to mistake the one for the other. Mr. Lynn's doctors *did not* consult this error, yet seem to have been unable to overcome the real disease with which he suffered—chronic dyspepsia, with its complications.

In view of the close likeness between the symptoms of these two common diseases, may not further investigation in this direction be likely to develop valuable knowledge, both for the people and for their medical advisers?

FOR HOME DYEING.

MAYPOLE

...Soap.

Dyes All Colors

Will not Wash Out or Fade.
Will not Stain the Hands.

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GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

Business is Settling Down Now.

BIG BUSINESS IN THE STOCK MARKET THE PAST WEEK.

Cuban Advices Favorable to the Insurgents.

New York, August 7.—Now that the tariff business is settled, merchants and manufacturers are gradually beginning to realize where they are at, and confidence seems to be about restored. New industries are springing up, manufacturers are enlarging their plants, and a general feeling of good times ahead pervades. Reports from the South indicate that a good cotton crop is assured. A two hundred mile railroad is being built through Alabama, where recent discoveries of large quantities of a high grade iron ore have been made, and a very hopeful feeling is prevalent among the people. In the West protection for wool, lumber and fruit appears to have created a feeling of satisfaction, crops are good, and most of the industries are profitable employed.

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THE STOCK MARKET.

During the last week of July the number of shares of stock bought and sold on the Stock Exchange was 2,189,262. The condition of the stock market is supposed to be an infallible business barometer. There may be enormous sales on days of panic and booms in particular securities that have little to do with the general course of trade, but the movement indicated by the figures given is healthy and steady. There is much more money available for investment than there was a year ago, and there is far more confidence in securities generally. In Wall Street brokers have assumed an expression of delight at the thought of all the lambs they will fleece this year.

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BIG GAS TRUST.

A gigantic gas trust is now fairly under way. It will comprise the Consolidated, the East River, the Equitable, the Standard, the Central Union and the Mutual Gas Companies. A meeting has been held by these six companies, and plans were discussed for the formation of a company with a capital of $100,000,000. They will control the entire output of gas in New York City.

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NEW MINING COMPANIES.

Klondyke mining companies are being organized here every day, the incorporation papers being filed in New Jersey, where the laws are more liberal to capital than they are in New York State. One of the latest incorporations is that of the Captain Jack Crawford Alaska Prospecting and Mining Company, with a capital of $250,000. Crawford, who is a well known scout and Indian fighter, will lead a prospecting expedition to the Klondyke region. He has had considerable experience in mining in the Black Hills.

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DECLINE IN SILVER.

The decline in the price of silver, which has carried quotations to unprecedentedly low figures, is ascribed by some authorities to the "let-sell" and the demand from far eastern holders in this country and abroad, who have held silver for a long time in the hope of big slat on favorable to it. This hope, of course, has not been realized, and may not be for a number of years, in the meantime the production of silver from the American mines continues on a heavy scale, and the demand from far eastern countries has fallen off.

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HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL.

The great Hudson River tunnel project has been revived, and steps will be taken to reorganize the company and consummate the plan of connecting New York with Jersey City by an underground tunnel. Four million dollars have already been expended, and it will require only $1,000,000 more to finish the work. The property will be sold at forclosure, stockholders will buy it in, and a new company will be formed.

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ADVICES FROM CUBA.

Advices received by the Cuban Junta direct from Cuba state that the situation of the insurgents has never been more promising than it is at present. The provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Camaguey are practically free of Spaniards. The insurgents have plenty of food, but are suffering from lack of clothing and medicines. At the next election which the Cubans will hold Bartolomeo Masso will be elected President of the Republic. Gen. Garcia will be the first President after Cuba is free. A House of Representatives will be established, and Salvador Cisneros will be chosen its president. The Cubans have decided to establish two new delegations in this country. Both of them will be in the Southern States.

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MRS. CARROLL TO MARRY

Mrs. Helen Carroll, eldest daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, ex-register and ex-boss, of Brooklyn, is to marry again. Her fiance is William C. Courtney, son of ex-Sheriff John Courtney, who for twenty-five years has been a personal friend and ally of McLaughlin. But though much interest is taken in political circles in the engagement of the charming young widow, there is no chance that the coming wedding will cause the wonderful display of regard from politicians throughout the state which the first marriage brought forth. Never since Tweed's daughter was married in this city had the wedding of any young woman caused such a scramble among politicians as did that of the pretty daughter of Brooklyn's Democratic boss. For years Hugh McLaughlin had controlled the affairs of Kings county. He had made and unmade men and had carried elections. Yet in all that time the politicians had been unable to show, in a financial way, their gratitude.

The wedding of the boss's eldest daughter in January, 1892, gave them the opportunity. From ward workers to ex-President Cleveland, and from ex-Senator Hill to the poorest office holder all united in an effort to make wedding presents such as had never before been seen—and they succeeded. When the reception was held in McLaughlin's house there was nearly $500,000 worth of wedding presents on view. There was no end to the display of jewels. Mr. McLaughlin gave the young couple a deed for his Washington Park house and the beautiful paintings and priceless bric-a-brac that were presented by others were more than sufficient to decorate it. For a few nights, while the presents were in the house, a guard of policemen stood about the building, and burglars had no chance to approach the rich treasures. Then for a time the gifts were sent to safety deposit vaults. But this did not suit the bride. She wanted the gifts where she could enjoy them, and she suggested that a burglar proof vault be built in the cellar of their home. The plan was acted on, and a big vault of brick and cement was built under the sidewalk. The walls were three feet thick, and its interior was lined with chilled steel. The door was of steel, and of the kind that is used on bank vaults. Electric wires were also attached to it. But even this protection did not prevent thieves from trying to reach the treasure, and on several occasions attempts were made to gain entrance to the vault. Each effort was unsuccessful, though each time the thieves escaped the police. Dr. Carroll died in 1894, and since then the widow has made her home most of the time with her parents. This summer they are at Jamesport, L.I., Mrs. Carroll came to Brooklyn Wednesday to make arrangements for the decorating of her Washington Park house. It was then that she showed to a friend the diamond engagement ring given her by Mr. Courtney. Mr. Courtney, though only twenty-seven years old, is well known in Brooklyn. He is a lawyer and has taken a considerable interest in politics, though he has never held office.

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FONDNESS FOR VAULTS.

It is singular that so many people have a fondness for vaults. Jonathan Reed of the eastern district of Brooklyn, has for several years spent some hours each day in a vault in Evergreen Cemetery, where lie the remains of his wife. The interior of the vault is furnished like a cozy little house. There are lace curtains and neat furniture in the place, and a clock ticks the hours away. A canary bird trills merrily in its cage, and a squirrel chatters and frisks his tail in the air and spins a wire cylinder around and around in a dizzy fashion. In a glass coffin, in a hermetically sealed iron casket, lies the body of Mrs. Reed. To make the tomb more homelike, Mr. Reed is about to hang a portrait of his wife there.

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THE NEGRO PROBLEM AGAIN.

During every summer season the colored people at Asbury Park and Atlantic City attempt to monopolize the board walks, or promenades, which stretch along the beach. They justly think that they are as good as other folks, and have as much right to the seats as the "white trash." They are soon disabused of this idea, however, and are made to get out. Colored people do not make these resorts a paying investment, and they, consequently, receive but little consideration. The National Association of Instructors of Colored Youths has just held a session at Atlantic City, and passed a resolution condemning the authorities and residents, as well as visitors, for the apparent ostracism of the negroes on the board walk. There was some talk of retaliation, but the manner of putting it into effect did not materialize. S. S. S.

JUSTIFIABLE PIRACY.

Soldiers Take Possession of a Merchantman.

In the year 1851 a brig called the Leveside was chartered to convey to St. Helena, a detachment of Royal Artillery commanded by Capt. Vesey, R.A. A Captain Neil, who had just been appointed Aide-de-camp to Sir Emerson Tennent, Governor of the Island, accompanied the draft.

There were some pretty rough characters in the merchant service in those days, and sailors are often jealous of soldiers—I really cannot say why—so it was not at all unusual for sea captains to quarrel with their military passengers. Captain Campbell, of the Leveside, was unfortunately a man who was born an autocrat, and loved to show his power by making other people uncomfortable. So very early in the voyage friction began between him and the military officers, and things did not improve as time went on, as you can quite understand, if you have ever been six weeks at sea with nothing to do.

Captain Vesey was a man who would probably have endured a great deal in his own person, but who did not choose to have his men's health and comfort spoiled by anyone. On May 15, the ship being then in the tropics, south of the Equator, and the weather fine, and naturally very hot Captain Campbell gave the order that the troops should be sent below, and the hatch secured. Now, of course, in a storm passengers must be sometimes sent below and the hatches closed; but on a fine day, with a high barometer, in the tropics, such an order was preposterous, and simply meant the wanton infliction of suffering and illness on the troops. On the other hand, Captain Vesey risked the loss of his commission, if not a civil trial, when he landed, by interfering with the orders of the master of a vessel on the high seas. He did not hesitate, and ordered his men to remove the hatch.

Two days afterwards a quarrel took place between one of the soldiers and the ship's carpenter, in which the latter was in the wrong. Captain Vesey insisted that he should be punished. Captain Campbell refused, and high words passed. The same evening Captain Campbell came on deck and ordered the booby hatch to be closed. Captain Vesey again declined to allow it to be done, whereupon the ship master pulled out a pistol, cocked it, and pointing it at Captain Vesey, said he would shoot him on the spot if he dared to prevent the crew obeying his orders.

On this, Captain Vesey ordered the soldiers to fall in around the hatchway, and arms to be brought. When Captain Campbell saw the muskets being handed up he quite lost his head, and aimed at Captain Vesey, who had just time to grasp the pistol, with his thumb on the percussion cap, as the trigger was pulled. The fall of hammer left a scar on his thumb for life. The soldiers now seized the master, and he was forthwith put in irons and imprisoned in the hold of his own ship, with an armed sentry over him. The crew no doubt did not care to interfere with armed soldiers, but they refused to navigate the ship, all except one of the mates, who cast in his fortunes with the military. This was a very remarkable position of affairs, and had not Captain Vesey known something of navigation, it is difficult to conjecture what would have happened next. St. Helena is not a very large dot to hit off in the great expanse of the South Atlantic. Luckily he had studied the subject, and between him and the mate they succeeded in navigating the brig to its port in twelve days, whilst the master raged in his irons in the hold, and meditated schemes of vengeance. When the Leveside reached St. Helena Captain Vesey went ashore and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Captain Campbell on the charge of "assault with intent to murder." The master naturally retaliated with a charge of piracy against his passengers and the mate who had aided them. Both indictments were thrown out by the grand jury. Captain Campbell then brought a civil action for damages and obtained a verdict of £200 against Captain Vesey. This does not appear to have satisfied him, for he swore to follow up his late passenger and do for him some day. "Threatened men live long," however, and Major-General Vesey died without ever again meeting the captain of the Leveside.

The army had then for its commander-in-chief a man who knew the value of an officer who did not shrink from taking responsibility on his shoulders—the Duke of Wellington. He prevailed upon the War Office to pay the £200 damages, and offered Captain Vesey employment on the staff, which he declined, saying that he wanted nothing.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Army Pensioners

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—In your paragraph in the Daily Star of the 27th inst. regarding army pensioners and reserve men you state that army pensioners and reserve men have been notified from Halifax that their services may be required for employment in military departments of the state. I am an army pensioner, and I have received no information or letter of any description since last pension, but I consider that it is a thing that should be taken in hand, not only by the Home authorities, but also by the Dominion Government. There are a great number of deserving ex-army men in this city, who not only have families, but some large families. Why not the Government take them in hand, instead of sending home for more East End paupers? Give the old army man a chance. They may say, Oh! he is only a drunkard; but if only one misbehaves the whole lot is cried down. I myself know plenty of ex-army men that have held responsible situations, some for as long as the last twenty-five years, in the city. We never hear a word about them but if an odd one happens to slip there is a universal howl against all army pensioners. I think that if the officers of the militia in the city commenced and formed a corps of commissionaires, the same as they have got in all the large cities in the Old Country, they would find them an advantage. As most of the officers are business men it would only cost a small outlay to commence with, and would be self-supporting after a short time. They could have an office in the city where the men could attend, and if any gentleman wanted a small job done during the day he would only have the trouble of telephoning down to the office, and by the tram cars he could have a man in any part of the city in about ten minutes.

And by forming a corps men from the militia could join, as well as army men. They would always be in uniform and under every person's eye, so that if one so far forgot himself as to get drunk, why fire him out of the corps at once, and by that means you would have a steady, reliable lot of men. They could muster at the drill shed once a month for drill and making or altering by-laws. There is one thing I should like to mention before closing, and that is about an officer to put over them. He should be an old army man, without partiality whatever, who I am afraid would be rather hard to find; but he can be found if looked for. I am sorry to say that there would have been a far larger turn-out of army men at the jubilee celebration, only that the army men were neglected. I know myself that two officers were written to and asked to take command, and both ignored the letters that were sent to them. Now I think that any man that wears Her Majesty's uniform should be proud to take command of the men that turned out on that day. I was not with them myself, I got disgusted with the way the officers treated us). I felt proud of them when I saw them marching through the streets.

I hope these poor efforts of mine may have the effect of doing some of us a little good in these hard times, but I am afraid it will take an abler pen than mine to advocate our cause properly. But as the ball is opened now, I hope others better qualified than I am will contribute their ideas on the subject. Hoping, Sir, you will be kind enough to give us a helping hand through the medium of your valuable and well read paper, I remain,

Your obedient servant,
ARMY PENSIONER.

Montreal, Aug. 5.

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Piscatorial.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—Referring to Amateur's letter in the Star of July 31st, I must decline to answer any more of his questions unless he writes as I do, over his own name, and confines himself to questions that are relevant. In a former letter I stated my willingness to assist one earnestly thirsting for knowledge but I cannot extend my aid to one who is both hungering and thirsting after a newspaper controversy in which I have neither time nor disposition to take part. I shall also require some proof of Amateur's standing, and his right to use the title which he has assumed. Has he fished much lately? Let him give a conservative estimate of what he has caught recently, say since the date of the last general election. I do not like to be outdone in courtesy, therefore permit me to say frankly, but in the most delicate way possible, that I doubt Amateur's sincerity. As a carper he is an unqualified success, but it would be eminently unfair to expect me to take any further notice of his letters before proving to my satisfaction that he knows the difference between a trout and a sucker. If not too much trouble, Amateur might explain by what authority he uses the first person plural when referring to himself, loyalty and its representatives I am aware, are permitted to do so, but I am not aware that Ste. Agathe includes Royalty among its residents. I believe, however, that Ste. Agathe has been honored this summer by the occasional visit of one or two members of that distinguished order known as the "Knights of the Quill" so that it is just possible Amateur may be quite within his rights in using the journalistic or editorial "we" when referring only to himself. At any rate, Mr. Editor, I expect you will approve of my course in requesting his name. It will afford us,—that is, you and me, Mr. Editor—the opportunity to size him up. It is clearly our duty in such a case to protect credulous readers against imposition, and should it be necessary to weigh Amateur in the public scales, and should he be found wanting, we would then be in a position to paint him in his true color.

J. STEVENSON BROWN.

P.S.—Perhaps it would be a friendly act to inform Amateur that he is fishing in waters too deep for the length of his line. Let out a little more line, Amateur, and try another cast over your own name, and in order to give your line some weight add a sinker. Anything will do. An ounce of worn out type, for example.

J. S. B.

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'97 Slavery.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I have been waiting patiently, but in vain, for some one who takes an interest in struggling humanity, to take up the question of "1897 slavery," which was referred to in last Saturday's Star. We hear a good deal about the desecration of the Sabbath, both in our ordinary every day slavery, and frequently from the pulpit, but if the clergy and others interested in this subject, would find a remedy, and act upon it, instead of continually prating upon it, then we may begin to think better of them. I work in a large shirt factory, and have much pleasure in saying that my employers are good masters, but in their zeal to keep pace with the feverish rush—which is so prevalent in all Canadian industries, they fail to see that their jaded employes are sometimes overworked. Now we want a remedy for all this. Let the clergy of all denominations put their heads together, and use their influence with the employers to give us Saturday afternoon all the year round. We would be better for it, so would our employers. In all large cities and towns in England the factories and wholesale warehouses are closed on Saturday afternoon. The retail stores have Wednesday principally, contrary to them, we have considerable night work, about eight months of the year, and then when we go out on Sunday to enjoy the beauties of nature, sent by God expressly for our enjoyment, we are desecrating the Sabbath. Let us hear less talking, but buckle in and give us some practical results.

Yours, etc.,
ANOTHER OF THEM

Montreal, August 4.

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To Protect Retailers.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—There is a matter which I would like very much to see aired through the columns of your valuable paper, namely: The lack of proper arrangements between the wholesale and retail trade in all its various branches, whereby the legitimate trade is ruined by the wholesalers compromising with incompetent retail merchants, men who are either not capable of managing a business of their own, or through extravagant habits, are compelled to assign, after which, in most cases they buy the stock at such a price as to ruin the business of the careful man who pays one hundred cents on the dollar for all he buys.

My idea would be to unite the merchants of the various provinces into a retail merchants' association, and send representatives to meet a similar body of wholesale merchants, and arrange a plan for the disposal of bankrupt stocks; also the disposal of the bankrupt man, and not allow him to again defraud his creditors or injure the legitimate trade by being allowed to again enter business.

At present, if a man wishes to go into business, and can scare up one hundred dollars or thereabouts and a good suit of clothes, he can go to a wholesale house and buy from two to five hundred dollars' worth of goods by paying that amount down.

On the same principle, am personally aware of larger stocks having been purchased, and as business was not so bright after entering as it seemed from the outside, there was in a short time an abrupt termination to this mushroom house. In my opinion, such men should not be allowed to go into business, and by keeping such men out, the wholesale trade loses nothing. There are objections to be raised to this mode of procedure, but to my mind they are outweighed by the universal good it would do.

If the merchants of each city, town or village became an organized body, and sent one or more representatives to a convention and had this matter properly arranged, am sure the wholesale people would do their best to meet them, as it would represent the better class of their customers.

If, on the other hand, they would not consider the proposition, it would be in the hands of the retail trade to establish agencies, and buy direct from the manufacturers, and thus save a portion of the wholesale merchant's profit.

RETAIL.

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Canadian Route.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I propose, for economical and other reasons, that the Government should at once call for volunteers to build the waggon road to the Klondyke. There are no doubt many hundreds of strong, healthy young men, who would be glad to work their way there, who could not otherwise think of going, for want of means. I believe that the numbers offering would be much greater than would be required for the work, in which case preference should be given to those that had served a term in the active militia, and especially those who had at least won one prize in a rifle competition. It would be easy for the Government to supply them with necessaries, as they would leave a good road behind them. They would, of course, be under skilled officers appointed for the special duty. After their arrival they could be allowed to select each their separate claims; they would thus become separated perhaps, but they could be mustered in small companies—say, one hour's drill in a week, under a sergeant or corporal. In that way they could be utilized as an effective auxiliary to the Mounted Police in case of any bluffing by foreigners or filibusters. There are many other details that will suggest themselves if the above be taken into consideration by the proper authorities. If it is possible to build the road this season. There will be more gold for Canadians and many lives saved.

Yours etc.,
A ROSS.

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England and the United States.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir—I would beg leave to call attention to the manner in which the question of peace or war with the United States is just now handled by public men and newspapers. To myself as a private person it seems astonishing that public men with large salaries, and wealthy newspapers, with highly paid writers, should be so reckless. We were a few days since informed that Britain and the United States were on the verge of war over the fur seals and Mr. Sherman's letter. There is an old story about a rich man who wanted a coachman, and asked the applicants how near they could drive the coach wheel to the edge of a precipice without going over. Each one said how near he could go, except one man, who said he would not go near it at all, and the rich man hired him. Both England and the United States seem to need such a political coachman. As to fighting over seals, it would be the height of folly for the struggling poor of the United States to enlist themselves and shed their blood for the sake of the sealskins that are worn by a small clique of wealthy Americans, who are no friends to them. If any American statesman should contemplate such a war it would make one suspicious. There is a hostility between the poor and the rich in the United States, and if it should become dangerous, the governing classes might plunge the country into a war with Great Britain in order to smother their troubles at home.

We are next assured that there will be trouble over the Klondyke gold fields. But not unless the politicians and lawyers try to make trouble. Some good scientific men from Greenwich and Washington could lay down the boundary line so correctly that the averaging of their differences would be a trifling matter. I could come pretty close to it myself, with good instruments, and so could thousands of navigating officers on ships all over the world. How is it that reefs and banks can be laid down in charts so that in fair weather you can tell where you are by putting the lead down? And if points can be surveyed and measured to a foot under water, cannot the same be done more easily on land? Of course, if the shouting of the political liar is to be heard in the land, the voice of science will be dumb; but science by itself could settle the boundary line.

There are people who think that if the Canadian Government is going to take 10 and 20 per cent of the miners gold and every other claim, that a wealth should be publicly and separately accounted for and applied to the purpose of making roads into the gold territory. It should not be allowed to run eastwards and into the pockets of government hangers-on, who have grown fat lounging around the fashionable hotels and bar rooms of our Canadian cities.

I subjoin some important news received by me from Washington by private wire. More can be supplied if needed at lower rates than the ordinary press despatches.

"Britain takes the Isle of Wight,
American protest under way.

"Washington, July 28.—It is alleged that Great Britain has seized a small island claimed by the Hawaiian Government. The island in question is known as the Isle of Wight, and is situated over 1000 miles either to the eastward or westward of Hawaii. It is not at present known which. It is now the intention of the State Department officials to gather all the information possible in regard to the Isle of Wight. Whether the action of Great Britain is intended to implicate matters, or to complicate them, or to conglomerate them, in view of the submission of the annexation treaty to the Senate, or whatever other developments may be developed, all the questions and actions and suppositions are regarded as of the highest importance. The British Government probably intends to establish a strong naval station on the island, or if not, a stand for selling peanuts, bananas and soda water. This dangerous contingency has created the greatest excitement in Washington. Naval officers say that the island might be converted into a depot for patent medicines. Mr. Sherman will write a letter at once, and it is proposed to telegraph immediate instructions to Mr. Sewall directing him to protest against the action of Great Britain, which protest will be backed up by the United States, and it is believed by the officials here that the representations will result in the removal of the British flag from the Isle of Wight.

Later—Washington, July 29.—A telegram from the captain of the U.S. gunboat Squawker who has been cruising off the coast of the island, informs us that the Isle of Wight has been in possession of the British for several years, and that the Queen has a shanty built on it, called Osborne House. Several other buildings have been observed through the telescope, but it is not known yet whether they are fish canneries or summer-flirting establishments. The officials of the State Department are going to consult their books in order to see when the Isle of Wight was first discovered, and whether the British have any title to it. It is believed that it was first known as American Island."

Yours truly,
R. S. KNIGHT.

Lancaster, Ont., August 4.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GASPE BASIN

The Favorite Spot for Health and Sport.

CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The vicinity affords Beautiful Scenery, fine Sea Bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the House.

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(OPENED JUNE 1st.)

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Before making your plans for your summer outing be sure to write for terms and other information to

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THE INCH-ARRAN is the property of Mr HENRY HOGAN, and is patronized annually by the leading families of Canada and the United States and will be open for the reception of guests on JUNE 15. Write to JOHN W. GAUNT, Manager, or apply at St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. 179 eod

The Roberval

We take pleasure in announcing that the Roberval is now open to Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health Seekers, or those in search of a quiet place in which to rest from cares of business. Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Room, Lawn Tennis, Dance Hall and a new Beach. Bath Houses, Safe Anchorage, Ashdod Island House, Grand Discharge, where the Leaping Ouananiche, monarch of this inland sea, is ready for business in smashing and coarse rods. For information address MANAGER of the Roberval.

June 14, 1897 183 2eod

"WATERS OF LIFE."

THAT'S WHAT THE INDIANS CALL THE ARENAKIS MINERAL SPRING WATER, CURES BLOOD DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, FEMALE TROUBLES.

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Trains leave Montreal (Windsor Street Station) week days,

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Arriving Caledonia Springs at
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FARM LABORERS WANTED.

Tickets will be sold from stations in the province of Quebec to any point West as far as Sault Ste. Marie, Mooseawa and Estevan, on

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ON
AUGUST 17th, 1897.

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For tickets and information apply to

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1 6of

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
WINDSOR STREET STATION.

Day Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Portland, Manchester, Nashua, Boston and New England Points via Montreal and Boston & Maine Lines.
Leave 9.00 a.m. Arrive 8.35 p.m.

Fast Express for Brockville, Smith's Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo, Kingston, Toronto.
Leave 8.50 a.m. Arrive 7.40 p.m.

Local Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, &c.
Leave 4.30 p.m. Arrive 11.45 a.m.

Night Express for St. Johns, Farnham, Newport, Portland, Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Boston and New England Points.
Leave 6.20 p.m. Arrive 7.55 a.m.

Local Express for Hudson, Alfred and intermediate stations.
Leave 8.50 a.m. 6.15 p.m. Arrive 8.45 a.m. 5.50 p.m.

Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay Express.
Leave 10.00 a.m. 11.30 p.m. Arrive 8.45 a.m. 5.50 p.m.

Western Express for Smith's Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo, Toronto, St. Thomas, London, Detroit, Chicago and all Points in Ontario and Western States.
Leave 10.00 a.m. Arrive 5.50 p.m.

Sherbrooke, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., &c.
Leave 7.00 p.m. except Saturdays. Arrive 8.30 a.m. except Mondays.

Leave daily 10.00 p.m. Arrive daily 10.05 a.m.
Ottawa

Leave daily 9.00 a.m. 10.00 p.m. Arrive 10.05 a.m., 7.45 p.m.
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Leave 9.50 a.m. 4.00 p.m.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE STATION

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Leave 9.00 a.m. 5.30 p.m. Arrive 5.55 a.m. 3.35 p.m.
11.00 p.m. 8.00 p.m.

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Leave 8.30 a.m. 4.30 p.m. Arrive 11.7 a.m. 6.56 p.m.

For St. Therese, St. Jerome &c.
Leave 8.30 a.m. 5.10 p.m. Arrive 10.45 a.m. 7.45 p.m.

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Leave 4.45 p.m. Arrive 9.45 a.m.

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Leave 5.1 p.m. Arrive 8.45 a.m.

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†Runs daily. Sundays included.
‡Runs Sunday only.
§Runs Tuesdays only.
‖Runs daily except Saturdays and Sundays.

STEAMSHIPS



Allan Line Royal Mail Steamships

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal service.

From Liverpool	Steamships	From Montreal
22 July	California	7 Aug
29 July	Laurentian	14 August
5 Aug	*Parisian	21 Aug
12 Aug	Numidian	28 Aug

*Steamers marked thus stop at Rimouski and Derry to embark and land mails and passengers.

Winter Rates are in effect.

Cabin Passage $52.50 and upwards; Second Cabin $24 and $25.25; Steerage to Liverpool, Glasgow, London or Londonderry, $22.50 and $23.50. Paris, $28.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service.

From Glasgow	Steamer	From New York
24 July	State of Nebraska	3 July
6 Aug.	Mongolian	20 Aug. (a.m.)

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For freight, passage or further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal; Boston or Portland. 180 tf

DOMINION LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
via Londonderry

Steamer	From Montreal	From Quebec
Labrador	July 28, daylight	Aug. 3 a.m.
Ottoman	Aug. 4	Aug. 7 p.m.
Vancouver	Aug. 11	Aug. 14 a.m.
Scotsman	Aug. 18	Aug. 20 a.m.

H. M. S. "CANADA" will sail from Montreal about 1st and September 11.

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DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., General Agents, Montreal. 154 f

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

Saale	Tues Aug 10	Havel	Tues Aug 31
Trave	Tues Aug 17	Fulda	Tues Sept 7
Lahn	Tues Aug. 24	Trave	Tues Sept 14

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller	May, Sept 4	Byrne	Sa Sept 18

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen		Thursday	Aug 12 noon
H H Meier		Thursday	Aug 19 noon
Friedrich der Grosse		Thursday	Aug 26 noon
Barbarossa		Thursday	Sept 2 noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems	Aug 7, 10 a.m.	Fulda	Aug 21, 10 a.m.
Werra	Aug 14, 10 a.m.	Kaiser	Sept 4, 10 a.m.

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*Normania Nov 20, 10 a.m. | *Victoria Dec 11, 10 a.m.

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb. and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris and Cherbourg.

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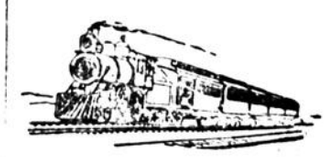
James Thom, 1347 John Street, Montreal.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to
Plymouth (Londres), Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg

F Bismarck	Aug 19	A Victoria	Sept 9
Normannia	Aug 26	F Bismarck	Sept 16
Columbia	Sept 2	Normannia	Sept 23

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.
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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Montreal to Quebec and Lower St. Lawrence Points.

Leave Montreal 7.00 a.m. daily, 4 p.m. and 11.15 p.m. daily except Sundays.

The 4 p.m. train is a new train, with parlor car attached, and reaches Quebec at 10.40 p.m. 7.00 a.m. train runs through to Halifax, but train leaving Montreal Sunday morning runs to Rimouski only. The 11.15 p.m. train runs to Little Metis. Saturday night train runs to Quebec only.

Gulf of St. Lawrence Resorts Special

A Sunday excursion special will leave Montreal every Friday, at 8.40 p.m. for Cacouna and stations as far as Little Metis. This train will reach Cacouna in time for breakfast

THE BULLER-PODINGTON COMPACT.

FRANK R. STOCKTON, : : :
In Scribner's Magazine.

"I tell you, William," said Thomas Buller to his friend Mr. Podington, "I am truly sorry about it, but I cannot arrange for it this year. Now, as to my invitation—that is very different."

"Of course it is different," was the reply, "but I am obliged to say, as I said before, that I really cannot accept it."

Remarks similar to these had been made by Thomas Buller and William Podington at least once a year for some five years. They were old friends; they had been school-boys together and had been associated in business since they were young men. They had now reached a vigorous middle age; they were each married, and each had a house in the country in which he resided for a part of the year. They were warmly attached to each other, and each was the best friend which the other had in this world. But during all these years neither of them had visited the other in his country home.

The reason for this avoidance of each other at their respective rural residences may be briefly stated. Mr. Buller's country house was situated by the sea, and he was very fond of the water. He had a good cat-boat, which he sailed himself with much judgment and skill, and it was his greatest pleasure to take his friends and visitors upon little excursions on the bay. But Mr. Podington was desperately afraid of the water, and he was particularly afraid of any craft sailed by an amateur. If his friend Buller would have employed a professional mariner, of years and experience, to steer and manage his boat, Podington might have been willing to take an occasional sail; but as Buller always insisted upon sailing his own boat, and took it ill if any of his visitors doubted his ability to do so properly, Podington did not wish to wound the self-love of his friend, and he did not wish to be drowned. Consequently he could not bring himself to consent to go to Buller's house by the sea.

To receive his good friend Buller at his own house in the beautiful upland region in which he lived, would have been a great joy to Mr. Podington; but Buller could not be induced to visit him. Podington was very fond of horses and always drove himself, while Buller was more afraid of horses than he was of elephants or lions. To one or more horses driven by a coachman of years and experience he did not always object, but to a horse driven by Podington, who had much experience and knowledge regarding mercantile affairs, but was merely an amateur horseman, he most decidedly and strongly objected. He did not wish to hurt his friend's feelings by refusing to go out to drive with him, but he would not rack his own nervous system by accompanying him. Therefore it was that he had not yet visited the beautiful upland country residence of Mr. Podington.

At last this state of things grew awkward. Mrs. Buller and Mrs. Podington, often with their families, visited each other at their country houses, but the fact that on these occasions they were never accompanied by their husbands caused more and more gossip among their neighbours both in the upland country and by the sea.

One day in the spring as the two sat in their city office, where Mr. Podington had just repeated his annual invitation, his friend replied to him thus:

"William, if I come to see you this summer, will you visit me? The thing is beginning to look a little ridiculous, and people are talking about it."

Mr. Podington put his hand to his brow and for a few moments closed his eyes. In his mind he saw a cat-boat upon its side, the sails spread out over the water, and two men, almost entirely immersed in the waves, making efforts to reach the side of the boat. One of these was getting on very well—that was Buller. The other seemed about to sink, his arms were uselessly waving in the air—that was himself. But he opened his eyes and looked bravely out of the window; it was time to conquer all this; it was indeed growing ridiculous. Buller had been sailing many years and had never been upset.

"Yes," said he, "I will do it; I am ready any time you name."

Mr. Buller rose and stretched out his hand.

"Good!" said he; "it is a compact!"

Buller was the first to make the promised country visit. He had not mentioned the subject of horses to his friend, but he knew through Mrs. Buller that Podington still continued to be his own driver. She had informed him, however, that at present he was accustomed to drive a big, black horse which in her opinion, was as gentle and reliable as these animals ever became, and she could not imagine how anybody could be afraid of him.

So when, the next morning after his arrival, Mr. Buller was asked by his host if he would like to take a drive, he suppressed a certain rising emotion and said that it would please him very much.

When the good black horse had jogged along a pleasant road for half an hour Mr. Buller began to feel that, perhaps, for all these years he had been laboring under a misconception. It seemed to be possible that there were some horses to which surrounding circumstances in the shape of sights and sounds were so irrelevant that they were to a certain degree entirely safe, even when guided and controlled by an amateur hand. As they passed some meadow land, somebody behind a hedge fired a gun; Mr. Buller was frightened, but the horse was not.

"William," said Buller, looking cheerfully around him, "I had no idea that you lived in such a pretty country. In fact, I might almost call it beautiful. You have not any wide stretch of water, such as I like so much, but here is a pretty river, those rolling hills are very charming, and, beyond, you have the blue of the mountains."

"It is lovely," said his friend; "I never get tired of driving through this country. Of course the sea-side is very fine, but here we have such a variety of scenery."

Mr. Buller could not help thinking that sometimes the sea-side was a little monotonous, and that he had lost a great deal of pleasure by not varying his summers by going up to spend a week or two with Podington.

"William," said he, "how long have you had this horse?"

"About two years," said Mr Podington; before I got him, I used to drive a pair."

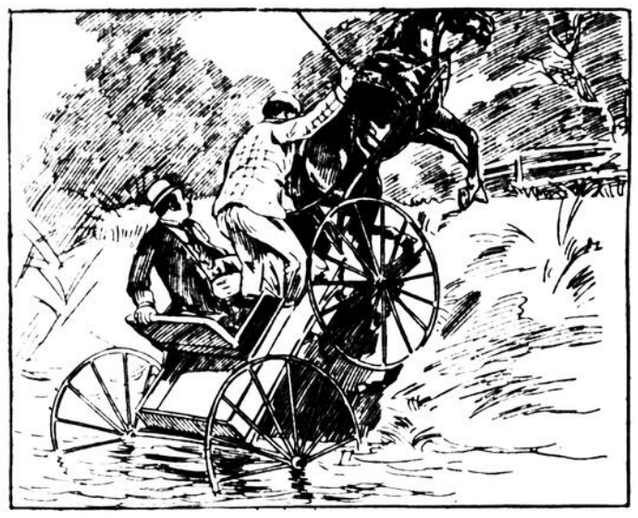
"Heavens!" thought Buller, "how lucky I was not to come two years ago!" And his regrets for not sooner visiting his friend greatly decreased.

Now they came to a place where the stream, by which the road ran, had been dammed for a mill and had widened into a beautiful pond.

"There now!" cried Mr. Buller. "That's what I like. William you seem to have everything! This is really a very pretty sheet of water, and the reflections of the trees over there make a charming picture; you can't get that at the sea-side, you know."

Mr. Podington was delighted; his face glowed; he was rejoiced at the pleasure of his friend. "I tell you Thomas," said he, "that——"

"William!" exclaimed Buller, with a sudden squirm in his seat, "what is that I hear? Is that a train?"



THE WAGGON CONTINUED TO GO BACKWARD, DESPITE THE EFFORTS OF THE AGITATED HORSE TO FIND A FOOTING ON THE CRUMBLING EDGE OF THE BANK.

"Yes," said Mr. Podington, "that is the ten forty, up."

"Does it come near here?" asked Mr. Buller, nervously. "Does it go over that bridge?"

"Yes," said Podington, "but it can't hurt us, for our road goes under the bridge; we are perfectly safe; there is no risk of accident."

"But your horse! Your horse!" exclaimed Buller, as the train came nearer and nearer. "What will he do?"

"Do?" said Podington; "he'll do what he is doing now; he doesn't mind trains."

"But look here, William," exclaimed Buller, "it will get there just as we do; no horse could stand a roaring up in the air like that!"

Podington laughed. "He would not mind it in the least," said he.

"Come, come now," cried Buller. "Really, I can't stand this! Just stop a minute, and let me out. It sets all my nerves quivering."

Mr Podington smiled with a superior smile. "Oh, you needn't get out," said he; "there's not the least danger in the world. But I don't want to make you nervous, and I will turn around and drive the other way."

"But you can't!" screamed Buller; "this road is not wide enough, and that train is nearly here. Please stop!"

The imputation that the road was not wide enough for him to turn was too much for Mr. Podington to bear. He was very proud of his ability to turn a vehicle in a narrow place.

"Turn!" said he, "that's the easiest thing in the world. See; a little to the right, then a back, then a sweep to the left and we will be going the other way." And instantly he began the manœuvre in which he was such an adept.

"Oh, Thomas!" cried Buller, half rising in his seat, "that train is almost here!"

"And we are almost—" Mr. Podington was about to say "turned around," but he stopped. Mr. Buller's exclamations had made him a little nervous, and, in his anxiety to turn quickly, he had pulled upon his horse's bit with more energy than was actually necessary, and his nervousness being communicated to the horse, that animal backed with such extraordinary vigor that the hind wheels of the waggon went over a bit of grass by the road and into the water.

The sudden jolt gave a new impetus to Mr. Buller's fears.

"You'll upset!" he cried, and not thinking of what he was about, he laid hold of his friend's arm. The horse, startled by this sudden jerk upon his bit, which, combined with the thundering of the train, which was now on the bridge, made him think that something extraordinary was about to happen, gave a sudden and forcible start backward, so that not only the hind wheels of the light waggon, but the fore wheels and his own hind legs went into the water. As the bank at this spot sloped steeply, the waggon continued to go backward, despite the efforts of the agitated horse to find a footing on the crumbling edge of the bank.

"Whoa!" cried Mr. Buller.

"Get up!" exclaimed Mr. Podington, applying his whip upon the plunging beast.

But exclamations and castigations had no effect upon the horse. The original bed of the stream ran close to the road and the bank was so steep and the earth so soft that it was impossible for the horse to advance or even maintain his footing. Back, back, he went, until the whole equipage was in the water and the waggon was afloat.

The vehicle was a road waggon, without a top, and the joints of its box-body were tight enough to prevent the water from immediately entering it, so somewhat deeply sunken, it rested upon the water. There was a current in this part of the pond and it turned the waggon down stream. The horse was now entirely immersed in the water, with the exception of his head and the upper part of his neck, and, unable to reach the bottom with his feet, he made vigorous efforts to swim.

Mr. Podington, the reins and the whip in his hands, sat horrified and pale, the accident was so sudden, he was so startled and so frightened that, for a moment, he could not speak a word. Mr. Buller, on the other hand, was now lively and alert. The waggon had no sooner floated away from the shore than he felt himself at home. He was upon his favorite element; water had no fears for him. He saw that his friend was nearly frightened out of his wits, and that, figuratively speaking, he must step to the helm and take charge of the vessel. He stood up and gazed about him.

"Put her across stream!" he shouted; "she can't make headway against this current. Head her to that clump of trees on the other side, the bank is lower there, and we can beach her. Move a little the other way, we must trim boat. Now then, pull on your starboard rein."

Podington obeyed, and the horse

"You see," said Buller, "it won't do to sail straight across, because the current would carry us down and land us below that spot."

Mr. Podington said not a word; he expected every moment to see the horse sink into a watery grave.

"It isn't so bad after all, is it, Podington? If we had a rudder and a bit of a sail it would be a great help to the horse; this waggon is not a bad boat."

The despairing Podington looked at his feet. "It's coming in," he said, in a husky voice. "Thomas, the water is over my shoes!"

"That is so," said Buller. "I am so used to water I didn't notice it. She leaks. Do you carry anything to bail her out with?"

"Bail!" cried Podington, now finding his voice. "Oh, Thomas, we are sinking!"

"That's so," said Buller; "she leaks like a sieve!"

The weight of the running gear and of the two men was entirely too much for the buoyancy of the waggon body. The water rapidly rose toward the top of its sides."

"We are going to drown!" cried Podington, suddenly rising.

"Lick him. Lick him!" exclaimed Buller. "Make him swim faster!"

"There's nothing to lick," cried Podington, vainly lashing at the water, for he could not reach the horse's head. The poor man was dreadfully frightened; he had never even imagined it possible that he should be drowned in his own waggon.

"Whoop!" cried Buller, as the water rose over the sides. "Steady yourself, old boy, or you'll go overboard!" And the next moment the waggon body sunk out of sight.

But it did not go down very far. The deepest part of the channel of the stream had been passed, and with a bump the wheels struck the bottom.

"Heavens!" exclaimed Buller, "we are aground."

"Aground!" exclaimed Podington. "Heaven be praised!"

As the two men stood up in the submerged waggon the water was above their knees, and when Podington looked out over the surface of the pond, now so near his face, it seemed like a sheet of water he had never seen before. It was something horrible, threatening to rise and envelop him. He trembled so that he could scarcely keep his footing.

"William," said his companion, "you must sit down; if you don't, you will tumble overboard and be drowned. There is nothing for you to hold to."

"Sit down" said Podington, gazing blankly at the water around him, "I can't do that!"

At this moment the horse made a slight movement. Having touched bottom after his efforts in swimming across the main bed of the stream, with a floating waggon in tow, he had stood for a few moments, his head and neck well above water, and his back barely visible beneath the surface.

Having recovered his breath, he now thought it was time to move on.

At the first step of the horse Mr. Podington began to totter. Instinctively he clutched Buller.

"Sit down!" cried the latter, "or you'll have us both overboard." There was no help for it; down sat Mr. Podington; and, as with a great splash he came heavily upon the seat, the water rose to his waist.

"Ough!" said he. "Thomas, shout for help."

"No use doing that," replied Buller, still standing on his nautical legs; "I don't see anybody, and I don't see any boat. We'll get out all right. Just you stick tight to the thwart."

"The what?" feebly asked the other.

"Oh, the seat, I mean. We can get to the shore all right if you steer the horse straight. Head him more across the pond."

"I can't head him," cried Podington, "I have dropped the reins!"

"Good gracious!" cried Mr. Buller, "that's bad. Can't you steer him by shouting 'Gee' and 'Haw?'"

"No," said Podington, "he isn't an ox; but perhaps I can stop him." And with as much voice as he could summon, he called out: "Whoa!" and the horse stopped.

"If you can't steer him any other way," said Buller, "we must get the reins. Lend me your whip."

"I have dropped that too," said Podington; "there it floats."

"Oh, dear," said Buller, "I guess I'll have to dive for them; if he were to run away, we should be in an awful fix."

"Don't get out! Don't get out!" exclaimed Podington. "You can reach over the dash-board."

"As that's under water," said Buller, "it will be the same thing as diving; but it's got to be done, and I'll try it. Don't you move now; I am more used to water than you are."

Mr. Buller took off his hat and asked his friend to hold it. He thought of his watch and other contents of his pockets, but there was no place to put them, so he gave them no mass consideration. Then bravely getting on his knees in the water, he leaned over the dash-board, almost disappearing from sight. With his disengaged hand Mr. Podington grasped the submerged coat tails of his friend.

In a few seconds the upper part of Mr. Buller rose from the water. He was dripping and puffing, and Mr. Podington could not but think what a difference it made in the appearance of his friend to have his hair plastered close to his head.

"I got hold of one of them," said the sputtering Buller, "but it was fast to something and I couldn't get it loose."

"Was it thick and wide?" asked Podington.

"Yes," was the answer; "it did seem so."

"Oh, that was a trace," said Podington; "I don't want that; the reins are thinner and lighter."

"Now I remember they are," said Buller. "I'll go down again."

Again Mr. Buller leaned over the dash-board, and this time he remained down longer, and when he came up he puffed and sputtered more than before.

"Is that it?" said he, holding up a strip of wet leather.

"Yes," said Podington, "you've got the reins."

"Well, take them, and steer. I would have found them sooner if his tail had not got into my eyes. That long tail's floating down there and spreading itself out like a fan; it tangled itself all around my head. It would have been much easier if he had been a bob-tailed horse."

"Now, then," said Podington, "take your hat, Thomas, and I'll try to drive."

Mr. Buller put on his hat, which was the only dry thing about him, and the nervous Podington started the horse so suddenly that even the sea-legs of Buller were surprised, and he came very near going backward into the water; but recovering himself, sat down.

"I didn't wonder you did not like to do this, William," said he. "Wet as I am, it's ghastly!"

Encouraged by his master's voice, and by the feeling of the familiar hand upon his bit, the horse moved bravely on.

But the bottom was very rough and uneven. Sometimes the wheels struck a large stone, terrifying Mr. Buller, who thought they were going to upset; and sometimes they sank into soft mud, horrifying Mr. Podington, who thought they were going to drown.

Thus proceeding, they presented a strange sight. At first Mr. Podington



NOTHING WAS VISIBLE ABOVE THE WATER BUT THE HEAD AND NECK OF A HORSE AND THE HEADS AND SHOULDERS OF TWO MEN.

There was a field-road on this side of the Pond which Podington well knew, and proceeding along this they came to the bridge and got into the main road.

"Now, we must get home as fast as we can," cried Podington, "or we shall both take cold. I wish I hadn't lost my whip. Hi now! Get along!"

Podington was now full of life and energy, his wheels were on the hard road, and he was himself again.

When he found his head was turned towards his home, the horse set off at a great rate.

"Hi there!" cried Podington. "I am so sorry I lost my whip."

"Whip!" said Buller, holding fast to the side of the seat; "surely you don't want him to go any faster than this. And look here, William," he added, "it seems to me we are much more likely to take cold in our wet clothes if we rush through the air in this way. Really, it seems to me that horse is running away."

"Not a bit of it," cried Podington. "He wants to get home, and he wants his dinner. Isn't he a fine horse. Look how he steps out!"

"Steps out!" said Buller, "I think I'd like to step out myself. Don't you think it would be wiser for me to walk home, William? That will warm me up."

"It will take you an hour," said his friend. "Stay where you are, and I'll have you in a dry suit of clothes in less than fifteen minutes."

"I tell you, William," said Mr Buller, as the two sat smoking after dinner, "what you ought to do; you should never go out driving without a life-preserver and a pair of oars; I always take them. It would make you feel safer."

Mr. Buller went home the next day, because Mr. Podington's clothes did not fit him, and his own out-door suit was so shrunken as to be uncomfortable. Besides, there was another reason, connected with the desire of horses to reach their homes, which prompted his return. But he had not forgotten his compact with his friend, and in the course of a week he wrote to Podington, inviting him to spend some days with him.

Mr. Podington was a man of honor, and in spite of his recent unfortunate water experience he would not break his word. He went to Mr. Buller's seaside home at the time appointed.

Early on the morning after his arrival before the family were up, Mr. Podington went out and strolled down to the edge of the bay. He went to look at Buller's boat. He was well aware that he would be asked to take a sail, and as Buller had driven with him, it would be impossible for him to decline sailing with Buller; but he must see the boat. There was a train for his home at a quarter past seven; if he were not on the premises he could not be asked to sail. If Buller's boat were a little flimsy thing, he would take that train—but he would wait and see.

There was only one small boat anchored near the beach, and a man—apparently a fisherman—informed Mr. Podington that it belonged to Mr. Buller. Podington looked at it eagerly; it was not very small, and not flimsy.

"Do you consider that a safe boat?" he asked the fisherman.

"Safe?" replied the man. "You could not upset her if you tried. Look at her breadth of beam! You could go anywhere in that boat! Are you thinking of buying her?"

The idea that he would think of buying a boat made Mr. Podington laugh. The information that it would be impossible to upset the little vessel had greatly cheered him, and he could laugh.

Shortly after breakfast Mr. Buller, like a nurse with a dose of medicine, came to Mr. Podington with the expected invitation to take a sail.

"Now, William," said his host, "I understand perfectly your feeling about boats and what I wish to prove to you is that it is a feeling without any foundation. I don't want to shock you or make you nervous, so I am not going to take you out to-day on the bay in my boat. You are as safe on the bay as you would be on land—a little safer, perhaps, under certain circumstances, to which we will not allude—but still, it is sometimes a little rough, and this, at first, might cause you some uneasiness, and so I am going to let you begin your education in the sailing line on perfectly smooth water. About three miles back of us there is a very pretty lake, several miles long. It is part of the canal system which connects the town with the railway. I have sent my boat to the town, and we can walk up there and go by the canal to the lake, it is only about three miles."

If he had to sail at all, this kind of sailing suited Mr. Podington. A canal, a quiet lake, and a boat which could not be upset. When they reached the town the boat was in the canal ready for them.

"Now," said Mr. Buller, "you get in and make yourself comfortable. My idea is to hitch on to a canal boat and be towed to the lake. The boats generally start about this time in the morning, and I will go and see about it."

Mr. Podington, under the direction of his friend, took a seat in the stern of the sailing-boat, and then remarked:

"Thomas, have you a life preserver on board? You know I am not used to any kind of vessel, and I am clumsy. Nothing might happen to the boat, but I might trip and fall overboard, and I can't swim."

"All right," said Buller; "there's a life preserver, and you can put it on. I want you to feel perfectly safe. Now I will go and see about the tow."

But Mr. Buller found that the canal boats would not start at their usual time; the loading of one of them was not finished, and he was informed that he might have to wait for an hour or more. This did not suit Mr. Buller at all, and he did not hesitate to show his annoyance.

"I tell you, sir, what you can do," said one of the men in charge of the boats; "if you don't want to wait till we are ready to start, we'll let you have a boy and a horse to tow you up to the lake. That won't cost you much and they'll be back before we want 'em."

The bargain was made, and Mr. Buller joyfully returned to his boat with the intelligence that they were not to wait for the canal-boats. A long rope, with a horse attached to the other end of it, was speedily made fast to the boat, and with a boy at the head of the horse, they started up the canal.

"Now this is the kind of sailing I like," said Mr. Podington. "If I lived near a canal I believe I would buy a boat and train my horse to tow. I could have a long pair of rope-lines and drive him myself; then when the roads were rough and bad the canal would always be smooth."

"This is all very nice," replied Mr. Buller, who sat by the tiller to keep the boat away from the bank, "and I am glad to see you in a boat under any circumstances. Do you know, William, that although I did not plan it, there could not have been a better way to begin your sailing education. Here we glide along, slowly and gently, with no possible thought of danger, for if the boat should suddenly spring a leak, as if it were the body of a waggon, all we would have to do would be to step on shore, and by the time you get to the end of the canal you will like this gentle motion so much that you will be perfectly ready to begin the second stage of your nautical education."

"Yes," said Mr. Podington, "How long did you say this canal is?"

"About three miles," answered his friend. "Then we will go into the lock and in a few minutes we shall be on the lake."

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Podington, "I wish the canal were 12 miles long. I cannot imagine anything pleasanter than this. If I lived anywhere near a canal—a long canal I mean, this one is too short—I'd——"

"Come, come now," interrupted Buller, "don't be content to stay in the primary school just because it is easy. When we get on the lake I will show you that in a boat, with a gentle breeze, such as we are likely to have today, you will find the motion quite as pleasing, and ever so much more inspirating. I should not be a bit surprised, William, if after you have been two or three times on the lake, you will ask me—yes, positively ask me—to take you out on the bay!"

Mr. Podington smiled, and leaning backward, he looked up at the beautiful blue sky.

"You can't give me anything better than this, Thomas," he said; "but you needn't think I am weakening; you drove with me, and I will sail with you."

The thought came into Buller's mind that he had done both of these things with Podington, but he did not wish to call up unpleasant memories, and said nothing.

About half a mile from the town there stood a small cottage where housecleaning was going on, and on a fence, not far from the canal, there hung a carpet gayly adorned with stripes and spots of red and yellow.

When the drowsy tow-horse came abreast of the house, and the carpet caught his eye he suddenly stopped and gave a start toward the canal. Then, impressed with a horror of the glaring apparition, he gathered himself up, and with a bound dashed along the tow-path. The astounded boy gave a shout but was speedily left behind. The boat of Mr. Buller shot forward as if she had been struck by a squall.

The terrified horse sped on as if a red and yellow demon were after him. The boat bounded, and plunged, and frequently struck the grassy bank of the canal, as if it would break itself to pieces. Mr. Podington clutched the boom to keep himself from being thrown out, while Mr. Buller, both hands upon the tiller, frantically endeavored to keep the boat from the bank.

"William!" he screamed, "he is running away with us; we shall be dashed to pieces! Can't you get forward and cast off that line?"

"What do you mean?" cried Podington, as the boom gave a great jerk as if it would break its fastenings and drag him overboard.

"I mean untie the tow-line. We'll be smashed if you don't. I can't leave this tiller. Don't try to stand up; hold on to the boom and creep forward. Steady now, or you'll be overboard!"

Mr. Podington stumbled to the bow of the boat, his efforts greatly impeded by the big cork life-preserver tied under his arms and the motion of the boat was so violent and erratic that he was obliged to hold on to the mast with one arm and to try to loosen the knot with the other, but there was a great strain on the rope, and he could do nothing with one hand.

"Cut it! Cut it!" cried Mr. Buller.

"I haven't a knife," replied Podington.

Mr. Buller was terribly frightened; his boat was cutting through the water as never vessel of her class had sped since sail-boats were invented, and bumping against the bank as if she were a billiard ball rebounding from the edge of a table. He forgot he was in a boat; he only knew that for the first time in his life he was in a runaway. He let go the tiller. It was of no use to him.

"William," he cried, "let us jump out the next time we are near enough to shore."

"Don't do that! Don't do that!" replied Podington. "Don't jump out in a runaway, that is the way to get hurt. Stick to your seat, my boy; he can't keep this up much longer. He'll lose his wind."

Mr. Podington was greatly excited, but he was not frightened, as Buller was. He had been in a runaway before, and he could not help thinking how much better a waggon was than a boat in such a case.

"If he were hitched up shorter and I had a snaffle-bit and a stout pair of reins," thought he, "I could soon bring him up."

But Mr. Buller was rapidly losing his wits. The horse seemed to be going faster than ever. The boat bumped harder against the bank, and at one time Buller thought they would turn over.

Suddenly the thought struck him.

"William," he shouted, "tip that anchor over the side! Throw it in, any way!"

Mr. Podington looked about him, and almost under his feet, saw the anchor. He did not instantly comprehend why Buller wanted it thrown overboard, but this was not a time to ask questions. The difficulties imposed by the life-preserver, and the necessity of holding on with one hand, interfered very much with his getting at the anchor and throwing it over the side, but at last he succeeded, and just as the boat threw up her bow as if she were about to jump on shore, the anchor went out and its line shot after it. There was an irregular trembling of the boat as the anchor struggled along the bottom of the canal; then there was a great shock; the boat ran into the bank and stopped; the tow-line was tightened like a guitar string, and the horse, jerked back with great violence, came tumbling in a heap upon the ground.

Instantly Mr. Podington was on the shore and running at the top of his speed toward the horse. The astounded animal had scarcely begun to struggle to his feet when Podington rushed upon him, pressed his head back to the ground, and sat upon it.

"Hurrah!" he cried, waving his hat above his head. "Get out, Buller; he is all right now."

Presently Mr. Buller approached, very much shaken up.

"All right?" he said. "I don't call a horse flat in a road with a man on his head all right; but hold him down till we get him loose from my boat. That is the thing to do, William, cast him loose from the boat before you let him up! What will he do when he gets up?"

"Oh, he'll be quiet enough when he gets up," said Podington. "But if you have got a knife you can cut his traces—I mean that rope—but, no, you needn't. Here comes the boy. We'll settle this business in very short order now."

When the horse was on his feet and all connection between the animal and the boat had been severed, Mr. Podington looked at his friend.

"Thomas," said he, "you seem to have had a hard time of it. You have lost your hat and you look as if you had been in a wrestling match."

"I have," replied the other; "I wrestled with that tiller and I wonder it didn't throw me out."

Now approached the boy. "Shall I hitch him on again, sir?" said he. "He is quiet enough now."

"No," cried Mr. Buller, "I want no more sailing after a horse, and, besides, we can't go on the lake with that boat; she has been battered about so much that she must have opened a dozen seams. The best thing we can do is to walk home."

Mr. Podington agreed with his friend that walking home was the best thing they could do. The boat was examined and found to be leaking, but not very badly, and when her mast had been unshipped and everything had been made tight and right on board, she was pulled out of the way of tow-lines and boats, and made fast until she would be sent for from the town.

Mr. Buller and Mr. Podington walked back toward the town. They had not gone very far when they met a party of boys, who, upon seeing them, burst into unseemly laughter.

"Mister," cried one of them, "you needn't be afraid of tumbling into the canal. Why don't you take off your life-preserver and let that other man put it on his head?"

The two friends looked at each other and could not help joining in the laughter of the boys.

"By George! I forgot all about this," said Podington, as he unfastened the cork jacket. "It does look a little super-timid to wear a life-preserver just because one happens to be walking by the side of a canal."

Mr. Buller tied a handkerchief on his head, and Mr. Podington rolled up his life-preserver and carried it under his arm. Thus they reached the town, where Buller bought a hat, Podington dispensed with his bundle, and arrangements were made to bring back the boat.

"Runaway in a sail-boat!" exclaimed one of the canal boatmen when he had heard about the accident. "Upon my word! That beats anything that could happen to a man!"

"No, it doesn't," replied Mr. Buller, quietly. "I have gone to the bottom in a founded road-waggon."

The man looked at him fixedly.

"Was you ever stuck in the mud in a balloon?" he asked.

"Not yet," replied Mr. Buller.

It required ten days to put Mr. Buller's sail-boat into proper condition, and for ten days Mr. Podington stayed with his friend, and enjoyed his visit very much. They strolled on the beach, they took long walks in the back country, they fished from the end of a pier, they smoked, they talked, and were happy and content.

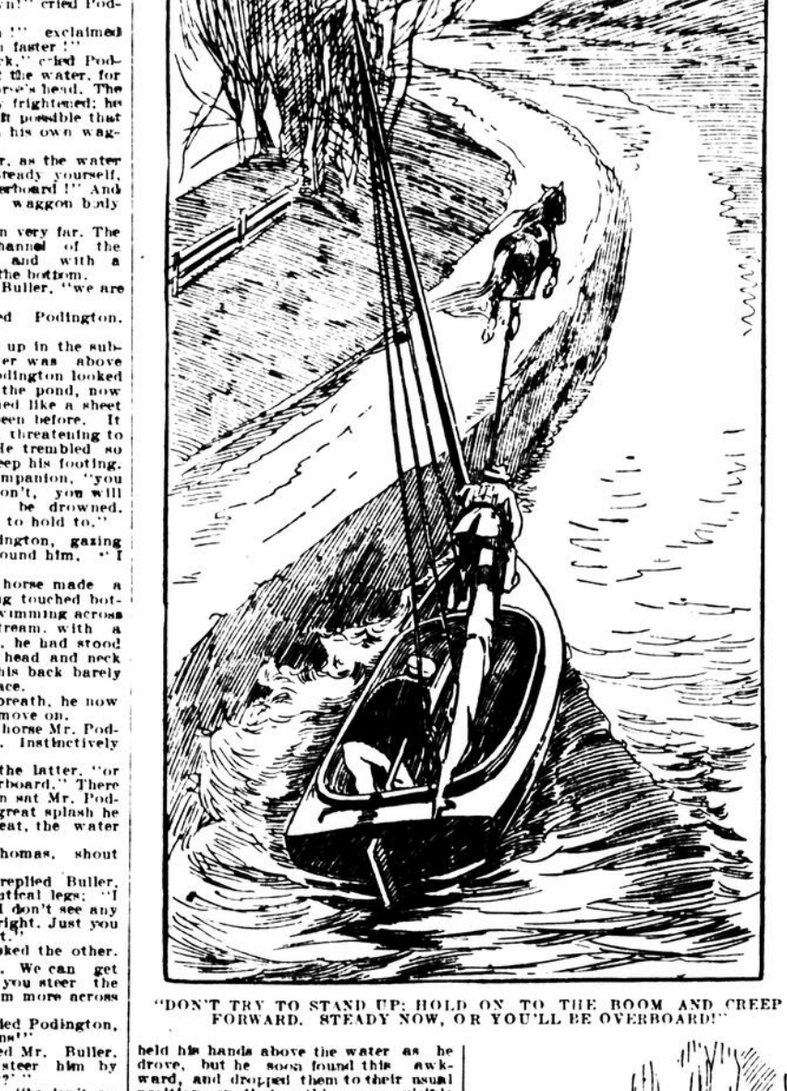
"Thomas," said Mr. Podington, on the last evening of his stay, "I have enjoyed myself very much since I have been down here, and now, Thomas, if I were to come down again next summer would you mind—would you mind, not——"

"I would not mind it a bit," replied Buller, promptly. "I'll never so much as mention it; so you can come along without a thought of it. And since you have alluded to the subject, William," he continued, "I'd like very much to come and see you again; you know my visit was a very short one this year. That is a beautiful country you live in. Such a variety of scenery, such an opportunity for walks and rambles! But, William, if you could only make up your mind not to——"

"Oh, that is all right!" exclaimed Podington. "I do not need to make up my mind. You come to my house and you will never so much as hear of it. Here's my hand upon it!"

"And here's mine!" said Mr. Buller.

And they shook hands over a new compact.



"DON'T TRY TO STAND UP; HOLD ON TO THE BOOM AND CREEP FORWARD. STEADY NOW, OR YOU'LL BE OVERBOARD!"



"BY GEORGE! I FORGOT ALL ABOUT THIS," SAID PODINGTON, AS HE UNFASTENED THE CORK JACKET.

The Mills of God.

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

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By "RITA,"

Author of "Peg the Kaby," "Katty the Rag," "A Woman in It," "A Husband of No Importance," "Joan and Mrs. Carr," "Sheila," &c. &c.

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Continued.)

7th. Knockminoss, Youghal.

. . . Breathing space at last! The last entry in my diary was written in my own room in the Hospital in London. I open it to-night in a brief half hour of leisure, to continue its history once more here, under the roof of the man I count my bitterest enemy.

How has it all come about.

Let me be accurate in every detail. Much may one day depend on these notes of mine.

The 6th broke cold and wet. It was a Bank Holiday, and the streets wore that dismal look which weather and disgusted pleasure-seekers alone can bestow. I took a look at drenched gowns and dripping umbrellas, and bedraggled skirts and melancholy feathers, as I passed to my morning duties. I had been a brief time in the ward when one of the sisters came to me with a telegram in her hand.

"For you, Sister Gray," she said.

It was such an unusual thing that I took the little brown envelope with some trepidation. I tore it open and read this message:

"Nell very ill. Fever. Fear the worst. Am ill myself; can do nothing more. Come at once; at once.

"Mary Langrishe."

I stood there, holding that little bit of paper in my hand like one dazed. Then I muttered some excuse to the sister in charge, and, regardless of rules, fines, everything, I rushed to the matron's room and poured out my breathless request. With or without permission, I must go at once that very day to Ireland.

Nell dying. My bright, pretty, merry Nell! I felt sick and broken-hearted as I read these words.

I don't know what I said to the matron, but I suppose I made it clear that the message was urgent, and that I must go.

The permission was granted. Indeed, had it been refused I should have left all the same.

I took the 6.30 train from Euston, caught the mail at Kingsbridge next morning, and was in Youghal the same afternoon. I took a car and drove straight to Knockminoss. The man did not drive through the town, but turned round past the other side of the station and drove along a straight dusty road till he reached a hill. He drove up this hill, and on and on for what seemed to me a long time. Then we reached a lodge, and he informed me that I was at my destination. A woman came to the gate; my parched lips tried to frame an inquiry, but failed for very terror of what the answer might be. We drove down an avenue, thickly planted with trees, then came a wide, open space, showing the sea far and smiling in the distance, and before me was the house as Nell had described it. I sprang from the car and rang the bell. I bade the man put down my small Gladstone bag and modest trunk, and paid him his fare. A servant came forward and stared when she saw me. She was a stupid-looking girl, with untidy black hair rolled about her head, and a not over clean apron over her black dress.

"I am the nurse," I said. "I was telegraphed for. Will you take me to Mrs. Langrishe's room?"

"Will ye plaze step in, Miss," she said, opening the door of the dining-room.

"I'll tell the masther, miss. No one is allowed go near the mistress but himself."

I went into the room and stood by the window, looking out in an agony of fear and impatience. Presently I heard a step. I turned and saw James Langrishe.

His face, as he saw me confronting him, turned perfectly livid. If he had seen a ghost he could not have looked more terrified.

"My God! You! How did you come here?" he gasped.

"Didn't you expect me?" I said. "Your wife telegraphed for me. Nell is very ill," she said. "I came at once."

"My wife," he stammered. "My wife telegraphed for you? There must be some mistake."

"Here is the message," I said, handing him the telegram, which I had kept in my pocket ever since I received it.

He read it, and his face grew savage.

"I was not told," he said. "I know nothing. I wouldn't have sent for you, if I had needed a nurse."

"Probably not," I said. "But it was my friend I came to nurse, not you. How is she?"

"It has turned to typhoid," he said, sullenly. "I can't give an opinion yet."

"And Mrs. Langrishe?" I asked.

"The bad symptoms began yesterday. I suppose she felt ill and wired to you the day before. I know nothing about it."

"She never told you!" I said, breathlessly.

"Haven't I said so? Its devilish odd. I think she must have gone off her head. She has been very queer. She hasn't slept since Miss Nugent was taken ill."

"May I go and see them, since I am here?" I said, quietly.

"Of course," he said, hastily. "Why not. Its no business of mine. Indeed, its a great relief to have some one to look after them. I had intended to send to Cork for a nurse. The parlormaid is ill, too—same thing, I'm afraid. People are getting scared. There are a lot of cases in the town."

He spoke in a nervous, jerky way, moving restlessly to and fro at the time. His eyes never met mine. I thought his manner very odd. But perhaps I put it down to some remnant of unforgotten sentiment. A woman never believes that a man who has once loved her ever quite forgets her!

I showed no embarrassment whatever though I felt I had come to his house in a very inopportune fashion. I was puzzled to know why his wife should have telegraphed for me without his knowledge. However, I put it down to some urgent request of Nell's, which she had carried out before succumbing to the fever.

"Will you take both cases?" he asked me suddenly.

"Yes," I said. "I am used to hard work. I know every stage of this fever. I have nursed scores of cases already. Are they in adjoining rooms?"

"No, that's impossible."

"It must be managed," I said. "Surely you know that."

"Miss Nugent is better. She does not need so much care as my wife. Their rooms are divided by a passage."

"I will see them," I said, "and then make my own arrangements. Kindly lead the way."

He took me up a broad staircase, which led to a long carpeted corridor. Several doors opened on this corridor. He opened one, and lying on the pillows—a wasted haggard object—was Nell. I stopped by the door to gain composure. I was afraid of disturbing her. She seemed in a state of sleepy exhaustion, her eyes were closed, but she was muttering softly to herself.

I went over and studied her attentively for a few moments.

The room had been cleared of hangings and superfluous furniture. There was the familiar scent of disinfectants everywhere.

I touched her hand. It was burning hot. Her head turned restlessly on the pillows. I leant over her and whispered her name. She paid no heed. She kept muttering something over and over again.

"Is it locked up? Oh, is it locked up?" That was what I heard.

"You have attended her entirely yourself?" I asked Dr. Langrishe, as I moved away from the bedside.

"Of course," he said, sharply. "My colleagues here are not more skilful than I am, and I did not think it necessary to have a London physician over."

I passed over the sneer without observation.

"I should like to see your wife next," I said.

He turned, and I followed him into a beautifully-furnished bedroom, with two windows, looking seawards. The curtains of the bed were draped French fashion from a gilt crown fixed in the ceiling. They were of delicate pink, covered with filmy lace, and shrouded the haggard, wasted face of the sick woman in ghastly contrast to herself. My first glance showed me she was very ill.

"How many days?" I asked quietly. "To-morrow will be the sixth from the first symptoms. She would not acknowledge she was ill."

"You should not have allowed her to nurse Miss Nugent," I said, sharply; "especially if she was in bad health at the time."

"How do you know she was in bad health?" he asked, with a furtive glance at my face.

"My friend told me in one of her letters."

"She was very well," he said insolently. "As well as she has ever been. But she is a fanciful woman, and a headache will knock her over."

"Where does that door lead to?" I asked, pointing to another one that opened out of the bed-chamber.

"That is my dressing-room."

"May I see it?" I enquired.

"Certainly," and he led the way again, and threw open the door.

It was a fair-sized room, very plainly furnished. It had a wide square window, also looking to the sea. A couch stood before it. In the opposite corner was a low iron bedstead. The furniture was completed by a mahogany wardrobe, a shaving glass and table combined, a marble topped washstand, and a couple of chair of chairs.

"You use this room at present," I said.

"Of course. She had had very bad nights. I have watched her for the first half and Hannah the parlor maid, would then take my place, but she has broken down to-day."

I considered for a few moments. Then I said:

"I should propose to move Miss Nugent into this room. I will then have the two patients under my eye. Is there another bedroom into which you could move?"

"Of coure," he said. "There is the spare room, at the end of the passage. I shall be within call. But do you think it advisable to move your friend?"

"I do," I said, quietly. "And I must have all this fantastic drapery and hangings removed. Can you send any one to assist me?"

"The housemaid has 'left,' he said. 'Got scared. Hannah has gone to the Fever Hospital. The woman who admitted you, and the stable men are the only servants."

I thought that for such an imposing-looking establishment it seemed singularly destitute of domestics. But I was not going to raise objections at such a time. A crisis was at hand, and I needed all my nerve and coolness. I knew I was strong enough to do the work of two nurses with very little outside assistance, and surely in a day or two he would be able to get some one to help with the household.

"Please send that woman up," I said, and I removed my cloak and bonnet, and hung them on a rail in the outer corridor.

He went downstairs, and in a few minutes the untidy creature who had admitted me, appeared.

I gave her my orders, and she brought steps and dusters and brush, as I desired, and in a very short time I had the tripperies and fantasies stripped from Mrs. Langrishe's room, the square of carpet raised and removed, the boards sprinkled with carbolic and the inevitable drenched sheets waving to and fro in a current of fresh pure air.

The dressing-room wanted very little arrangement, only the removal of the carpet, and the placing the bed in a different position. The couch, a deep-padded Chesterfield, I intended to use for myself.

I then bade the servant remove the master's belongings to the spare room, and get that ready for his use.

While she was doing this I examined the medicine bottles on the table beside Mrs. Langrishe. They were unlabelled. Evidently her husband made them up himself. One was a small bottle marked "Drops," on which a strip of paper was pasted, marking, by little notches, each dose. I smelt this. "Morphia," I thought to myself, and then looked at the sleeping woman. She was in a heavy stupor now. She seemed to breathe with difficulty. I did not like her appearance at all, and for many more days she must battle with this hateful disease ere a change could be expected. Would she ever have the strength

As there was nothing to be done for her at present, I returned to Nell.

Still restless, still muttering, unconscious and unrecognizing. There was no doubt that she was very seriously ill. I had seen too many cases of this horrible fever not to recognize at a glance its virulent or mild forms. But she was young, and had lived quietly and restfully now for nearly a year. Surely, Nature and I could pull her through, if God so willed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

August 16th.

It is close on midnight.

The change was effected easily. Nell was in the adjoining room, and I have my two patients under my eye.

Dr. Langrishe came in at eleven o'clock, examined them both, and gave me directions for the night. About midnight the crisis might be expected with Nell. I was to call him in if I felt in the least uneasy. . . . . I sit here and try to calm my mind by writing down these facts.

It seems years since I came over in answer to that telegram, and yet it was only yesterday.

How slowly the hours and the days have passed! How long I seem to have waited for that dreaded moment when I shall know if life or death is to be her fate. The hardest duty of the sick nurse is the watching. Nothing can be done—nothing must be given. One has only to wait—wait—wait—and see the battle fought out.

It is hard enough, that time, when one has merely a professional interest in the sufferer, but when one's heart is in the case, and love and anxiety are mingled in that dread hour of suspense, eh, that is when one recognizes human weakness! Enough. . . . . I must put my journal away now. The hour is at hand. When I open this again what shall I have to write in it. . . . Let me fall on my knees, cold and careless sceptic as I have long been, and pray God's pity for this life I love.

August 17th, 6 a.m.

The glad sunshine breaks over the world, and the world is beautiful! There are birds singing in the boughs, the grass is spangled with dew, the sweet fresh air blows in through the open window by which I sit—and Nell

Nell is safe!

Oh! I thank God. I thank God. My heart is so full I could sing for joy. The glad tears crowd my eyes. I, who so seldom weep, who despise womanly emotion so heartily.

The crisis was sharp, but quickly over. I had summoned the doctor. For in that dread moment all animosity was forgotten. We were simply nurse and doctor, waiting in profound anxiety for the crisis of a human fate.

It came—it passed—through the wide open window the sweet, fresh air poured in. She opened her dim eyes, and they turned from his face to mine.

"Why, Debbie?" she said, faintly, and then smiled, and half turned on the pillows. A soft dew broke out on her forehead, the ghastly color of lips and cheeks altered ever so slightly.

"I feel easier, now," she said.

"Give her the restorative," said the doctor. "She will do. If there's no relapse, she'll have turned the corner and be on the mend."

And then, for the first time in my life, the courage of the nurse gave place to the instincts of the woman. I sank into the chair beside the bed trembling from head to foot. I could not speak. I could not even say "Thank God."

He looked at me in surprise.

"Were you so fond of her?" he asked, half scornfully. "Oh what trash you deep, strong-natured women spend your feelings!"

It was a brutal observation, especially at such a time. It stung me to strength and composure, however. I rose and gave her the restorative.

"She will do now," I said, coldly. "I need not keep you from your rest."

He made no answer, but walked into the other room, and I heard him go towards his wife's bed. I could not leave Nell's side for a moment. But as I stood there I heard the clink of a bottle touching a glass.

I hurried to the doorway, and saw him bending over the little table on which stood the medicines.

"She has had her medicine," I said quickly. "I hope you——"

He turned round and faced me savagely.

"Curse you, Deborah Grey; can't you attend to your own duties there," he said. "Do you suppose I don't know what I'm about. You nurses think you know better than the whole College of Surgeons put together!"

"I wouldn't give much for the nursing capacities of the whole College of Surgeons," I said. "It is one thing to prescribe for, but another to attend to a patient."

I had walked into the room as I spoke. Mrs. Langrishe was in the same sort of stupor which marked her case so strongly. Nell had been restless, excited, wandering. Mrs. Langrishe's brain seemed dull and inert.

My eyes turned from her to the table.

I saw that the bottles were not in the position in which I had placed them. However, I made no remarks. There was no reason why Dr. Langrishe should not move the bottles or examine the medicines which he himself dispensed. I thought the poor woman looked very bad. Her color was awful—the breath came pitifully and unevenly through her leaden-hued lips. I began to have doubts whether she would ever have strength to pull through the fever as Nell had done.

"It is strange," I said, thoughtfully, after a short silence, "that the medicine has no effect upon her. It suited Nell so well."

"You mustn't compare my wife with Miss Nugent," he said. "Their constitutions are totally different."

"And yet you give them the same medicine?"

"I suppose next you will be wanting me to write out my prescriptions and submit them to you. You professional nurses have a fair share of Mother Eve's virtue—curiosity."

"If she does not improve," I said, "I wonder, for your own sake, you don't call in other advice. There is a Dr. A., of Dublin (mentioning a famous physician of that city), he would come at once."

His brow darkened.

"Do you think," he said, somewhat huskily, "that she is so bad?"

"You need not ask me," I answered.

"What is your own opinion?"

"Oh, she has wonderful rallying powers," he said evasively. "I think she will make a good fight for it."

That was all the conversation. I sit here writing it down while it is fresh in my mind for I do not quite like Dr. Langrishe's manner. He seems to me like a man with something on his mind—some burden or trouble. His temper is so irritable, his manner so strange and dis courteous, that I should fancy he wished to make my stay here purposely unpleasant. But neither discourtesy nor temper will drive me from my post until my patients are out of danger—or need me no more.

7 a. m.

Both are sleeping quietly now.

I can afford to lie down myself and take a little rest. How tired I do feel!

Same day, 10 p. m.

Nell's improvement is steadily maintained. She is gaining strength every hour, and takes eagerly the light nourishment which I give her. To my great surprise Dr. Langrishe told me tonight that he had telegraphed to the Dublin physician. We might expect him to-m orrow. This sudden change of plans quite amazed me. I could not make it out.

August 18th.

I have had five hours' good rest today. The servant girl took my place, but there was no need to call me. The patients slept the whole afternoon.

It is always towards night that Mrs. Langrishe gets worse.

Nell woke up quite bright and cheerful. She was full of curiosity to know how I had come to Knockminoss. I would not let her talk much for fear of exciting her. She said something that puzzled me, however. "Where are my keys, Debbie?"

I gave them to her. I had found them under the pillow, on a key chain, and they had been in my charge ever since. She looked anxiously at them, telling them over one by one.

"That is all right," she said, softly. "I did lock it up."

"Lock what?" I asked, remembering suddenly how all her wanderings had been about something to be locked away in safety.

"The diary," she whispered, and then glanced timidly around.

"Who is in the next room?" she asked.

I told her, Mrs. Langrishe, and that she was ill.

"Very ill, Debbie?" she asked, turning her frightened eyes to mine. "Tell me. What is it?"

"Fever," I said. "The same fever that you have had, dear."

A look of relief crossed her face. She sank back on the pillow.

"Debbie, she said, then, "to-night, when you are all alone I want you to go to the chest of drawers in my bedroom. Open the small top drawer on the right with this key. There, you will find my diary, unless——" She paused, and put her hand to her head in a perplexed, painful way. "I can't remember," she said. "I felt so ill—did I put it away safely before I lost consciousness? Heaven grant she may never get sight of it!"

"She—who?" I asked in wonder

"Mary Langrishe," she whispered. "Oh, Debbie, it has been terrible here, terrible."

Her shuddering glance wandered round the room.

"I can't speak of it. I daren't," she went on. "But you will find it all written down in the diary, everything. . . . . read it, Debbie, and then form your own opinion. Perhaps I have been too suspicious. I don't know—but I distrust that man with all my heart."

(To be Continued).

TWO SELVES, ONE BODY.

Remarkable Case of Double Consciousness at a Hospital.

A Little Girl the Subject—Her Conscious and Her Sub-Conscious Selves Work Independently, yet Simultaneously.

The most remarkable case of dual consciousness known to contemporary science is now undergoing treatment at the Binghamton (N. Y.) State Hospital.

The patient is a thirteen year old girl. Her first name is Dora. Her last name is kept secret, inasmuch as her parents, who belong to a prominent family in the interior of the State, are anxious to avoid all unnecessary publicity.

For some years prior to last March she had attended school in her own town. She had made fair progress. But she had long been subject to hysterical attacks, which at last became so frequent and so violent that her parents were forced to discontinue her studies. In April she was sent to the State Hospital for treatment. She has improved rapidly. In a month or so the authorities expect to discharge her as cured.

Dr. White, the alienist, who has special charge of the department of nervous and mental diseases, has made a series of experiments upon the child which are full of the greatest interest and scientific value. These experiments have been conducted both when she was awake and when the Doctor had put her into a hypnotic sleep. He diagnoses her case as one of double consciousness. She can carry on simultaneously two mental processes, resulting in a duality of actions. Yet only one of these processes is conscious; the other is automatic, or sub-conscious.

The first discovery made by the doctor was that her range of vision was apparently limited. Yet it was only apparently so. There is no lesion of the eye, no defect in the pupil or retina. Nevertheless, at a particular point, where objects ought to be visible to a person of average sight, she is totally unable to distinguish them. The truth is that at this point the nerves of sight made their appeal only to the sub-conscious self, and not to the conscious. Therefore she is not aware of the fact, which none the less is a fact, that she actually does see at this point.

Now, in order to prove this the doctor holds up two, three or four fingers, as the case may be, outside of the range of her conscious vision, yet within the limit of her actual vision. He asks her if she sees his fingers. The reply is, "No." Then he tells her to close her eyes and guess the number that he has held up.

She invariably "guesses" correctly. She avers that she hears the first number that comes into her mind. But how does that number happen always to be correct? The doctor explains this on the theory that she had actually seen the fingers when her eyes were opened, but the vision had not been realized by her conscious self, but only by the sub-conscious. The blindness, in other words, is purely mental. She sees, but she is not conscious that she sees. Her sub-conscious self, however, takes note of the objects in the area that is a blind one to the principal personality.

The first experiment proved that the sub-conscious state can be made to act on a the conscious one. The second experiment which now follows is to prove that the conscious state can similarly be made to act upon the sub-conscious.

The patient is again blindfolded. Her right hand is made to rest upon a piece of paper on the table. She is asked to think of a name. She announces that she has done so. The doctor quickly slips a pencil into her hand. In a few moments she begins to write a name. When she has finished the bandage is taken off her eyes and she is asked to look at what she has written. She cannot remember that she has written anything, but she acknowledges that the name on the paper is the name she had in mind. Consequently that name has passed from her conscious to her self-conscious self.

Experiment number three shows both sides of her consciousness working simultaneously, each without any knowledge of the other. She is given a book to read aloud. While thus engaged the doctor, passing behind her, thrusts a pencil into her hand, and in a low tone of voice asks a question. She does not interrupt her reading for a moment. But simultaneously with the reading her hand writes the answer to the doctor's question. Other questions follow and are answered in the same way. Here it is evident that the two sides of her consciousness are employed at the same time. While one is reading, the other is writing. But the girl herself is aware of the fact that she is reading. She has a perfect understanding of the subject. But she has absolutely no knowledge of the fact that she is writing.

Another series of experiments has been tried with the child in the hypnotic state. Dr. White holds that the fact of Dora's being a good subject for hypnosis proves that her brain is radically sound. Sane people, he says, are easily hypnotized, insane people not. "Of course much depends upon the ability and the personality of the hypnotizer. But a skilful operator can hypnotize over ninety per cent. of sane people. On the other hand, the most skilful cannot hypnotize one out of a hundred lunatics. For there must be the willing co-operation of the patient from start to finish, and this co-operation cannot exist in the case of an insane person."

In the hypnotic state Dora is conscious only of the presence of Dr White, unless he points out to her the existence of other bystanders. She is made to memorize a sentence, and then told that on awaking she must write it down. She is also informed that she has lost all feeling in her right arm and hand.

Then she is awakened. She is conscious of the presence of all in the room. But she has no feeling in her right arm. Pins can be stuck into it without causing her to wince. She cheerfully answers all questions addressed to her. In the very midst of her answers a pencil is thrust into her hand. Automatically the hand writes the sentence which she has memorized in her sleep, and meanwhile she goes on chatting with her interlocutors.

Then the doctor asks: "What is your right hand doing?"

"I don't know," is the answer.

Confronted with her own writing, she does not know how or when it was written, nor does she remember ever having seen or heard the sentence.

In short, she has performed an action for which she absolutely can give no explanation. An irresistible impulse seized her, and she had to obey it.

"I believe," said Dr White "that these experiments may have the most important bearing on the whole question of irresistible impulses. Crimes are often committed on impulse which the criminal himself cannot understand or explain. Epileptics perform strange acts in a condition which is the mental equivalent of convulsions, and have little or no remembrance of what they have done. The dipsomaniac who may have kept sober for months without any effort or struggle on his part is suddenly seized with an uncontrollable impulse to drink. He endeavors to fight against it."

POWER OF SUNSHINE.

A French scientist calculates that in an average day the sun will pour on two and a half acres of ground heat which might be turned into energy equal to the muscle power of 4168 horses.

M. Mouchet believed that this heat might be utilised and made to do the work now done by steam and electricity. He found that by condensing the heat playing on less than a yard and a half of ground he could boil two pints of water. By arresting the sunshine and condensing it, small steam engines have been operated successfully in Paris but nothing has yet been done to realize practically the great hopes of revolutionizing civilization by using directly the enormous power which comes to us daily from the sun. This power is calculated at that of two hundred and seventeen trillion, three hundred and sixteen billion horses, and a thousandth part of one per cent. of it would run all the factories the world will ever need.

EXPLOSIVE HAIRWASH

Human Electricity and Views of an Expert

The sad case in London by which a Mrs. Samuelson lost her life, owing to the use of a hair wash containing explosive ingredients, has excited general interest.

The Daily Telegraph has interviewed a distinguished analytical chemist, with reference to the occurrence and thus writes.

Few school-boys attending classes on electricity have failed to follow the advice of their teacher to experiment with the domestic cat in a dark room. As everybody knows, when the hair of the animal is violently rubbed the wrong way, and the cat permits the operation to proceed for a sufficient length of time, electric sparks are emitted in the most lively fashion. Similarly, human beings are admittedly possessed of electricity, and the point arises whether, given the presence on the human head of a spirit throwing off highly inflammable vapour, violent friction of the hair such as may occur in the course of shampooing, may not develop that electricity to such an extent as to cause explosion.

An inquiry of this description is by no means to be put aside, for it was brought to the notice of a very distinguished analytical chemist, who affirmed that the matter deserved the closest investigation. "I would not say that it is at all impossible for the West-end accident to have been caused in the way you suggest. If a cat gives off electric sparks, I don't see why human hair, when violently rubbed, should not produce the same results. You must understand that no ordinary spark would cause the ignition of vapour. A spark from a flint or from a fire of coal or wood would not do it. But the smallest electric spark would set aflame this highly volatile benzoline, which, I have no doubt, is the substance that was used."

"Then it is possible, as the coiffeurs suggest, that there was no gas-jet in the saloon in which this lady was being shampooed, and that nevertheless the accident happened?"

"Quite possible, because, as I say, the smallest spark of electricity given off from the lady's hair might have caused the mischief. I confess I should like to make some experiments in regard to this matter of human electricity. But the amount of electricity in individuals varies considerably, and certain conditions of the atmosphere tend to assist its development. In Canada, for instance, where they heat their rooms with stoves, and the air gets very dry, the slightest friction will produce electricity. Two people walking across the carpet will generate so much friction that when they shake hands there will be a mild electric shock. Indoors in winter it is hardly safe to kiss in Canada, lest an electric spark should be produced."

"In this case the atmosphere was presumably hot and dry, for the midday sun was pouring down upon the skylight of the saloon?"

"Yes, but at best this theory of an electric spark is what I call a puzzled explanation. I can well imagine that if this lady's hair had been exposed to the sun, and was quite dry, the application of friction by the hairdresser might produce a spark. But if, as you say, the coiffeur was at the time of the accident twisting the hair in coils in order to rinse it of the benzoline wash, it is difficult to say whether there could in those circumstances be sufficient friction to cause a spark. I can only tell you of a case which happened a few years ago, when some people were extracting grease from sheepskins with a petroleum product, and an explosion occurred. In was then supposed that an electric spark, produced by the application of friction to the skins, was the cause of the mischief. I only say that in the present case the matter is sufficiently doubtful to justify experiment."

"You contend, then, that in addition to the liability of this hairwash to ignite as a result of contact with flame, there is a possible risk of its ignition by a spark of human electricity, which makes its use still more dangerous?"

"I do, and that the sooner the stuff goes out of use the better. There are plenty of less dangerous compounds. With ammonia, for example, which is used for what is called a dry shampoo, there is no danger."

"What would be the effect of this benzoline when applied to the hair?"

"It would take up all the grease, and cleanse the hair perfectly. It is said it promotes the growth, but as to that I won't offer an opinion. I can quite understand that by removing all greasy matter the benzoline would make the hair so brittle that it might break. Apart from that I don't think it would be injurious, but, as I have said already, wise people will avoid its use."

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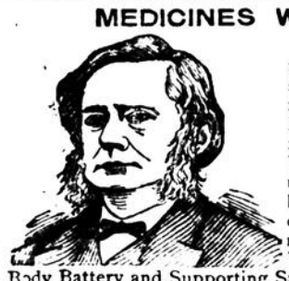
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FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN" is the title of a little pocket volume I have just issued, showing the effects of early abuse, or later excesses. Every weak man, single, married, young or old, should read it and get the benefit of my thirty years experience, as a specialist in the scientific treatment of Drains, Losses, Impotency, Lame Back, Varicocele and Undevelopment.

MEDICINES WILL NOT CURE.



I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we must employ is nature's own gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she so bountifully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life in man or beast—ELECTRICITY—With my latest improved Galvanic Body Battery and Supporting Suspensory I combine a self-treatment which is positive and lasting.

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If possible, call and consult me free of charge, or probably you have a friend near by who would examine the belt for you. Write to-day for pamphlet and particulars.

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17 Casks Damaged Vieille Montagne Red Seal Zinc Oxide, 20 Casks White Lead, AT AUCTION.

The subscribers have received instructions to sell at the Hamburg American Packet Co's shed, near Custom House, on MONDAY, THE 9th AUGUST, (for account of underwriters and others concerned)

A M V 17 Casks Zinc Oxide. (Vieille Montagne—Red Seal) 250 Kilos each.

W H V 20 Casks White Lead.

Damaged on board Ex. S. S. Arabia. Sale at 12 o'clock noon.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers. 182 2

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF R. LEVI & CO., St. Johns, P.Q., INSOLVENT.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, 11th AUGUST, 1897, at 11 o'clock a.m., all the assets of the said insolvent, viz.:

Dry Goods Stock	$2,157 65
Fixtures, etc	355 00
Book Debts, about	1,200 00
	$3,712 65

Rent of store from 1st Sept. till 1st May, 1898.

The whole to be sold for cash.

The Inventory and list of book debts can be seen at our office. The store will be open for inspection every day. For further particulars apply to LAVOIE & BEAUCHEMIN, Curators, 171 Richelieu St., St. Johns, P.Q. MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 180 3 2aw

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INSOLVENT NOTICE.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of St. Johns.

SUPERIOR COURT, In the matter of RANCOURT & TRUDEAU, St. Johns, Insolvents

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Article 770 of the Code of Civil Procedure that on this day, I, John McD. Hains, of Montreal, Chartered Accountant, was by order of the said Court, appointed to be Curator to the property and effects, real and personal, of the said insolvents in this matter, abandoned by them for the benefit of their creditors, who are hereby notified to file their claims with me, at my office, Fraser Buildings, 43 St. Sacrament street, Montreal, within a delay of thirty days.

Dated at Montreal this 5th day of August, 1897. JOHN McD. HAINS, Curator. 182 2

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In Re DOSITHEE HENRIPIN, Fruit Dealer, Bonsecours Market, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the Sales Rooms of Marcotte Bros., 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m., all the assets, ceded, as per inventory:

Stove, Scales, Safe, Horse, Cart, Harness, Express, etc., to amount of $145.64 Book Debts per list 259.66

$715.29

The whole will be sold for cash. They can be seen on applying to Insolvent at Bonsecours Market. For other information apply to BILODEAU & RENAUD, Fidei Com., 15 St. James St., Montreal. 180 3 2aw

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In Re BENONI PATRY, Boots and Shoes Store, of the City of Hull, P. Q., Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the Sales Rooms of Marcotte Bros., 69 St. James street, in the City of Montreal, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1897, at 11 o'clock forenoon, the whole of the movable assets, ceded by the Insolvent, per inventory

Stock of Boots and Shoes	$1285.02
Safe and Shop Furniture	70.50
Book Debts per list	370.80
	$1726.32

The store will be open for inspection on Thursday, the 12th of August, 1897. List of book debts and inventory of stock on view at our office.

BILODEAU & RENAUD, Curators, 15 St. James St., Montreal. MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 180 3 2aw

30,000 Men Wanted

To avail themselves of the accommodation of the "Salvation Lighthouse (Dr. Hoff's Ointment) 13 Common st. Beds from 5 cts to 25 cts Meals at all hours from 3 cts. to 25 cts Board from $1.00 to $3.00

EVERGY HOUSE, Supt. 181 2 4alstyiaw

Summer Resorts.

THIS has been the banner week at the summer resorts. The warm days and cool evenings have been eagerly welcomed by those who are enjoying life by the sea, on the lake shore, in the country or among the mountains. The correspondence below shows that there has been no lack of amusement to pass the time away.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. B.

H. O. Shorey, Mrs. and Miss Shorey have arrived in St. Andrews.

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Rev. Dr. Barclay of Montreal, conducted the service and preached in Greenock Church Sunday morning and evening.

* * *

Mrs. A. R. McDonald, children and maids, have arrived from Montreal. Mr. I. Ryan, Mrs. McDonald's father, accompanied them. The have taken possession of Lee Tilley's residence, Linden Grange. Mr. A. E. McDonald will come later.

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The following Montrealers are guests at the Algonquin: St. Andrews, N. B.: J. A. Douglass, Mrs. Douglass, Mr. J. C. Wilson, Mrs. Ewan, Miss Ewan, Miss A. Ewan, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, G. H. Morrice, Mrs. C. G. Hope, Miss R. Meighen, Miss Meighen, Miss D. Stephens, Mrs. J. Lewfell, Mrs. G. N. Henry, Marjorie Henry, Theo. Henry, Geo. R. Hooper, H. Graham, from Ottawa; Miss Egan, Miss L. Douglass, Mrs. P. A. Skaifes, Jno. Sweetland, Miss Sparks, Miss G. Sparks, Miss E. Sutherland, H. K. Egan.

YOUGHAL, N. B.

The following are the summer visitors staying here: Rev. Mr. Aiken, Miss Aiken, Mr. M. Aiken, Hon. Allan Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Masters Allan, Harold and David Ritchie, Newcastle, N. B.; Mr. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Toronto; Miss Johnson, St. John, N.B.; Major L. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Montreal; Mrs. Hughson, Miss Hughson, Miss Helena Hughson, Mr. Greaves, Mrs. Greaves and family, Ottawa; Miss Hocken, Mrs. Neal, Master Blair Neal, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Dean, the Misses Dean, Mr. Boomdale, Chatham, N. B.; Miss Florence Locken, and E. Hocken, jr., Moncton, N. B.

NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE.

The following guests are at the Bellevue Hotel, Notre Dame du Portage, Que.: Mr. Edwin C. Bentley, Mrs. E. C. Bentley, Miss Hazel Bentley, Miss Marjorie Bentley, Master A. Bentley, Mr. W. D. Le Bontillier, Mrs. W. D. Le Bontillier, Miss Olive Le Bontillier, Miss Nigaard Le Bontillier, Mr. W. H. Chapman, Mrs. W. H. Chapman, Miss Hazel Chapman, Miss Doris Chapman, Master Percy Chapman, Mrs. John Stroud, Miss Edna Stroud, Miss Pearl Stroud, Mrs. W. C. Simpson, Miss Effie Simpson, Miss Helen Simpson, Miss Jean Simpson, Master Stanley Simpson, Mrs. Wm. Rodden, Miss Molly Rodden, Miss Ruby Rodden, Master Willie Rodden, Mrs. R. F. Wight, Miss Edna Wight, Miss Ethel Wight, Miss Susie Wight, Master Gordon Wight, Mrs. Cutt, Master Reginald Cutt, Master Harold Cutt, Miss Hibiren Cutt, Miss Violet Cutt, Mrs. Odell, Miss Bessie Odell, Miss Maybird Odell, Master Budd Odell, Rev. S. J. Taylor, Mrs. S. J. Taylor and infant, Miss Margaret Taylor, Miss Helen Taylor, Miss Chrissy Taylor, Master Ross Taylor, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. McLeod, Master Ross McLeod, Master Budd McLeod, Miss Jean McLeod, Miss E. H. McClure, Miss Alice McClure, Miss Alice James, Mr. Arthur Peel, Miss Gertie Peel, Miss Amy Peel, Master Edwin Peel, Master William Peel, Miss Gray.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mrs. R. Dalby Morkill and Mr. Alan B. Morkill, of Sherbrooke, are at the Lakeview House.

* * *

Prof. J. Clarke Murray, of Montreal, is visiting his son, Mr. Alfred Murray, and Mrs. Murray, at Durkeld.

* * *

The Owl's Head Mountain House has over two hundred guests, most of them being Americans, chiefly New Yorkers.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Smith, of Montreal, who has been visiting at "Fairwater," Mr. E. G. Penny's place, has returned to town.

* * *

The season is made lively here by concerts and hops at the Hotel Elephantis, yachting and picnicing excursions, lawn parties, etc.

* * *

Mrs. Lockerby and the Misses Lockerby, of Montreal, are at Lakeview House, where they will spend the rest of the summer.

* * *

Mr. Orin Rexford, of the McGill Normal School, Montreal, and Mrs. Rexford, are at their summer cottage on the opposite side of the lake.

* * *

Rev. Prof. Waller and Mrs. Waller, of Montreal, who have been stopping at Lake Hall, have gone to England, where they make their future home in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Archibald and party, of Westmount, who have been at the Mansion House for a month, have gone to Portland, Me.

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At Hotel Elephantis: L. H. Galucia, Col. Stewart Haskill, Mrs. Haskill, Master Haskill, Lake Park, Que.; W. H. Hovey, W. B. Alexander, Rock Island, Que.; J. A. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Moodie, Masters C. and A. Moodie, C. M. Mills, S. Oppenheimer, Montreal; J. A. Morin, Sherbrooke; J. B. Merriman, Farnham; Que.; Silas McDonell, Montreal; Rev. P. Pergau, Mistong C. A. Cheney, Owl's Head; J. A. Brownlee, Fitchburg, Mass.; F. B. Forrest, Greensboro, Vt.; T. J. Bullock, C. W. Bullock, Boston; Mrs. C. R. Rutter, Miss Linda Rutter, Smith's Falls, Que.; D. C. B. Edmonds, A. Garlepy, A. E. Gilmour, Montreal; John Fahey, New York city.

VANKLEEK HILL.

Miss Minnie Murphy and Miss Anna Milmore, of Ste. Marthe, are sojourning here for the last two weeks. They are the guests of Mrs. McHugh.

* * *

Miss Mary Farmer, of Ste. Martine, and Miss Ellen McAndrew, of Montreal, are at Cornwall and the Thousand Islands. They are guests of Miss Thompson, of Cornwall. They are to spend a week at the Springs before going home.

KAMOURASKA

Following is a list of arrivals at Kamouraska: Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ryde, Lachine; Miss C. M. Dawes, Lachine; Miss Surveyer, Jos. F. Miller, Horace Valliere, Montreal; Sir Alexander Lacoste, Mme. Lacoste, Miss Lacoste, Miss Jeanne Lacoste, Miss Yvonne Lacoste, Miss Chaput, Miss Anger, the Misses Bacon, Miss Leger, Miss Alice James, Dr. Archambault, A. Taschereau, N. S. Rochland, L. Winfret, Montreal; Mrs. Piddington, Misses Piddington, Mr. Arthur Piddington, Messrs. Leemer, Cressman, A. F. Miller, G. C. Renfrew, E. W. Holiday, R. Michaud, Wm. McLimont, Rossfield McLimont, Mrs. Home, the Misses Home, Miss E. Dawe, Mrs. Vensey, Miss Vensey, Mrs. K. G. Fraser, Miss L. Miller, Mrs. Arch. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dechene, Miss Dechene, Misses Legendre, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Carrier, all of Quebec; Mrs. Ashe, the Misses Ashe, Sherbrooke; J. Cote, Ottawa; Miss Scott, Montreal; the Misses McClure, Longueuil; Miss Stella Semple, Mrs. Lemessurier and family, the Misses Crawford, Miss Lloyd, Miss Casgrain, Miss Landry, of Quebec; Miss Garneau, Ottawa; Miss Fose, Paris; Miss Cannon, Quebec; Mrs. Geo. Valliere, Quebec; Mr. E. Buteau, Mr. Paul Lacoste, Montreal; Mr. Claude Lemesurier, Miss Holliday, Quebec; Mr. Beaubien, Montreal; Miss Gauvreau, Miss Phillips.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

Arrivals at the Lake Cottage Hotel for the week ending August 4: E. C. Banks, Smith's Falls; Thos. J. Deegan, Kemptville; Her. Pye, Smith's Falls; W. G. Dryden, Montreal; J. A. McMahon, Huron; W. J. Burkett, Smith's Falls; Roy McDonald, Alexandria; John Muldoon, Elgnad; Mrs. Ledgerwood, Arnprior; Mrs. McRae, Chicago; J. J. Sullivan, Melbourne; W. Adams, P. Toner, Montreal; Albert Brazeau, Vankleek Hill; John Hounuth, Toronto; J. J. Crowley, Montreal; A. G. Clerk, South Linch; Susie M. Campbell, Nettie Campbell, Brendalbane; A. Noad, Smith's Falls; J. Wadell, Chicago; J. Teller, Smith's Falls; M. McGregor, Athol; W. Sloane, Montreal, Miss Carson, L'Original; E. Hudson, M. Gaffney, Ottawa; Miss Fraser, Grenville; D. J. McLennan, Williamstown; Mrs. Kennedy, Apple Hill; Arthur J. Grubert, J. Flood, M. J. Mullins, Montreal; Belle McMahon, Lottie McMahon, Hawksbury; Miss M. Boyd, Montreal; J. J. Lewar, Alexandria; W. A. Jacobs, Lyonn Jacobs, Montreal; Mrs. Kirkpatrick; Vankleek Hill; W. G. Cameron, Chesterville.

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Arrivals at the Grand Hotel include the following: Miss Sutherland, St. Andrews, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cooke, Potsdam, N.Y.; S. T. Plaisant, St. John, N.B.; Rev. A. Brunet, Miss Lizzie Doyle, Portage du Fort, Que.; H. Benonnier, W. J. Robertson, D. McInnes, C. Robertson, Rev. P. Dussiere, R. A. Roberts, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; C. H. Watson, Toronto; Dr. Wm. J. Jones, Mrs. Andrew Patton, Miss A. Henderson, Prescott; W. H. Bromley, Pembrook; Mrs. F. McDougal, Jno. McDougal, Miss A. Bailey, Ed. Bailey, A. Leclair, D. A. J. McDougal, Ottawa; Miss A. McLean, Hiram Robinson, Mrs. Thomas Ross, Miss Wadsell, Hawkesbury, Ont.; A. F. Macdonnell, Cornwall; Miss J. H. Maurice, Mrs. D. Lothian, Mrs. J. D. McIntosh, Miss B. McIntosh, Alexandria, Ont.; F. C. Brown, Barton Landing, Vt.; Justice J. T. St. Julien; Rev. A. A. Labelle, Aylmer, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. Amos Campbell, Quebec; Mrs. W. B. Lawson, Master A. Lawson, Miss Nellie Rose, F. W. Forward, Chesterville; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Darling and child, Buffalo; Mr. Mrs. F. Wells, C. S. Hall, Waterloo, Que.; M. T. Wells, Sweetsburg, Que.; Mrs. Nelson Mitchell, Mrs. Wm. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wallace, Mrs. (Dr.) D. K. Cowley, Miss Helen Cowley, Granby, Que.; Miss N. Rose, Morrisburg, Ont.; Rev. L. Champagne, Pointe Gatineau, Que.; Mrs. W. Leard, Miss Leard, St. Albans, Vt.; Miss E. M. Covey, West Brome Que.; E. A. Roode, Hulbert, Ont.; Jas. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Simpson, Miss F. Mitchell, Geo. T. Cross, Jno. W. Allan, F. A. Allan, J. S. Evans, Chas. M. Hart, Cornelius Homan, Jas. Carruthers, A. F. Read, P. Keenan, T. Reid, J. E. Perras, Dr. E. Hurtubise, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Charbeau, Mlle. J. Marchand, Mr. D. McCormick, Mrs. C. Ladvig, Miss B. Ladwig, W. H. Morgan, Major L. E. Trenette, Miss Frenette, J. P. Cooke, Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, O. Busley, F. W. Ritchie, Jas. Tait, J. W. Allan, J. P. Grace, Montreal; J. O'Connor, Farnham, Que.; Jno. Grace, Coochette, Que.; P. Grace, Gracefield, Que.; Daniel Smith, Brownsburg, Que.; J. S. Shields, Perwlz, Minn.; Chas. A. Briggs, C. Valt, Montreal; D. McInnes, Vankleek Hill.

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Arrivals at The Grand Hotel for the week ending the 5th: Madam E. Christin, Albert Tasse, H. Cville Grandis, Mrs. W. F. Powell, Hon. Senator Francis Clemow, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jamieson, D. W. Jamieson, Miss Isa Jamieson Master Bert Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews and child, Miss Alma Pinard, Miss Bertha Pinard, F. McDougal, Isaac Smith, Miss Mackenzie, C. Perron, J. H. Laxter, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Skinner, Barton Landing, Vt.; J. G. Reid, Jas. Cochrane, W. Adams, P. Toner, R. M. Smith, C. M. Hart, Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Evans, Fred. Tuck, Alf. La Rocque, Miss Lalocque, Miss T. La Rocque, Miss Whelan, Miss Charlebois, Jesse Joseph, A. A. McCulloch, Ernest H. Stuart, Douglas Stuart, H. A. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Evans, D. J. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Starnes, G. B. Burland, James Poupstle, George Graham, Miss Graham, Mrs. John Fulton, Thos. Gauthier, T. A. Gauthier, Herbert Darling, J. W. Allan, Mrs. Lemelin, Miss Stella Lemlein, Master Bertram Lemlein, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Redpath, Mrs. Herbert Darling, and Master Darling, Montreal; Rev. E. Wallace, Col. S. and Mrs. Lazier, Belleville, Ont.; Thos. Grace, Kazabazua, Que.; D. McInnes, Dr. Ed. Fitzpatrick, Miss Maggie Dewar, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Miss M. A. Stephens, Stardale, Ont.; D. O'Brien, J. A. Fraser, L'Original, Ont.; O. D. Casselman, R. M. Smith, Vere Robinson, R. H. McGreevy, Quebec; Dr. D. K. Cowley, Granby, Que.; Stuart Brock, Jno. Gwynne, Arthur Blackburn, Jno. Morrow, Hawkesbury, Ont.; Miss Pemspore, Mrs. Frank Tyrrell, Miss Mabel Poupore, Morrisburg, Ont.; A. L. Rooney, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; C. C. Perkins, Mansonville, Que.; Jno. Baird, Jr., Ormstown, Que.; Wm. Leard, St. Albans, Vt.; Chas. Goslmer, Louis Peradien, St. Jerome, Que.; E. D. Y. Herrick, Mrs. Herrick, Highgate, Vt.; A. F. Day, South Indian, Ont.; Mrs. O. C. Miller, Newport, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Whitcombe, Richmond, Vt.; S. Brock, Jr., Hawkesbury, Ont.; Wm. Barr, C. Houghton, Trf. McIntosh, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Miss M. A. Barton, Miss D. Barton, Miss M. Campbell, Miss A. Barr, Ridge, Ont.; J. V. Maneau, Palmerston Norup, Ont.; J. McAdie, Mrs. Jas. Wood, St. Andrews, Que.; Miss Maggie Jamieson, Mr. Jas. D. Fraser, Ottawa; W. B. Lawson, Dr. M. Brown, Chesterville, Ont.; Mrs. S. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Curtis, H. Cie, S. Archer, W. L. Hollimand, J. R. Dufresne, Montreal; R. R. McLennan, Fred. J. Bell, Cornwall, Ont.; C. Prignolle, W. H. Hargrave, St. Hyacinthe; May McDougall, Alexandria, Ont.; Mrs. H. Brien, Miss Ida Belen, New York.

THREE RIVERS.

Miss McCaffrey, of St. Denis street, is visiting friends at Three Rivers.

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Miss Poirier, of St. Hubert street, is on a visit to her friend, Mrs. U. Dufresne.

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Professor Messenger, of Richmond, is at the Three Rivers Parsonage on a visit to his old school master, the Rev. Mr. Morisson.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lambly, of Lachute, are spending a few weeks with their daughter at Three Rivers.

STE. AGATHE.

The following guests are at Castel des Monts: T. W. Lamplough, H. Robert, H. R. Cross, D. J. Stephen, W. McHue, J. A. McDonald, R. Forget, W. J. Morgan and wife and son, Gaudt Oletz and wife, New York; Russell Alley, H. W. Garth and wife, Miss Garth, Miss Lulu Garth, Rev. W. H. Garth, Geo. Rousseau and wife, D. Hoctor, C. J. Hadrill, E. O. Connor, M.D., Mr. and Mde. E. Lepage, W. Reilly, Miss Kinsella, Miss L. O'Briey, Montreal; Z. A. Lapierre and wife and Master Hubert Lapierre, Mr. Eugene Lapierre, A. G. McBean, Montreal; L. M. Rolin, J. A. Madore, J. H. Paul Saucier, Montreal.

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The following are enjoying the breezes of the Lac des Sables at the "Moment's Rest," Ste. Agathe: Mrs. Skinner, Niagara Falls; Mr., Mrs. and the Misses McGillivray, Mrs. M. P. Laverty, Miss Aggie, Masters Arthur and Freddy Laverty and nurse, Mr. J. L. Michaelson, Miss Anna Fox, the Misses Hoctor, Miss Ellicott, Miss Laurent, Miss Skiddy, Mrs. Moquin, Miss M. Cunningham, Mr. G. Meagher, Mr. Arthur Larame, Mr. Henri Archambault, Mr. Joseph H. Loranger, Mr. L. J. Arthur Richard, Miss D. Tourangeau, Mr. Villeneuve and Mr. E. Brossard.

CUSHING'S ISLAND.

Miss Sulye is stopping with the Adams.

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Miss Scotten, of Detroit, is the guest of Mrs. Chaffee.

* * *

Miss Merritt, Brooklyn, is the guest of Mrs. Gudewell.

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Cushing is now in the full enjoyment of its summer gayeties. Last Saturday a very successful dance was given in the sumptuous hall of the Ottawa. There were some fifty couples dancing.

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A great game of baseball took place on Monday between teams captained by Mr. Fred. Cushing and Col. Starke. The former side was successful.

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The following Montrealers took part in this most exciting match: Col. Starke, Fred. Cushing, R. Nelles, Frank Newman, W. P. O'Brien, Fred. Fairbanks, Harry Cassils, J. Dobell, Duncan McIntyre, Allan Starke.

* * *

On Tuesday the ladies gave an exhibition of how the National game of the Americans might be played. To say that their match was exciting is putting it mildly. Owing to the unavoidable absence of two players, the sides were composed of seven. Miss Mackay, Toronto, captained one team, and Miss Scotten the other. The match was certainly most enjoyable, judged from the frequent outbursts of applause. The following Canadians played: Miss Mackay, Miss Clark, Miss E. Clark, Miss Burn, Miss Ed. Burn, Toronto; Miss Gwendolyn Burn, Ottawa; Miss Nelson, Miss Cassils, Mrs. Ern. Gault, Mrs. Platt, Montreal.

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The following are the latest arrivals: Mr. John D. Baile, Mr. J. R. Alexander, Mr. Harold Alexander, Mr. C. Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McIntyre and children, Miss Maud Small, Montreal; Mr. Shirley Oglivie, Mr. D. H. Olcott, Mr. R. Scott, C. H. Lewis, Ottawa; Mr. E. C. Gudewell, Mr. Wm. Monk, Mr. Pease, Miss Starke, Mr. Geo. Starke, Mr. A. Starke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Adair, and child, Mr. Blackader, Mr. Frank Newman, Mr. B. Nelles, Mr. D. Kingshorn, Mr. Fred. Fairbanks, Mr. Fred. Cushing, Mr. Harry Cassils, Montreal; Mr. Burditt, Mr. Pleyter, Toronto.

BOUT DE LISLE.

The following guests were at Hotel Bureau during the past week: Pierre Chauveau, Lucien Forget, John H. Kennedy, sr., J. H. Kennedy, jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Sheyhn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bishop, Arthur Dansereau, Severin Lachapelle, M.D., Hon. G. A. Nantel, S. Beaudin, J. Goldberg, R. Gohier, jr., Ovide Moreau, H. Beauchesne, Allen Rees, J. Evans, A. P. Pigeon, F. Savard, O. Therien, Benoni Lazalle and wife, Theodore Grothe, Alfred Lambert, Chas. Hebert, J. W. Radford, W. W. Radford, Wm. G. Radford, Colin Ormé Radford, W. Tremblay, A. Huot, Mr. and Mrs. Shutter, W. H. Warren, George T. Warren, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. George T. Overholt, Edm. Hardy, Nap. Mercier, L. Mercier, jr., L. Mercier, sr., J. A. Mercier, L. N. Senecal, James Quinn, A. Dufresne, A. G. Chartrand, Capt. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shotton, Mr. and Mrs. Blundstone, Mr. Fitzpatrick, T. St. Pierre, D. Archambault, Albert Bleace, F. Dubord, Leon Petit, A. Dubord, A. J. Higgins, J. B. Lepine, Mag. Lepine, A. Hurtubise, J. E. Bourdeau, Napoleon Lapointe, Theo. Godin, H. Godin, Raoul Ganthier, J. A. Rodier, J. E. Bourgeau, W. D. Ferns, P. Ferns, Arthur Brouillette, Eug. Amesse, Dr. Dugenais, Dr. Lemoir, Dr. Laurent and wife, Mrs. Dugenais, Amedee Blondin, J. Dixon, Alex. Pringle and party of eight, R. Bickerdike, jr., J. A. Chabot, P. Huet, Stanislas Cote, Lionel Dansereau, A. Lavigne, N. S. Brodeur, J. P. St. Germain, Horace Pepin, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, M. Langlois, E. C. Savignac, Geo. Amford, J. Charest, J. W. Crowley, J. E. O'Neill, F. D. O'Neill, James Clifford, Mrs. W. L. Hogg, Miss Nellie M. Swan, Mrs. Sclater, Miss McDonald, Alex. M. McMillan, J. P. Mullarky, R. Prudhomme and wife, Frank Landerman, J. J. Beauchamp, Theo. Ethier, H. Therien, all of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Hector de Saevedra, New York; Rene Maille, Bordeaux, France; W. C. McClellan, Detroit; Rev. Aug. Provost, Rev. M. Morin, Pointe aux Trembles; J. E. O'Neill, Woodstock, Ont.; Jos. Boule, Montreal; S. D. O'Neill, Amsterdam, N.Y.; W. D. Harris, Ottawa; Allen Rees, Capt. Barcham, J. Evans, SS. Mistor; J. P. Larochelle, G. Savard, Quebec; Mrs. G. H. Overholt, Kenyon, Minn.; Capt. Smyth, SS. Myrtelaine; H. S. Savignac, St. Jerome; J. R. McKinnon, Belfast, Ireland; Hector Cadieux, F. X. Perras, Amedee Depatie, Montreal; M. Marion, M.L.A., St. Paul l'Ermite; Henri Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Lanctot, Mlle. Lanctot, Victor Lemay, S. A. Lapointe, N. Cardinal, Montreal.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.

The following guests are at the Commercial Hotel: A. Soffard, W. D. Moffat, New York; J. M. Michaud, Three Rivers; A. Robitaille, R. Cartier, Levis; J. A. Dumour, J. N. Garon, George Berube, Trois Pistoles; Dr. J. H. Chalifoux, Dr. L. P. de Grandpre, Montreal; E. Gelinas, Ottawa; C. C. Chenevert, Beothierville; J. B. Gadbout, Three Rivers; A. R. Henry, J. B. Marchand, Quebec; G. N. Duchame, E. Barry, L. Menier, G. de Werthemer, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Freer, Miss Fecker, Detroit; P. N. Kenly, Miss Hand Kenly, Mrs. J. A. Dawson, Claire Dawson, Master G. Bolt, Mrs. H. Bolt, P. Gravel, Montreal; J. A. Leonard, Quebec; S. Belle, Fraserville; M. D. Dion, Levis; Louis Lefavre, Frank Ross and wife, C. Poverly, Montreal; J. F. Chapleau, Quebec; L. J. Bertraud, Isle Verte; S. Lever, New York; Miss Allan, London, Eng.; D. N. Germain, Montreal; O. Paraud and wife, Montreal; J. P. Garneau, Quebec.

LITTLE METIS.

The following guests are at the Green Hill House: Mrs. J. A. Mathewson, jr., Miss Mildred Mathewson, Miss Charlotte Mathewson, Mrs. E. P. Mathewson Miss Alice Mathewson, Miss Grace Mathewson and nurse, Mrs. E. G. Hart, Masters George and Milburn Hart, Mrs. W. H. Ralston, Miss Mary Ralston and nurse, Mrs. R. B. Hunter, Miss Nesa Hunter, Miss Mudge, Miss Gertrude Mudge, Miss L. Mudge, Mrs. J. Bonner, Miss Beatrice Bonner, Montreal; Rev. J. R. Macleod, Three Rivers; Mrs. E. Hubbell, Master Stuart Hubbell, Detroit; Miss Vennor, Miss Holden, Montreal; Miss Luke, Oshawa.

PHILIPSBURG.

The following guests are at the Champlain House: Mrs. Andrew Baillie, Mrs. D. F. Gurd, Master Fraser Gurd Master Douglas Gurd, Mr. O. W. Pease, Mrs. O. W. Pease, Master Clifton Pease, Montreal; Mrs. M. Whitmack, Mr. John Carl, Mrs. John Carl and baby, New York; Mrs. C. S. B. Price, Master B. Price, Master M. Price, Montreal; Wm. T. Traud, Mrs. Wm. T. Traud, Miss Gertrude Traud, Miss Ida Traud, Miss Helen Weissker, New York; William Reid, Mrs. Wm. Reid, Master E. Reid, Montreal; Mr. Alfred, Fortin, Mrs. Alfred Fortin, Chicago; Mr. S. A. Fennevhough, Mrs. S. A. Fennevhough, Miss Ida Armstrong, Miss Agnes Armstrong, Miss Bacon, Montreal; Mr. Jas. Mitchell, Mrs. Jas. Mitchell, John Mitchell, Miss Josephine Purroy, Miss Elizabeth Antisell, New York; A. L. Granger, Mrs. A. Maher, Miss Annie Maher, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

ST. LAMBERT.

Mr. Lorne Brown returned home last week.

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Mr. Hayes, of Ottawa, is spending his holidays here.

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Mrs. Coffman spent Saturday at Smith's Point.

* * *

Mrs. J. Baile spent last Sunday here visiting Mrs. H. Williams.

* * *

Miss Morrison was the guest of Miss Williams last Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. P. Locke is spending the summer in Nova Scotia visiting friends.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Cameron have been the guests of Mr. P. Locke for some time.

* * *

Miss Toulon spent a few days here last week visiting Mrs. P. M. Wickham.

* * *

Miss Grier has been spending some time at Smith's Point, the guest of Mrs. Williams.

* * *

Mr. David Henderson and family have moved out and are occupying a house on the river side.

* * *

Mrs. W. H. Rosevear has returned home after an absence of three months spent in the West.

* * *

Miss Dawson, of Quebec, has been the guest of her brother and Mrs. Dawson for a couple of weeks.

* * *

Miss Amy Buchannan is spending a few weeks in Hudson, where she is the guest of Mrs. Whitham.

* * *

Many of our people have joined the tide of annual visitors to Old Orchard and other seaside resorts.

* * *

Mr. Dugan and family have been spending the summer here, the guests of Mrs. Dugan's father, Mr. Anerum.

* * *

Miss Ethel Hill, of Maisonneuve, has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Daisy Hill, for the past few weeks.

* * *

Miss B. Irving has returned home from the West, where she had been spending a pleasant summer holiday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey have returned from Old Orchard, where they have been spending the past two weeks.

* * *

Miss Robertson and Miss Davidson, of Peterborough, have been the guests of the Misses Jenkins during the past ten days.

* * *

Mrs. Porteous and family, who have been spending the summer at Smith's Point, have taken their departure for home.

* * *

The Rev. Mr. Mason and family, of Philadelphia, are spending a few weeks here the guests of Mrs. Mason's father, Mr. D'Olier.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, of Peterborough, have arrived here and will be the guests of Mr. F. L. Somerville for a few weeks.

* * *

A large party of ladies leave for Old Orchard next week, where they will enjoy the pleasures of sea bathing for a couple of weeks.

* * *

Miss Florence Terroux has taken her departure for Georgeville, where she will spend some weeks, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. F. Rolland.

* * *

The Rev. Mr. De Brissy, of Sorel, and Mr. M. S. Berry, of Montreal, have conducted the services in St. Barnabas during the absence of the Rev. W. J. Dart.

* * *

The Misses Terroux have returned home after an absence of some weeks spent at the Manor House, Ste. Marie de Monoir, the guests of their grandmother, Mrs. C. Holland.

* * *

The many friends of the late Mrs. David Smith were shocked to hear of her sudden death, which occurred at Valleyfield on Sunday morning, while on a visit to her son, Mr. F. Smith, of that place. Mrs. Smith was a resident here for some years, and will be missed by many.

* * *

Our boys were very successful at the Lachine regatta last Saturday, winning three first and two second places. Mr. A. Irving has had his yacht, the Lulu, out several times this week, and we understand intends taking her up to Lake St. Louis shortly, to be present at the great sailing event which takes place this month.

* * *

A large bus full of ladies and gentlemen drove down to Longueuil on Saturday evening in response to the invitation sent up by the Committee of the Longueuil Boating Club to be present at the hop in the Club House on that evening, and although the roads were pretty muddy, after the rain every one enjoyed the drive, and had a good time arriving home shortly before midnight.

* * *

About fifty members of the St. Lambert division of the Boys' Brigade left last Saturday to join the brigade encamped near Sorel. The boys were accompanied by the Rev. W. J. Dart, and were all well equipped with blankets and other necessary comforts for their two weeks' camping, having almost a car load of baggage, and at latest reports were having a good time, notwithstanding the occasional showers.

* * *

The roads to Longueuil have been very good for wheeling during the past week and many have taken the advantage to ride out from town. This is a favorite ride for St. Lambert ladies, and every evening one sees merry parties of ladies and gentlemen along the route. There is some talk of making a bicycle track here in the near future, as we have about one hundred wheels in the village. A good idea would be to try and amalgamate with Longueuil and make a cinder path between the two places.

* * *

Miss Morris has again undertaken the work of organizing and directing the annual Fresh Air Fund entertainment, which takes place on Tuesday evening, August 24, in the Boating Club House. Miss Marie Hollinshead and a number of talented artists have generously offered their services for the occasion. In addition to the tableaux, which promise to be specially attractive, if one is to judge by the array of youth, beauty and talent which have been pressed into the service, there will be a short sketch by some of the members of the St. Lambert Dramatic Club, so that altogether it promises to be one of the best of these popular summer entertainments.

* * *

The fortnightly hop which took place last week, was as usual a great success. The Club House was well filled with the members and their lady friends. A number of visitors came out from town, and as the evening was cool enough to make dancing more of a pleasure than on some former occasions, everyone went in for a good time. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. K. and the Misses Reid, Mrs. D. Wright and Miss Wright, Mr. Hayes, of Ottawa; the Misses McKenzie, the Misses Fonlis, Mr. C. and the Misses Hooper, Mr. W. Reynolds and Miss Reynolds, Mr. A. Irving Mr. Anerum, and Miss Anerum, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. Locke and Miss Locke, the Misses McLeod, the Misses Hill, Miss Christie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dart, Mr. C. Bourne, Mr. B. Clare, Mr. E. Smiley, Mr. C. Johnstone and Miss Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bourne, Miss Williams, Miss Beatty.

VALOIS BAY.

Mr. Fres. Barlow spent last Sunday at Lakeside.

* * *

Mr. J. E. Schultz has returned from a visit to New York.

* * *

Miss Gall is spending a few days at Abenakis Springs.

* * *

Mr. D. H. Reynoldson spent a couple of days here the past week.

* * *

Mr. Bert Cole spent Saturday and Sunday last here visiting Mr. Brooks.

* * *

Miss Aggie Morrison is visiting Mrs. Featherstone for a few days at Lakeside.

* * *

Mr. Geo. Stephen, of Viking Villa, has left Lakeside for British Columbia. His many friends regret his departure very much.

* * *

Mr. Herrick Duggan's Avoca is entered for the one rater race at the regatta this afternoon.

* * *

Mrs. W. T. Gunn, of Cowansville, is spending a few days at Lakeside visiting at Mr. Shorts.

* * *

Mrs. T. Y. Foster, of Hudson Heights, is visiting at Mr. Rickaby's, Lakeside, for a few days.

* * *

Mr. George Cheese has returned to Lakeside after spending a few days vacation at Brome Lake.

* * *

Mr. E. Larmonth, of Ottawa, spent a couple of days here this week visiting at Mrs. D. L. Lockerby's.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Clendenning and family arrived at Lakeside last Tuesday, and will stay at Mrs. Clark's for a few weeks.

* * *

Our boys were completely snowed under at Lachine, and our war canoe was far out of it. This is the result of want of practice, and it is hoped that today's record will be a little better.

* * *

About 25 yachts are entered for the sailing events this afternoon. This will make a marine picture such as we very seldom see now on Lake St. Louis.

Everything is in readiness for the regatta to-day, and the only thing wanting to make it a complete success is fine weather and not too much wind.

* * *

The local yacht race series finished last Wednesday night, being won by the Marjorie in A class and Madge in B class. The final result is as follows:

A Class Mr. Jas. Paton's Waterwitch.

B. Class Mr. A. G. Walsh's Madge.

The gentlemen have therefore won the handsome jubilee medal presented for competition by Mr. Richard Hemsley.

Messrs. W. G. Ross, John Ross, and J. G. Ross composed the crew of the Marjorie Wednesday night, and Messrs. A. G. Walsh and J. Exter Walsh sailed the Madge to victory.

* * *

The annual fancy dress bicycle parade took place last Monday evening, and was very much enjoyed by the participants. Among those who took part in the parade on wheels were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Jos. A. E. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. W. Virtue, Miss Lockerby, Mr. J. Lockerby, Miss M. Featherstone, Miss Jones, Miss E. Jones, Miss Carrie Jones, Miss Lulu Scott, Mr. R. W. Jones, Mr. Horace Jones, Mr. W. Stanley, Mr. C. T. Foster, Mr. J. E. Walsh, Mr. Jas. Walsh, Mr. Syd. Ewing, Mr. Geo. Cheese, Mr. Royal Ewing, Mr. Stewart Ewing, Mr. Walter Ewing, Mr. Gordon Ewing, Miss Lily Turnbull, Miss Jean Paton, Mr. H. Paton, Miss Thompson, Miss A. Thomtson, of Ottawa; Mr. J. E. Gatehouse, Miss Butterworth, Mr. F. R. Jarvis, Mr. F. D. Rogers, Miss Hodgson, Miss Masterman, Mr. D. Hemsley, Mr. Geo. Hemsley and many others.

BELŒIL STATION.

The following guests are at Laflem's Hotel: Mr. D. O'Brien, Mrs. D. O'Brien, Miss Grace O'Brien, Master Donald O'Brien, Mr. Chas. Smythe, Mrs. Chas. Smythe, Miss F. A. Smythe, Master Willie Smythe, Mr. Thos. H. Groome, Miss Gertrude Groome, Master Percy Groome, Montreal; Mr. H. E. Ledoux, A. H. Ledoux, St. Hyacinthe; Mad. Thibeaudeau and Master Edmond Cardinal, Mad. Leduc and Miss Cardinal, Montreal; Newton Tucker, Montreal; F. Slamby, New London; Miss J. Lamount, Miss C. Agnes Dunham, Richmond; F. Howe, E. Evans, Katie Hatch, L. Hatch, M. and Mme. J. Filliatrault, Mr.

Summer Resorts.

(Continued from Page 8.)

CACOUNA.

Mr. James Cantlie, who has been one of the guests at the "Ocean Spalsh," left for Montreal on Wednesday.

* * *

The Rev. Canon Dixon, of St. Jude's Church, Montreal, is one of the guests at the Church of England Clergymen's Rest.

* * *

The St. Lawrence Hall was crowded to the last room Saturday and Sunday, and many rooms had two and three occupants.

* * *

Major E. B. Ibbotson has left for home. He has been responsible for some serious speculations among the tommy-tods and smelts.

* * *

The bathing is exceptionally good at Cacouna this year. A few days the water has been cool, but generally is very comfortable.

* * *

Cacouna has escaped the wet weather which visited Montreal. It has been foggy at nights, but the days have all had a good proportion of sunshine.

* * *

Dr. Murphy, of Lachine, Mrs. Murphy and their children have returned home. The genial doctor's departure left quite a blank in the musical circle here.

* * *

The attraction par excellence Monday afternoon was a cricket match between a Riviere du Loup and Cacouna, played on the St. Lawrence Hall race course. The visitors won by a score of 48 to 44.

* * *

Mr. W. Wallach, of Montreal, who has been one of the indefatigable amusement providers, was instrumental in organizing a ladies bowling tournament among the guests of the St. Lawrence Hall.

* * *

The annual concert under the auspices of the St. Lawrence Hall takes place in the big ball-room Saturday evening. With the splendid professional orchestra, under Mr. Wallace, and the other musical talent now in the house, a capital programme is expected.

* * *

His Lordship Bishop Hamilton, of Niagara, was the preacher at the pretty little Church of St. James the Apostle last Sunday evening, his theme being the necessity of daily public worship. The Venerable Archdeacon Mills, of Montreal, read the Litany from the prayer desk below the chancel, facing the altar.

* * *

A record bay cart drive took place to the grove at Riviere du Loup last week, those participating including Mrs. Stocking, of Quebec; Miss Cordery, of Philadelphia; Miss Stokes, of Canton, N.Y., Miss Webb, of Toronto; Miss Hyman, Miss Bruce, Miss Conway and Messrs. E. Taylor, Gotthe, Crepeau, Mitchelson and Chambers, of Montreal.

* * *

The bicycle is very much in vogue in Cacouna, and two or three rival wheel agents make a profitable summer of it catering to the requirements of the devotees of the steed that eats not, but breaks. The most conspicuous and not the least startling figure on the pretty country roads hereabouts is His Lordship of Niagara, who appears to be very fond of bicycling.

* * *

A party of Montreal friends stopping at the large house on the main road opposite the English Church, have given their temporary domicile the name of "Ocean Spalsh." The party include Mr. and Mrs. Cantlie, Mrs. and Miss Conway, Mr. and Master Ansley, Miss Hyman, and the Misses Bulmer. These ladies gave an old-fashion barn dance on Tuesday.

* * *

A progressive euchre party organized by that princess of hostesses, Mrs. Stocking, took place at the St. Lawrence Hall Monday evening. Miss Cordery and Madame J. N. St. Jean, of Montreal won the ladies' prizes; Mr. Crick, of New York, and Mrs. Robinson, of Toronto, the gentlemen's. Mrs. Robinson playing as a gentleman in view of the scarcity of representatives of the less interesting sex.

* * *

An impromptu programme of music was given in the parlor of the St. Lawrence Hall on Sunday. Instrumental music was rendered by Dr. Morphy, of Lachine, 'cellist; Mrs. Ansley, of Montreal, piano; Miss Florence Storrs, of Canton, New York, and Mr. Chambers, of Montreal, vocalists, and Mr. Cathcart Wallace, violinist. Flute and 'cello obligatos to the songs were contributed by Mr. Norman, of Levis, and Mr. Charbonneau, of Montreal.

* * *

The last arrivals at the Mansion House, include: From Montreal, Mr. W. F. Leclerc, Mrs. J. A. Dawson, Miss Lambert, Miss C. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. J. Quinn, Mr. F. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Carroll, Miss F. Carroll, Miss E. Hudson, Mr. P. Gravel, Miss M. M. Leslie, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Miss K. Carpenter, Miss S. Carpenter, Miss M. Emerson, Miss M. McCurry, Mr. E. Rankin, Mr. A. C. Rankin, Mr. N. S. Rankin, Mr. G. Larkins, Miss Keane, Mr. D. N. Germain, Mrs. G. Hiron, Miss Hiron, Mrs. Smaill, Misses E. and G. Smaill, Masters W. and H. Smaill, Rev. T. H. Fillatreault, Rev. W. Hebert, From Quebec—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Foley, Mrs. Pacaud, Mr. J. Lefamve, Mr. L. B. O. Rolsseau, Mrs. H. Batt and child, Miss K. Batt, Ottawa; Mrs. T. Pennis, Chicago; M. Z. G. Gelberg, Vancouver, B.C.; Miss E. L. Price, Sherbrooke; A. Boulanger, Fraserville; Rev. B. J. Waters, Tweed; Rev. J. T. Aylward, Port Lambton, Ont.; Mr. A. Pacaud, France Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Smith and family, Granby; Mrs. J. D. Kellock, Mrs. B. Armour, Perth, Ont.

* * *

General disappointment was felt at the failure of the relay bicycle ride from Quebec last Saturday, a result of the bad state of the roads through a clayey section of country just east of Levis. The Quebec bicyclists, however, arrived by train and a jolly crowd they proved to be. Messrs. Von Felson, Frank Carrel and Frank Stocking appeared to be the leading spirits of the party, and a startling and peculiarly original programme of entertainment they developed. The principal item was a g host dance Saturday night. Anything exactly like it has not been seen before in the world or Cacouna. Fifty or so young men attired themselves in night gown sheets and other seasonably light garments, and armed with lighted candles and headed by the Cacouna brass band, paraded the country roads and serenaded all the hotels and boarding houses and the residences of the Mayor of Cacouna and of the Cure. The leader of the band was thoughtfully notified that refined music was not expected, and was, in fact, unsuitable. The injunction was taken to heart, and some peculiarly ghostly discords and broken melodies were the result. It was lots of fun for those free of family encumbrances. The babies continued the ghost dance until daylight, according to all accounts.

* * *

A jolly party of New England teachers, organized through the Montreal convention of the American Institute of Instruction, which has been here for some weeks, is gradually breaking up. Most of the party were from Providence, R.I., and vicinity, and the party was under the management of Miss Ellen Legarde, director of physical training in the public schools of Providence, and Dr. Walter Balon Jacobs, of Brown University. The party left Providence by special train, and after spending four days in Montreal and five in Quebec at the Clarendon House, came to Cacouna via Lake St. John and the Saguenay. Here they have been established at the St. Lawrence Hall, and have contributed their share to the social festivities of this very pleasant season. The majority of the young ladies are engaged in educational pursuits, and by their aptitude for indulgence in sensonable fun have shown that some of the popular ideas regarding the ultra-strictness of the New England School Marm are fully developed fallacies. The young ladies were so pleased with their stay in Cacouna, that many of them will come back. Among the party were: Misses Farrell, Mr. A. O. Astley and wife, Misses Luth and Lucile Jacobs, Misses M. Lila and Edith Douglas, Miss Grace Grant, Miss Sarah Kirk, Mrs. and Miss Perley, Miss Terry, Miss Lute, Miss Mary A. Lee, Miss Daisy Lee, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Cora Crapon, Miss A. W. Gerald, Miss M. Esther Lindsay, Miss Mary Sawyer, Grace E. Leonard, Margaret McLellan, Mary L. Pratt, Maude E. Sweet, Irene C. Chipman, Mr. Chas. E. Slade, Miss Carrie T. Wood, Padlen, Misses Jennie and Ellen Le Garde, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tucker, Miss Eliza Gorman, Miss Leavett, Miss Gormley, Mr and Mrs. Wm. F. Mudge, Miss Estella Scott, Miss H. L. Cole, Misses McCabe, Mr. and Mrs. Tilley, Mr. Lewis Meader, Miss Perkins, Miss Meader, Miss Martin.

* * *

Among the late arrivals at the St. Lawrence Hall are M. Michaelson, Mde. C. J. Beland, Miss A. Hemault, Rev. J. B. Morin, Rev. J. M. Demers G. N. Ducharme, T. Bienvenu, Eugene Tarte, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. McLeen, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Guild, Boston; J. Ed. Perrault, Malbaie; E. J. Shipman, R. D. Shipman, New York; Mrs. Harold Kennedy, Miss M. Irvine; Miss Parke, Mrs. Hunter, A. R. McDonald, Riviere du Loup; Frank S. Stocking, P. Hunter, w. McGreevy, Quebec; Bicycle Club, E. McCoy, Hamilton; Frank Carrell, Wm. T. Phillips, Geo. Roldue, Quebec; Mr. F. X. St. Pierre and family, Butte City, Mont.; Albert Hebert, Hubert M. Marler, A. P. M. Doucet, T. E. Cartwright, Montreal; M. O. Dion, D. Bolduc, Levis; M. M. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Drolet, Mr. and Mrs. anne Sicotte, Mrs. D. Lavlolette, Montreal; R. Castonguay and Miss Castonguay, St. Jerome; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Burroughs, Geo. A. Van Felson, F. M. MacNaughton, J. R. Leonard, N. Lemieux, A. Miller, H. E. Scott, W. McTurnley, F. O. Judge, J. R. Strange, H. L. Scott, E. Taliberte, Arthur Drum, D. Geodron, J. O. Lemieux, Wm. Conrad, J. K. Hill, F. H. Mavens, M. Henchy, A. R. Henry, Wm. B. Billingsley, E. Matthews, P. M. W. Roy, Arthur Marcotte, C. E. Begin, Capt. F. M. Landry, Quebec; Wm. Perry, Levis; P. A. Crossby, Montreal; R. M. Stocking, J. A. Belanger, A. J. Richard, A. E. Swift, Quebec; George Parke, Quebec; Jno. F. Savage, Geo. M. Henderson, A. T. Ogilvie, Madame J. A. Loney, Miss Beaudry, C. T. Beaubien, L. G. Beaubien, Paul Lacoste, Victor Beaudry, Jos. A. Lamarche, Montreal; L. Henri Carrier, J. L. Vachon, Levis; Mr. J. L. Lamay and Miss Lamay, Fraserville; Mrs. Justice Bosse, the Misses Bosse, Miss Panet, E. Mellermott, W. H. Hickey, J. W. D'Amour, Quebec; J. DeBoucherville, Boucherville; J. Barry, River du Loup; H. R. White, Fraserville; Mrs. J. H. Derby, Arch. S. Derby, Sandy Hill, N.Y.; Madame Louis Tache, Chas. E. E. Michel, F. W. Norman, Frank H. Norman, Jas. Johnston, Montreal; Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Gladys White, Miss Gray, Mr. Harold Kennedy, Dr. George Parke, Mr. C. Gaudet, Capt. Panet, Mr. A. C. Dobell, Quebec (River du Loup Cricket Club); Mr. C. Hunter, London, Eng.; P. Blanchet, Ottawa; H. D. Warren, F. D. Law, Toronto; C. L. Lowther and wife, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Allan C. Rankin, Ernest A. G. Rankin, Norman, S. Rankin, Yacht Verona, of Kamouraska; Jennie Le Garde, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Sister, Miss Madeline Sister, Wilmington, Del.; F. B. Grundy, Sherbrooke; Frank M. Phelps, New York.

ST. JOHNS.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mullun and their two sons arrived home on Saturday morning from England.

* * *

Mrs. Johnston with her two daughters and her daughter-in-law are spending several weeks here at the St. Johns Hotel.

* * *

Miss Bulmer, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bulmer, of Sweetsburgh, is making a short visit here, the guest of Mrs. Contes.

* * *

Mrs. Walmsley left on Wednesday evening via the C.P.R. for Minneapolis to visit her brother, Mr. Harry Walmsley, for a few weeks.

* * *

Mr. E. Z. Paradis, Q.C., sailed on Wednesday morning on the Lake Ontario from Montreal for England, and will be absent about six weeks.

* * *

Messrs. Pierce and Maitland Davies have arrived here for their summer holidays, and are staying for a few weeks with their aunts, the Misses Pierce.

* * *

Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. E. D. Phillips, returned home from Ottawa and Calumet on Tuesday in which places she had spent several weeks with her friends.

* * *

Capt. Leonard, of Rouses Point, made a flying visit here on Wednesday with his beautiful yacht Satellite. He was accompanied by Mrs. Leopard, Dr. Dodge, and other ladies and gentlemen.

* * *

Mr. J. A. Mann, manager of the Merchants Bank of Hespler, Ont., formerly accountant of the St. Johns branch, arrived here on Tuesday and is going to spend a few days here with his friends.

* * *

On Tuesday evening last another very enjoyable bonnet hop was held, there being about seventy-five present, which made it a very enjoyable company. Among the visitors present were: Miss Turner, Quebec; Miss Alice Ouimet, Montreal; Miss Lillian Farrar, Montreal; Miss Desrosier, Montreal; Mrs. S. Johnston, Toronto; the Misses Johnston, Toronto; Miss Langstaff, of Montreal; Mr. Geo. Filch, North Hampton, Mass.; Mr. J. Larocque, Mr. Law, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; Mr. Samuel, Montreal; Mr. F. A. Mann, Hespar.

IBERVILLE.

Miss Wilt, of St. Hyacinthe, paid a short stay here, the guest of Mrs. Cornish.

* * *

Miss Hunter, of Scotland, has been spending a few days here the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cornish.

Mr. L. E. Farrar and family, of Montreal, have taken up residence here for balance of the summer months.

* * *

Mr. George Filch, of North Hampton, Mass., has been spending several days here the guest of Mrs. Black.

* * *

Miss Turner has returned home to Quebec, after spending several very pleasant weeks here with Miss McGinnis.

* * *

Last week Mrs. Cornish gave a hay-cart drive and supper to the little ones, which was heartily appreciated by the juveniles.

* * *

Messrs. A. Murray and W. A. Weir, M. L. A., of Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guests of Commodore Tresidder.

* * *

On Wednesday evening of this week the citizens of this little town had quite a treat, the St. Johns Band played in the new square, which was well appreciated by upwards of three hundred spectators and it is hoped that they will give another one before long.

* * *

Last Saturday evening the young people gave a very enjoyable bonnet hop in the pavilion at Richelieu Park. There were about twenty-five couples present, and they all enjoyed themselves very much. The evening was a perfect one for dancing, it not being too warm. Dancing was kept up till half-past 11 o'clock. Then light refreshments were served by the ladies, after which the enjoyable party broke up. Among those present were Miss Turner, of Quebec; Miss L. Farrar, of Montreal; Miss Alice Ouimet, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tresidder, Miss L. Sargent, the Misses McGinnis, Miss Bella Tresidder, Miss May Black, Mrs. McCombe, Miss McCombe, Miss Edith Sargent, Mr. Smyth, of New York; Mr. A. Murray, Mr. W. A. Weir, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. Walker, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Gould, all of Montreal; Mr. R. Corriveau, Mr. V. Tasse, Mr. F. Black, Messrs. McGinnis, Mr. C. Sargent, Mr. J. W. Tresidder, Mr. Geo. Filch, of North Hampton; Mr. King, of Montreal; Mr. Jack McCombe and many others.

TADOUSAC.

The fancy dress ball at the hotel was a brilliant success. The following is a list of the names of those who took part, with description of character represented: Miss Whelan, Queen Elizabeth; Miss Dawson, Jubilee; Miss E. Hunt, parlor maid; Miss Brodie, summer; Miss Russell, Canada; Miss N. Russell, Evangeline; Miss Miller, peasant; Mrs. Patterson, shepherdess; Miss Hunt, fishwife; Miss L. Hansan, ledger baby; Misses Pinder, Poudrees; Miss E. Pinder, Swiss peasant; Miss B. Hunt, sailor lass; Miss Robertson, peasant; Miss Bethune, Netley nurse; Miss D. Fitzgibbon, Erin; Miss F. Price, flower girl; Miss T. Price, Dolly Varden; Miss A. Hausen, Italian peasant; Miss L. Hausen, red as a rose; Miss Adams, Mr. Adams, the heavenly twins; Mr. Robertson, midshipman; Mr. L. Price, yellow kid; Mr. Af Price, Fry's cocoa; Miss Evans, Epps's cocoa; Mr. Davis, chef; Mr. Yuile, Paddy; Mr. Hague, Neapolitan fisherman; Mr. Wood, cowboy; Mr. Rhodes, Indian chief; Mr. Davidson, Bridget; Mr. Fitzgibbon, new woman.

* * *

The following guests are at the Tadousac Hotel: Mr. Chas. Byrd and wife, Mr. Geo. W. Barry, Mr. Jas. F. Miller, Mr. Albert Prevost, Mr. Lomood Berry, Mrs. Thos. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Mr. J. Herbert Davidson, Mr. John Brown, Mr. P. W. Archambault, Mr. R. Bellemare and Madame Bellemare, Mrs. P. Wright, Mr. Edwin Hanson, Dr. L. P. de Grandpre, Montreal; Miss Grace A. Weller, New Haven, Conn. Miss Nellie B. Wright, Miss Josephine Wright, Clinton, Conn.; Mr. Franklin Carter, Williamstown, Mass.; Mr. G. C. Wurtele Sorel; Mr. and Madame L. R. Dufresne, Miss L. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Burroughs, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Madame Chapleau, Mr. Wm. Grondin, Mlle Chapleau, Quebec; Mr. D. Chauvassaignes, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Adams, Miss Florence Adams, Mr. T. F. Adams, jr., Miss Alice C. Adams, Mr. Warren F. Kellogg, Mr. Wm. D. Muffatt, Mr. R. J. Safford, Mr. O. A. Woodruff, Mrs. S. B. Hammond, Mrs. A. P. Hogan, Miss Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. McClellan, New York; Mr. Geo. W. Bassy Chicontimi; Mr. Wm. W. Neal and wife, Newark, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Millikin, Boston; John A. Waterson, Bishop of Columbus, Ohio; Rev. R. H. McDermott, Johnstown, New York.

ST. LEON SPRINGS.

Mr. R. J. Moller, of Quebec, is spending the month of August here.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Morison and Miss Morison, of Montreal, are registered here.

* * *

Mrs. Murray, Miss M. Murray, Miss A. Murray are guests at St. Leon Springs Hotel.

* * *

Mrs. W. G. Elliott and Miss Elliott, of Kingston, are staying at St. Leon Springs Hotel.

* * *

The Wednesday evening festivities at St. Leon Springs Hotel were opened with a donkey party, which, needless to say, afforded much amusement to both participants and spectators. The cordial thanks of the other guests are due to Madame Herdt and Miss Merios for making the necessary preparations and to Monsieur Herdt. Following are the names of the prize winners: First, ladies', Miss Merios; first, gentlemen's, Mr. Galbraith; booby, Mrs. Neher and Mr. Romeo Lanctot; children's, Miss Irene Levi. The programme was concluded by dancing, music, recitations and refreshments.

KNOWLTON LANDING, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

The following visitors are at Tuck's boarding house at Knowlton Landing: Mrs. T. F. Howe, and four children, Westmount; Miss May Webster, Miss Annie Webster, Miss Grace Brewster, Mrs. C. Gyde, Miss Gyde, Westmount; Mrs. J. F. Savage and two children, Mrs. A. C. Lyman, three children and maid; Mr. Charles T. Williams, Miss Mabel Williams, C. C. Holland, F. W. Holland and child, Miss Eva Holland, Mrs. J. A. Dowse, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Reynolds and child, Montreal; Miss Stella M. Bert, Miss Florence Bert, Hyde Park, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Emery Talbot, Mr. Frank Talbot Mr. Arthur Talbot, Miss Ethel Talbot, Dorchester, Mass.; Miss M. E. Tuck, Boston; A. W. Davis, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Larkin, New York City; Mrs. G. A. Sylvester, Nashua, N. H.; Mr. Malcolm Mitchell, Sherbrooke.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

Mr. Davis is summering here.

* * *

Dr. Patterson is spending his holidays here.

* * *

Miss Dawes, Lachine, is spending a few weeks here.

* * *

Mr. Binks has again joined his family for a short time.

* * *

Mr. George Campbell has been visiting Mr. Sam. Archibald at Bic.

* * *

A very pleasant croquet party was given by Miss Mary Campbell last Wednesday afternoon. Those noticed were: Miss Maud Thompson, Miss Lily and Rose Samuel, Miss Jack, Miss L. Miller, Miss Peverley and Miss Hazel Peverley, Miss Elsie Staveley, Miss Smith, Miss Mackay, Miss Dawes, Miss Clagat, and Messrs. Miller, Williams, Norman Campbell, George Campbell, Joe. Mowatt and others.

* * *

Mr. C. S. Peverley, Montreal, spent a few days with his family this week.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Drummond is visiting the Rev. Mr. Mowatt at "Dudhope Cottage."

* * *

Mr. Fred. Miller and Mr. Williams, Chicago, are spending their holidays here.

* * *

Mr. Avery, Ottawa, is with his family for a short time at their pretty cottage.

* * *

Dr. John Day is spending his vacation here, he is the visitor of Mrs. A. B. Mackay, "Auld House."

* * *

Mrs. James McGregor, Westmount, has arrived at Cap a L'Aigle, where she intends spending the month of August.

* * *

Dr. Adams, principal of Bishops College, Que., and his family are at the west end of Cap a L'Aigle, and will remain all summer.

* * *

Mr. Munroe, Montreal, has joined his family here and expects to benefit by the cool breezes that all are enjoying so much at present.

* * *

Mrs. Murray Smith and family, Simpson street, have taken up their residence at the west end of Cap a L'Aigle, for the summer months.

* * *

Mrs. Fred. Whitley, Montreal, arrived by last Saturday's boat, and is staying at "Ash Grove," where she will stay for two or three weeks.

* * *

Mrs. Oliver and her little daughters, Miss Jean and Dorothy Oliver, Rosemount avenue, Westmount, last week, arrived at Cap a L'Aigle, and will remain till the end of August.

POINT AU PIC.

Mr. Geo. Kohl has returned to Montreal.

* * *

Mr. Jim Wardlaw is registered at the Lorne House.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Belts are the guests of Mrs. Edward Blake.

* * *

Miss Baby is paying her annual visit to Mrs. Casgrain this week.

* * *

Mrs. Macpherson, of Toronto, is also among the latest arrivals at "Mille Roches."

* * *

Madame R. Masson and Master Masson are making a short stay at Madame Warren's.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chisholm are among the latest arrivals at the Warren House.

* * *

Mr. Norman Leslie is spending a fortnight's vacation with his sister, Mrs. Godfrey Weir.

* * *

Mr. Fayette Brown, who has been in town for a couple of weeks, returned Monday afternoon.

* * *

Mr. Ogilvie, who has been spending the last fortnight at the Lorne House, has left for Cacouna.

* * *

Mr. Jim Burnett and Mr. Fred. Crombie are among the latest departures from the Lorne House.

* * *

Miss White, who was the guest for a short time of Madame Roy, of Quebec, has returned to Cacouna.

* * *

Baron Von Hugel, who spent a couple of weeks here, has gone on a short fishing trip up the Saguenay.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Buchanan and Mr. Edward Buchanan are the guests of the Misses Buchanan this week.

* * *

Mr. Cabot, who arrived from New York a few days ago, is a most welcome addition to the Golf Club.

* * *

Mrs. Rhinelander, who has been travelling in Italy for the last year, is the guest of her father, the Hon. S. H. Blake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Newcome were for a couple of days last week the guests of Mrs. Gormully, as is also Miss Henrietta Wise, of Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. Rolland and Mr. Harry McLimont, who rode down from Quebec for a short holiday, returned to that city by steamer the end of last week.

* * *

Dr. and Miss Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Macpherson, Mr. Day and Miss Leveridge, returned Friday evening from a most successful four days' fishing.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rouer Roy left for town this week, where Mr. Roy was unexpectedly called on business. Madame Desbarats is the guest of the Misses Roy.

* * *

Miss McLimont and Miss Nellie McLin, at, who arrived from England on the Labrador last week, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buchanan, are the latest additions to Mrs. McLimont's unusually large family party.

* * *

Unusually festive did the golf links appear last Saturday afternoon, when the annual contest between the Quebec Golf Club and our own took place. The weather was all that could be desired, and the match, which resulted in a victory for the home team, was witnessed by a gay and most enthusiastic gathering.

* * *

The following are the latest Warren House arrivals: Geo. H. Parke, M.D., T. E. Murphy, Alfred Dumas, John Duchene, J. Hamilton, J. Thomson, H. S. Thomson, H. McGreevy, A. E. Swift, Quebec; W. H. Graves, Mrs. W. H. Graves, child and maid. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Seymour, Mr. Pob. W. Seymour, Boston; J. Cote, Ottawa; D. Candlish, Albany; W. B. Taite, A. E. Perrault, J. R. Perrault, S. Pacaud, Montreal.

* * *

One of the most enjoyable social events of the season took place Monday evening, when the Misses Schencks, whose lovely cottage is ever the scene of the most charming hospitality, gave a large reception and dance. The house, which with its extensive verandahs is an ideal one for such entertainments, was entirely thrown open on this occasion and looked very lovely indeed with its innumerable lights and pretty floral decorations.

* * *

The following guests are at the Lorne House:

F. W. Henshaw, James Kirby, C. H. Binks, W. St. Pierre, Jas. H. Wardlow, Mrs. R. Bickerdike, Miss Bickerdike, Miss A. Bickerdike, Dr. L. P. de Grandpre, Dr. Chalifoux, Ernest Belanger, G. W. MacDougall, W. Wilson, Arthur Gagnon, Montreal; Miss Pacaud, Miss B. Montisambert, S. Green, H. S. McGreevy, Quebec; Major P. A. Macmahon, Mr. Wyndham Dunstan, London, Eng.; James Gibb, Warwick, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. Garneau, Chicago; Mrs. L. Wilhelm, F. W. Wilhelm, Utica, N.Y.; Miss L. Linturn, Albany, N.Y.; Miss A. I. Smith, Miss Humbert, W. C. Fick, Capt. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, New York; Louis I. Stewart and wife, Toronto; Mrs. Astolin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Purdy, New York; Mrs. E. E. Shedd, C. B. Sheld, Columbus, Ohio; A. E. Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Webb, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. G. Macdonald, Master G. Macdonald, Master Colin Macdonald, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Beckwitt, L. B. Beckwitt, Miss Beckwitt, Toledo; A. S. Walcott, New York; D. A. Twomey, Morrisburg; Thomas McCarthy, Reed, Ont.; Mrs. W. H. Biggar, Cap a L'Aigle; Miss De Courcey, Colorado Springs.

LONG ISLAND, ME.

The following are the late arrivals at the Dirigo House, Long Island, Casco Bay, Maine: Robert Greig, wife and two children, Miss Greig, Miss Maggie Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Patterson and child, Montreal; Miss E. R. Phelan, Miss A. F. Phelan, Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Towle, Concord; Dr. and Mrs. Washburn, Prof. and Mrs. Ormston, Constantinople; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Mr. Deveride, wife and two children, Kingston, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Langdon, and two children, Montreal.

HUDSON & HUDSON HEIGHTS

Miss A. Pyke is at present visiting with friends in Montreal.

* * *

Mr. T. Foster spent a few days last week in Lakeside, visiting friends.

* * *

Miss Street, of Westmount, is at present visiting at Mrs. Minton's, Hudson.

* * *

Mr. Girdwood, of St. Annes, visited at Mr. A. Joyce's for a few days this week.

* * *

Mr. Geo. Stevens, Lakeside, spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. Trenholme.

* * *

Mr. F. Hutchison has returned home from New York to spend his holidays with his people at "Braeside."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Joyce has left the Heights for a two weeks' visit to Portland, Me., for the good of Mr. Joyce's health.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Hutchison, who were the guests of Mrs. Geo. Wood last week, returned to the city Monday morning.

* * *

Miss Jolly, who has been visiting with her aunt, Mrs. Joyce, left for Ottawa Wednesday, where she expects to visit friends.

* * *

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Dr. Rodgers, who were the guests of Mrs. A. C. Hutchison last week, returned to the city Monday morning.

* * *

Mr. Henderson has been spending a few holidays here, and is the guest of Mrs. G. Robinson.

* * *

Miss Hutchison, who has been visiting at Mrs. A. C. Hutchison's for some time, has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. Matthews, who spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Jas. Pyke, has returned to the city.

* * *

Master P. Williams, of Montreal, is spending a few days in the Heights, visiting at Mrs. Kruse's, St. Charles Road.

* * *

Miss Murphy, who was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Bailey for a few days last week, has returned to the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McCaskill, who have been spending some time at Mrs. Booth's "Fernleigh," left last week for a trip to Quebec, where they expect to meet friends, and then go to the sea for a short visit.

* * *

Miss Waddell, who has been the guest of Mrs. Joyce for a short time, has returned home to Ottawa, accompanied by Miss Jolly, who expects to spend some time there.

* * *

A calico ball has been suggested in place of the concert which was to be held in the boat house on Tuesday evening, August 14th, in aid of the Hudson Heights Tennis Club.

* * *

The Ladies' Aid of Hudson Methodist Church gave an entertaining tea on Thursday afternoon and in the evening a very enjoyable programme. It was held on the grounds of Mr. J. McD. Oxley, "The Pines."

* * *

Owing to the international races which are to take place next Saturday on Lake St. Louis, the Hudson Heights regatta has been put off until August 21st, to enable those wishing to go down to the races doing so.

* * *

Last children's night was a very enjoyable one, there being a large number of children to join in the games, dancing, etc. The younger children are to be congratulated on the improvement in their dancing from last year. Those who kindly helped were Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Hanover, Miss Whitham and Miss G. Booth.

* * *

Last Sunday evening the first service of song was held in the boat house. It was fully appreciated, as was shown by the many people who congregated to join in the singing. Mr. A. C. Hutchison conducted the service, and Miss Gertrude Booth played the piano, Mrs. T. J. Parkes, Miss Schneider and Master Williams sang the solos. Mr. Oxley will conduct the service next Sunday evening.

* * *

Quite a party left on Mr. J. H. Hutchison's yacht Boomerang Thursday morning to spend the day at Oka. Those on board were: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hutchison, Mr. Fred. Hutchison, New York; Misses Lynd, Miss Mabel Hutchison Miss Johnson, Cobourg; Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Trenholm, Mr. Hemstead, New York; Miss Stevens, Montreal; Sir Melbourne and Lady Taite.

LAPRAIRIE.

The following guests are at the Montreal House: Henry Lowe, Lowell, Mass.; E. Z. Paradis, Rodolph Paradis, St. Johns; A. D. Hibbard W. J. Smith, J. C. Beers, Jas. A. Michand, John Pratte, Montreal; John Van Winkle, Toronto; B. Decost, Montreal; Geo. A. Normandin, Valleyfield; A. Lauzon, Jas. Clifford, Jas. McGill, J. W. McGill, J. Deschesne, J. A. Core, Papin Pinchaud, J. E. Labrecque, Miss M. L. Demers, Miss L. Demers, Miss Gauvreau, C. A. Prevost, Miss Whitney, M. Vester, Hy. Lesperance and family, E. W. Dawson, James Parks, Hy. Read, H. B. McDougall, N. Irving, Montreal.

ORMSTOWN.

Among the many Montrealers who are spending the summer at this summer resort are Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant, Mrs. E. Douglas and family, Mr. James Strachan and family, Mr. P. Reynolds and family, Mr. S. Atchison and family, and Miss Bella Cross.

HUDSON.

Mrs. Gardiner, Union avenue, spent a short time in Hudson before leaving Montreal for the seaside.

* * *

Mr. Louis Walters and family have returned to town after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Waters' sister, Mrs. McNaughton.

* * *

Mrs. Tooke and Mrs. Campbell had a most enjoyable visit with Mrs McNaughton, Hudson, and are both in town again.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

The following are registered at the Abenakis House: Mrs. Gower, Miss Violet Gower, Miss Cora Gower, Mrs. Castillo, Master R. Castillo, Miss Haenssgen, Miss L. Munro, Miss Jane Gall, Miss Juliet Harris, J. A. L. Harris, John T. Barlow, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. L. P. Bartlon, Miss Edna Bartlon, Miss Edith Bartlon, Master Fred Bartlon, Master Lionel Bartlon, Rev. F. W. Marrs, Miss Parnes, Miss M. Leonard, F. P. Hanna, F. R. Henderson, Mrs. F. Bourret, Mrs. E. A. Seigeal, H. A. Bourret, Henry W. Prendergast, Jos. C. Bourret, J. Hebert, J. Langston, F. W. Smith, Montreal; L. N. Gardline, Rochester, N.H.; Cerl W. Kimpton, Philadelphia; Rev. H. O. Loiselle, A. A. Mondon, M.P., Pierreville; Mrs. C. A. Fuller, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Hall, Boston; H. H. Davison, Toronto; J. H. Graham, Richmond; Mrs. H. P. Corby, Hamilton, Ont.; C. B. Jackson, Brockville, Ont.; J. P. Slade, Biddeford, Me.; W. A. Mitchell, Nicolet; E. B. Harvey, Stanstead; A. E. Mitchell, Huntingdon; P. McDonald, Levis; Oscar Gladu, J. V. Robillard T. Pelletier, E. Moss, St. Francis du Lac.

COWANSVILLE.

Miss Katie Hughes is the guest of Mrs Drydens, Dunham.

* * *

Miss Nita MacKenzie, is the guest of Miss Douglas at "Ash Villa."

* * *

Rev. Dr. McVicar and family are occupying Rev. Dr. Scrimger's cottage at the Point this summer.

* * *

Mrs. William Biffin and Mrs. James Hawthorn and families are occupying the cottage opposite.

* * *

Mrs. Darling Campbell is once more established at "Castle Campbell" for the summer months. Mrs. Jody de Lotbiniere, her daughter, is her guest.

* * *

A large party of Montrealers are visiting at the Maple House, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Berry and child, Mrs. Chas. Carey and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gilbert, Mrs. H. Graham and family, Mrs. Hinchliff and daughters, Miss Dolly Hughes, Miss Grace Shearley.

BIC.

Mr. Godwin is the guest of Mrs. Macfarlane at the Point.

* * *

Miss Davidson left here Friday for a trip up the Saguenay.

* * *

Mr. Jack Barlow is a guest of Mrs. Pennell's at "Willow Grange."

* * *

Dr. Archibald arrived last week on an extended visit to his father, Judge Archibald, who is as usual occupying his charming cottage at the Point.

* * *

Mr. Bertie Davidson is expected down here this week; he will be a welcome addition to the large party now assembled at Mrs. Douglas' charming cottage, "Ash Villa."

* * *

A hay-cart drive and picnic were given on Tuesday to Bal Hatte, where bathing was indulged in. The tides being high, bathing was exceptionally good, and quite a few "braved the surf."

* * *

At Madame Pineau's house the following ladies and gentlemen are enjoying the balmy breezes of Bic: Miss Wray, Mrs. Geo

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors.
163 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.50 for six months, and 90c. for three months.

We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French Advertising are Messrs. Mayence, Havre & Cie., Rue de la Grange, Bateliere 18, Paris, France.

CIRCULATION
— OF THE —
Daily and Weekly Star
FOR WEEK ENDING
JULY 31st, 1897.

Monday	44,654
Tuesday	44,830
Wednesday	44,503
Thursday	44,526
Friday	44,862
Saturday	50,173
	273,554

Present Average:

DAILY, for Week ending July 31th **45,593**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week... **87,625**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week. **133,218**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand short subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

The "Star" at Summer Resorts.

The Daily Star is sent to summer resorts addressed to individuals at thirty cents a month. Persons visiting New York and other American cities have the Star addressed to them for as short a period as one week, by applying at the office, 165 St. James street.

THE NEW-COMERS IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Probably never before in the history of the Dominion was so much new timber—so far as Federal politics go—put at any one time into the Government as when Sir Wilfrid Laurier formed his Administration. Well nigh half of the Liberal Ministers made their debut in Federal politics on the day they were sworn into the Government. The novelty of this circumstance has now pretty well worn off, but its effects have by no means disappeared. The electors of the Dominion do not know these new men with anything like the certainty and intimacy they feel they possess with respect to their colleagues who have been long under the critical public eye. This is, of course, no fault of the new men, nor could they have saved themselves from it in any way. But this condition of affairs exists for all that, and must be reckoned with.

Perhaps the chief result noticeable just now is that when the public eye is turned with some distrust upon this reckless Government with its new permission to borrow and its copious provisions for spending, the said "eye," in parting the sheep from the goats, in trying to decide upon whose integrity it may rely, gazes in doubt upon these new men. It simply does not know them. Trust is felt in some of the better known Ministers who are probably no more worthy of it than some of the new-comers, but confidence in such cases cannot grow without acquaintance. But the "eye" referred to is not removed from the new-comers, for it is now that we are all getting acquainted with each other. This is the precise time when the country will decide whether or not they are to be trusted.

It is to be hoped that every one of these new Ministers fully appreciates the fact that he is now classifying himself as a force in Dominion politics. What he has been in the provincial field comes—with the exception of the unique case of Sir Oliver Mowat — to the great Federal electorate as an uncertain rumor rather than as a fixed fact. It may predispose the men of the other provinces to expect this or that of him, but he is now making his reputation as a Federal politician. He sees the esteem in which Sir Oliver Mowat is held; he sees the rising strength of Sir Richard Cartwright. It is open to him to be classed with men of this character, and it is equally open to him to be classed with the men whose schemes they are supposed to antagonize. The one choice opens the door of success to him in Dominion politics; the other will make him a weakness to his political friends, a drag upon every Government or party to which he may belong and ensure him the more or less decorous failure that such characters always achieve.

These men have the making of their future in their own hands; their past, if it be unsavory, can be escaped from; but the choice must be made now and followed up with resolution.

THE REPUBLICANS AT WORK

The Republican press in the United States is industriously announcing the arrival of prosperity. This is probably good tactics, for confidence is one of the chief elements of prosperity, but it is at last for the people themselves to say whether they are prosperous. There are very few elections this autumn to furnish an indication of the popular feeling on this point, but something will undoubtedly be learned from the results in Ohio and Iowa. In both cases a Governor is to be elected, and in both cases there is a candidate in the field who will naturally attract the voters who are discontented with the efforts of the Republicans to enact prosperity.

All classes of observers from over the line admit that the Republicans will almost certainly be turned out of office in 1900 if they fail to bring about a better condition of things in the meantime. They won in '96 on a platform that debited the hard times to the Democrats, and promised prosperity. And now if hard times dog them to the polls in 1900, they can hardly find a word to say in their defence. The universal desire of people under the harrow for "a change," will tell against them as it told against the Democrats last year, and their pet panacea of Alpine protection will be hopelessly discredited by experience. The only thing that then could save them would be a stupid fidelity on the part of the Democrats to "their fatuous "free silver" plank. Fear of a financial cataclysm as the result of such a policy, might keep the nation under the Republican banner; but, then again, careful observers tell us that it might not. The Republicans, should their ill-timed Dingley bill make hard times harder, will be in a very poor position to meet the impassioned rhetoric of Mr. Bryan and his friends, to whom even the simultaneous fall of silver and rise of wheat are apparently teaching nothing.

Of course, if the Republicans achieve prosperity, then the game is in their own hands. But they can hardly expect the Dingley tariff to do it. It is nothing but an aggravation of the McKinley mistake, and so far they have not even attempted to reform the currency. Still they have a free hand until the spring of '99 at all events, and the wish of all who watch will be that they produce the prosperity they promised.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Several years have elapsed since the Imperial Parliament was prorogued so early as the sixth of August, and the fact that it has done so after a session crowded with legislative projects and handicapped by the number of social and other Jubilee functions, is very significant of the state of parties.

There has been less obstruction by the Irish and extreme Radical members than since those palmy Palmerstonian days which knew no "fourth" or even "third" party, and when the Parliamentary procedure and time of adjournment were matters of friendly and unchallenged arrangement between the two front benches.

Except upon the bill for granting further aid to religious education, there have been no prolonged party fights, for much as the attitude of the Cabinet upon the Turkish question—in foreign affairs—and upon the compensation to the workmen bill—in domestic legislation—excited the keen resentment of a considerable minority, at no time did any attempt to embarrass the Government—even upon the Transvaal question—receive the active support of any prominent official Opposition leaders.

The brief paragraphs in the Queen's speech which record the conclusion of treaties of "commerce and friendship" with Abyssinia and China are more important signs of the activity of the British Cabinet in foreign affairs than the longer allusion to its relations with Europe upon the Grecian question; but the formally worded statement that the relations with all the foreign powers remain cordial will be frequently quoted during the recess when we are favored with the annual crop of silly season alarmist rumors. Not the slightest allusion is made to any of those topics which have recently excited certain political circles in the United States, and it is to be hoped this silence will not be resented as "contemptuous" by the jingo gentlemen, whose main object in life seems to be to precipitate a quarrel between the two great English-speaking nations upon any pretext—however flimsy.

A WASTE OF MINISTERS.

The waste of good material which results from the American Cabinet system forms the subject of an article in the London Advertiser, which is moved to the writing of it by the confessed helplessness of the National Treasurer, Gage, who entered the McKinley Cabinet as an expert on finance. Mr. Gage stated the other day before a gathering of Boston bankers that he could do no more than suggest a scheme of monetary reform to Congress; he could pledge the Government to nothing, for they had no power to fulfill pledges. Commenting upon this, the Advertiser says:

How different the course open to a Canadian Finance Minister, or to a British Chancellor of the Exchequer! Under our system of responsible government, if the Government of the day has formulated a line of policy in accord with the principles of the platform upon which it and its supporters went to the country, it brings in its measure and expects its supporters to carry it through. If the Government is defeated on it, it goes out of office or appeals to the country to support its position.

It is hard to see why the Americans need a Cabinet of first-class calibre at all. Obviously they should put their "heavy-weights" where they can do effective service in moulding legislation; and that is, if anywhere, in Congress. Hiving the good men in the Cabinet, and then forbidding the Cabinet to do more than "suggest" legislation to the real party leaders, does not strike one as a business proceeding. The position of the President is easily understood, and the status of executive heads of departments is plain enough; but it would certainly appear to be better to put men of Cabinet calibre where they could lead the rank and file of the victorious party, instead of sitting in what we would call the Deputy-Minister's gallery, and hardly being even allowed to coach the leaders on the floor.

THE SUMMER PEOPLE AND THE NOISE NUISANCE.

The autumn would appear to be a capital time to start an anti-noise campaign. People then are returning from the quiet country where even the somnolent noises soothe the nerves; and they feel with painful acuteness the sharp blows that fall upon their ears from the thousand hammers of the clattering city. It is the passage from quiet to noise which is the most unpleasant feature of the summer holiday makers' return home. The big cool house with the wide beds is as grateful to him after the narrow accommodations of the summer hotel as is a plunge into the lake on a hot day; the return to the home cuisine is a delicious treat, but the increasing assault upon him of the fierce noises of the city make him long for the silences of the hills and the quieting plash of water. He can no longer sit out in the evening and bathe his nerves in stillness. The night seems all screech and clang; and at no other time during the year does he notice how full of noise the city is.

Then, if ever, should be the opportunity of the anti-noise campaign to enlist the sympathy and support of this distressed citizen. Presently he will get a little used to it and imagine that all the world is as noisy as his street. But the day after his return from the country he knows better; and then it is that a cry for quiet will appeal to his inmost being.

The Jubilee has done for us of the Colonies what years of "Holloing" and shouting "I say, there!" could not have accomplished in the way of making the men of the Mother Land "aware of us." Our kinship—nay, our national unity, is realized on all sides as never before. Now those of us will be listened to, perhaps, who maintain that the Empire should try to make itself self-sustaining in regard to food. So long as the Briton at "home" looked at it as a problem to be solved by the home farmers, he thought it hopeless; but now that he realizes that the Empire is wider than "Holborn and the Strand"—to quote Kipling—he may take hold of the question in earnest, and unite with us in our efforts to man the prairies of the Canadian West. We could grow enough food in Canada to carry Britain through a siege, and the fleet could easily keep the channel open across the Atlantic.

The Queen's speech recognizes the rising importance of the colonies in a flattering manner. It was the Queen's Jubilee year that lifted this importance to its present height and set it forth on the broad back-ground of Imperial enthusiasm. More than ever now is she the Queen of the Colonies.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will hardly be home in time for the Montreal Exposition. What a mutual opportunity missed!

There are five titles in the Grit Cabinet. It was seldom that the Tories broke this record.

Strange how regularly the big gold finds turn up on British territory!

It is the gold of the grain crop that we want to hear about next.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Plucky Accident of Lachine's Chief Constable.

Opposite the Lachine Town Hall there is a boom upon which children, as is their habit, are wont to play. Yesterday the nine year old son of Mr. Richer, a Lachine carter, fell off this boom into about twelve feet of water, and would have probably been drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of Mr. Robert, the chief constable, who jumped in and succeeded in bringing the boy to the surface and getting him ashore. After about twenty minutes' work the boy regained consciousness and was taken home. Dr. Howard was called in on the case.

STREET RAILWAY.

St. Lawrence Cars to Run up Place d'Armes Hill.

When a good permanent pavement is placed in Craig street the Street Railway intend running the Windsor and St. Lawrence cars west on that thoroughfare instead of coming up to St. James by St. Lambert Hill as now. The route will be down St. Lawrence to Craig, along Craig to Place d'Armes Hill, up the Hill to St. James and thence west as usual. This will allow of the closing up of the Company's St. James street office as all the lines with the exception of Notre Dame street will then go by the main offices on Craig street.

NO QUORUM

Of the Fire Committee to Discuss a Proposed Enquiry.

There was no meeting of the Fire Committee yesterday afternoon. There was no quorum, only Aldermen Stevenson and Costigan being present. The object of the meeting was to take action on certain charges which have been made that the city was paying too much for its $8000 fire engine.

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

PERRY DAVIS

some 60 years ago invented a medicine which came into public favor in an incredibly short space of time. Every one that was fortunate enough to get a bottle was profuse in praises of its virtues. It is now sold in every country in the world, and millions of homes would not be without it. Its

MARVELOUS

effect upon all internal and sudden pains is remarkable, and for stomach-ache, indigestion, colic and all bowel complaints it is far above all others.

If kept in a convenient place for cases of emergency, dollars in doctor's bills will be saved. Large bottles, 25c., extra large ones, 50c. Beware of spurious and injurious imitations. Ask for PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

183 1

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL
Summer Complaints
Dysentery. Diarrhœa,
CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Radway's Pills—Purely vegetable, mild and reliable, cure every patient and all Liver Disorders. RADWAY & CO., 7 St. Helen's, Montreal, Can.

There Has Been no Lack of Room at
Caledonia Springs.
All comers have been comfortably accommodated at this popular watering place.
177 tf

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital
43 ARGYLE AVE.
The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 yrs
Young Women desiring training in baby nursing, apply
DR. WARD, at the above address. 163 1aoff

WESTERN HOSPITAL

Improvements and Extensions Being Made.

Owing to the increasing work of this hospital it has been found necessary, not only to provide a home for the nurses, but the Board of Management are now erecting a fireproof laundry building on the west side of the present premises. At the same time the Board have decided to repair and paint the entire hospital inside and outside, which is now being done, and which when completed will put the hospital in excellent shape, and make it in every way equal to its growing importance. There are now five private wards in the hospital, all completely refurnished, and as is doubtless fully known these wards are open to the reception of private patients of any city physician who may personally attend the patient. The private wards are all occupied just at present. It is worthy of notice that the entire indoor staff, and such patients as are in condition to stand the ordeal have been recently vaccinated. The Medical Board evidently believe in the "ounce of prevention" theory.

HON. T. CHASE CASGRAIN

Coming to Montreal to Practise His Profession.

Hon. T. Chase Casgrain Q.C., M.P., late Attorney-General, and ex-batonnier of the Quebec Bar, is about to move to Montreal, where in future he will practice law in partnership with Mr. R. D. McGibbon, Q.C. Mr. Casgrain is at present at the head of one of the largest law offices in the Ancient Capital, and his latest move is creating considerable interest among the members of the legal fraternity. The most prominent members of the Quebec city Bar who have lately settled down in Montreal, are ex-Lieut. Governor Angers, and Mr. Arthur Delisle, ex-M.P. for Portneuf.

Much importance is attached in political circles to Mr. Casgrain coming to Montreal, as it is thought he will naturally take a leading place in the councils of the Conservative party in this district.

POINT ST. CHARLES A. A. A.

Work upon the alterations of the Point St. Charles Institute, now in possession of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association, has commenced. The improvements, it is expected, will be completed in a short time, in readiness for the autumn and winter season.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL.

An ice cream social was given by the members of Hope of Quebec Lodge, Lady True Blens, in Unity Hall, Wellington street west, last evening. The event was an enjoyable one.

Special Notice.
Where the Waters Meet.

Take the St. Catherine or Notre Dame street cars going east and connect with the Belt Line Electric Railway at La Salle avenue, Maisonneuve, and enjoy a ride along the banks of the St. Lawrence over the longest and best equipped road on the Island of Montreal. 181 3

A Summer Specific.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery, cramps, colic, summer complaint, canker of the mouth and all bowel complaints of children or adults. It is a soothing, effectual and never failing medicine, which gives immediate relief and speedily effects a cure.

EDUCATIONAL

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal
SESSION 1897-8.

The Calendar for the Session 1897-8 contains full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., in the several Faculties in the University.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

*Faculty of Arts (including the Donalda Special Course for Women)	Wed	15th Sept
†Faculty of Applied Science	Thurs	16th Sept
Faculty of Medicine	Wed	15th Sept
Faculty of Law	Tues	7th Sept
Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science	Wed	22nd Sept

*In the **Faculty of Arts**, the various courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

†The **Faculty of Applied Science** includes departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Architecture.

The **McGill Normal School** will be re opened on 1st September.

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to

W. VAUGHAN,
SECRETARY.
183 2a w

THE CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
In the Diocese of Montreal (approved by Synod).
DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE, Dunham, Q.
President—The Lord Bishop of Montreal.
Chairman Executive Committee—J. Mackinnon, Esq.
Two and a-half Hours from Montreal

Comfortable home, splendid health record, modern system of education. School Staff, six resident and three non-resident teachers. **French and German taught conversationally.** Ordinary course prepares for A.A. Teachers Diplomas, University and Normal School Matriculation. **Music under the direction of Prof. Sc. W. Coralia,** Montreal, Graduate Stuttgart Conservatory, who prepares pupils for the examinations of the Dominion College of Music. Mr. Cornish will gladly answer enquiries referring to Musical Department. **Board,** including all tuition, in English and German, $153 per annum. Reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept 8th, 1897.
For Calendars, apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, Dunham, Q. 181 Beod

THE HIGH SCHOOL,
ST. JOHNS,
R. E. HOWE, M.A., - PRINCIPAL.
THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
The principal will be prepared to take under his personal supervision a limited number of pupils from abroad and thoroughly prepare them for Matriculation, the A. A examination or advancement in any other forms.
Special attention to French and the commercial course. Charges moderate.
H. G. PERCHARD,
St. Johns, July 2, '97. 153 9 law SEC. TREAS.

Presbyterian Ladies' College,
OTTAWA.
(Formerly Coligny College.)
President, Rev. W. T. HERRIDGE, D.D.
Principal, Miss JESSY MACKINNEY, M. BEATTY.
The College re-opens on Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at 9 o'clock a. m.
The curriculum provides a carefully graded course of instruction from the Kindergarten up to University matriculation.
Music, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture and Department, Needlework and Cookery are taught by specialists. Instruction in the Music Department is after the methods of the best German schools.
The Art Department offers courses in Drawing from the Cast, Painting in Oil and Water Color, Pastel, Miniature and China Painting.
Eight of the fourteen members of the teaching staff reside in the College and supervise the pupils' studies.
Application for circular and for admission may be made to the Principal. 175eodtf

LENNOXVILLE
University of Bishop's College.
FACULTIES OF ARTS AND DIVINITY.
MATRICULATION and Scholarship Examinations, Sept. 13th at 9 a.m.
LECTURES begin on Sept. 17th, 1897.
For calendars and information apply to the REV. CANON ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal, or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursar, Lennoxville, P.Q.
BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
Reopens September 10, 1897.
Preparation for Universities, Military College and Business Life. New Illustrated Calendar sent on application. For information as to Residence, Discipline, Scientific and Physical training, Games, etc., apply to
H. J. HAMILTON PETRY, M.A., Head Master, or to **F. W. FRITH B.A.,** Secy., Lennoxville, P.Q.
179 30

Edgehill—Church School for Girls
WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.
Incorporated 1891
Rt. Rev. Bishop Courtney, D.D., Chairman Board of Trustees.
Miss Lefroy, of Cheltenham Ladies College, England, Principal, eight Resident experienced Governesses from England. Housekeeper, Matron and Trained Nurse.
Board with Tuition in English Department, $150.
Music, Art, Physical Culture, etc., are extras. Preparation for the Universities. Year begins Sept. 15th, 1897.
For Calendar apply to Dr Hind 153 26eod

The Harmon Home and Day School for Young Ladies',
271 MacLaren & 281 Elgin sts., Ottawa, P Ont
Thorough English—Preparatory, Intermediate and Advanced Departments, with Latin, French, German, Drawing and Painting. Special advantages in Music. Four excellent teachers from Leipsig, Germany. The school year begins Sept. 15th. For illustrated circular address
165 26eod MISS A. M. HARMON, Principal.

HALIFAX LADIES' COLLEGE,
AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(In affiliation with Dalhousie University.)
Subjects—English, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathematics, Science, Art, Music.
Staff—Twenty five well-trained specialists.
Attendance—1896-1897, 367.
Residence provided for in the College.
For particulars and Calendar apply to
163 13eod **Rev. ROBERT LAING, Halifax.**

DUFFERIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
BRIGHAM, P. Q.,
Re-opens September 8th, Prox.
A first-class boarding school for boys, preparing pupils for the University and Commercial life, with special attention to French. Apply for particulars to
REV. E. D. MILLS, M. A.,
181 26 **Principal.**

DUFFERIN HOUSE.
Miss Dupont's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
196 JOHN ST., TORONTO
Pleasantly situated, long established, well known and offering every educational advantage. Early applications are desirable. 171 26 eod

KING'S SCHOOL,
Sabrevois, P. Q.
A first class boys' boarding school at moderate terms. Location unsurpassed. Preparation for Commercial life or the Universities. French a specialty.
177 26 **MAX LIEBICH,** Head Master.

FOR YOUNG WOMEN. ALMA COLLEGE, St. Thomas, Ont.

A residential school for young women. Delightfully situated in 8 acre park. Has the largest attendance of any ladies college in Ontario. Write for catalogue to Rev. R. I. Warner, principal,
ALMA COLLEGE, St. THOMAS, ONT.
177eod

Henley School of Expression
OPENS SEPTEMBER 6TH
177 32 Address Shaw's Music Studios

BP. STEWART SCHOOL,
Freiishsburg, Que.
A home school for boys situation picturesque and healthy. Individual instruction and personal supervision. Address Canon Davidson, M. A. 163 6

The Montreal Business College
VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.
ESTABLISHED 1864
The largest and best equipped Commercial and Shorthand College in Canada. Nine expert teachers. Individual instruction. Thorough Theoretical and Practical Departments. Office will be open August 23rd, and studies resumed on the 25th. Write, call or telephone 2296 for Illustrated Jubilee Prospectus.
Mhoeod **S. D. DAVIS, Principal.**

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

Provincial Exhibition,
MONTREAL.
August 19th to 28th,
1897.
....GRAND....
AGRICULTURAL & INDUSTRIAL FAIR.
Splendid Show of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c., &c.
Industrial Department finer than ever.
Beautiful Horticultural Display.
Moto-Cycles or Horseless Carriages.
Grand Electric Illumination, with Colored Lights, every evening.
List of Special Attractions, more numerous than ever, will be published later.
Band Concerts Day and Evening.
Grounds open till 10.30 p. m.
Reduced rates on all railways.
Prize lists and all information furnished on application to
S. C. STEVENSON,
153 3 law Mgr. and Secretary.

Caledonian Society.
42nd ANNUAL
GAMES
M. A. A. Grounds,
Saturday, August 21.
W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary.
To secure admission to the Games, members must secure their tickets for the current year from the Fin. Secretary, Jas H. McKenzie, 157 St. Antoine st. 163 1

First and Only Excursion to Quebec,
Stopping at Three Rivers
Going and Returning.
Under the Merchants patronage
By the steamer "Three Rivers," leaving Montreal at 7.30 p.m. and Quebec on Sunday, the 15th, at 5 p.m.
FARE: For Quebec $1.50 Return
To Three Rivers 75c Trips.
Concert and Dances by Orchestra Ratto.
The plan of Staterooms is deposited at the Commercial Restaurant, 476 St. James street, corner Inspector street; F. Beauchamps, 24 Lambert Hill.
JOS. GRAVEL, Organizer.
Buy your Tickets early. 183 1

Shoot the Rapids
PER STR. "CHATEAUGUAY"
Every Sunday at 4 p.m. Take electric cars to Lachine. Notre Dame street cars connect. Fare from Lachine to Montreal 25c 183 1

American Presbyterian Church.
SUMMER SERVICES:
JULY—1897—AUGUST.
Subject for Sunday afternoon, August 8th
"The Walk by Faith." 2 Cor. v. 7.
AT 4.45 TO 5.45 O'CLOCK.
183 1 REV. T. S. McWILLIAMS, Pastor

The Fresh Air Fund.
THE RIVER BANK HOME.
The Home on the Richelieu River, at Chambly, is now open. Applications for admission may be made to the Committee at the Star Office, 165 St. James street, on the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week during the season, between the hours of three and four o'clock. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate from the clergyman to whose church the applicant belongs. Blank certificate forms may be obtained from the Committee at the Star Office.
The Fresh Air Fund is administered by a volunteer committee of men and women, including the city missionaries, interested in the welfare of suffering children. It is established to take away from the city for a longer or shorter period children and mothers whom the visiting doctor advises to send. It is
1st. For sick children of the poor.
2nd. For tired, working mothers, with children.
3rd. For children threatened with sickness, and whose parents have not the means to enable them to leave the city.
Five dollars will send a mother and sick child to the country for a fortnight, and larger amounts will do proportionate good. Contributions may be sent to the "Star" Office, or to Charles Alexander, Honorary Treasurer, No. 219 St. James street.

ALBUMS
For Photographs, Kodak Pictures, and Jubilee Souvenirs
At 25 per cent. discount
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,
1755 & 1757 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL. 160 law

Fireworks!
SPECIAL
Jubilee Fireworks.
Flags, Crackers, Torpedoes, etc. Write or wire us for lists, programmes, or information re goods for the trade or public or private displays.
HAND & CO., Manufacturers,
96 law Hamilton, Ont.

Are You in Want of Money?
$250,000 to LOAN
on City and Westmount properties, in large and small amounts.
A. W. MORRIS,
79 St. Francois Xavier Street,
TEL. 1492. 177 eod

EDUCATIONAL

MOUNT ST. BERNARD
Commercial College, Sorel, P.Q.
Under the Management of the Brothers of Charity
Thorough business course with practical transactions. Natural Sciences, English, French and German languages. Salubrious and beautiful site. For particulars address
BRO. DIRECTOR,
162 52 Mount St. Bernard, Sorel, P. Q.

International Business College
PLACE D'ARMES, Montreal. The best organized Commercial and Shorthand Institution in Canada. Day classes will be resumed August 23rd. Write, call or telephone (2296) for prospectus. CAZA & LORD, Principals.
170 26eod

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

The Most Beautiful and Select Trip of the Season
To Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupre
By Steamer THREE RIVERS.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 28th,
With the kind assistance of the 65th Battalion Band, who will give Concerts on board.
RETURN TICKETS
QUEBEC, $1.00.
ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, $1.35.
On and after the 18th August, tickets will be sold at $1.50 and $1.75. Tickets limited to 600.
By the kind permission of a Provincial Minister we have the privilege for our Excursionists only of visiting the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, between 2 and 3 p.m., Sunday, the 29th.
Meals will be served by the Richelieu Company at 35c, and all refreshments on board will be on strictly temperance principles.
Steamer leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf on Saturday, Aug 28th, at 6 p.m. and leaving Quebec for the return Sunday at 2 p.m.
Tickets for sale at P. Benoit, 331 St. Catherine, Arthur Gagnon & Co., corner St. Lawrence and St. Catherine, J. B. Lanoix, 35a Mount Royal, H. A. Dupuis, 1364 St. James, F. A. Chatillon, corner Delisle and Dominion, Chs. Duquette, 210 Centre.
For plans of berths and staterooms apply to A. Brazeau, wholesale and retail tobacconist, 28 St. Lawrence, H. E. McVeale, chemist and druggist, 2123 Notre Dame. 183 1

First Annual **Moonlight Excursion**
of St. Jude's Bible Class,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 10th, 1897.
Mr. Filgate leaves wharf, at foot of McGill St., at 8 p.m. sharp, and Jacques wharf at 8.15 p.m. Tickets 25c. Refreshments served at city prices. First class orchestra has been secured. 181 3

Sohmer Park.
THIS WEEK 3 and 8 P.M. DAILY.
The animal wonder of Herr Grau, his riding baloon. Webb and Waxam greatest of all heel to head dancers. Mlle Routtino, Prima Donna Italian Opera. Reno and Richards, Comedy Acrobats. Miss Jessie Lindsay, American Dancing Favorite. Louis Verandi, as the English Cockney Singer, and others. Admission as usual, 10c.
See the Rachascope and views of the Jubilee. 178 6

Grand Central Summer Garden,
Corner St. Gabriel and Commissioners st.
THOS BURDETT, Manager Proprietor
Week August 9th NEW YORK VARIETY CO., headed by the famous Blade Murray, England's favorite Comic Singer, also the World's Acrobats, Bartella and others equally as good. Admission Free. 183 1

Bicycle Riding Taught
AT THE TENT,
2466 ST. CATHERINE ST.
Several 2nd hand Bikes Cheap.
COOL AND AIRY.
A. ROY MACDONALD, Jr.
156 tf

Bicycle Riding Taught
AT THE
CRYSTAL RINK,
For Gay and Dorchester.
BICYCLES { TO HIRE. FOR SALE. 181 3

Dr. H. J. Brodeur,
SPECIALIST OF PARIS.
SKIN, BLOOD POISON AND SCALP
Diseases a specialty. Acne, eczema, pimples, dandruff, hair falling, also All Genito Urinary troubles. Bladder and Kidney diseases, cystitis, urethritis, spermatorrhea, sexual weakness, etc.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts, birth marks destroyed permanently without pain by electrolysis.
At 130 BLEURY STREET.
11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Bell Tel 2185
133 tf

NATURE'S OCCULT LAW.
Cures tumors without knifing. Nervous Debility and other ailments, ACUTE OR CHRONIC, cured. Write or consult DR. FULTON, 2469 St. Catherine, near Windsor Hotel. Phone 3831 160 tf

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

WILLING hands are those whose work is a pleasure.
Satisfied and pleased are all WORKERS
in the kitchen who are provided with
The Cook's Friend
Baking Powder.
103 tf

Montreal "Star"
SYSTEM OF
Life Insurance

Five hundred dollars will be paid by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, 40, 42 and 44 Moorgate street, London, England, to the person whom the Editor of the Montreal Daily Star decides to be the nearest relative of any one who, while being a passenger on a railway train propelled by means of steam, is killed through an accident to the train on which he or she is travelling either in the Dominion of Canada or the United States, provided a copy of the Montreal Daily Star (as indicated hereafter) is found upon the deceased at the time of the catastrophe, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a news agent, or through the publishers. This sum will not be paid in the event of an accident to railway trainmen while on duty, nor of a suicide. In cases where the accident seems to the Editor to be due to carelessness on the part of the insured, no payment will be made. No claim will be paid in the case of the death of a child under ten years of age. The Editor reserves to himself the right to pay the money in accordance with the provisions of any will left by the deceased.

In regard to residents of Montreal, claims may be established by their having a Star, of the day of issue, or the day previous, or by proof of their being regular subscribers, direct or through news agents. Persons living outside of Montreal will have claims established if possessed of a paper of date within three days previous to date of accident, or by proof of their being regular subscribers in the same way.

It must be distinctly understood by all subscribers to the Star that the decision as to the payment of the insurance money is left to the opinion of the Editor, and his decision is final.

All copies of the Star are published subject to this condition.

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation referred to above is represented in Canada by Rolland, Lyman & Burnett, general managers, Temple Building, Montreal. Address all correspondence to the "Star," Montreal.

RAILWAY MEN HERE

To Present Their Grievances to the G. T. R.

Chief Arthur Expected in the City This Evening

Mr. P. M. Arthur, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is expected here to negotiate a settlement of the differences between the Grand Trunk and its employes. The engineers claim that if their alleged grievances are not adjusted a big strike, resulting in a tie-up, will follow.

On behalf of the men it is asserted that old employees, capable of doing their work, are discharged, also that when the officials are asked for an explanation, no satisfactory answer is given.

Other reasons are:

First—That they have much longer runs than formerly, thereby preventing them from getting home to their families.

2.—That they are compelled, since the new regime, to make much faster runs with locomotives that are incapable of doing the work.

3.—That only half the amount of oil is given to the drivers on these fast runs than formerly, and if a journal gets hot they are soundly berated by the mechanical superintendent for their negligence, and if not on schedule time are either suspended or discharged, they claiming that it is entirely the fault of the company.

4. That when a man is ill and notifies the proper officials of the company to that effect, upon his return instead of retaining his old position he is given a much inferior run.

5. That train masters have been appointed at various places on the road, like Belleville, Hamilton and Stratford, who seem to have more control and give more orders than the train despatchers themselves.

6. That the baggage men on the train are enforced to do both the baggage and express messengers' work and that it is impossible to do both satisfactorily to themselves or the company.

7. That it is not a case of an increase of wages that they are fighting for, but a legitimate distribution of work that can be honestly carried out by all the members.

Mr. McGuigan, the general superintendent, will be waited on next week by Mr. Arthur and a deputation representing the Locomotive Engineers' Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trackmen. It will comprise a conductor, locomotive engineer, fireman, brakesman and trackman from each division. The railwaymen will also have the co-operation of Mr. Daniel Cameron, the chairman of the board of arbitration.

Mr. McGuigan, the superintendent, stated to-day (Saturday) that he had not yet arranged any appointment with the employes. He hoped to be in a position to make a statement later.

FOUR PATIENTS

In the Westmount Hospital All Suffering From Smallpox

Westmount has now four smallpox patients in the temporary hospital. The fourteen-year-old boy of the Irving family and Miss Chamilliard, the domestic, have taken it, and were removed to the hospital yesterday. It has been since found that they are suffering from smallpox, but their cases do not appear to be very serious. The other two patients are progressing favorably. Mr. and Mrs. Irving are in good health to-day.

THE CIVIC HOSPITAL.

Suit Against the Mayor and Several Aldermen for $8000.

Gyrisse Renaud, real estate agent, Fulford Street, through his attorneys, Messrs. Dupuis & Lussier, has issued a writ against Mayor Wilson-Smith, acting Mayor Sadler, Ald. Connaughton and Turner, to reimburse the city $8000, alleged to have been illegally paid the General Hospital for their work at the Civic Hospital out of the $10,000 loan authorized by the Quebec Legislature for permanent improvements.

AN ENGLISH M. P.

Passing Through the City To-day.

Mr. C. Goy Pym, who represents Bedford, in the British House of Commons, accompanied by Mrs. Pym, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel, whither he arrived yesterday from the West, where he has been looking into mining investments. Mr. Pym is a member of the Primrose League, and while in Montreal will take steps towards securing the organization of a chapter here. He leaves for home on Monday.

ARTILLERY

Shooting Competitions at Shoeburyness.

The 3rd Kent Volunteer Artillery won the Queen's prize for shooting at moving and stationary targets. It will be remembered that the Canadian Artillery under command of Lieut.-Col. F. Munden Cole won this coveted prize last year. No Canadians competed this year.

PERSONALS.

Miss Walkem, Kingston, is the guest of Mrs. T. G. Shaughnessy, St. Patrick's, Riviere du Loup.

Miss Atkinson of New York, is visiting Mrs. P. G. Charlebois, at Longueuil. Miss Atkinson's friends had an opportunity of hearing her sing in St. Antoines Church, on Friday evening. The beautiful music of "The Holy City," brought out the rich, mellow tones of her voice, and the solo was finely rendered. Mr. Larive accompanied her on the organ in his masterly style. Mrs. Charlebois and her friend expect to leave for Magog the early part of next week for the rest of the season.

BACK RIVER SHOOTING

The condition of Bertram Last, the victim of the Back River shooting affray has improved to-day. His assailant Meech is about the same to-day.

SEIZURE DISMISSED.

A seizure incidental to a breach of promise case was annulled by Judge De Lorimier yesterday. Joseph Giroux, a farmer, of St. Constant, sued J. B. Petelle, farmer, of Laprairie, for $200. The defendant was to have married the plaintiff's daughter, a first publication of the banns in church having been made, when the defendant left for the United States. The plaintiff claimed that Petelle intended defrauding his creditors and he had a seizure put on certain effects which it was shown belonged to the father. Oliver Petelle. Defendant also demonstrated that he was in the habit of going to the United States to earn his living.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

His Grace Left for Plattsburg After Saying Mass at the Grand Seminary.

His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, who has been a guest of Mgr. Bruchesi at the Grand Seminary in this city for a day or so, left for Plattsburg this morning by the regular Delaware and Hudson express. The distinguished prelate was accompanied to the station by the Rev. Abbe Colin, Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Rev. Canon Rachiot, of the Cathedral Chapter, and the Rev. Father Driscoll, a former professor in the New York Seminary. To a representative of the Star this morning His Grace expressed his regrets at being unable to be present at the consecration of Archbishop Bruchesi to-morrow.



MGR. CORRIGAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

He said he would have been greatly pleased to assist at the service, but owing to an appointment made as far back as April last he found it impossible to accept the invitation. His Grace has just returned from an extensive trip through the Western lakes and the St. Lawrence river, and has to be in Plattsburg to-morrow. While in St. Paul he called upon Archbishop Ireland and visited the theological seminary in that city. His Grace said mass this morning in the chapel of the Grand Seminary, and subsequently visited the Cathedral and Archbishop's Palace.

FOR KLONDYKE.

The Scroggie Party Left Montreal This Morning.

THEY WILL SAIL FROM VICTORIA TO DYEA THEN CROSS THE WHITE PASS.

A party of eight men, in charge of Mr. E. B. Scroggie, of this city, who is himself the representative of a mining syndicate, left this morning by the Vancouver express for the Pacific coast, en route to Klondyke. On reaching Victoria the members of the party will proceed by steamer to Dyea, and from thence through the White Pass to their destination, which they expect to reach in five weeks' time. The names of those who are thus leaving town in order to try their luck in the gold fields of the frozen north are Messrs. H. Wilson, M. Milway, J. Leduc, G. H. Bunn, J. C. Lawrence, A. G. A. Robinson, W. T. Scroggie and E. E. Scroggie. Mr. Robinson, of Alexandria, a Glengarry boy, was for many years a resident of South Africa and the Transvaal, but returned to this country before the present great mineral wealth of the two former countries was discovered. He was given a hearty send-off by local members of the through the white Pass to their destination.

Mr. W. H. Scroggie, St. Catherine st., denies that the syndicate which is sending a number of men to Klondyke, has anything to do with him or his employes. The party is in charge of Mr. E. B. Scroggie.

WAS THE CHEESE STOLEN.

Michael Larrison was arrested yesterday afternoon by Acting-Detective McLaughlin after he had sold a cheese in Lefaivre's grocery, near St. Lawrence Main street. He was unable to give an explanation as to how the goods came into his possession.

THE BOY HAS SMALLPOX.

The young boy St. Ours, who was kept in the civic tent on suspicion, has developed smallpox, and has been removed to the Civic Hospital. The parents are still isolated in the tent.

DEATHS.

ELWES—In New York, on 5th inst., Elizabeth Furniss, wife of Captain Elwes (26th Cameronians). Funeral will take place on arrival of Delaware and Hudson train, 8.30 Monday, 9th inst.

LAMPLOUGH—At Ste. Agathe, on August 6th, in his 43rd year, John Logan Lamplough, eldest son of the late H. T. Lamplough. Funeral from his mother's residence, 193 Mance street, to the Church of S. John the Evangelist on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2.15 p.m. 183 2

WOOD—At No. 10 Essex avenue, on August 3rd, Nellie, infant daughter of Chas. Wood, aged 10 months.

THE WEATHER.

Friday, 11 p. m.—Probabilities:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Light to moderate variable winds; continued fine and warm to-day and to-morrow; thunder showers at a few places.

Ottawa Valley—Light to moderate variable winds; continued fine and warm to-day and to-morrow; thunder showers at a very few places.

Upper St. Lawrence—Light to moderate variable winds; continued fine and warm to-day and to-morrow; thunder showers at a very few places.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds; fine and warm.

Maritime — Light to moderate winds, mostly westerly; fine and warm.

Manitoba — Fine and very warm, with a few local thunderstorms.

Saturday, 11 a. m.—Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours: Light to moderate variable winds; fine and warm to-day and to-morrow; thunder showers at a very few places.

Maximum and minimum temperatures during the past twenty-four hours: Kamloops, 88, 58; Edmonton, 84, 44; Calgary, 80, 44; Qu'Appelle, 86, 56; Winnipeg, 82, 60; Port Arthur, 78, 56; Parry Sound, 78, 54; Toronto, 81, 58; Montreal, 78, 58; Ottawa, 82, 54; Quebec, 78, 50; Halifax, 86, 58.

Readings by Harrison & Co.'s standard instruments, August 7, 1897.

	Ther.	Bar.
Midnight	67	30.15
6 a.m.	65	30.20
Noon	73	30.18

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

Liberal Disorganization a Feature Just Now.

FOREIGN OPINION OF THE TREATY DENUNCIATION.

Latest Cable Gossip From the Old World.

(Special Cable to the Star.)

London, August 7.—The collapse of the Opposition stands out as the one striking feature of the Parliamentary session which closed yesterday. The Liberals are forced to admit this in to-day's survey of the position. Selcom has an Opposition had greater chances than the Greek entanglement and the South African situation afforded, yet it has been left to flounder about without a leader and without a policy.

The spectacle of England blindly following Imperial despots in buttressing up the rotten Turkish Empire found the Liberal leaders divided and mute, and from the old man in retirement at Hawarden alone came the true note of the Liberal course in the other great issue of the session, the hushing up policy though the good name of England and of England's leading public men were deeply involved.

* * *

THE SHEFFIELD BY-ELECTION

of yesterday, when a Liberal majority of 1277 was reduced to 183, seems a natural sequel. In truth for the moment the heart has gone out of English Liberalism, and the blatant jingoism and protectionism, which have their leaders in Ashmead Bartlett and Haward Vincent, and of which Sheffield is headquarters, have made most of their opportunity, seizing this moment of Liberal chaos. Labouchere and his little group of ultra-Radicals, who were most active in deposing Lord Rosebery and in putting Sir William Harcourt in his place, now steps forward.

Ignoring the leader of their own choice and the official party organization, they formulate a new fighting programme, and as though to emphasize their change of faith, they put in the fore front Lord Rosebery's own policy for the abolition of the House of Lords' power of veto and omit altogether Sir William Harcourt's pet project of local liquor veto.

Reform of the land laws, redress of the incidence of taxation and home rule for each part of the United Kingdom, Ireland standing first, are other issues upon which the Liberals are urged to fight for political mastery. The Liberal conventions of this autumn will show how far this development points to Lord Rosebery's returning ascendancy over the party.

* * *

THE TREATY DENUNCIATION.

Frenchmen, Germans and Austrians this week worked themselves into no small state of excitement over England's denunciation of the German-Belgian treaties. They saw that avowed protectionists of Howard Vincent's United Empire Trade League were the first to congratulate Mr. Chamberlain on his bold move, and jumped to the conclusion that England, finding that her enthusiastic admiration of free trade would no longer pay, meant to try protection under the pretext of consolidating the Empire.

One enterprising St. Petersburg correspondent elaborated a great Franco-German-Russian plot against England with Bismarck at the bottom of it all, to explain this retaliating blow from London. Yet despite European alarms and Sheffield vagaries free trade was never safer in England than now. Mr. Chamberlain talks no more of his vague zollverein ideas.

All the British Government is now doing is to remove the obstacles which prevent the colonies from giving free trade to England. German writers seem, by to-day's repores, to begin to appreciate this.

New York, August 7.—Germany and Belgium will gladly enter into revised treaties permitting the other colonies to follow Canada's lead, and give a preference to British goods. If a stumbling block does arise it will be over India, which though not a British colony, is freed by the denunciation of the treaties.

Germany having a large trade with India would suffer heavily if English influence induced India to differentiate against German goods.

* * *

NOTES AND GOSSIP.

The British Government means to make the most of British Central Africa. John Mahon, horticulturist at Kew Gardens, has been appointed scientific adviser to the administration at Zomba to assist the planters by scientific examination of soils.

The Prince of Morocco is building here a vessel of 1300 tons for deep sea investigation. While sounding last month between the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, the Prince got depth of 2908 fathoms, and secured in a trap an extraordinary amphipod eleven centimeters long, and many smaller ones. This beats the record, for the Challenger expedition was thought to establish 2750 fathoms as the greatest depth in which fish could live.

Lord Kelvin speaking of the new carbon factory of the British Aluminium Co., at the Falls of Foyer, says that he looks forward to such a scientific use of water power to transform the whole social economy of Scotland with artisans and soil cultivators.

Justin McCarthy is much stronger. A volume of his short stories appears soon.

Mark Twain is considering an offer of an English house to write his autobiography.

FINED AT WESTMOUNT

In the Westmount Police Court this morning a boy named Michael Fitzgerald was fined two dollars for stealing fruit from an orchard on Sherbrooke street. Camille Bayard was fined two dollars for driving a heavy load across Western avenue.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

Of the Denunciation of the Zollverein Treaties.

(Special to the Star.)

New York, August 7.—The Times says: In her address proroguing the British Parliament, the Queen says: "I have given notice to the King of the Belgians and the German Emperor to terminate the treaties of 1862 and 1865, whereby I am prevented from making with my colonies such fiscal arrangements within my Empire as seem to me expedient." This is not a very complete or an entirely candid statement of what the British Government has really sought. The trouble with these treaties was that they forbade the admission of British goods into British colonies at rates lower than were charged on the goods of Belgium and Germany. Canada, justly in return for certain financial advantage, desired to give better terms to imports from the Mother Country than to any others.

In order to permit Canada to do this treaties had to be terminated. We note that our protectionist friends say that this is a step away from free trade by Great Britain. It is really a step toward giving the colonies greater commercial independence than they now have, but there is not a particle of protectionism in it for England. She does not agree or propose to tax imports of goods from other countries any higher than those from the colonies. On the contrary, the treaties will probably be renewed on practically the same basis as at present, except that they will not apply to the colonies, or at least to Canada.

The project for taxing foreign trade and leaving trade between the colonies and England free, has not yet been advocated openly even by Mr. Chamberlain. Were he to undertake it, it would probably be fatal to his reputation as a politician and a statesman. The English trader is too hard headed to wish to see four-fifths of his business taxed on a chance that the other fifth may be benefited. He has some queer streaks, but he rarely plays the part of the dog on the bridge and lets go the substance to snap at the shadow."

ROW AT A CIRCUS.

An Insult to a Woman Causes a Riot.

THE ELEPHANT TAKES A HAND IN THE AFFRAY.

(Special to the Star.

Quebec, August 7. — The Washburn Circus performed in this city yesterday afternoon and evening and its advent was the scene of an old fashioned riot. As a rule, circuses perform here on the Plains of Abraham, but the Washburn people found it much cheaper to pitch their tents in St. Sauveur, at the extreme end of the city, and they have probably found out to their cost that it would have been better to perform on the Plains. It is impossible to say how the row began, but from all reports it had been brewing since the afternoon and increased in great proportions during the evening.

A WOMAN INTERVENES.

From the most reliable authority, it appears that a woman, accompanied by a young baby, was entering the tent for the afternoon performance when a circus hand proffered an oath as she was passing. This so enraged the woman that she struck the employe across the face.

He in return hit her on the shoulder and to all appearances there the matter settled, but the woman spread the report that she had been attacked and this only helped to draw a certain rough element there in the evening. While the afternoon performance was going on a resident of St. Sauveur wished to examine the horses in their tent, when one of those in charge requested him in anything but polite language to move on. In reply the circus hand received a black eye. This made matters worse and when the evening performance began an unusual gang of roughs put in an appearance while the circus hands were on the alert and well armed with sticks. Some of the gang, it is said, tried to get in under the canvas, but were immediately thrown out and then the fun began in earnest. Sticks were in prominence and the circus hands were well armed with tent pegs and made great use of them.

THE POLICE CALLED UPON.

When the riot began there were only four city constables on duty at the circus and all their efforts to stop the fight were useless and when they attempted to make an arrest they were pounced upon in great style. As it is Constables Mareaux and Blackburn were knocked out and the latter is now in bed, suffering from injuries received. The news was immediately telephoned to police headquarters and Deputy Chief Walsh with a squad of policemen, put in an appearance. Two arrests were made, but they were Quebeckers, and one of the prisoners had in his possession a piece of gas pipe about two feet long.

When the constables attempted to arrest the circus hands their friends came to their help, and the tent pegs were put to great use on the constables' heads, and several of them this morning are still suffering from the effects of the assault.

THE ELEPHANT LET LOOSE.

While the fighting was going on outside the tent revolvers and knives were brought into action, and it is a miracle that no person was killed. Several persons bear marks of the encounter, and it is probable that several of the circus hands were also seriously injured. To make matters worse, old Charley, the big elephant, was let loose in the tent and a general stampede was in order. Men could be seen climbing poles, while women and children were getting out the best way they could. The elephant's cries could be heard in the distance, and he got so wild that he rushed out of the tent, and those fighting outside ceased their quarrels to seek a place of safety. Meanwhile old Charlie made his escape, and was found in Lower Town, near the Chronicle office, at an early hour this morning.

The circus moved out of town about three o'clock this morning, and on the way down to the station the employes were again attacked, but the assailants came out second best, as each van was protected by a number of circus men, who used tent rags with great force. Several citizens who attended the circus now bear marks of the riot, as anybody who approached the tents, whether rioters or not, received the same punishment. The circus performs at St. Raymond to-day, and then leaves for Chicoutimi.

(Special to the Star.)

Hamilton, August 7.—Isaac Stevens, 201 John street north, a resident of this city for forty years, is dead. He was 76 years of age.

BISMARCK SPEAKS.

The Treaty Denunciation of Great Importance.

A HOT WAVE CAUSES MANY DEATHS IN LONDON.

(Special to the Star.)

Vienna, August 7.—Prince Bismarck, who was one of the promoters of the Anglo-German commercial treaty, has assured a number of the delegates of the Agrarian party, who visited him at Friedrichsruh, that the denunciation of the treaty by Great Britain was an event whose far reaching importance could not yet be calculated.

A NEW DOCK FOR THE CAPE.

London, August 7.—A despatch to the Times from Cape Town says the Imperial Government intends to build a harbor and graving-dock at Simonstown at a cost of £2,500,000. Simonstown is a town of Cape Colony, on Simons Bay, an inlet on the west coast of False Bay, about 25 miles south of Cape Town, with which it communicates by a good road. It is neatly built at the foot of Cape Mountain, and has a naval arsenal. It is the port to which ships resort for repairs.

LOTHAIRE GETS OFF EASILY.

A despatch from Brussels says that the Government's acceptance of Major Lothaire's resignation of his commission in the army is officially announced. Major Lothaire, an officer of the Congo Free States, was charged with ordering the execution of Mr. Charles Stokes, British trader and missionary, charged with furnishing arms and ammunition to the Arab slave traders.

NO GRAIN FROM RUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says he learns by special despatches from Warsaw that the Russian Government intends to prohibit the export of grain this year owing to the expected bad harvest.

SAILED FOR CANADA.

London, August 7.—The Marquis Ito, the ex-President of the Japanese Council of Ministers, and Lord Kelvin, who is to attend the annual session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto, sailed today for New York on the Campania from Liverpool.

WARM WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

London, August 7.—A long spell of hot weather was broken by severe thunderstorms on Thursday and Friday. In which several persons were killed, a number of buildings were damaged and the crops sustained serious injury. The thermometer registered 90 on Wednesday in London, and at Cambridge the heat was eighteen degrees above the average, which has only thrice been reached during the last quarter of the century. There were over 200 prostrations from the heat treated in six London hospitals on Thursday. There was only one-third of an inch of rain in July, and the crops are seriously threatened and the experiences of the 1986 water famine in the East End of London are already looming up. The heat, which has been unusually prolonged, has affected the London death rate. There were 2023 deaths last week, of whom 1205 were children, bringing up the death rate to 23.6 per thousand. There were many sunstrokes and general discomfort was experienced.

A NEW YORK VIEW.

How the Twenty-Footers Will Affect Yachting.

THE "SUN" UPON THE RECENT TRIAL RACES HERE.

(Special to the Star.)

New York, August 7.—The Sun says: "To persons at all interested in the future of yachting, the recent series of races between the 20-footers (incorrectly called one-rater) has been fraught with much that was of value. These little boats, built solely for speed, without regard to cost or comfort, have brought about a new epoch in yachting. Their speed is best described by the remark of a man sailing on one of the larger yachts: 'I saw one of the little freaks abeam as we started for the second mark, and when we got to the mark she was there, too.' When the Seawanhaka challenge cup for small yachts was offered it was with the idea of stimulating and developing the smaller classes of boats and giving in this way sport on water to men who could not afford the extremely expensive modern racing yachts. The result has been very satisfactory. Many boats have been built and much skill and originality has been shown in design and build. Speed has been shown by the little crafts never before approached by anything of their size. They are very shoal draught boats, in hull prosper, with either deep weighted fin or metal centre-board, shaped like a knife or a dagger blade to give them lateral resistance and stability. Their sails being simply mainsail and jib with spinnaker and reaching jib, they are comparatively simple to handle, and to race in one of these little flyers with their low free-board, great speed and teetotum-like ability to whirl about, will give even seasoned racing men an entirely new sensation.

In strong breezes they are sailed by alternately easing and trimming in sheets, while the helmsman holds them directly on their course. The reason for this is that their extreme lightness causes them to lose headway so quickly that if they are luffed so as to lose even for a moment the propelling power of the sails, there is danger of paying off and perhaps upsetting when they fly away, due to not having steerage way on. Taking them all through they are very interesting boats to sail in, and the class of yachtsmen trained to handle them to advantage would be able to manage almost any other type as they are quicker and more sensitive than any boats heretofore built.

Freaks though they be, these boats are worthy of encouragement but as the parrot said when he fell in the soup and was scalded, "What's next?" Are we going to see Ideas, Vagaries, Skates and Alaskas, or even Momos and Sharks in the larger classes? If we are, even in modified form, serious harm to yachting as a sport is sure to result, and the reason is obvious, speed in these smaller boats is gained by what one might call the elimination of the under-water body, and a great increase of the heeled length and a decrease of the heeled width over the same at the rest, giving a more or less modified scow form. This is all right in small boats, when all you have to do is to hang on the weather rail for two or three hours, and can then get on board the ever-present nagtha launch, and tow the winning racer to its anchorage. But while it is all right to build small freaks, it would be dangerous to yacht racing to apply the same principle to larger boats.

"We have gone so far already in cutting away the boat proper and in deepening the appendage or fin that it is difficult to provide decent accommodations for the crew, except in very large schooners and sloops. Now, if we carry it still further, boats will be absolutely uninhabitable with no room below, and will, besides, be hard to handle in extremes of weather.

"Whatever the result may be in Canada, whether we win back the cup or not, small boat racing should continue. All that should be guarded against is the too liberal application of lessons learned in small boats to larger vessels."

VINEBERG CREDITORS

Lists Filed by the Two Firms.

I. Vineberg & Co., whose liabilities amount to about $20,000, filed their list of creditors to-day. The chief creditors are Suckling & Co., Toronto, $1195; H. H. Wolff & Co., Montreal, $1185; E. A. Small & Co., Montreal, $863; J. McDonald & Co., Toronto, $713; Doull & Gibson, Montreal, $941; Z. Paquet, Quebec, $410; S. Levinson, Montreal, $400; J. Fisher, Son & Co., $532; J. Horsfall & Sons, $459; Fitzgibbon, Shaftsbather & Co., $577; J. Cohen, $325; C. Tranchemontagne, $300; H. Shorey & Co., $299; A. A. McDougall, $267; S. Harris & Co., $218; McKenna, Thompson & Co., $329; J. B. Goodhue, $340; C. Lafleur, $354; J. Jacobs, $250; A. Jacobs, secured, $700; H. Levey, secured, $1200; M. L. Schloman, secured, $900; M. Vineberg & Co., $1,600; Benning & Barsalou, $750; J. Esson, $800; F. Nash, $800; B. Bloomfield, $825; Merchants Bank, secured, $1300.

The chief creditors of Vineberg & Co., 126 St. Lawrence street, whose liabilities are $7500, are: Thibaudeau Bros. and Co., $1206; Gault Bros. and Co., $1133; Suckling and Co., $706; Doull and Gibson, $618; E. A. Small and Co., $557; Benning and Barsalou, $551; Glover and Brais, $443; M. S. Scholman, $414; Horsfall Bros, $210; A. A. McDougall and Co., $200; A. Levy, $385.

The liabilities of G. W. Matthews and Co., 122 Peel street, amount to $6000, the chief creditors being: J. and J. Taylor, $3086; A. C. Matthews, as endorser, $926; John Millen and Co., $415.

Finance and Commerce

WHEAT OPENS LOWER.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened lower at 76¼ to 76⅝ September and 77⅜ to 77¾ December.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Specially reported for the STAR by C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street, local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York over direct private wire.

	Aug. 7 Open	10.30	Aug. 6 Open	Close
Amer. Cotton Oil Co.	19	19	19	19
Do. do. Pref.	—	—	—	—
Amer. Tobacco Co.	94	94¾	93	93
Do. do. Pref.	—	—	115	114½
Amer. Sugar Refin. Co.	144¾	145¾	144¾	144¾
Do. do. Pref.	116	116	115	116
Amer. Spirits Mfg. Co.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Do. do. Pref.	—	—	35⅛	35¼
A. Top. & S. Fe. all paid	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do. do. Pref.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Baltimore & Ohio	—	—	—	—
Bay State Gas	—	—	15⅞	16¼
Canadian Pacific	—	—	71¾	71¾
Canada Southern	54	54	54	54¾
Ches. and Ohio	21¾	22	21¾	21¾
Chic. Burl. and Quincy	92¾	93¼	92	92¾
Chicago Gas	102¾	103¼	102	102¾
Chic. and N. W.	120¾	120¾	120	120¾
Chic. R. I. and Pac.	85	84½	84¾	84¾
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	91¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
Consolidated Gas N. Y.	189¾	188¾	—	189
Cleveland, C. & St. L.	—	—	31¾	31¾
Delaware Lack. & West.	—	—	—	158
Dewaare & Hudson	—	—	119	119
Denver & R. Grand pref.	47¾	47¾	—	—
Duluth S. Shore & Atl.	—	—	3¾	3¾
do. do. do. pfd.	10	10	8¾	9¼
General Electric	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾
Hocking Valley	—	—	—	—
Jersey Central	93	93	91¾	93
Laclede Gas Com.	40¾	41	40¾	39¾
Lake Erie & Western.	18¼	18¼	18¾	18¾
Do. do. pref.	—	—	74	74
Lake Shore	—	—	—	—
Louisville & Nashville	59¾	59¾	58¾	59
Manhattan Elevated.	102¾	104¾	95¾	99¾
Missouri Pacific	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	—	—	—	—
National Lead Co.	35¾	36	35¾	36
Do. do. pref.	—	—	—	104¾
North American	—	—	5¾	5¾
N. Y. Chic. & St. L. com.	—	—	—	—
N. Y. Sus. & Western pref.	—	—	—	—
Omaha, com.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾
Pacific Mail	32	32	31¾	31¾
Phila. & Read. all paid.	26¾	26¾	26	26¾
Pullman	174¾	174¾	171	173¾
Southern Ry. com.	11¾	11¾	11	10¾
Nor. Pacific com. new	—	—	13¾	13¾
Do. 4to. pref.	47	47	46¾	46¾
N. Y. C. & Hudson	107	107¼	105¾	107
N. Y. Lake Erie & West.	18	18	17¾	17¾
Do. do. II pref.	—	—	23	23
Do. do. I pref.	—	—	41	41¾
N. Y. Ontario & West.	17	17¾	17	16¾
Do. pref.	34¾	34¾	34	34¾
Standard Rope & Twine.	—	—	3	3¾
Texa Coal & Iron.	29	29	27¾	30¾
Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
U. S. Leather, com.	9¾	9¾	8¾	8¼
do. pref.	66¾	67¾	66	66¾
U. S. Rubber, com.	—	15¾	—	16¾
do. pref.	—	—	59	59
Union Pacific Rcts.	8¼	9	8¾	9¾
Wabash	—	—	—	—
do. pref.	—	—	18¾	18¾
Western Union Tel.	89¼	89¼	88	89¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	—	—	—	—
do. do. pref.	—	—	—	—

Toronto Produce Market.

Toronto, August 7.—Market quiet. Flour quiet, feeling generally firm. Straight rollers quoted at $3.55 to $3.65 west. Bran unchanged at $8 west and $9 for shorts. Bran quoted here at $10. Wheat, demand fair, offerings small. Sales of new white made at 72 west and old at 75c. Red winter quoted at 74c west. No. 1 Man. hard is very scarce; nominal quotation at Fort William is 82c, and Goderich holders ask 87c to 88c. No. 2 hard nominal at 84c to 85c Goderich. Buckwheat demand limited, prices nominal. Barley quiet, no business reported. Oats firmer, sales of white at 23c west and mixed is quoted at 22c west. Peas quiet, prices steady; sales at 43½c to 44c west. Oatmeal quiet, prices steady at $3.10 to $3.20 for cars on track. Corn demand fair, prices steady, sales outside at 27c west. Rye quiet, new rye quoted at 35c west.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	CANAL
Wheat, bush.		660	—
Peas, bush.	7800	—	—
Oats, bush.	2100	25,300	—
Rye bush.	3000	1430	—
Flour, bbls.	8430	1600	—
Ashes, bbls.	1	—	—
Butter, pkgs.	913	1140	—
Cheese, boxes.	5607	5686	—
Eggs, cases.	850	268	—
Ham, Bacon, boxes.	358	148	—
Tinned meats, pkgs.	—	187	—
Leather, rolls.	1178	96	—
Raw hides.	15	78	—
Tobacco, pkgs.	17	19	—
High Wines, bbls.	5	—	—

Chicago Hog Market.

Union Stock Yards, 7th August, 1897—The estimated receipts of hogs, 21,000 the official report of yesterday was 34,806, of which 5357 were shipped, and 4000 left over. The quotations to-day were: Light mixed, $3.70 to $3.90; mixed packing, $3.60 to $3.87½; heavy shipping, $3.45 to $3.80; rough grades, $3.45 to $3.55. The receipts of cattle were 200.

BRITISH MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade report the British markets for breadstuffs as follows: London—Cargoes on coast, wheat firm, maize nothing doing. Cargoes on passage, wheat nominally unchanged, maize rather easier. Liverpool—Wheat 6s 6¼d September, maize 2s 10½d September, 3s 2d December.

LIVERPOOL LATEST PRICES CURRENT, Aug. 7th, 1897.

Spring Wheat,	7 6 to 7 7		Pork,	— to —		
Red Winter,	6 10½ to 6 11		Lard,	— to —		
No. 1 Cal.,	7 3 to 7 4		Beef,	— to —		
No. 2 Chic.,	7 0 to 7 1		Tallow,	— to —		
Corn,	3 11 to 3 11½		Cheese,	— to —		
Peas,	— to —		Cheese,	— to —		

Before Vespers.

Div. No. 1, Ladies' Auxiliary A. O. H.

A special Regular Meeting will be held in the H. of B. 92 St. Alexander St. 2 o'clock sharp, TO-MORROW (Sunday). All members are specially requested to attend.

By order of County President,

GEO. CLARKE.

183 1

SANCTUARY ALLANS PRIDE, No 5774 Ancient Order of Shepherds.

Moonlight Excursion

On Thursday, Aug. 12th, 1897

The splendid steamer Duchess of York, lighted throughout by electricity, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 8.15 p.m. sharp. Tickets 25c each. Refreshments at City prices. 183 2 2aw

2nd Regt. Canadian Artillery.

Orders by Lieut.-Col F Minden Cole

The detachment proceeding to Quebec will parade as follows: No. Companies No. 1, 2 and 3 on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings respectively at 8 p.m. The entire detachment on FRIDAY at 8 p.m. for Commanding Officer's inspection. Uniform for all parades, Drill order. By Order,

ERNEST C COLE, Lieut.,

183 1 Act. Adjutant

Notice to Shippers.

The steamer "La Canadienne," J. B. Mason, master, is intended to sail for Gaspe and the following ports: Matane, Cape Chatte, St. Anne des Monts, Mount Louis, Cape Magdalen, Chicoydormes, Fox River, Grande Greve and all intermediate ports on

TUESDAY, THE 10th INST., AT 4 p.m.

Freight will be received at Island Wharf, Custom House Basin, until 3 o'clock same day.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Connection will be made with the steamer Admiral at Gaspe Basin, and freight taken for all ports in the Bale des Chaleurs.

For further information apply at the office of

DAVID ROBERTSON & CO., Agents,
71 St. Peter St.

Bell telephone No. 151. 183c 2

Montreal City & District Savings Bank

NOTICE.

On and after the first day of September next, Interest allowed on Deposits will be calculated on the Minimum Balance in each month.

That is to say, such interest shall be computed from the first day of the calendar month next following the date of deposit and up to the first day of the calendar month in which the moneys are withdrawn.

HENRY BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, July 31st, 1897. 177c36

Newspaper For Sale!

The plant and good will of the "Quebec Morning Chronicle," established for over forty years, the only daily morning paper in the Province east of Montreal.

Also the "Quebec Gazette," the weekly edition of the same paper, together with the job printing, plant, the largest in the City of Quebec.

Apply to E. G. MEREDITH,

179eff N. P., Quebec.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.

MEMBERS

Chicago Board of Trade.
New York Produce Exchange.
New York Cons. Stock Exchange.

We have purchased the office of F. Bond & Co., at 1719 Notre Dame street. We handle for cash or on margins

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND COTTON

We have a direct private wire to our own office in New York, and to the Chicago Board of Trade. Our commission for complete trades is ¼ on Stocks and ⅛ on all Grain.

We are directly responsible for all orders given to, or margins deposited with, our Montreal managers. Call and see them.

BOND & COMMONS,

122tf Managers.

R. J. Kimball & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

BANKERS and Dealers in

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16 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

STOCK BROKERS.

30 years membership in

The New York Stock Exchange. 85tf

WM. YOUNG & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

95 Board of Trade, Chicago.

MEMBERS { Chicago Board of Trade and Milwaukee Ch

RATES
Prepaid Classified Advertisements
In the MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and 1/2 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 10 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
All other "WANTED" ads. 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
ROOMS TO LET, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and 1/2 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and 1/2 cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and 1/2 cent per extra word, each insertion.
TO LET HOUSES, STORES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word for each insertion.
PERSONALS, per 3 words or less, with a minimum charge of 25 cents each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—TWO STONE COTTAGES NOS. 4 and 4/0 City st., hot water furnace, etc. Apply Thos. J. Darling, 1628 Notre Dame st. 177 10

TO LET—76 SHERBROOKE ST., COR. corner of Drummond and Sherbrooke. Apply to Mrs. Evans on premises. 176 6

TO LET—HOUSE, NO. 6 CHARRON terrace, Ontario, 80 per month; also 266 St. Dominique, 7 rooms, in perfect order. Apply to Mr. Gervais, 442 St. Dominique. 182 2

TO LET—266 ST. LUKE ST., A VERY large upper flat of 5 rooms and bathroom. Electric Cars. 32 Chomedy st. 182 2

TO LET—HOUSES, CHOICE LOCATIONS, Mountain, Metcalfe and Cathcart. Also shops, stores and offices. Apply to Chas. Simpson & Co., 181 St. James st. 182 2

TO LET—ST. URBAIN STREET, SEMI-detached cottage, solid brick, pressed brick, drawing room, hot water heating, bath and w.c. separate, three bedrooms. Only $20 per month. Mount Royal Park and Public Gardens, cable cars. Good furniture can be had cheap if required. Apply to Mr. Gervais, 442 St. Dominique. 182 2

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TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED cottage, Rosemount, Mt. Matthew st., for winter months or longer. For particulars apply to G. 62 Victoria sq. 182 2

TO LET—OUTREMONT COTTAGES, rent low till May, close to P. & L. R. R. Building lots very cheap. Apply to G. E. Conrad, 11 Chaboillez sq. 182 2

TO LET—TILL 1ST MAY, LARGE well furnished lower tenement, on Park Avenue. Terms moderate. Address J. B., P. O. Box 626. 182 2

TO LET IN THE WEST END A SMALL well furnished house from September to the 1st May, for the winter months or longer. Address Box 1, STAR office. 182 2

TO LET, FURNISHED, 117 METCALFE, also cottage, Dorchester street, choice room, conveniences, terms, 30 Dufresne, cor. Cunningham lower tenement, furnished or unfurnished. Also other flats, well furnished. H. M. Simpson, 155 Hutchison. 181 1

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—UPPER AND LOWER flats, Nos. 2 and 4 Hutchison street, 8 rooms, bath, closet, water laid in, with warm and cold water in each, bedroom, fine cellar, cement and tile floors, separate entrance, Sharp's furnace, gas, etc., etc., cooking stove, coal and gas contained, rent moderate. Apply 207 Stanley street. 179 Sept

TO LET—GREENE AVE. BETWEEN St. James and St. Antoine, beautiful new self-contained brick residences, 7 rooms and bath, hot water heating, tiled bath and grate in dining room, all modern conveniences, rent $20 per month. Apply to A. T. Galarneau, 1724 Notre Dame st. 182 2

TO LET—TWO SELECT FLATS ON Dorchester st., containing all modern improvements, electric cars pass the door. Apply to H. Whitaker, No. 2 Dorchester st., or H. M. Simpson, 155 Hutchison st. 181 1

TO LET—NO. 56 CLIFF AVE., WEST End, Cote St. Antoine, 8 rooms, bath, etc., $25 per month. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 155 Hutchison st. 181 1

TO LET—TENEMENT, NO. 2 BALMORE st., at Outremont. Rent moderate, possession immediate. Apply to E. Hutchinson, N.P., 204 St. James st. 182 2

TO LET—TENEMENT OF 5 ROOMS, No. 225 Henry st. Rent moderate, possession immediate. Apply to E. Hutchinson, N.P., 204 St. James st. 182 2

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HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a house containing about ten rooms, on Sherbrooke st., between Mance and St. Denis. Must be clean. Address P 200, STAR office. 181 3

WANTED A HOUSE OF 3 OR 4 ROOMS, not above Atwater Ave. Address P, Post Office. Rent moderate. 181 1

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT, WELL FURNISHED house, May 1st, in perfect order, between Sherbrooke and Bleury, Hochelaga district and Sherbrooke cars. Address H 146, STAR office. 182 2

WANTED, A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE or unfurnished flat, central location. Address P 148, office. 181 1

WANTED TO RENT A SMALL HOUSE OF 5 rooms for family of 2. Must be central and cheap. Address P 141, STAR office. 181 1

LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POINTE CLAIRE, BUILDING LOTS, 1 acre for sale, two offered on Bradford location, high ground, close to river, grand view on Lake St. Louis. Terms reasonable. Apply L. Charlebois, grocer, Pointe Claire. 178 6

FOR SALE—MONTREAL ANNEX CORNER LOT, 50x100, reasonable price for cash. Lot just from cars, water and sewers nearly completed. E 367, STAR office. 181 3

FOR SALE—$600 CASH WILL SECURE YOU A choice lot in the Annex, on Gilford st. Para. balance in 3 or 4 years without interest. Lot 50 feet front and a 20 ft. lane for 42 ft. deep. T. H. Lamothe and 236 Mcdill st. Evenings at residence on Lower Lachine Road, Queen's Park. 182 2

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOT ON EDGEHILL avenue, Cote des Neiges. Apply O'Hara Bagnell, Notary Public, Standard Building. 182 2

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT IN Montreal Annex, near cars, at a sacrifice. Terms of pay ment to suit purchaser. Address P 113, STAR office. 183 1

FOR SALE—A CHEAP BARGAIN 20 A FOOT on Park avenue, between Milton and Prince Arthur sts. Apply to A. Du fresne, No. 238 St. Urbain st., between 1 and 5 p.m. 183 1

FOR SALE—A SNAP, LOT 2-X 88, MONTREAL Annex. Must be sold, owner leaving for Klondyke Donald, P. O. Box 28. 183 1

FOR SALE—LOT, SUMMERHILL AVENUE, ONLY lot left, 35x100, with use of two mitoven walls. Bargain. H. M. Simpson, 155 Hutchison. Tel. 3233. 183 1

SHOPS, STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—LARGE AND VERY DESIR able property for private school, private hospital or for flats to let, 21 rooms with nice office, large kitchen and storage room, with large yard, stable and coach house on St. Catherine st. west, in order by 1st Sept. Apply at office of the Bagg Estate, 107 St. James st. 183 1

TO LET, SHOP AND DWELLING, 1213 St. Lawrence, good locality, large plate glass window in store and extension could be used as a dwelling. Rent low. Apply to W. E. Cooper, Star office. 117 tf

TO LET FROM 1ST NOVEMBER next, shop with two large plate glass windows in front, twenty feet in width by ninety feet in depth, with basement of the same extent, situated in the best part of St. Catherine street west, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield street. Apply at 118 Durocher street. 183 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — COTTAGE, VILLA DE LA Salle, 10 rooms, cottage built or foundation good for winter occupation, situated ½ mile below the village, on river front, ½ mile from G. T. R. or C. P. R. station; a running spring water 100 ft. from the house, large yard and a good stable. Terms reasonable. Apply L. Charlebois, grocer, Pointe Claire. 178 6

FOR SALE AT POINTE CLAIRE, ELM POINT, 2 acres land with cottage and large stable and carriage house, select and healthful location, high ground, surrounded by stone wall, grand view on Lake St. Louis. Reasonable price. Terms easy. Address L. Charlebois, grocer, Pointe Claire. 178 6

FOR SALE AT ST ANDREWS, N. B., house, nine rooms, good cellar, large lot, close to beach. Apply to C. E. Grant, 13 St. John st., Montreal. 182 2

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL HOMES AND home sites in the favorite west end at low prices and on easy terms. The day for making big money in Westmount and Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, is reasonable if you secure a lot in Kensington in the spot now. It adjoins Westmount and prices are ½ less. Once on the car you may as well go a few hundred yards farther and save fare. Go for the price of one in Westmount. You can build on one and within 10 years sell the three for ten times what you paid and enjoy their use meanwhile. J. H. Morley, 62 Temple Building. 183 1

FOR SALE, $1650, VICTORIA COTTAGE, 18 Queen's Park, area of lot 46/2 ft., $150 cash, balance same as rent. C. H. Dandurand, 206 McGill st. 182 3

FOR SALE HOUSE 8 ST. URBAIN ST., MONT real Annex, 10 rooms, all conveniences, stone front. Apply on premises. 183 2 law

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE CONTAINING three rooms, built on rear of lot. Price 300 dollars. Only cash; buyers need apply. 441 Droliet street.

FOR SALE, CORNER PROPERTY NOTRE DAME west, with brick cottage and easy terms; proprietor leaving the city. Address 21 Wellington st. 183 1

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY ON LABELLE st., containing about 6 arpents, fronting on the Canada Atlantic railway, will be sold by public auction, on the premises on the 21st of August instant, at 10 o'clock a.m. 183 3 law

FOR SALE, NICE NEW SOLID BRICK house at Montreal West, situated in good style for a small family, and close to the depot. A bargain. Address P. O. Box 165, City. 183 1

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN homes in Kensington, the fashionable west end quarter, which is only 30 minutes away from the Terminal Building and adjoins Westmount. Lots are sold before you buy. Up 12 and 15c. a foot and terms easy. Building is opening. Sherbrooke st. has been passed, only $23 paid to connect with city. Call and see photos and blue prints of individual homes, costing from $2,000 to $5,000. Money lent to build or houses built to order. J. H. Morley, 62 Temple Building. 183 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET HOUSES AT LONgueuil, St. Lambert's Depot, Lachine and other places. H. M. Simpson, 155 Hutchison. 183 1

FOR SALE—DWELLING ST., NOS. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86,

THE NORTH-WEST CROPS.

A Big Yield is Expected This Year.

THE ONLY THING TO FEAR NOW IS FROST.

(Special to the Star.)

Winnipeg, Man., August 7.—The weather for the past few weeks has been favorable to the growing crops and in consequence grain is ripening fast and the harvest will be general throughout the North-West this season a week or two earlier than for many a year. Mr. Hamilton, Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific, who is in correspondence with agents in every section of the province and territories, says the reports received indicate that 2500 men will be needed for the harvest fields. There is only a limited number of men employed in the Northwest at present, railway construction giving work to surplus labor, therefore it will be necessary to induce men to again come into the country from the East, and, following the practice of past years, the C. P. R. will run cheap harvest excursions from Montreal and Toronto, the first of which leaves the starting points on Tuesday, August 17th, reaching here on the Thursday following, August 19th, when the harvest will be very general. The reports received by the C. P. R. land department also speak of the crops as promising a more than average yield, which, combined with the fact of an increased area sown, will assure a very large quantity of wheat to be marketed this fall. A large number of applications for farm help have been received at the Department of Agriculture. Harvest hands will be required in nearly every section of the country a fortnight hence, when it is expected the harvest will be general. The first harvest excursion from the East will reach here on the 19th, and the Department will secure as many of the excursionists as possible to meet the application on hand. Owing to the large number of men who have gone to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and the mineral regions, it is anticipated that labor will be unusually scarce this winter.

Crop reports issued by the railways indicate increased acreage, heavy yield and a high-grade crop. The farmers of the Canadian West never had brighter prospects. The business of the Canadian Pacific Railway land department has greatly developed during the current year, and the transactions of the past few months has been enormously in advance of corresponding periods in previous years. A satisfactory feature of this extraordinary development is the prompt payments of holders of land. This indicates prosperity in the country.

* * *

THE CROPS.

Discouraging Reports From Huntingdon County.

The following appears in the last issues of the Huntingdon Gleaner from the pen of its Hemmingford correspondent: "The farmers in this part of the country are greatly discouraged and the condition of things that has prevailed of late bodes anything but encouragement. Owing to the frequent and heavy rains that have fallen during that time scarcely any progress has been made in haying. What now has been housed is in a more or less damaged condition. The showers that visited us on Saturday afternoon and evening last were cloudbursts almost, and resulted in flooding (for the third or fourth time this season) our low lying lands in every direction. It is impossible now to estimate the injury done, but that it is great, calculations indicate, is the general opinion of the few amongst us best qualified by age and experience to judge in such matters. It is doubtful, I judge by what I hear on the subject, that any considerable portion of the heavy crop of grass in the Norton Creek valley can be cut and saved at all. If it is done, it will be under serious difficulties, and at great cost, and the quality of the hay will be inferior. Grain on high land, though badly lodged in many cases, may yield a fair crop yet, should the weather change for the better soon. Corn is, upon the whole, fairly promising, but the outlook for the potato crop is a discouraging one. The one encouraging feature of the existing condition of things is the state of the pastures. They are, for the season, unusually lush and green, and our cows are, as a rule, holding out well in their milk. Some of my neighbors tell me, however, that the horn-fly is becoming quite troublesome. The fruit crop in this town ship will be a light one. The bloom last spring was an average one, but not only did many of the blossoms blast, but a large portion of the fruit which actually formed, fell off at an early period of its growth and the yield of mature fruit is certain to be small. Pears are so badly rusted as to be practically worthless."

* * *

THE STATE OF TRADE.

In the United States There Has Been an Improvement.

New York, August 7.—Bradstreet's review of trade says: The movement of general merchandise throughout the country is unquestionably larger than last week; cotton goods and woollen industries are better off, and the stagnation in iron and steel has given way to a growing inquiry and increasing output. But more significant still is the extraordinary expansion in bank clearings this week and last month. The increased value of our export trade in the year ending June 30, 1897, to which reference has been frequently made, is indicated by the statement that it amounts to $1,032,001,000, the largest like total on record.

There are 214 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 259 last week, 269 in the week a year ago, 209 in the corresponding week of 1895, 197 in the like week of 1894, and as contrasted with 474 in the first week of August, 1893. The distribution of staple merchandise in the Province of Ontario is moderate, but sales for fall delivery have increased, as has the movement of dairy products, and of live stocks for export. There is a moderate volume of business throughout the Province of Quebec, and harvest prospects are good. Trade is dull at Halifax. The Nova Scotia hay crop will be large, but the fruit crop will be the smallest in years.

Bank Clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N.B., amount to $22,398,000 this week, almost exactly $1,000,000 more than last week, and about $2,500,000 more than in the like week last year. There are 41 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 32 last week and 35 the week a year ago.

New York, August 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Four years ago, August 5, 1893, the first number of Dun's Review was issued, with failures in that month amounting to over $60,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only $7,117,727, the smallest in any month since 1892. The statement of failures by classes of business for July and for 46 months shows that in manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other month of the entire period in trading, smaller than in any other month, except one, and in many branches of each department smaller than in most months of which records exist.

The pessimists who pronounced reports of gains fictitious and misrepresenting have grown weary and begin to see the dawn of better days.

Last month was the first for four years in which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic despatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, though the crop is probably not as large nor the prices thus far as high as in 1892, but in cotton the price is higher and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices, and the possible decrease in yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year.

* * *

LEFEBVRE CREDITORS.

Liabilities of the Firm Amount to $175,000.

Michel Lefebvre & Co., vinegar manufacturers, have filed a list of their creditors. The total liabilities are in the vicinity of $175,000. The list is as follows:

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co., $3,-004.65; D. Leferriere, $5,745.25; Mathilde Sylvestor, $5,099.15; Maurice Lefebvre, $1,697.50; Chas. A. Sylvestre, $1,165.42; L. M. Sylvestre, $844.-75; Leopold Larue, $787.50 Mundelloh & Co., $1,238.32; E. B. Eddy & Co. (Ltd.), $517.28; Chas. Breck & Co., $500; Te ter & Co., $602.50; St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, $260; Corbeil & Leveille, $672.79; Caverhill, Hughes & Co., $252.32; J. S. & D. Ferguson, $90; C. O. Beauchemin & Son, $380; M. Cadsedthaler, $122.50; Joseph Brossenu, $189.75; Bamford & Carson, $130; Jno. T. McBride, $110; Labrecque, Consineau & Co., $326.92; Ant. Sicotte & Co., $251; T. Laundry, $108; St. Lawrence Starch Co., Port Credit, Ont., $170; J. W. Starling, $186.49; Philip Bauer & Co., Hamburg, $190; Canadian Rubber Co., $98.35; V. T. Traversy & Co., $40.46; L. Villeneuve & Co., $565.15; Federal Life Insurance Co., $1087.30; James Baxter, $1090; Madame Larin, $853; Madame Lambert, $1133.20; Bissaillon, Brosseau & Lajoie, $3990; Papineau, Marin, Morrin & Co., $315.30; James Cochrane, $1000; Thomas Hunley, $480; Dawes, & Co., $324.90; A. M. Papillon, $834.-50; Bank of Hochelaga, $69.46; Garrand, Terroux & Co., $140; Bolvin, Wilson & Co., $123.41; Drolet & Alaire, $100; J. A. Bulmer & Co., $80; R. Lessard, St. Hyacinthe, $330.40; J. E. Doyle & Co., $92.15; R. C. Jamison & Co., $15.75; P. D. Dods & Co., $45.25; Bouchet & Mercier, $256.80; Rev. Fathers of the Holy Sacrament, $456.93 Penchen & Co., Toronto, $352.94; estate J. L. Resther, $11.00; the McDonald Manufacturing Company, Toronto, $322.82; Booth Copper Company, Limited, Toronto, $723.61; Wm. Lyers, Bartonville, Ont., $322; W. Woolley & Sons, Hamilton, $278.85; L. K. Shourds, Wellington, Ont., $108.78; Harvy & Co., Kingston, $1.06.60; Flynn Bros., St. Catharines, $189.24; L. Tranchemontagne, Berthierville, $112.-50; Dunlop & Co., Moncton, N. B., $1601.52; John Tobin & Co., Halifax, $634; C. H. Harvey, Halifax, N. S., $47.57; George A. Fyk, Halifax, $669.-62; Billman, Chisholm & Co., Halifax, $359.25; P. Peloquin, St. Ours, $37.-50; T. Lefebvre, jr., $81; A. Robillie & Co., $52.38; T. Davidson & Co., $57.05; E. G. Dun & Co., $50; F. X. Roy, $70; Montreal Gas Company, $60; various accounts under $50, aggregating about $900.

Insured, Bank of British North America, $34,220; Insured, Bank of Commerce, $5000. Mortgage, Banque du Peuple, $62,500; rent, Banque du Peuple, $500—$63,000; mortgage, Chas. McKercher, $5340; mortgage, Neo. J. B. Leonard, $1427.

Secured, Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, $12,852; secured, D. E. Hamlinch, Port Hope, $2,057; secured, Bank of St. Hyacinthe, $4115.68.

Privileged—City of Montreal, water taxes, $1175; Inland Revenue Department, city, $100; Berthier corporation taxes, $200; J. J. Ryan, $160.

* * *

THE LANG FAILURE.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—At a meeting of the representatives of the creditors of J. W. Lang & Co., held yesterday, there being present Mr. Francis, representing the Standard Bank; Mr. Reid, representing the Canada Sugar Refining Company, and Mr. Clarkson representing the other creditors, a statement was presented showing liabilities as follows: To the bank, $78,-000; on paper under discount and $6500 personal account secured; trade liabilities of $26,000. The assets were shown to consist of real estate valued at $40,-000; encumbered, $16,000, and book debts to the amount of $17,000 held as security by the bank. A general meeting of the creditors will be held today to endeavor to arrive at some settlement without further resort to the courts.

* * *

BUSINESS NOTES.

D. G. McBean and J. A. McKercher, doing business under the name and style of D. G. McBean & Co., have dissolved partnership.

Julius Karger has discontinued doing business under the name of the Dominion Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company.

Julius Karger will do business under the name and style of the Singer Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company.

Miss Isabella Sharp has registered as doing business under the name of Sharpe's City Express.

Miss Pauline Ruttenberg has registered under the name of W. Ruttenberg & Co., merchant tailors.

Geo. H. Matthews and Dame Barbara McKay, wife of Wm. Matthews, Westmount, will carry on a confectionery business under the name of Geo. H. Matthews & Co.

* * *

THE WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, August 7.— The bank clearing totals at eighty-seven cities for the week ended Thursday night, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, give a total o $1,141,862,769, an increase of 25.2 per cent. Outside of New York the clearings aggregate $452,835,138, an increase of 9.9 per cent. Clearings for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, $11,655,666, increase 16.0 per cent.; Toronto, $6,546,896, increase 9.0 per cent.; Winnipeg, $1,552854; increase, 19.2 per cent.; Halifax, $1,334,-031, decrease 6.9 per cent.; Hamilton, $612,674, increase 11.4 per cent.; St. John, $696,401, increase 10.4 per cent.; totals, $22,398,022, increase 12.0 per cent.

* * *

CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED

The Laurentide Pulp Company (Ltd.) have secured supplementary letters patent, increasing the capital stock of the Company from $800,000 to $900,000 in 6000 shares of $100 each. The increased capital is required for the purpose of erecting an extensive paper plant in connection with the pulp mills at Grande Mere, Que., and for adding to the Company's holding of timber limits, sufficiently to secure an adequate supply of pulp-wood for all the requirements of the enlarged business. The directors have decided to issue this stock and to allot the same pro rata, to those shareholders desirous of subscribing. The present shareholders of the Company will be entitled to subscribe for two shares of the new issue for every share of stock standing in their names upon the books of the Company at this date. The terms of payment are 20 per cent. on application, and the balance in four monthly payments. The board of directors of the Company are: President, R. B. Angus, vice-president and treasurer, Sir William C. Van Horne; A. Pagenstecher, R. D. McGibbon, Q. C.; John P. Riley, secretary; General Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, U. S. A., Warren Curtis, W. F. Robinson, assistant secretary.

CANADA IN EUROPE

An English Journalist's Opinion of Sir Wilfrid's Work.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—Mr. William Senior, one of the editors and special correspondent of the London Daily News, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of looking after the interests of his paper in connection with the coming meeting of the British Association here. Mr. Senior declares that never has this Dominion been so much brought before the eyes of the British and the continental public as well as it has been in the past twelve months. This condition of affairs he ascribes largely to the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the Jubilee pageant. The present Premier, in his estimation, has done more to make Canada score first among the colonies than any Canadian representative in the old country.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Friends of the Lord's Day Organizing for Its Defence.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—The Executive Committee of the Provincial Lord's Day Alliance has arranged to hold a provincial conference on Sabbath observance in this city on September 20 next. The object of the conference will be better organization of the friends of Sabbath observance throughout the province.

Windsor, August 7.—At a public meeting of citizens interested in Sabbath observance, held last night, resolutions were passed protesting against the recent inauguration Sunday steamboat excursions and calling for the organization of a Lord's Day Alliance for the purpose of securing a proper observance of the Sabbath day.

DOMINION DAY IN LONDON.

A Rhapsody by a Diner in Hotel Cecil on the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Dominion's Nativity.

A correspondent has sent us the following extract from a letter received from a Canadian friend at present in England:

"... We have been jubileeing and jubileeing for many days now; always it has been interesting, the fetes, the parades, receptions, and, perhaps, most of all, the people, but lonesome work, too, sometimes, to watch the great heaving sea of faces and never a one you know. Of course, in the great procession we saw our own contingent, some of whom we knew; and we saw our courtly Premier, too, but he didn't seem natural—the company of a Privy Councillor became him—but it seemed to take away the "familiar" look. He was a sort of a dream Laurier, not our own Laurier of the stump and the House of Commons. But last night he looked himself. Last night I was at home. It was Canada's night, and, well, I enjoyed myself. No; I don't feel rusty either, even though it is the morning after.

The Dominion Day banquet was held at the Cecil this year, and the handsome dining-room was made more beautiful still with its decking of flags and flowers, and the snowy tables and glittering glass and silver. It was a sight to be remembered. But, after all, the faces around the board were its best adornment. And as I looked here and there and recognized a score of familiar friends and many more acquaintances, I felt almost at home; but only almost, for underneath was the feeling that we were all, in some way, just a little outside our own house. Among our friends but not in Canada, and this vague indefinite feeling was over me, when the voice of a waiter brought me down to the ground with the respectful query, 'Radnor, sir?' 'Why, yes, of course!' I answered, and turning recognized the well-known diamond labelled bottle as the waiter poured a "brimmer" of the sparkling water. It was too tempting to be allowed to stand long, and in a moment it was at my lips, and I was enjoying a cooling, refreshing draught. Better than all the wines of France and Italy, was this delicious spring water of Canada. Did you ever feel a dinner thirst? They talk of the thirst of a Sahara—but, is there naught worse than the thirst one begets at a long public dinner, when, with wine of the best—or worst—on every side, one longs for a real thirst-quenching, cooling drink. (Phew, it makes me thirsty to even write of it. I'll ring for some Radnor.) Well, I had had that thirsty feeling, so you can realize how refreshing that glass of Radnor was. I leaned back in my chair, refreshed, and my mind ran on how thirsty I had been, and, again, I raised my glass, which a kind Providence, disguised as a waiter, had replenished, and musingly I watched the bright sparkle with a lazy satisfaction, and then slowly raised it to my lips, and drank. So lazily, with such a soft enjoyment, as the sparkling water seemed to bubble with sweet laughter in my lips, and my eyes half-closed in the dreamy enjoyment, and then my fancy took wing. I was far from smoky London—over the seas—up among the tossing, murmuring, pines, in the land of lakes and woods—up amid a sea of mountains, where every valley has its lake, where the trout leaps and the partridge whirrs—among the maples and the silvery birches and lofty pines—up in our own grand old Laurentian mountains, and I caught the "drip" of the paddle and the refrain of an old chanson, and saw the sturdy, light-hearted voyagers gliding in frail canoes across a glimmering lake. Why, though it was a fancy, it cooled me, that breath of Laurentian air, and as I pulled myself together, and back into reality, I thought: Radnor, you are surely Empress of our Laurentides, and over here, three thousand miles from where you sparkle and flow, we are still your subjects, and a touch of your fairy sceptre brings our feet back to your birthplace, Dear Empress, you are as sweet and bright and as alluring as ever. You dance with our world — "far from the madding crowd"—where earth and the air, pure and fresh, and, there where you flow, they catch you, they bottle you, and cork you, and dress you in fine labels—and they do it well, too—and then they send you over here into this reeking, wicked city, and when the cork is drawn you leap, as pure and as fresh and as sweet as ever—just your own sweet self.. So, I say, Here's to you! and down you go! So you see, old man, with a good dinner, good speeches, good friends, good wines and the best of waters I enjoyed last night at the Cecil.



When a female gymnast leaps blindfold through the air, the women spectators usually think it is a terribly risky thing to do, and wonder how she ever has the hardihood; yet the leap is taken with perfect confidence because she knows that strong and dextrous hands are ready to receive her. She would never take such chances at the hands of any but a trained and skillful athlete. That is where she is really more prudent than many of her sex.

Women who would shudder at the risks of a gymnastic performance take vastly more dangerous chances by trusting their life and health to the advice of some incompetent, uneducated person, when they are suffering from weakness or disease.

Only a skilled, experienced physician is competent to prescribe remedies for the complicated ailments of the feminine organism. No mere nurse is fitted to deal with diseases which demand the utmost resources of medical science.

For nearly 30 years Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given special expert attention and study to the treatment of women's diseases. No physician in the United States has had more remarkable success in this particular field of practice.

His "Favorite Prescription" has cured more cases of obstinate female diseases than any other known remedy. No other medicine in the world so completely restores organic health and strength to suffering women.

Mrs. Jacob Schaffner, of Freemansburg, Northampton Co., Pa., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to let you know the great good I have received from your medicines and the self treatment at home. I was troubled with female weakness, bad pains in my back all the time, sometimes so severe that I could not lie still in bed at night. I tried different doctors but they could not help me. Then my husband induced me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. After taking six bottles I feel like a new woman. Thanks for your advice."



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WHEN PAIN WAS PAIN

Surgical Operations Before the Days of Chloroform and Ether.

So fast does the world move nowadays and so true is it that "man never is, but always to be blessed," that some decided advantages possessed by the people of to-day are little regarded and seldom held as anything to be especially thankful for. The fact that man has not always been in possession of so common a matter as anaesthetics have come to be, for example, is best brought to the mind of a later generation by reading the works of other men who knew the world before the days of ether, chloroform and nitrous oxide. Such a man is Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, one of the leading medical men of London, and a man not yet in his seventieth year. His recently published autobiography, "Vita Medica," brings the fact very vividly to mind that when he was a student there were no means of ameliorating the sufferings of a person condemned to the operating table, and pain was pain.

This agony admitted of no alleviation. Syncope might come to the sufferer elsewhere, but never under the knife. Once it was decided that there were no other means of cure an expectancy of acute misery was aroused which was bound to be more than realized when the appointed time was come.

"Didn't you feel faint?" asked Richardson immediately after an amputation.

"Did I feel faint? What a question to ask! Did I feel faint?" retorted the disgusted patient. "Why, of course I didn't. Neither would you if you had the same reason to keep you from fainting. It was a good deal too bad for that!"

As a result the scenes in the amphitheatre of a medical school were of almost unmitigated horror. Many and many a surgeon never succeeded through out a long life in divesting himself of the nervous tremor with which he began his disagreeable if merciful duties. The younger men found habituating themselves to the mere position of onlookers no easy task, and discovered, as Richardson himself did, that daily attendance was necessary or the full force of the scene came back to shrinking nerves and eyes—and ears.

Nowadays it is no unusual thing to hear of the extreme rapidity with which some distinguished surgeon operates. This man, or that—you can verify the statement through your family physician any time you choose to ask the question—can cut off an arm or a leg in less than a minute—so much less that it does not seem possible for human hands to move so rapidly in a matter of such delicacy. But, however rapidly such work is performed to-day, it was done still more rapidly half a century ago, for the best of all reasons—it had to be. "The quicker the surgeon the greater the surgeon" was the oft quoted rule then, and it is a fact to which this authority bears witness that the shrinking patient, trembling with apprehension of the knife, found the operation completed in all its essentials before time was afforded his lips for the screaming which was regarded as inevitable.

This screaming, unnerving as it was to the listerers, was not any indication of cowardice, for Sir Benjamin attests that he rarely knew of any person who had made up his mind to submit who was diverted from his original intention by the prospect of his suffering. He notes, too, that women bore the pain even better than men in many instances—proof of a greater capacity for pain or of greater nerve power for withstanding it, according to the point of view. Now and then every one concerned would be surprised by a person who maintained an absolute silence, but this was so rare as to demonstrate that the rule was otherwise.

Indeed, it was so customary for the patient to beg the operator to desist, and finding that he was obdurate to urge him to make all the haste possible that the spectators were able to tell the exact state of the procedure from the words flowing so frantically from the sufferer's mouth.

By far the worst feature of the old practice, as contrasted with the new was the almost certainly resulting nervous shock undergone by the system. In cases not a few this was so intense, as to take away life, and it had always to be reckoned with, sometimes leaving a feeling of depression so deep and lasting that many a sufferer expressed the wish that he had been permitted to end his life through the disorder which had been remedied rather than to feel the misery unknown to him before.

And, instead of all this, there is now absolute painlessness—all brought about within less than fifty years.

THE CHURCHES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 8.

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. Rev Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Holy Communion 10 a.m. Cathedral service 11 a.m. Cathedral service 7 p.m. All seats free at 7 p.m. service.

ST. GEORGE'S. Very Rev Dean Carmichael, Rector. Morning Prayer, 11.05 a.m., preacher, Rev C. J. James. Sunday school 3 p.m. Evening prayer 7.05 p.m. preacher, Rev. C. J. James. All strangers and non seat holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted to seats before service begins. Seats in gallery free and unappropriated.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of Ontario St. and St. Urbain Streets. All seats free and unappropriated. Rev Canon Wood, M.A., Rector. Rev Lenox Smith, curate. Holy Communion, 8 and 11 a.m. Matins 10.15 a.m. Evensong at 7 o'clock.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev Canon Ellegood, rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7. Preacher at morning service, Rev. W. O. Smith. Evening, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Strangers welcome and shown to seats. All seats free at 7 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH, St. Denis street, opposite Viger Square. Rev. F. H. Graham, rector. Morning Prayer and Litany 11 a.m. Evening Prayer 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed at all services and shown to seats.

ST. MARTIN'S. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. Holy Communion on first Sunday in month at 11 a.m. on all other Sundays at 8 a.m. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. STEPHEN'S, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7. Preacher, at both services, the rector. Sunday school and Rector's Bible Class for men and women, 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS, 1038 Notre Dame street. Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, Rector. Morning service at 11. Rector's Bible Class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7.

ST. THOMAS MISSION, 309 Delormier avenue, near Ontario. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Service Sunday evening at 7 p.m. All not attending elsewhere invited. Mr. P. Sinclair in charge.

ST. JUDE'S. Corner Coursol and Vinet streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector. Morning prayer at 11. Evening service at 7. Preacher at both services, Rev. Jas. Thompson, B.A. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Boys' Brigade Bible classes, at 10 a.m.

GRACE, Wellington street. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m., evensong at 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Kerr, Rector.

ST. LUKE'S, corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets. Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., Rector. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7. Sunday-school and Bible Class for adults at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Corner of Wood and Western ave., Westmount. Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., Rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer 11 a.m. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Lachine. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3. Rector's Bible Class 3 p.m. Seats provided.

ST. PAUL'S, Lachine. Rector, Rev. R. Heneton, M.A. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Sunday school 10 a.m. Morning service 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S, Profontaine street, Hochelaga. Rev. H. T. Jekill, B.A., Rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher the rector. Sunday school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS, Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount. Morning service 11. Evening service at 7. Holy Communion 8.30 a.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, corner of St. Elizabeth Avenue and Notre Dame st. St. Henri. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services the rector. Seat free. Strangers welcome. Sunday school and Rector's Bible Class, 3 p.m.

EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Rue Chatham), 11 a.m. et 7 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS, St. Lambert. Rev. W. J. Dart, M.A., Rector. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. MARK'S, Longueuil. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. J. G. Baylis, B.D.

ALL SAINTS, Cor. St. Denis and Marie Anne streets. Seats all free. Divine service 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sunday school 3 p.m. Holy Communion on 1st Sunday in the month at 11 a.m. and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptism on 3rd Sunday at 10 a.m. MONTREAL ANNEX, No. 308 Park avenue. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Divine service at 11 p.m. and 7 p.m. AMHERST PARK, No. 15, Sunday reading at 3 p.m. Divine service at 8 p.m. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., assistants Messrs. T. J. Wilson, and J. B. Meyer, Diocesan Theological College, also Lay Helpers.

DISSENTIENT SCHOOL HOUSE, Pointe Claire. 11 a.m., Rev. R. Hewton.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION, Beauharnois. Services, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Mr. Bertal Heeney, student.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Cote St. Paul, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Mr. L. H. Davidson, lay reader in charge.

OUTREMONT MUNICIPAL HALL. Service at 7 p.m. T. J. Wilson, student in charge.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Montre West. Morning Prayer at 11. Evening Prayer at 7. Sunday school and Bible class at 2 p.m.

VALLEYFIELD MISSION. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Mr. Robt. T. Overing, student in charge.

ST. ANDREW'S, Back River. Services at 11.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 10 a.m. S. H. Mallinson, B.A., incumbent.

RICHMOND SQ. MISSION. Sunday School 9.30 a.m. Divine Service at 7 p.m.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE. Divine service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., in Church building, Grand Trunk avenue.

ST. GEORGE'S Y. M. C. A. MAISONNEUVE MISSION, Corner Pie IX. and Adam streets. Morning Prayer at 10.30. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Evening prayer, at 7.

METHODIST.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., Pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Preacher the Pastor. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and m.

SHERBROOKE STREET. Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE. Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 7.

DORCHESTER STREET. Rev. W. S. Lennon, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DOUGLAS CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

CENTENARY. POINT ST. CHARLES. Rev. D. C. Sanderson, pastor. Morning, 11 a.m. Evening, 7 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. Corner Mountain and Torrance sts. Rev. Manly Benson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sermon to be by Thomas Powell, Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m.

EAST END. Corner Lagauchetiere and Plessis st. Rev. J. C. Reynolds, pastor. Services at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner Western and Lansdowne avenues. Rev. W. W. Clipsham, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's class, 3 p.m.

FIRST FRENCH METHODIST. Corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth. Rev. Ed. Grouchy, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST. 17 Marlborough street. Sunday services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school 3 p.m. A. J. Belton, pastor.

ST. LAMBERT METHODIST CHURCH, St. Lambert. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stevens. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes 3 p.m.

COTE ST. PAUL. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FAIRMONT AVENUE AND OUTREMONT Methodist Churches. Rev. D. A. Lough, S.T.L., Pastor. Services at Fairmount Avenue Church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Service at Outremont, at 11 a.m. All cordially invited.

MONTREAL SOUTH. Rev. W. A. Wilson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Preacher at each, the pastor.

EGLISE METHODISTE, rue Delisle. Le dimanche 11 h., and 3 h.; ecole du dimanche à 2 h.; le mercredi à 8 h. T. Roy, pasteur.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH. The pastor will preach. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Denis Boulevard, 1743 St. Hubert street, 11 a.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. HENRY METHODIST CHURCH. Service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. L. M. England, pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL.

EMMANUEL. Corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets. Rev. Elnion C. Evans, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school, Bible and Chinese classes, 3 p.m. Everybody welcome. Seats free.

CALVARY. Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., Pastor. Morning at 11. Evening at 7.

ZION. Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Holy Communion at close of evening service. Morning preacher Rev. W. H. Warriner, evening preacher, Rev. B. Hopkin.

POINT ST. CHARLES. Pastor, Rev. D. R. Hamilton, B.A. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All seats free, all welcome. Sunday-school and Bible class 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM. Westmount. Rev. B. Hopkin, pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at morning service, the pastor, subject, "Confession," at evening service, Rev. Prof. Warriner, subject "Kiondyke." Strangers heartily welcomed. Sunday school and pastor's class, 3 p.m.

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner St. Catherine and City Councillors streets. Rev. Donald Grant, pastor. Services 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. During the absence of the pastor, the Rev. S. P. Davis, of Philadelphia, Pa., will occupy the pulpit. Sunday-school 1 and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

OLIVET—Corner Osborne and Mountain streets. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Rev. E. W. Dadson, D.D.

GRACE. Corner of Oliver and Western ave., Cote St. Antoine. Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Morning at 11. Evening at 7. Preacher at both services, the pastor. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

OLIVET MISSION. Westandy Hall, 169 Dorion street. Sunday-school 2 p.m. Preaching, 7 p.m.

FRENCH. Manon street. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at noon.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE, formerly East End Mission, 1026 and 1028 St. Catherine street. Sunday prayer meeting at 10.30 a.m., pure blue service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. A hearty welcome to all. Frank L. Wendell, student in charge.

THE CHURCHES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S (Church of Scotland). Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., pastor. Church closed for cleaning purposes. Will be re-opened on August 15.

ST. PAUL'S. Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Seats free at evening service.

ERSKINE, Sherbrooke st., head of Crescent st. Rev. A. J. Mowat, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services. Sabbath school closed during August.

CRESCENT STREET. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., will preach. Sabbath school discontinued for August.

ST. GABRIEL. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. preacher at both services the pastor.

KNOX, corner Mansfield and Dorchester, sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Young Men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese School at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Drummond sts. Morning service 11 a.m. Afternoon service, 4.45 to 5.45 p.m. No evening service. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and provided with seats. Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 20 Inspector street. Evening.

CALVIN, corner Notre Dame st. west and Seigneurs st. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school 2 p.m. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor.

CHALMERS. Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET, near the Windsor Hall. Services at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the pastor, Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH. Pastor, Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, B.A. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH. Westmount. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class and Sunday-

MOMO AND AL-ANKA.

The Two Beautiful Boats Receive an Enthusiastic Reception.

Glencairn II. Out of the Water and Being Made Ready for the Fray.

Torontos and Tecumsehs to Play Together at Last—Horse and Boat Racing Everywhere—Miscellaneous Sport.

THE MOMO AND AL-ANKA ARE HERE.

There was a lull between the storms out at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club House yesterday. Mr. Jarvis had taken his departure and Mr. Stevens had returned to his duties on Forest and Stream. Mr. Crane was anxious over the non-arrival of his boats, which he had been given to believe would be along in the forenoon. The forenoon passed and no boats appeared, and it was but poor consolation to know that they at least were on the way.

They had been shipped on board the barge Condor, which, along with several others of its kind were being towed. At last a tow appeared in sight and a steam launch with the expectant owner immediately went out to meet it. Alas, it was not the Condor. Returning to the club house, Mr. Crane spent the last of the afternoon in anxious expectation. The sails of his yachts had reached the city the previous day, and the Hon. A. W. Morris had been doing his best to get them through the Custom House without delay, but notwithstanding all the efforts expended, it was not till 4.30 p.m. that the tug returning from the train brought a large bundle done up in heavy canvas and lo, the sails had arrived. It never rains but it pours, and Mr. Crane had hardly seen his sails carried into the club house before another tow was sighted and Mr. C. R. Hosmer's launch Gadabout, arrived to take him out to intercept the flotilla and see whether the barge Condor, with his yachts on board, formed part of it. In about half an hour the tow was reached and safe and sound upon the decks of the barge were the Momo and Al-Anka. They were supported by small wooden trestles protected by pads and were covered by heavy canvas. They are in all odds the most beautifully finished boats of their class that have been seen on Lake St. Louis though some might not consider them as symmetrical as some of our own.

Momo is a shorter boat than Al-Anka and carries her mast further forward. She has a bowsprit one foot and a half long, so that her jib need not be any smaller than Al-Anka's.

Momo's bow and stern are drawn moderately fine, her stern being known as the "raking transom." Al-Anka's on the contrary has a stunted appearance, her bow being of the "chewy boat" type, is rounded, and her stern, the "square transom," giving rise the suggestion of having been sawed off. The decks of both boats have very little sheer from stem to stern, being almost on a line between those two points, and are arched upwards slightly from the gunwales. Both have self-bailing cockpits, with coamboards six feet long. Momo's being of steel and Al-Anka's Tobin bronze. They draw six inches of water each and have rather more freeboard than the R. St. L. Y. Club boats. Both were designed by their owner, Mr. Crane. Momo being built by the Spaulding, St. Lawrence Boat Co., of Ogdensburg, and Al-Anka by The Geo. Lawley Corporation, of Boston. Their hulls are of Spanish cedar from Cuba, Momo's deck being of the same material and Al-Anka's of white pine. The surface of the wood is varnished and polished, and the frictional parts are bronzed also.

The ballders are three feet below the water, Momo's being a bronze one and Al-Anka's an alloy two per cent. aluminium and 98 per cent. of copper. All the sails are nubon silk cross cut, much the color of Gloucester's, and the spars are hollow spruce. Momo's mast stands 25 feet above deck, her boom is 22 feet long, and her gaff 16 feet. Al-Anka's mast being two feet longer, her boom one foot shorter and her gaff two feet shorter. Momo's dimensions are 29 feet 6 inches over all, 18 feet water line and 8 feet beam; Al-Anka is one foot six inches longer over all, six inches shorter on the water line, with six inches more beam. Momo has a bowsprit one foot and a half long, supported by a dolphin striker, which added to her length over all equals Al-Anka's over all measurement. Momo also has a stay forward of her mast, just above the throat of the gaff, this giving added security in a blow.

Momo has a figured bow, and has a gilt stripe running around her gunwales.

The yachts were evidently uninjured, so the launch Gadabout proceeded in advance to Lachine, where it was intended to launch the boats. It was after 6 o'clock before the barges arrived, and then a further delay was caused by lack of machinery wherewith to raise the boats over the edge of the barge and into the water, their weight being about 900 pounds each.

Of the hoisting apparatus on board the mast of one was rotten, and the gaff good, of the other the gaff was rotten and the mast good, but the gaffs were not interchangeable.

Everyone within talking, and even shouting distance had a most valuable and original suggestion to offer as to how those boats might be gotten into the water without any risk, and in a few minutes.

Mr. Crane, now that he had waited so long thought he might as well make a night of it, and decided to get the barge moored along side the Dominion wire works and get the loan of the Dominion Bridge Works' crane. By the time the barge reached this point it was 8 o'clock, and quite a crowd of yachtsmen, hearing of the arrival of the boats had gathered around to see them and assist in any way possible. A few of the employes of the Bridge Works had remained and steam had been kept up, notwithstanding all of which it was one hour before the boats were floating in the water.

They were raised by means of powerful straps being passed around them, one at each end, which were attached to the hoisting cable; scantlings somewhat wider than the boats, were placed across the deck between the straps to relieve the pressure and keep them from pinching the boats when all their weight came on the straps.

Momo was first raised and placed upon the bank; Alanka followed, but remained in the air until the barge was pushed off and was then lowered gently into the water. While Momo was being transferred from the bank to the water all hands were busily engaged piling spars, etc., of both boats into the Alanka. As the Al Anka was swinging in the air it was seen that her bottom had been somewhat damaged, but this will soon be repaired by Mr. Crane's Norwegian attendant, who has charge of all matters pertaining to the fitting up of the boats, who arrived from Ogdensburg with them last night.

All being now ready, Mr. Clark Garnis's Iris, which was on hand for the special purpose, took the boats in tow passed through the locks and arrived at the Yacht Club House about 11 o'clock.

Both the American boats have the appearance of being full in the bows and many of the yachting authorities were heard to say that they preferred Al-Anka.

Al-Anka, it may be remembered, was unfortunate in the races, she having capsized once and having had her mast carried away another time. She, however, is very speedy, and Mr. Crane may sail her in the Seawanhaka cup races instead of Momo.

Glencairn II. in the interest and subsequent excitement caused by the arrival of the American boats has almost been forgotten for a while, and as a matter of fact now that the challenger is actually here her stock has decreased somewhat. She lies in the club house, dismantled, and her appearance is a great contrast to the beautiful thing which moved so gracefully about Lake St. Louis this week, her white wings carrying her on to victory.

But wait a bit, she's only being polished up and made more beautiful, and speedy and swift than before, and when she sails up to the race course a week from to-day and spreads her wings she will most assuredly give a good account of herself.

THE C. A. A. O. RACES.

(Special to the Star.)

Brockville, August 7.—The Victoria Jubilee regatta of the C. A. A. O. was brought to a most successful close yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very large, not only Brockville and vicinity was well represented but all the many summer resorts along the river. The weather was ideal in every respect and though a light wind blew it scarcely ruffled the water. The results were a repetition of yesterday, the Toronto Argonauts winning almost everything. Their representative in the finals for the senior singles Goldman, who made such a phenomenal record yesterday, was not in good form and finished in the rear. Alward, of the Torontos, took first, Marsh of the Dons, second, O'Connor, of the Dons, third. Time, 10.27 2-5. The final in the junior four was fought out between the Montreal Grand Trunkers and the Argonauts. About quarter of a mile after the first start Grand Trunk, were on even terms with the Argonauts, fouled them. Their boats closed together and came to a standstill. The foul was largely the fault of the Brockvilles, who having the outside, crowded the Grand Trunks against the Argonauts, who had the position next to the shore. The second start also resulted disastrously at the quarter where Brockville was responsible for a foul. The referee brought the trio back for the third time.

The third start all got away together. Argonauts soon took the lead, followed closely by Grand Trunk. Near the half Brockville's stroke broke a row strap, and as they were far behind it was decided to drop out. Grand Trunk and Argonauts fought it out to the finish, and though Grand Trunk failed to win they made the victors cover the course on the fast time of 9.21 1-5.

They were two lengths behind when the first gun sounded. Grand Trunk rowed a very pluckey race with the same Argonaut crew pitted against them in the finals of the intermediate fours; it was deemed unwise to compete, and Brockville, Ottawa and Argonauts fought it out. The Toronto aggregation won handily down. Ottawa defeated Brockville for second place by half a length. Time, 9.33 3-5.

The senior doubles rested between Marsh and O'Connor, of the Dons, and Alward and Russell, of the Torontos. The race was spoiled by Marsh breaking an oar blade shortly after the start, which forced them to retire. Alward and Russell covered the course in 10.03 2-5.

It was discovered on returning to the club house that the oar broke off where it had been sawed about two inches on one side. Who ever did the dastardly trick filled in the crack in order to prevent it being noticed. The senior four was the last championship race and unquestionably one of the best races of the day. The Dons and Argonauts were pitted against each other, with big Joe Wright stroking the Argonauts. The crews got away together and rowed on even terms for some time. Then the Argonauts gradually drew away; at the three-quarters they had a good lead. The Dons spurted near the finish, reducing the distance to a length and a half. The winners had no sump when it was known that the time was 8.59 1-5.

The same race was won last year by the Winnipegs in 10 2-5. Between the races several canoe paddling races were pulled off. The most interesting of these was a war canoe race, ¼ mile with turn, between Vaudreuil, Argonauts and Brockville. Vaudreuil won in an exciting finish, beating Brockville by half a length. The Argonauts were not in the race at any stage.

Brockville lead to within a few feet of the line, when Vaudreuil spurted in a magnificent manner. They were the favorites, having a lighter canoe and a watched crew. The Brockvilles and Argonauts picked up their crews on the grounds, and it is safe to say the men never paddled together once.

The Vaudreuil crew carried off the Walker Cup as a permanent prize.

The cup is a very costly one, and the winners are proud of their victory.

The Brockville Rowing Club, under whose auspices the regatta was held, are jubilant over the successful termination of the undertaking. The visiting oarsmen all express themselves thoroughly satisfied with the treatment received, and will be glad to return next year. Grand Trunk, Lachine and Vaudreuil leave for home to-day. The Toronto clubs started for the Queen City last night on the steamer Tymon.

The presentation of prizes took place at the Revere House. Before leaving the oarsmen were tendered a complimentary cup at the club house.

At the annual meeting last night Mr. T. P. Galt of Toronto, was instructed to take steps immediately to have the C. A. A. O. incorporated.

WINNIPEG DOING WELL.

(Special to the Star.)

Winnipeg, August 7.—In the first day of the Northwestern regatta at Lake Minnetonka, Minn., yesterday, Winnipeg crews entered in the junior fours, junior doubles and senior singles and won all three. The regatta goes on to-day.

AMERICAN CANOE CAMP.

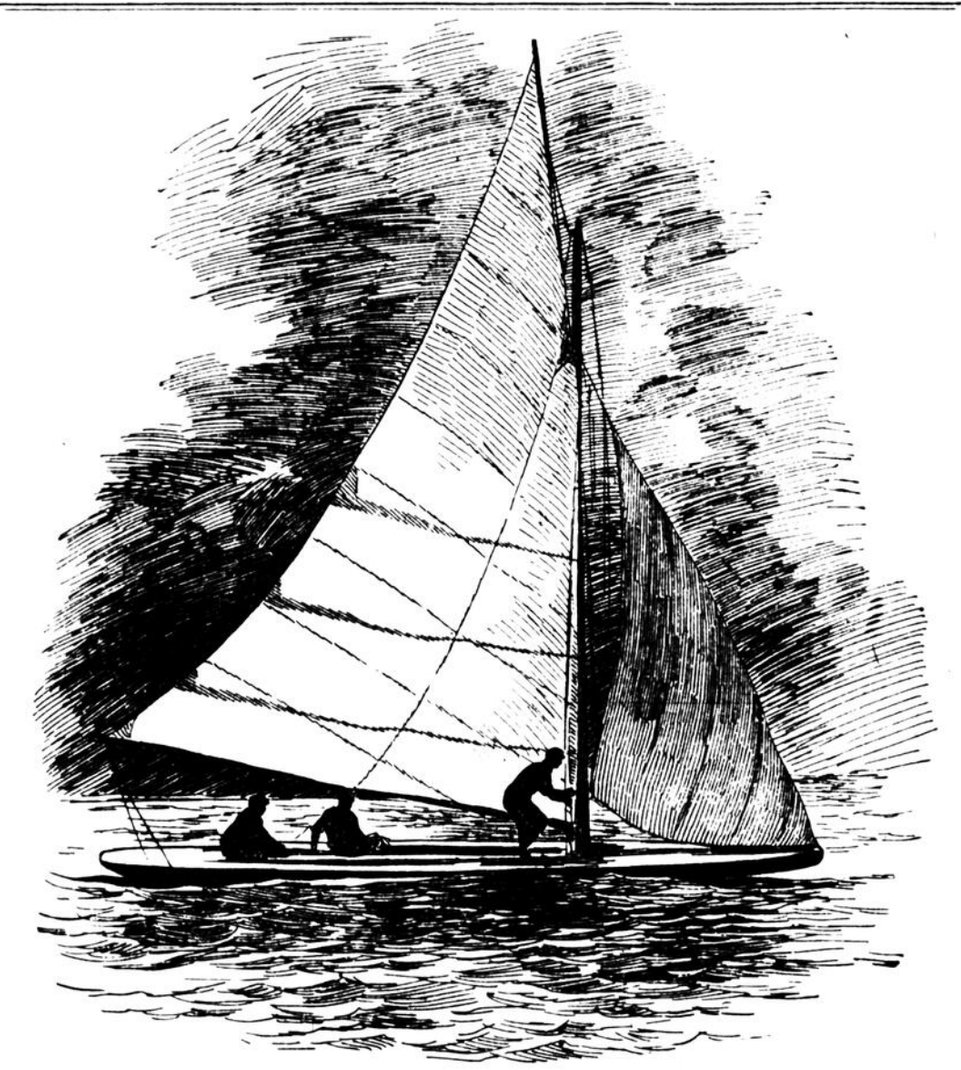
Clayton, N. Y., August 7.—The camp of the American Canoe Association was opened on Grindstone Island this morning with about 25 tents.

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WHEEL.

THE L. A. W. RACES.

The afternoon races opened with the postponed trial heats. The first of these was the one mile championship



THE INTERNATIONAL RACES—MR. CRANE'S "AL-ANKA," JUST ARRIVED.

amateur run in eight heats, first two to qualify.

First heat, only five started — Ray Dawson, Boonton, N. J., 1; W. A. Lantz, Harrisburg, 2. Time, 2.25 2-5.

Second heat — E. A. Powell, New York, 1; H. W. Middendorff, Louisville, 2. Time, 2.15.

Third heat— Charles Nuss, Milwaukee, 1; F. W. Peabody, Chicago, 2. Time, 2.16 2-5.

Fourth heat Fred. J. Morse, Chicago, led the six men all the way to the stretch. Charles Fritz of New York here forged ahead, winding easily in five lengths; H. C. Gardiner, Philadelphia, 2. Time, 2.16 2-5.

Fifth heat — Fred. Schacle, Herndon, Va., 1; J. J. R. Howard, St. Louis, 2. Time, 2.16 1-5.

Sixth heat — John S. Johnson, Worcester, Mass., 1, Bert Ripley, Newark, 2. Time, 2.15.

Seventh heat, seven starters — R. A. Miller, New York 1; O. A. Babcock, 2. Time, 2.17.

Eighth heat — In the last lap E. C. Hausman, New Haven, went ahead and finished winner; Ed. Stevens, Buffalo, 2. Time, 2.15 3-5.

The last event in the trial heats was the one mile championship, professional, divided into four heats, first two in each heat to qualify. The time limit in this event was 2.20.

First heat, eight starters—Eddie Aker of Philadelphia, led the push for two laps, with Arthur Gardiner at his heels. At the tape the cracks went out for place, and Major Taylor again showed his mettle by a gallant spurt with the other riders all close up. The Major made a great race to the finish, when Fred Loughead, of Sarnia, Ont., lifted his wheel and crossed the line a winner by inches, the colored boy second. Time 2.14 1-5.

Second heat—Johnny Johnson, who was entered in this event, was still too stiff to start and was excused. Howard P. Mosher, Boston, 1; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, 2. Time, 2.16.

Third heat—There were eight starters. The bunch ran the fastest heat of the day. Eddie Bald, of Buffalo, made a great spurt and landed a winner; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo, 2. Time, 2.13.

Fourth heat—Little Earl Kiser, Dayton Ohio, crossed the line a winner after a pretty sport; C. R. Newton, 2. Time, 2.15 2-5.

This ended the trial heats.

With the last event ended, the preliminary trials and the first semi-final in the one-third mile open amateur was pulled off, first three to qualify in the final—F. W. Peabody, 1; W. H. Fearing, 2; Chub Nelson, 3. Time 43 1-5.

Second heat, semi-final—Ed. Llewellyn, 2; John S. Johnson, Worcester, 2; A. B. Goehler, Buffalo, 3. Time, 47.

Third heat, semi-final—J. A. Powell, 1; F. J. Morse, 2; R. A. Miller and A. M. Zimbrick, dead heat for third place. Time, 47 2-5.

The next event was the final heat in the one mile championship, professional. Bald had the pole, with Kiser, Loughead, Mosher, Callahan, Taylor, Newton and Sanger in the order named. Sexton and Welnig were the pacemakers. At the crack of the pistol the men got away well together. At the end of the first lap Callahan and Major Taylor were behind the pacemakers and going at a good clip. On the second lap the Major took the lead, with Bald close behind. Then the race commenced in earnest. Kiser, Callahan, Bald and Sanger began to gather around the colored boy, and they came down the stretch riding free and fast. Loughead, the Canuck crack, came like a flash when near the finish and crossed the tape a wheel ahead of Bald, with Kaiser a close third. Time, 2.03 3-5, breaking the State competition record of 2.04 4-5.

The semi-finals in the one mile championship, amateur, was the next event; first three to qualify. The first heat was won by E. W. Peabody; H. W. Middendorf, 2; Charles M. Fritz, 3. Time, 2.18.

Second heat.—John S. Johnson, Worcester, 1; F. D. Stevens, 2; J. J. R. Howard, 3. Time, 2.09.

The final in the one mile championship amateur was called. There were six starters. Fritz led the bunch on the first start, with Howard second. On the last lap began a beautiful run, in which all hands made a play for first place. Stevens caught Fritz in the stretch, and, shoulder to shoulder, they came home, Erts winning by an inch from Stevens; Middendorf taking third place. Time, 2.16 2-5.

The final in the quarter-mile championship professional was the next event called. There were five starters, Gardiner, Cooper, Randall, Bald, and Loughead. Loughead 1; Cooper, 2; Randall, 3. Time, 32 seconds.

Final one-third mile, open, amateur, nine starters—The race was finally given to Ed. Llewellyn, of Chicago; W. H. Fearing, New York, 2; Chub Nelson, Springfield, 3. Time, 43 3-5.

A triplet ridden by Appel, Kammer and Haight, of Rochester, tried for the one-third mile, flying start, record of 30 seconds. They finished in 38 seconds.

THE NAPANEE RACES.

Napanee Ont. August 7.—The circuit bicycle races resulted on the Napanee Driving Park, half-mile track:

First race, 1 mile novice — F. W. Smith, Napanee, 1; T. M. Nash, Belleville, 2; R. S. Ham, Napanee, 3.

Second race, 1 mile, open, amateur—R. Thompson, Toronto, 1; R. E. Axton, Brantford, 2; D. Wilson, Toronto, 3. In this race Axton finished first, but was set back.

Third race, 1-3 mile, open—F. Smith, Kingston, 1; F. E. Boulter, Picton, 2; R. Thompson, Toronto, 3.

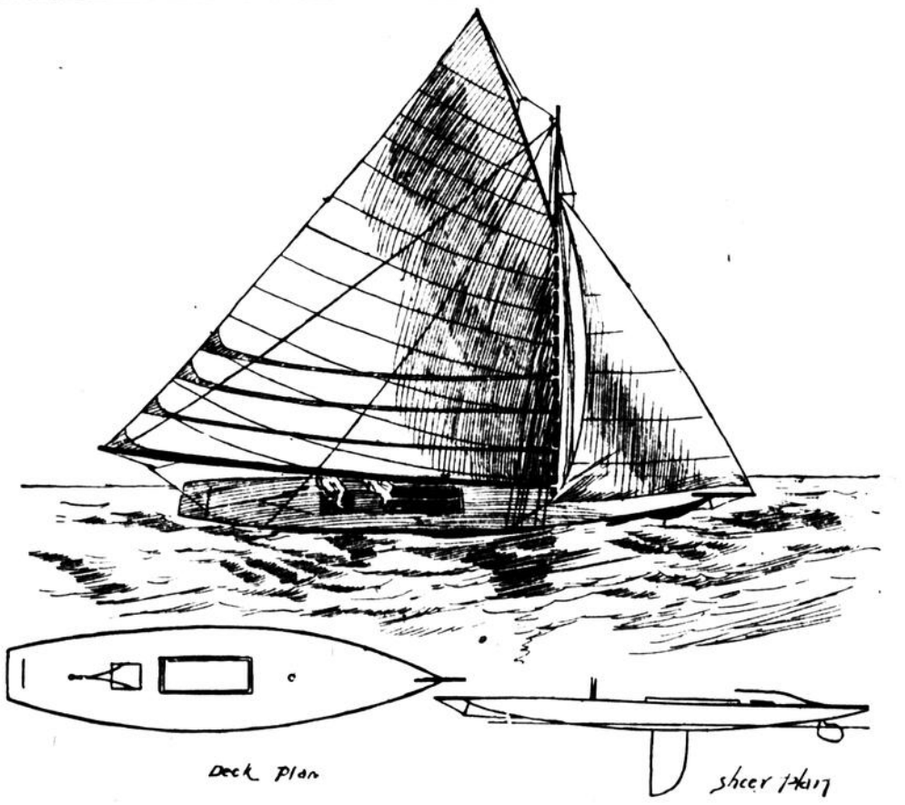
2.35 class, 1 mile—D. Wilson, Toronto, 1; F. L. Boulter, Picton, 2.

1 mile, club handicap—F. W. Smith, Napanee, 1; J. P. Anderson, 2; R. S. Ham, 3.

2 mile, open handicap—R. E. Axton, 1; D. Wilson, 2; R. Thompson, 3.

½ mile heats, professional, 2 in 3—T. B. McCarthy, 1; C. Greatrix, 2.

2 miles, open, professional — Angus McLeod, 1; H. Davidson, 2.



THE INTERNATIONAL RACES—MR. CRANE'S "MOMO" JUST ARRIVED.

C. W. A. RACING BULLETIN.

Ottawa, August 7.—Following are the official announcements of the C. W. A. Racing Board.

On the 28th July, after an investigation by the board the suspensions against H. A. Cousirat, Harold Coo e and L. G. Cameron, of Montreal, were removed. Harold Cook is not permitted to ride a Clove and and L. G. Cameron is not allowed to ride a wheel manufactured by the Welland Vale Company. Owing to the board not being satisfied with the case of A. Martineau his suspension remains in force.

J. S. Bailey, of Woodstock, N.B., has been transferred to the professional class under article 2, clause 5.

The case of Frank Moore, of Toronto, was considered at a meeting of the board held in Toronto July 27, at which Mr. Moore was present. Having transgressed the amateur rule (clause 8) Moore is hereby transferred to the professional class.

The suspensions against F. J. Graves and R. Cameron, St. Catharines, and J. Doyle and B. St. John, have been removed.

The twenty-five mile Dominion championship (professional) will be run off at the Woodbine, Toronto, at the R. Q. T. road race.

The following sanctions have been issued: August 22nd, Kingston, August 5th, Brampton, fire brigade; August 5th, Ottawa Police A. A.; August 4th, Woodbine, Toronto License Holders Association; August 18th, Hanlon's Point, Toronto Police Athletic Association; August 5th, Windsor; September 2nd, Toronto Exhibition Association; August 11th, Ottawa A. A. Bicycle Club; August 12th, Smith's Falls; August 13th, Perth.

NIAGARA'S CYCLE FETE.

Queens Royal, Niagara, Ont., August 7. — The Niagara battle of flowers and bicycle is an event as pretty in execution as it is unique in conception and the first days passed off most successfully. The floral parade of decorated wheels was the feature of yesterday's programme, while to-day the sports with a novel and interesting programme take place. The procession had a novelty at its head in the shape of the Duren motor car kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. William Williams, of New York. It was most handsomely decorated with English and United States flags and red white and blue ribbons, streamers and bunting. Over all an enormous Japanese parasol shaded a gay party of which included fashionable New Yorkers.

There were over sixty decorated wheels in the parade and the number was swelled by a contingent of twenty firemen in red shirts and white breeches, all their way being adorned with ribbon. The array of flowers was quite remarkable and every one of nature's blooms seemed to have been called in to add the general beauty of the spectacle. The first prize for best ladies' wheel and costume was won by Miss Fowler, of New Orleans; Miss Gilhermo, Oakley, of Buffalo, won the prize for best decorated ladies' wheel; Miss Ethel Hoyt, of Buffalo, won the prize for best girls' costume and wheel. Of the men, Mr. Stewart Houston, of Toronto, won first prize for wheel and costume, being a harmony in yellow and white; Mr. Oscar McGaw, of Toronto, won the prize for best decorated men's wheel; Miss Berge, of Buffalo, won the first prize for best decorated wheel, her bicycle being covered with pink phlox; Master Gus. Fleishman, of Buffalo, had the best boys' wheel, red carnations being prominent. The Misses Bissell won the prize for best pair, the former having yellow nasturtiums and ribbon, the latter sweet peas and pink and white ribbons. After the parade around the town the riders returned to the Queen's Royal green, where the judges, Messrs. Henry Crawthers and William Ince, of Toronto, and P. D. Crerar, of Hamilton, awarded the prizes. This was followed by juvenile races, which resulted as follows: Tortoise race, for girls, under twelve, 1st, Miss Margery Gibbons, London; 2nd, Miss H. Bissell, Buffalo; Miss Josephine Hoyt, Miss Graham, Miss Ethel Hoyt also ran.

Juvenile races for boys under 12—1, A. Gibbons, London; 2, Chas. McCarthy, Toronto. Gus Flischmann and Eddie Flischmann also ran.

Race for girls (kindergarten), 12 and under—1, Miss M. Gibbons, London; 2, Miss Graham, Toronto.

Side saddle race, girls, 14 and under—1, Miss Grace Syer, Buffalo; 2, Miss Gibbons, London.

THE LONGUEUIL MEET.

This often postponed meet will take place, weather permitting, to-day. Riders have been training assiduously, and fast time will be the order of the day. It is expected that the interest centred upon this meet will be kept up and it will be shown to be such by numerous gate entries. The track is in the pink of condition.

To get there take the steamer Longueuil at 1.15, 1.45, 2.15 and 2.45 p. m. This is the best route to follow for those coming from the western part of the city, as tramways connect with the boat. The steamer Hosanna leaves Jacques Cartier wharf at 1.30 and 2.30 p.m. The first event starts at 3.15 p. m.

OVERLAND AT ST. LAURENT.

The Overland Bicycle Club are holding their annual races this afternoon at Aubry Park, St. Laurent. There will be an entrance fee, and as the Parc & Island cars pass the grounds probably a large number of people will take in the sport. The games start at 3 p.m. sharp.

DISTRICT BULLETIN.

J. H. Connelly, M.B.C.; J. Gerard, and W. Monteith are suspended until August 19 for riding in an unsanctioned race at the Grocers' picnic, July 29.

Montreal and Sherbrooke districts meet will be held at Granby, Aug. 18 and 19. Sanction for races and record trial has been issued to the Granby Athletic Association.

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TURF.

AT LEPINE NEXT WEEK.

The programme for the Lepine Park meeting on Thursday and Saturday next has been arranged. It is as follows:

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY.

No. 1—Purse $125, of which $25 to second and $15 to third. Weight for age. Half breds allowed 10 lbs. Seven furlongs.

No. 2—Purse $100, of which $20 to second and $10 to third. For half bred horses owned by farmers whose sole occupation is farming. Weight for age. One mile.

No. 3—Purse $125, of which $25 to second and $15 to third. Weight for age. Winners once this year 5 lbs. extra; twice or more, 7 lbs. Heats, 2 in 3. Five furlongs.

No. 4—Steeplechase, purse $150, of which $20 to second and $20 to third. Over two miles of fair hunting country. Handicap announced August 11.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY.

No. 1—Steeplechase, purse of $125, of which $25 to second and $15 to third. Open to half bred horses owned by farmers, whose sole occupation is farming. Montreal Hunt welter weights. Over two miles of fair hunting country.

No. 2—Purse $100, of which $20 to second and $10 to third. For horses foaled and raised in the Province of Quebec. Half-breds allowed 10 lbs., maidens allowed 10 lbs. Allowances not cumulative. One mile and a quarter.

No. 3—Purse $125, of which $25 to second and $15 to third. Weight for age. Winners at this meeting 10 lbs. extra. Heats, 2 in 3. Five furlongs.

No. 4. — Hunters' steeplechase; purse $150, of which $30 to second and $20 to third. Open to horses the property of members of the Montreal Hunt or any other recognized Hunt in Canada or the United States. Montreal Hunt weights for age. Thoroughbreds, 10 lbs. extra. Over two miles of fair hunting country.

Four to enter and three to start.

Riders must appear in proper jockey costume.

Post entries received, except in handicap steeplechase, up to within one hour of the time at which race is to start, on payment of double entrance fee.

Entrance in all races, five per cent. of purse.

Entries close on Monday next.

RACES AT THE EXHIBITION.

The following will be the horse race programme during the Montreal Exhibition:

Saturday, August 21st, 2.45 p.m.—Pony race, ¼ mile—Prizes, $6 to 1st, $4 to 2nd, $2 to 3rd. Four to start.

Monday, August 23rd, 2.45 p. m.—Hackmen's race, one mile, over jumps.—Prizes, $20 to 1st, $10 to 2nd, and $5 to 3rd. Horses to enter this race must be bona fide carters' horses and regularly used as hacks. Three horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race; catch weights.

Tuesday, August 24th, 2.45 p. m.—High jumping contest — Prizes, $25 to 1st, $15 to 2nd, and $10 to 3rd.

Wednesday, August 25th, 2.45 p. m. — High jump; special prize to a silver cup, presented by the Canadian Produce Company, of Montreal, for the best jumper; high jump limited to six feet; minimum weight 145 lbs.

Thursday, August 26th, 2.45 p.m.—Farmers' race, 1¼ miles, prizes $30 to 1st, $20 to 2nd, and $10 to 3rd. Horses to enter this race must be the property of bona fide farmers, and be regularly entered and exhibited in either classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 13, 14, 15 or 17. Three horses to be the property of different owners or no race; catch weights. Fast walking horse — 1st prize, a special, presented by Mr. Robert Wiseman, Mile End Hotel, for fast walking horse, attached to cart or dray; 2nd prize, $10; 3rd prize, $5.

Friday, August 27 h, 2.45 p.m.— Best pony rider by boys under 15 years of age, class 16. Prize, $6 to 1st and $4 to 2nd.

DETROIT SUMMARIES.

Detroit, Mich., August 7.—The weather was ideal yesterday, the track fast and the attendance large at Windsor. Pearl was the only favorite to score.

Summaries:

First race, seven furlongs, selling — The Duchess, 105, Songer, 5 to 2, and 1 to 2, won; Roundlag Cecil, 101, Morrison, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, 2; Ellsmere, 105, Sullivan, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, 3. Time, 1.28¾. Judith C., Beau Ideal, Bill Fillson, Spring Time, Helen H. H., Percita and Rapalutene also ran.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Pearl, 107, Songer, 1 to 2 and out, 1; Ma Angeline, 103, H. Turner, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, 2; Ada Russell, 108, Randall, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1.02. Horicon, Pope Leo, Wehlona and Guinea also ran.

Third race, selling, one mile—The Rector, 106, W. Jones, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, 1; Kisme, 95, N. Turner, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2; Her Excellency, 101, Songer, 4 to 5, 3. Time, 1.42¾. Wolsey, Sir Errol, Pommery Sec, The Diplomat, Hardenburg, Wild Arab also ran.

Fourth race, mile and an eighth—Banlgal, 103, Sullivan, 3 to 1 and 7 to 5, 1; Blisco, 106, Yancey, 4 to 1 and even, 2; Otho, 107, Morrison, 6 to 5, 3. Time, 1.58. Little Nell, Springal, Rey Del Mar and Nemoha also ran.

Fifth race, half a mile, selling—Sun Bonnet, 105, W. Jones, 5 to 2 and even, won; Earl Rouse, 108, Garvin, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, 2; Gipsy Prince, 105, Spencer, 5 to 1, 3. Time, 49¾. Teerlen, Prince Hal, Duke of Little Grove, Flora Patosco, Lugano, Desdresseen, Lord Nugent, Lansing, Hoveler and Bettie McMurray also ran.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., August 7.— Borden, another of the phenomenal Morello band of two-year-olds, was the only favorite to win yesterday. For the inconsistent running of his horses, emphasized by Pepper's performance, Louis Ezell was banished from the course yesterday:

SUMMARY.

First race, 6 furlongs—Martha R., won; Laine, 2; Mary L., 3. Time, 1.15¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Borden, won; Flaxen Hair, 2; Lady Marie, 3. Time, 1.03.

Third race, 1 mile—Evanatus, won; Protus, 2; Brother Fred, 3. Time, 1.41¾.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs—Florecrat, won; Lady Callahan, 2; News Gatherer, 3. Time, 1.27¾.

Fifth race, mile and a quarter—Martin K., won; Meteore, 2; Pepper, 3. Time, 2.10¾.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile—Faster Eve, won; Aurelia, 2; Little Mack, 3. Time, 1.14½.

RESULTS AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., August 7.—Four favorites and a heavily played second choice took five of the six events at the Fair Grounds yesterday. Weather cool, track fast. Attendance 5000. Summaries:

First race, selling, six furlongs—Blacking Brush, 106, Conlon, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, won; Reel, 95, Stevens, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, 2; Lady Britannic, 98, Peterman, 8 to 1, 3. Time—1.16½.

Second race, selling, one mile — Gold Land, 91, C. Combs, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, won; Peter Bill, 106, Hall, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, 2; Lexington, Private, 96, Gilmore, 3 to 2, 3. Time—1.44½.

Third race, one mile — Consuella, 102, C. Combs, 3 to 1 and even, won; Amber Clinis, 106, Hinkey, 18 to 5 and 8 to 5, 2; Powhatta, 104, Furr, 5 to 1, 3. Time—1.43.

Fourth race, seven furlongs — Charm, 104, Garner, 3 to 5 and out, won; Linda, 104, Slaughter, 2 to 1 and out, 2; Gladys H., 82, Lines, 12 to 1, 3. Time—1.28¾.

Fifth race, purse, for two year olds, 5 furlongs — Verify, 105, Garner, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won; Belle a, 105, Foucon, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, 2; Free Lady, 105, Hinkey, 8 to 1, 3. Time—1.02⅔.

Sixth race, selling, six furlongs—Marjorie, 102, C. Slaughter, 2 to 1 and 6 to 5, won; Judge Stauder, 97, Gilmore, 9 to 2 and 3 to 2, 2; Joe Hart, 104, C. Combs, 8 to 1, 3. Time—1.15.

CINCINNATI RACING.

Cincinnati, O., August 7.—The sport at Newport yesterday was about the best of the meeting.

SUMMARIES.

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Arcturus, 105, Britton, 10 to 1, won; Joe Clark, 110, Everett, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, 2; What Next, 103, Dupee, 12 to 1, 3. Time, 1.28¾. Robinson, Aunt Jane, Happy Hours, R. Q. Ban and Cyclone also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Letcher, 105, Thompson, 5 to 2, won; Eugenia Wickes, 99, Milburn, 4 to 5 and out, 2; Eddie Burke, 100, W. Hicks, 9 to 2, 3. Time, 1.40¼. Harbinger, Augustina, Wabana and Gov. Boies also ran.

Gov. Boies finished first, but was disqualified for fouling.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 50 yards—Ondague, 105, Gardner, 8 to 5, won; Booze, 109, Overton, 8 to 5, 2; The Sculptor, 98, Milburn, 13 to 5, 3. Time, 1.47¼. Lena man and Say On also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs — Cara Van, 102 Milburn, 4 to 5 won; Margret Jane, 102, James, 50 to 1 and 20 to 1, 2; Georgie C., 102, Gleason, 10 to 1, 3. Time, 1.01½. Valle, Lady of the West, Locust Blossom, Val Doraine also ran.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 7.—Weather fine; track fast; attendance large. Summaries:

First race, 5½ furlongs—The Huguenot, 115, Martin, 4 to 5 and out, won; Woodford Lily, 112, Teral, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, 2; Lagieta, 112, H. Martin, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, 3. Time, 1.10¾. Wild Warrior also ran.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—Rubicon, 116, Sloan, 1 to 3 and out, won; Lakeview Palace, 102, Duschamp, 10 to 1, and 7 to 2, 2; Dolando, 116, Thorpe, 4 to 1 and 4 to 5, 3. Time, 1.44½. Lord Zeus and Shuita also ran.

Third race, selling, 6 furlongs—Ben Ronald, 105, Scherrer, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Salvado, 106, Thorpe, 3 to 1 and even, 2; Xmas, 108, Doggett, even and 2 to 5, 3. Time, 1.16¼. Dorion and La's Cuckoo also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Ben Halladay, 107¾, Cayton, 3 to 1 and out, won; The Winner, 114, Sloan, 1 to 4 and out, 2; Toots, 101, Hall, 100 to 1 and 15 to 1, 3. Time, 1.49¾. Falernian also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 5 furlongs—La Ventura, 99, H. Martin, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won; Harpin, 102 Sloan, 3 to 1 and even, 2; Midian, 104, Scherrer 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, 3. Time, 1.08¾. Spencer, Modin, Jay Hawker Ionia, White Eyes and Spanish Princess also ran.

Today's entries:

First race, selling, 18-16 mile—Bessie McCallahan, 92, Idle Hour, Mitchell, Imp Rout, 97, Lulu M., 88; Anna Garth, Santa Maria, 99; Dr. Coleman, 100; Est Nogina, The Navy, 101; Con Reagan, 108, Little Land, 104; Kalitan, Csarowitz 106.

Second race, 9-16 mile— Virgie Cook, Elizabeth Boyle, Dayo, Emma C., Highland Princess, 100; Ingenuous, Solution, Taffeta Silk, Duchess of York, The Red Fills, Pirate Queen, On ante, Revoke, Miss Arnold, 105.

Third race, selling, one mile —Lillian McDonald, Elsina, Lillis, 83; Revenge, 87; Calculator, 90; Satyr, 97; San Juan, 98; Henry Launt, 100; Elkin, 105; J. P. B, 105; Balk Line, 110.

Fourth race, selling, 18-16 mile — Timorah, Augustina, 92; Masterpiece, 97; Merrie Reed, 98; Bonsall, Barton, 100; Ella Lelne, Pontiac, 101; Annie M., 102; The Sea Bare, 103; Dago, Frontman, 105; Lizzetta, 105; Old Centre, 107.

Fifth race, selling, ⅛ mile—Motilla, Miss Ross, Waldon, Kitty B., Mermaid, Nannie D., Whileaway, Volax, 108, Stanza, Sauterne, Vorlescap, 105; Brown Jewel, A. B. C., Welmont, 108.

(Continued on Page 15.)

A MICHIGAN TRAGEDY.

Fatal Outcome of a Newspaper Marriage.

THE HUSBAND DEAD; WIFE'S SON LIVES IN MONTREAL.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 7.—H. A. Daly, a well-to-do man, shot his wife at midnight at Jennison. This morning he took poison and died while in charge of the officers. The woman may possibly recover.

Last April, Daly sent a letter to Mayor Swift, of Chicago, saying he wanted a woman of mature years as a wife, and could give her a good home. It was a queer missive and Swift gave it to the newspapers as a literary curiosity. The result was that Daly received nearly 500 answers from women, and out of the lot Daly selected Mrs. Hattie Newton, a Chicago widow. Three months ago they were married. Daly was 70 years of age and his bride was 45. Daly knew nothing of his wife's antecedents and their life together was unhappy.

Daly became very jealous when his wife returned to Chicago, for a few days' visit and remained nearly a month. A few days ago she said she was going to Chicago again, and there was a bitter quarrel, the pair afterwards occupying separate rooms. Daly gave his wife three days to forget her Chicago post, and return to her allegiance as his wife. The time was up at midnight last night but she refused to resume the wifely relation. He at once forced his way into her best chamber, and, pressing his army musket against her heart, fired. The woman seized the muzzle and pushed it aside, but the charge penetrated her right side. She staggered from the house in her night gown, and fell bleeding on the door step of L. Jennison's house, where she was found. Daly was at once arrested and as there is no gaol in Jenison, was allowed to remain in the custody of officers. Before taking the fatal shot he was allowed to go to Jones' saloon and drink several glasses of beer. At the bar he fell in spasms; he had managed to slip strychnine into the beer, and was dead in a few minutes. He had a fine farm and considerable money, and drew a pension. Nothing is known of Mrs. Daly's past except that she had a son by Montreal. She lived a very secluded life in Jennison and had few friends.

NEWS FOR DRUNKARDS.

An Infusion of Horseblood May Cure Their Disease.

San Francisco, August 7.—Dr. Fred. A. Evelyn, head of St. Luke's Hospital, has just made public the results of years' experiments by which he claims to have found a certain cure, by inoculation of of horse blood, drunkenness, as well as for the transmission of the hereditary taint of alcoholism. Dr. Evelyn began his investigation while a surgeon in the British army in Zululand, and he selected a horse as a clean animal with plenty of blood. His cure is on the same lines as the vaccination remedy, and he asserts that it not only kills the craving for drink, but also relieves the children of a drunkard from hereditary taint. The substance, which he obtains by injecting alcohol into the blood of a horse, he calls equisine, and he thus introduces it into the human system. What vaccine has been to smallpox he says, equisine will be to hereditary or acquired alcoholism. The doctor declares that he has been successful in all cases where sedatives or narcotics were not used.

A LABOR-LIBERAL.

Elected for Mr. Mundella's Seat in Sheffield.

London, August 7.—The Labor section of the Liberal party won a great victory at Sheffield yesterday when Mr. Frederick Maddison, its candidate, was elected to the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy for the Brightside division, caused by the death of the late Hon. A. J. Mundella. The Liberal majority was 183. Mr. Maddison is a well known labor leader, was president of the Trades Congress in Hull, in 1886, and was for several years a member of the Hull Town Council and president of the Hull Trade Council. He now has charge of the Railway Review, the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, the defeated Conservative candidate is a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, postmaster-general. Mr. Mundella represented the constituency since 1885 and was returned unopposed at the last election.

HE FELL 100 FEET.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., August 7.—Jas. Dermont, a little Italian boy, 11 years old, fell over the bank of the gorge here yesterday morning and landed on the tracks of the Gorge Railway, 100 feet below, receiving fatal injuries. The little fellow had been wandering about the top of the bank near the foot of Clifton avenue, gathering wood, and was alone. How he came to fall is not certain. He was picked up by a passing car and brought to this city. The strangest thing about the matter is that there seem to be no broken bones and the injuries are mostly internal, one being the rupture of his abdomen.

A PROTEST FROM GERMANY.

Washington, D.C., August 7.—The German Government has again entered a formal protest against the application of German sugar of section 5 of the new tariff act, by which such sugar would be taxed with a higher duty than that from other countries. It is not denied, however, that the German sugar clearly comes within the provision of section 5 by reason of the payment of an export bounty.

THE CHITRAL CAMPAIGN.

Simla, August 7.—The British political officer at Malakand reports that practically all the tribes joined in the late attacks on the British forces in the Chitral district. He says 2700 of the enemy were killed and many of the tribesmen were wounded. The latter are greatly disheartened and much further resistance is not likely.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

(Special to the Star.)

Vancouver, B.C., August 7.—George Edwards has committed suicide by shooting himself at his farm in the lonely mountains, fifteen miles above the Pemberton Indian reserve. He was an early settler in the province.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL QUARREL.

Tecumseh, Neb., August 7.—A controversy between two factions of St. Andrews Roman Catholic Church has broken out anew. Bishop Bonacum and Vicar-General Hartig, of Nebraska City, were here on Wednesday evening, to install Father Corcoran in the priest's house. Father Hartig, Father Corcoran and his house-keeper forced an entrance to the parsonage. Trustee Shaughnessy arrived on the scene with an officer, and Father Hartig was arrested for illegally entering a residence. In the county court Judge Brandin found the Vicar-General guilty of housebreaking, and fined him $25 and costs, which was immediately paid.

OTTAWA NEWS NOTES.

The Militia Department Shake Up—Mr. Rochon's Reward.

(Special to the Star.)

Ottawa, August 7.—It is understood that the Orders-in-Council superannuating Lieut.-Col. John MacPherson, the storekeeper, and Mr. O'Meara, the accountant of the Militia Department, passed the Council yesterday. The orders appointing Lieut.-Col. D. A. McDonald as storekeeper, Mr. Paul Weatherby as chief engineer and architect, and Mr. Maunsell as his assistant, passed at the same time, and now only waits His Excellency's signature.

It is stated that Mr. Rochon, M.L.A. for Ottawa county during the Mercier regime, will very shortly be appointed judge for the County of Pontiac, which position has been vacant for some time. It is said that Mr. Rochon's appointment is in accordance with an understanding by reason of which he remained out of the arena when his partner, Mr. Champagne, was elected to succeed Mr. Charles Devlin.

Lieut.-Col. W. St. Paul Seitz was in the city yesterday on business with Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hon. Sydney Fisher previous to his departure for Europe.

GARCIA'S ESCAPE.

A Story Which Would Make It Appear He Was Captured.

Madrid, August 7.—The Premier, Senor Canovas Del Castillo, has received a despatch announcing that the Cuban chief, Gallisto Garcia, and another Cuban, had escaped from the fortress at the Spanish penal settlement of the Chaffarins Islands, off the coast of Morocco. It is believed the escaped prisoners have reached the coast of Africa. It would appear that there is some mistake in the information sent to the Spanish Premier. Major-General Callixto Garcia, the famous insurgent leader of Cuba, who would seem to be referred to in the above despatch, is not known to have been captured by the Spaniards, much less sent to the Chaffarine Islands. A letter from General Garcia was received at the Cuban headquarters in this city last month dated from a Cuban stronghold, giving a full statement of the situation of affairs in Cuba.

BRIEF NOTES OF THE NEWS.

Five Chicago firemen are dead as a result of Thursday night's fire. Fifty-five men were injured.

The Archbishop of Ontario has accepted the resignation of Mr. E. Pousse as treasurer of the diocese.

A movement is on foot at Urbana, O., to oust Gov. Bushnell from office. The step arises out of the recent lynching.

Rev. A. W. McKenzie, B.D., of Tichborne, Ont., a graduate of Queen's, has received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Douglas, Ont.

A. W. Hendricks, B.A., Toronto University, has received the appointment of modern master in Picton High School.

The next meeting of the Canadian Bar Association will probably be held at Halifax at the time when the Behring Sea Commission is sitting.

Seven Methodists of Winchester, who severed their connection with the church there to join the Holiness movement have gone back to the Methodist Church.

Jersey Perryman, a young negro, who criminally assaulted Miss Nellie Waters near East Abuchi on May 21, was hanged at Hattiesburg, Miss., on Thursday.

The American Spirits Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, has concluded a contract with the Government of Venezuela for a monopoly of the spirits manufacturing business in that country.

The will of the late Col. Charles F. Crocker has been admitted to probate at San Francisco. The estimated value of his estate is $3,000,000, but it probably will be three times that amount.

Mr. J. B. Riley, for the past 4 years United States Consul at Ottawa, was on Friday night presented with a silver dinner service and a gold headed cane, whilst Mrs. Riley received a diamond ring.

Self confessed as an embezzler, City Clerk George Bogart, of Evanstown, Ill., owner of five business establishments, and a political leader, has disappeared. In two months, according to Mayor Dyche, he has taken $8583 from the vaults of the City Clerk's office.

On Wednesday two Gloucester fishermen of the schooner Mary Emile, were picked up in a dory off the Island of Bacallieu, and brought to St. John's, Nfld. They were in a dreadful condition when rescued, having lived for days on raw halibut, and the most meagre allowance of water.

A coal seam has been discovered in the Codrey district, Newfoundland, and will shortly be worked by contractors. The samples are said to equal in quality any North Sydney coal.

APPLES WILL BE SCARCE.

Buffalo, N.Y., August 7.—The National Apple Shippers' Association gives the Canadian percentage for 1897 as 40, based upon 100 as a full crop. In the eastern section of the United States there has been a considerable falling off, and in some western States a decided increase. On the whole, this year's crop falls considerably below that of last year, but is about equal to the average.

MR. HAMILTON'S RECOMPENSE.

Kingston, Ont., August 7.—The members of the Church of England at Scotch Bush, Grattan, were greatly indignant at the treatment Mr. Hamilton received at the hands of the Pembroke authorities in arresting him as a suspected murderer, and showed their estimation by tendering him a public dinner.

TOO MUCH TAX.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—Messrs. Mulock, Miller and Co., acting for the Consumers Gas Company, yesterday entered suit against the city for $18,025 which the company claims it has overpaid in the assessment of its mains and pipes.

A BICYCLE THIEF'S FATE.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—Frank Kiely, convicted of stealing two bicycles, was yesterday sentenced by Magistrate Kingsford to six months' imprisonment in each case, the sentences not to run concurrently.

Sporting.

(Continued from Page 14.)

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL LICKED IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., August 7. The Torontos have scored their eleventh straight win yesterday. Montreal was easy, Gannon being knocked all over the lot. Freeman's two home runs were the features. Score:

TORONTO.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Casey, c	6	0	1	2	0	1
White, l f	6	1	0	3	0	0
McGann, 1 b	6	2	2	1	1	0
McHale, c f	4	1	1	3	0	0
Freeman, r f	5	4	4	2	0	0
L. Smith, 3 b	4	1	1	2	0	0
Wagner, s s	5	0	3	2	3	1
Taylor, 2 b	5	1	2	3	5	0
Williams, p	3	1	1	0	1	0
Total		11	15	27	10	3
MONTREAL.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Shannon, s s	4	0	0	1	3	2
Lynch, l f	4	1	1	6	0	0
Shearon, r. f	4	0	1	2	0	0
Dooley, 1 b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Richter, c f	4	0	1	0	0	1
Hoey, 2b	4	1	0	2	4	1
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	2	4	1
Berger, c	3	0	2	6	1	1
Gannon, p	3	0	1	0	2	1
Total		2	7	27	11	7

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Toronto	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	11
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2

SUMMARY:

Two base hits—D. Smith, Wagner, Williams, Freeman, Berry, Berger.
Three base hits—McGann.
Home runs—Freeman, 2.
Bases on balls—By Gannon, 3.
Stolen bases—Freeman.
Struck out—By Gannon, Casey; by Williams, Gannon.
Left on bases—Toronto, 9; Montreal, 4.
First base on errors—Toronto, 4; Montreal, 1.
Time of game—1.40.
Umpire—Swartwood.

BEATEN IN BUFFALO.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 7.—Buffalo is happy. The first game of a series of five with Syracuse, now the only rivals in the same State, was won by Buffalo in as clean and sharp a game as the locals have ever put up. The Stars, however, played ball all the way through, and made things very interesting towards the close. Farmer Brown pitched in his old time form, and Willis also did good work until the eighth, when he tired. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 3 x	5	8	0
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2	3	8	4

Batteries—Brown and Urquhart; Willis and Ryan.

SCRANTON BEATS PROVIDENCE.

Scranton, Pa., August 7th. The Miners celebrated the return from their recent disastrous trip by winning a fairly well played game from Providence. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Scranton	3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 x	5	12	4
Providence	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	3	5

Batteries—Harper and McGuire; Braun and Dixon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 7—McJames lasted but two innings, German taking his place, but fared no better. After the second inning the game was no longer in doubt. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4 4 0 1 3 0 3 0 x	15	16	2
Washington	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	2	9	7

Batteries—Fisher and Burrell; German, McJames and McGuire.

Boston, Mass., August 7.—For five innings the Bostons were unable to touch Pond, while the Baltimores hit up Klobedanz in great shape. The home team then took a brace, and in the next four innings batted Pond out of the box, Nops replacing him in the ninth, while Klobedanz was invincible. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 2 1 3 0	6	12	2
Baltimore	0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0	5	10	2

Batteries—Klobedanz and Bergen; Nops, Pond and Clarke.

St. Louis, Mo., August 7.—The Pittsburgs won a fourteen inning game from the Browns. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	5	18	3
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4	12	2

Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Donahue and Douglass.

Philadelphia, Pa., August 7.—The home team were powerless before Seymour today. For seven innings they could not get the ball out of the diamond. Cooley's home run in the eighth saved a shut out. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
New York	2 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 1	9	12	3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0	2	3	2

Batteries—Seymour and Wilson; Fifield and Boyle.

Chicago, Ills., August 7. Two lightning double plays by the Cotes at critical points with men on second and third, both times won a close and scrappy game from the Indians. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 1 2 1 0 0 1 1 x	7	11	4
Cleveland	0 0 0 1 0 2 1 1 0	5	13	1

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Wilson and McAllister.

VISITORS WON AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Ont., August 7.—The Power Athletic Club, of Cleveland, turned the tables on the home team here yesterday. Winning: St. Thomas, 3 R., 10 H., 7 E.; Cleveland, 9 R., 10 H., 6 E.; batteries, Wood and Lyons; Kellachey and H. Kellachey; umpire, Taylor; attendance, 1,500.

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LACROSSE.

ELECTRICITY VS. FIRE.

The Exhibition Grounds was the scene of a very interesting lacrosse game, when the Montreal Street Railway Co.'s team succeeded in defeating a team picked from the City's Fire Department, by a score of 5 goals to 2.

The Street Railway have a good aggregation of lacrosse players, and they should give a good account of themselves when they meet the Cornwall Electric Railway Co.'s team in that town on the 14th inst.

TORONTOS AND TECUMSEHS.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—It is reported that the Torontos have consented to the challenge lately thrown out by the Tecumsehs to play at Rosedale grounds, August 14.

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TURF

GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

Columbus, O., August 7.—Grand circuit:

2.24 class—Passing Belle won. Best time, 2.10¼.

Free-for-all, pace—Joe Patchen won in straight heats; Star Pointer, 2. Time, 2.04, 2.01¾, 2.08.

Horse Review Stakes, foals of 1893—John Durrett, won; Manilla, 2. Best time, 2.28¾.

2.20 class, pace—Courier-Journal won; Jack's Brother, 2. Best time, 2.08¾.

2.17 trot—Tuna, won; Valence, 2. Best time, 2.12¾.

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LAWN TENNIS

THE AMERICANS WON.

New York, August 7.—The American tennis cracks established their supremacy over the visiting English team on the courts of the St. George Cricket Club at Hoboken yesterday before a thousand spectators. It was the final day of the tournament and the crowd was much larger and more enthusiastic than at any of the previous contests. The result of Wednesday's play had left the two teams tied, each with three victories won and three lost. Consequently the outcome of yesterday's matches was watched with intense interest.

R. D. Wrenn defeated H. S. Mahony, 7—5, 6—0, 6—2.

W. A. Nesbit (England) defeated C. L. Wrenn, jr., 9—7, 6—2, 6—4.

W. A. Larned defeated W. V. Eaves, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

* * *

GOLF.

The following incident at Hoylake, which appears in the London Golfing and Cycling Illustrated, is worthy reproduction: "A rather peculiar incident occurred at Hoylake last week. A caddy when taking sand out of the teeing-box came across a purse in the sand, and on closer investigation a check was also found. Naturally every one was at a loss to account for it, but on being referred to the police, and the annals of the office being looked up, it was found that two years ago a lady had her pocket picked, and lodged information at the police office, and the caddie's find exactly fulfilled with the information as to the loss. As the sand in the box had been taken from the seashore, it would appear that the thief had hidden his booty by burying it in the sand, and afterwards failed to locate the spot, where the treasure trove lay, and it was eventually revealed to the public gaze in this rather romantic manner."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The sports of Mackinac Island were treated to another boxing contest on Wednesday night. Tom Carter, colored, of Philadelphia, and Hadley Smith, of Denver, opened the performance in a three-two minute round contest. Smith won. A bout for points between Billy Gibbons, crack welter weight of Philadelphia, and Pierce Hutchison, colored champion welter weight of the South, was declared a draw.

* * *

GOSSIP.

Peter McNally, the Boston swimmer, who recently swam 35 miles over the English Channel from Dover, getting to within three miles of Calais, arrived at New York yesterday, on the steamship St. Louis.

Mr. W. J. McKenna, the well known accountant of the Customs, and one of the leading members of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association, and for many years one of the brightest stars in the lacrosse arena, is about to join the army of the benedicts. Mr. McKenna has been a very active and clever worker in the ranks of young Irish-Canadians. He has occupied nearly every office in the organizations of the Shamrocks, from that of an every day committee man to the highest position of president of the Association. He is deservedly popular with everybody, young and old, and he will have the best wishes of his large circle of friends.

The final rounds in the New York State Chess Association tournament was being played here yesterday. Pillsbury has won the first prize for the highest individual score in the inter-state team match. H. P. Wright, of Cloversville, has won first prize in the third class general tournament. The score at the end of the sixth round of the inter-state team match, New York vs. Pennsylvania, is 22½ to 19½ in favor of New York with one more round to play. In the cup tournament, Lipschutz of Manhattan leads, but if Steinitz can defeat him in the final round to-day, the score will be a tie and another game will have to be played.

Britannia and Aurora started yesterday in the race for the Meteor Challenge Shield, presented by Emperor William. The course was around the Isle of Wight. Britannia won, doing the 60 miles of the course under five hours. Britannia having won the Meteor Shield twice, that trophy now becomes the property of the Prince of Wales.

A cablegram received at New York yesterday says that Gus Zimmerman, the rifle shot, in a shooting match at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, took first prize and easily defeated the best shots who were pitted against him. Zimmerman has won first prize in all the important shooting matches in Europe since he has been there.

THE PRINCE AS A SPORTSMAN

Some Interesting Reminiscences of His Royal Highness's Sporting Experiences.

The London Daily Telegraph of a recent date contained a most interesting article concerning the Prince of Wales as a sportsman, from which the following extracts are taken:

Over and above the events which we have been celebrating throughout the last few weeks—events destined to make a deep and lasting impression on the history of our land—the current year will be for ever gratefully remembered by sportsmen as having been marked by some of the most gratifying incidents in connection with the great national pastime. There are few bearing in mind the modest commencement of the Prince of Wales's racing stud, who would have thought it probable that within a comparatively short period his Royal Highness would be fortunate enough to secure the highest honors of the Turf. It was the dream of Lord George Bentinck's life to win the Derby, but the proud triumph was always denied to him, just as it has been kept from many of our most noteworthy and highly esteemed racehorse owners. Until a short time ago, persistent ill-luck dogged the heels of Lord Rosebery in the race. The Duke of Devonshire, Sir John Blundell Maple, Prince Soltykoff, Mr. Rose, and many more of this generation, have failed to secure the "riband" whose elusive glories are still ardently yearned for by all true followers of racing. That the Prince of Wales should have captured the prize and the coveted Leger at the first attempt was delighted in the extreme, but in some respects the Ascot Cup victory of Persimmon a month ago, and on the eve of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, became even more pleasant to look back upon.

The Prince of Wales has been more or less identified with the turf for three-and-thirty years, although his first visits to the race-course were much earlier than that. As a little boy he saw some of our finest thoroughbreds at Epsom and Ascot; and no where is he more at home than upon his back on Newmarket Heath. When a student at Oxford he hunted with Lord Macclesfield's Hounds, and, later on, over the Badminton, and the Quorn, and Cottesmore (during Lord Carrington's Mastership) countries His Royal Highness proved himself thoroughly at his ease, while the West Norfolk Hounds have always found him a generous supporter. A writer describing the Prince's first day in the Midlands, during his visit to Earl Spencer, at Althrop, said, "One good hour did they run, during which His Royal Highness was certainly not like a candle under a bushel. Everybody who had not too much to care for in himself paid mark attention to his performance, and it is not too much to say that if ever a man acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his examiners, the Prince of Wales did so on that eventful morning. I do not transgress confidence in quoting the expressions of a very hard rider and a very good judge: 'There are few young squires, bred and born in a hunting country, who could hold their own with His Royal Highness.'" It was in respect of this day's sport that Lord Spencer asked Charles Payne, the huntsman of Pytchley, what he thought of the Prince of Wales. "Make a capital king, my Lord," said Payne. "I'm glad you say so—and why?" asked Lord Spencer. "Sure to, sure to do that—he sits so well," responded the huntsman. During his visits to various country seats the Prince has often been out with the hounds of the district, and for some time after his father's death he kept on the harriers at Cumberland Lodge. His interest in hunting and hunting-men has never flagged.

Some interesting stories are told of that famous hunting parson, the late "Jack" Russell, in relation to a visit he paid Mr. Harry Villebois at Marksham Hall, when the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company were the guests. The veteran sportsman had an opportunity of enjoying himself with the West Norfolk pack, and His Royal Highness did him the honor of inviting him to Sandringham. So agreeable was this visit to all concerned that the West Country sportsman was asked again in the Christmas week, and plumed himself mightily upon having "danced the old year out and the new year in" with the Princess of Wales at the tenants' ball—a nimble accomplishment for a man seventy-eight years of age. He amused the Royal party considerably one day at dinner by sending his plate up the second time for fish, "when," as he remarked, "I remember that's the very thing my wife charged me on leaving home, not to do." A third visit to Sandringham was subsequently paid, and it was the intention of the Prince—frustrated only by illness in the Royal household—to have had a few days with Mr. Russell and the Devon and Somerset staghounds. Preparations had already been made for him at Dunster Castle when the postponement of the trip was announced. It may, however, be truly said that His Royal Highness has had experience in hunting and shooting of all descriptions on several parts of the country from his boyhood onward. While in India he killed six tigers in one day at Nepaul, and during the same tour he derived much enjoyment from elephant shooting and pig-sticking. The widely increased attention given to yachting has been enormously stimulated by the performances of the Britannia, and the Prince as keenly enjoys a sail before the wind as the pleasures of the field and the race course.

But from the nature of things his patronage of the turf was bound to attract most notice from the masses of the people, among whom it is usually supposed that the first race in which the Royal jacket was carried was run at Newmarket exactly twenty years ago. This match, between the Prince's Arab steed Alep, ridden by Jones, and Lord Strathnairn's Avowal, steered by the late Tom Chaloner, aroused a good deal of interest at the Newmarket July meeting of 1877. It took place over four miles of the Round Course, and resulted in the easy victory of Avowal, the Arab being beaten by 30 lengths. For long afterwards the Prince's position as a race-horse owner was almost one of courtesy, although he sometimes acted as nominator. For instance, he named Iroquois for the Stockbridge Cup in 1883. This American winner of the English Derby was owned by Mr. Lorillard, the gentleman whose colors are at present being borne upon our racecourses once again.

So far back as 1871 the Prince of Wales registered those blue Royal colors which has for so many years been missed from Weatherby's list. He has not, as a winning owner, outstripped the total of that other Prince of Wales, who, previous to his accession to the throne as George IV. manifested an immense interest in the Turf, but there is no doubt that he will do so. Considering the comparatively small value of the stakes in the last century the success of the Royal jacket was stupendous, although it must be borne in mind that competition and the average size of the fields were much less formidable than now. Between 1784 and 1792 the Prince won 185 races, including two Derby with Sir Thomas and eighteen King's Plates. After the dispute with the Jockey Club the Prince withdrew from the turf for some years, but between 1800 and 1807 he won 117 races, and then again, as King, between 1827 and 1830, he carried off twenty-one more. So that during the twenty years that his Majesty patronised the turf he won 313 races, including the Derby, thirty King's Plates, and two cups; and it is estimated that the total of his winnings and stakes amounted to £60,600. This record of success is really remarkable, and compares very favorably with the majority of modern achievements.

When the illustrious owner of Persimmon registered his colors and commenced his ventures as an owner of horses, he did it in an exceedingly quiet fashion. But the news that the Royal purple as once again to be in evidence caused a pleasant commotion in the Egham district on the last day of March, 1871, and the little stand erected on the course at Down Barns, near Hayes, was quite inconveniently crowded with fashionable visitors, among whom were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Lord Rosebery. The arrival of His Royal Highness was signalled by the playing of the National Anthem, and then six hunters were weighed out for the Challenge Cup—a three-miles steeple-chase, with twenty-four fences and a water-jump. It was the 10th Royal Hussars who had organised this cheerful little gathering, and the Prince entered for the Cup by virtue of his position as Colonel of the regiment.

Great was the disappointment of the ladies that the black Champion—as to whose "quality" the critics said very few complimentary things—was unable to beat Lord Valentia's Wellington. The Prince's gelding, ridden by Captain Bulkeley, had to remain content with second place and a ten lengths' beating. His Royal Highness's serious illness at the close of 1871 and his subsequent voyage to India stopped immediate active concern with the affairs of the turf, and the Newmarket march of 1877 brought no good fortune. The third attempt was lucky, but the first Royal victory was obtained "over the sticks." This was at the Household Brigade meeting held at Sandown Park in March of 1882. Seven runners contested the cup, and a desperately tight finish resulted in the success of the Prince of Wales' Fairplay—formerly called Findelbergen—ridden by the Hon. Luke White, now Lord Annaly, which beat Lord Capell's Shabbington by a neck. An attempt to win the "cross-country Derby" at Liverpool in 1884 was unsuccessful. The Scot being unable to obtain a place in Voluntary's Grand National. Nor was there any better result to 1889, when the Prince ran two horses in a large field. Filgate won by a length from Why Not, the Prince's Magic being unplaced, while the second string, Hettie, fell. Magic was a hard-worked horse, which in his day belonged to several owners. The Prince was fortunate enough to win the Lancashire Steeplechase with him at Manchester on the Easter Monday of 1889, and Hettie also carried off a few unimportant races.

Sandown Park, where Persimmon runs to-day, was the scene of the Prince's earliest successes, both over a country and on the flat. At the June meeting of 1886 there were four runners for a Maiden Plate, about £200 in value, and a Hermit filly, named Counterpane, ridden by the late Fred Archer, won by three lengths. A few weeks later she took part in the cup at Stockbridge. Unfortunately the contest produced one of those melancholy incidents inseparable from horse racing as from other affairs. There was a field of six, the favorite being the late Duchess of Montrose's Gay Hermit, and Counterpane was the mount of Thomas Loates. While the race was being run the poor animal was seen to be in distress, and she fell dead after passing the post. She was buried at Danebury, where also lie the bones of those great horses, Bay Middleton and Crucifix.

By pluck and sheer persistence the Prince of Wales in a few years overcame the ill-luck that appeared to follow his fortunes. At the commencement of the decade he began to show in the list of winning owners, and, the 58s principally to Barracouta, Picrette, County Council, and The Imp (which had won the Jubilee at Kempton for Sir James Mackenzie, in 1890), he was credited with nearly £5,000 in stakes at the end of 1891. There were disappointments, of course, as there must be for all who take an active part in breeding and racing. Perdita turned out to be an unfortunate animal, as Lavinia had proved previously, and it was not until Florizel II. appeared on the scene that the Prince could boast of possessing a really high-class racehorse, it was on the advice of John Porter that Perdita II. had been purchased for the Sandringham Stud, and this has proved to be a rare piece of good fortune for His Royal Highness. The sale of Perdita II. gave one too encouraging an account of himself as a racehorse, but the following season he secured a couple of races at Ascot, and also carried off a handicap at Lincoln previous to leading the Derby and a good deal for the Manchester Cup. The Gold Vase at Ascot, the Prince's Plate up at Gatwick, and the Grosvenor Cup at Bowes. So it will be seen—leaving to mind also the Oak Tree and other successes of Thirsk, the deeds of whose sire, Poet Fay, was a piece of bad luck—that the Prince has already won a large number of the most important events on the turf.

FAST TRAINS.

High Average Made on English Railways.

Much is said about the comparative rate of speed of railway travelling in different countries.

The following is extracted from the official time tables of the principal British lines and applies to trains now running daily except on Sunday.

It will be seen that in Britain there are 68 trains running daily which travel over 100 miles without a single stop, and average between 50 and 60 miles an hour speed.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Between.	Miles.	Journey by	Speed by quickest quickest.
London & Exeter	194	3h. 43m	50.1
Newport & London	143	2h. 57m	48.4
Paddington & Bristol	118	2h. 13m	52.6
London & Bath	107	1h. 57m	54.9
London & Leamington	103	2h.	53

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

London & Crewe	158	3h. 5m	51.2
Crewe & Wilmslow	15½	3h. 22m	50.2
Crewe & Carlisle	141	2h. 40m	52.9
Stafford & Willesden	158	3h. 29m	48.5
Crewe & Holyhead	105	2h. 5m	50.6
Wigan & Carlisle	104	2h. 3m	51.3

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

London & North Walsham	131	2h. 0m	49

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

Newcastle & Edinburgh	124	2h. 25m	52.2

MIDLAND RAILWAY.

London & Nottingham	124	2h. 23m	52

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

London & Newark	120	2h. 10m	51.4
Grantham & Malton	105	2h. 25m	43.5
London & Grantham	106	1h. 57m	54
Grantham & Finsbury Park	102	2h. 1m	50.9

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

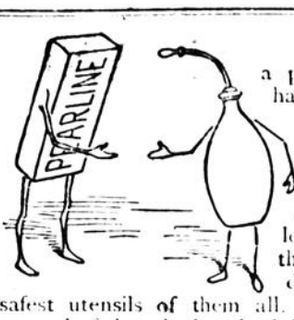
Carlisle & Stirling	117	2h. 23m	49.3
Carlisle & Glasgow	102	2h. 4m	50.7
Carlisle & Edinburgh	100	2h. 0m	50.3

SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Bournemouth East & London	106	2h. 12m	48.2
London & Christchurch	104	2h. 12m	46.8

It must be remembered too that there are several trains each day performing this service on each line.

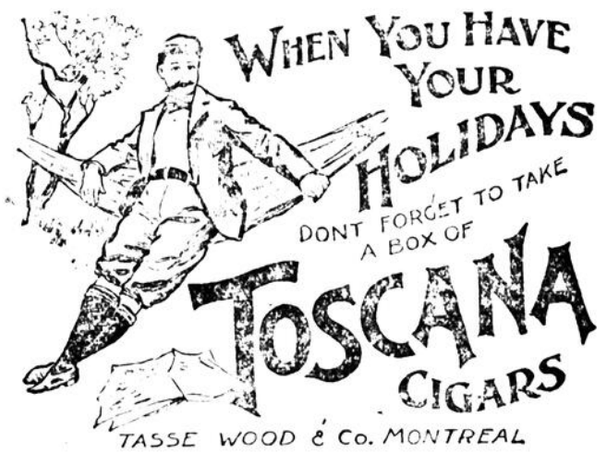
C. W. Lord of Camden, Delaware, has a peculiar variety of blackberries. The berry is the same shape, size, and flavor of the well-known blackberry, but the color is white. Farmers in Kent county never saw a berry like it before.



This is what a prominent physician says: "I have given my own children the benefit of very careful study in the matter of absolute cleanliness in bottle-feeding. I have studied the so-called easily-cleaned nursing bottles, and I long ago came to the conclusion that a little Pearline would render ordinary nursing bottles the safest utensils of them all. I firmly believe that children properly fed and cleanly fed will avoid the majority of the difficulties which they encounter during the first two years of life. I believe that if every feeding bottle was washed with Pearline, many innocent lives would be saved."

Surely, this is a matter to interest every mother. Nothing so thoroughly cleanses as Pearline. 846

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FRENCH PRESS

La Patrie objects to the criticisms of the Huntingdon Gleaner and rejects the charge that the Government has increased the annual expenditure to $54,500,000, apart from the subsidies to railways, which would mean an increase of $14,000,000 over the Tupper regime. "The sum," it says, "for the fiscal year 1897-98 only amounts to $26,552,850 and to this must be added $19,129,000 for annual expenditure authorized by statute which makes a total of $45,681,250, that is to say more than $8,000,000 less than the expenditure of the previous year, which were $45,000,000. The Gleaner, to have an opportunity of attacking our principles adds to these $40,000,000 of ordinary expenditure, an outlay of $8,000,000 spent on capital account. Surely this journal must be aware that there is a great difference between ordinary and capital account. It is also aware that under the Tories, millions were expended annually on capital account. We do not expect the Gleaner to again fight the old time fights of the Li

WOMEN IN ALASKA.

Only a Few of Them There at Present.

FEATURES OF THE LIFE TOLD BY ONE OF THEM.

Duluth, Minn., August 7.—Attorney John C. Heselton of this city has received some very interesting letters from his sister, whose husband is in the hardware business at Fort Cudahy, Alaska. Fort Cudahy is across the Yukon from Forty Mile Creek, which was the main "diggings" before the placer deposits on the Klondyke became the centre of attraction. The Klondyke region was just coming into notice in Alaska when the letters were written, and mention is made of the first boats in that region. The letters were carried from Fort Cudahy to Heselton's landing, a distance of 750 miles, on foot, where boat was taken for Duluth. The lady writes:

I was the sixth white woman in this country, and three out of the nine arrived only a month ahead of me. There are about two dozen now. It is now night or ten, and we get along nicely together. In coming into this place we came from Seattle out to Cape Horn, through the northern waters of the Pacific Ocean, the Behring Sea and up the Yukon River. We were six weeks en route. I stood the trip well. I was the only passenger able to eat three or more times a day. At each mile of the great river, the Yukon we took the river boat, which is very fine, with splendid accommodations. The scenery is beautiful all the 1000 miles to this camp.

The Yukon is about two thousand miles long, and has a great many good-sized rivers flowing into it. It does not freeze up before October 10, although we have some very cold weather before that time, but it takes cold weather to stop these swift steamers. When it does freeze up, instead of freezing smooth the ice comes down as if to stand on edge from twelve to fifty feet high in places. I must know how to describe it any better than by likening it to an ice house blown up with dynamite.

We are in Alaska proper, nine miles from the Alaska line, nine blocks or 1,000 miles from the north pole, and 1,000 miles from a railroad. Until the last few days we have had no mail route, but now it is coming in. The sacks of mail consist usually of about a letter that accumulated at Juneau. It is brought in letters only.

Mining is chiefly placer. Gold can be found on the gravel or nearly any river across Alaska. The two obstacles the miners have to contend with are the short season and the frozen condition of the country. The earth, in summer, only thaws two or three feet, and that only in places exposed to the sun. There is no water or currency in the country to speak of. All business is transacted with gold dust. Drafts are recognized here except those made by the United States. There is a good class of men here, pretty well mixed. A good deal of Indian blood. The Indians are very numerous here and throughout the country. They are a remarkable self-supporting. They look as much like the Chinese or Japs as they do like Indians. They try to imitate the white man in dress. Everything is more or less dark. These animals resemble the wolf in appearance, and are sold at $75, $100 and $125 each. The large game of the country is bear, wolves, moose and caribou in the mountains. The last two are fine eating.

The mercury goes sometimes as low as 60 degrees below zero. At such a time a basin of hot water thrown up in the air will come down in flakes. We are about thirty miles south of the Arctic Circle, having the short days it begets to get dark at 10 p.m., daylight appearing about 2:30 a.m. During the very shortest days the sun drops entirely out of sight, and is invisible for three weeks. During the long summer days we have continual twilight. You can see to read or write at night, as well as any time during the day. The sun rises and sets in the west in July, and during the shortest days it rises and sets in the east. The moon acts in the same manner. The northern lights during the winter months are beautiful to look at. They move so rapidly and form into such beautiful waves and colors that you could wish for nothing else more interesting. It would be utterly useless for me to attempt to explain these wonderful beautified scenes. The coldest of the year are the first of this winter and three late in the autumn.

I don't listen to the buzz of the mosquitoes. It is so cold here there is only one week, not that covers the entire country, for there are mosquitoes in every place you can go to think of. They are as thick as snowflakes in a snowbank. They get into clothes and stay right with you. They do business day and night. A mosquito bar is an essential in summer as an overcoat in winter. When they quit, a small gnat shows up. The latter is fully as bad and far more numerous.

The river boats have scarcely four months in the year in which to run. There are four boats running, and two more are building. Each of the boats can bring 350 tons of freight, but the amount of provisions that is needed for the different ports the full length of the river is immense, and there is always a shortage in some things.

On the Behring Sea, from our steamer, about fifteen miles distant, we saw a mountain fifteen hundred feet high, of solid rock, and on top of that a statue of rock, a perfect representation of a bishop in his robes, crozier in hand, as perfect and real as anything you ever saw. The immense rock stands all alone, not another thing to be seen but water. On this river also there are two immense rocks standing all alone, one on each side of the river. They are called Adam and Eve. You would travel the world over and not be able to meet with prettier scenery than can be seen along this river. While at Circle City we saw a rainbow at a quarter to midnight.

Fresh vegetables are hardly known here. The season is too short to give them time to develop. Wild onions and rhubarb can be found everywhere. They are terribly strong, but we relish them as you would strawberries and ice cream. The blueberry, cranberry, salmonberry, wild raspberry and red currants grow in abundance on the islands and on the sides of the mountains.

Just now, the old mail arrived. It was lost upon the summit nearly a year ago. It is nothing to get mail several months old here. We have no more idea of what is going on in the world than a Yukon Indian. The river boats failed to take connection with the ocean steamers all summer. Finally, the Canadian surveyors here had set the time to go out from here and would take mail. They were going overland, leaving here on the morning of Sept. 20, but on that very morning it began to rain, snow and blow, and continued so until the 26th, when the slush ice began to run in the Yukon and winter set right in. No one has gone out since, but the surveyors will start tomorrow. The steamboats were all frozen in along the river, loaded for this port. Provisions are very scarce. Many of the miners have to go down the river for the winter, while many others will winter on a hundred pounds of flour and caribou. We have plenty of everything, in fact, all the families have. The only sad part of it for us is that all of our goods are on the steamer Bella, two hundred miles from here, and we will not see them until next summer. This was a backward summer for the steamers. The wind blew so hard around St. Michael's they could scarcely unload the ocean vessels, as they have to unload about one mile from the shore on account of low water.

Sixty head of cattle were driven in from Juneau and got here last week. The first beef ever in the country. We got two porter-house steaks for Sunday dinner. They cost $10—$1 per pound—bones, trimmings, fat, horns and tail, all the same price. We got, by chance, 250 pounds of native potatoes—we are the only ones with that many. The ship's potatoes are on the steamers with the rest of the eatables. We had to kill our chickens, as the chicken feed did not get here. I have them frozen, and will have chicken for Christmas and New Year's.

There was a new mining district discovered, fifty miles up the Yukon, from here, two months ago. It is turning out to be a great thing. There are over six hundred claims already staked, and a new town started called Klondyke. Pat went up with the first excitement and got three town lots. One of them he has already been offered $1500 for, but will not sell. He also staked two claims and bought another this week for $1500. These are all placer mines. I also have a claim. Pat and I have men prospecting on our claims. We may never get a cent out of them, and we may get thousands. We are running that risk.

I have been writing this by lamp light, but just now, at 10 o'clock a.m., the sun is just coming over the mountain tops, with two sun dogs accompanying it. It is forty below, with a strong wind blowing.

LEGAL QUERIES.

LODGER'S NOTICE.

Que.—A let furnished room to B at so much per month. How much notice can A demand from B on leaving, rent being paid monthly?

Ans.—One month's notice.

* * *

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Que.—Can parties be married the same day as the license is issued in Montreal?

W. H.

Ans.—Yes.

* * *

EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE.

Que.—A, who is a very poor man, and who has been out of work for a long time is threatened by a creditor who has entered suit against him in the Circuit Court for next term, for $45.00 (not for rent). If he obtains judgment, which he will as the debt is not disputed, what can he do? A has only two rooms in a small flat furnished, and according to Star Almanac's list of exemptions from seizure, he has nothing more than the law allows, the total value of his effects is not more than $45, when they were new (of course not counting wearing apparel). If they came to seize the goods, and persist in taking them away in spite of the legal exemptions, what must he do? He is totally unable to pay the debt at the present time. Much as he would like to do so, as he has been weighed down by troubles and misfortunes which prevent him even from obtaining legal advice. Can he be imprisoned for not obeying the order of the Court in its judgment, when he has not the wherewith to pay with, nor the means of raising it?

ONE WHO IS PUZZLED.

Ans.—If the judgment creditor should issue execution and seize any of your effects which are exempted by law you should immediately see a lawyer and have him enter an opposition to the seizure.

You cannot be imprisoned for debt, but, inasmuch as the debt is over forty dollars, you could be arrested on a capias if you attempted to leave the Province of Canada (the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario), or to secrete your goods.

* * *

A GROCER'S BILL.

Que.—A grocer has been supplying me with goods for some time; I pay him some money on account from time to time. A few days ago, however, he sent me word that he would not supply any more goods until the account was settled, and afterwards sent me a notice to go and settle at once to avoid costs, giving the amount due as $60. On looking over the pass book in which purchases are entered I find a lot of errors, the amount only being $27. I wrote him a letter advising him of the fact and asking for a detailed bill in order that I might check it, and then I would settle for same if found correct. He refused to do so and had a writ issued against me for $33.

1. Had he any right to take an action against me under the circumstances?

2. Can I make him pay costs of same?

3. Can I take a counter action, as I can prove that I have sustained damage by it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Your creditor should certainly have sent you a detailed statement, showing the amount you were indebted to him before taking action; but inasmuch as you admitted a liability of twenty-seven dollars, you should have offered him that amount in legal tender.

2. You cannot make him pay the costs of the action, but judgment will be rendered against you with costs for the amount absolutely due.

3. We do not think you have any ground for a counter action. Your best course is to have a lawyer enter an appearance for you in the action, and pay the twenty-seven dollars into court together with the costs of an action of that amount.

* * *

VICIOUS DOG.

Que.—Can a man be fined for keeping a furious dog, which sometimes attack passers-by, such as women and children? Would I be justified in shooting said animal, or could I compel owner to chain or lock it up?

PLUCK.

Ans.—The owner can be compelled to keep his dog properly confined so that it will not be a source of danger or nuisance to his neighbors. If the dog injures any one, the owner is liable to an action for damages, but you would not be justified in shooting the dog.

* * *

STATUTE LABOR EXEMPTIONS.

Que.—Are clergymen and school in Nova Scotia teachers exempted from statute labor now as in former years? If not, when was said law repealed?

Ans.—School teachers are not exempt; clergymen are, unless they are assessed for a sum over one thousand dollars, in which case they are liable in respect to their property for the excess over that sum.

* * *

F. J. F.—Will you kindly acquaint me through the Star newspaper what is the actual legal interest a pawnbroker is entitled to charge in Montreal, either by the month or year. Ans.—We have answered this question many times. See also Star Almanac, p. 336, when the sum advanced on goods does not exceed 20.00 the rate is 2 per cent. per month, when over $20.00 1½ per cent. per month.

A ROUTE TO YUKON.

A Feasible One From Edmonton.

HOW PELLY OR YUKON RIVER CAN BE EASILY REACHED.

The question of the most feasible route to the Yukon gold fields is now being debated throughout the length and breadth of North America. It is an important subject in view of the rush of people to the inhospitable interior of the northern mountainous region, and should be carefully studied by those who contemplate the adventurous journey in search of the precious yellow metal. Just now the public press team with articles advocating the routes most frequented having their starting points on the Pacific coast. The two routes best known are via Dyea, over the Chilcoot Pass, thence down the Lewis river, which is a branch of the Yukon, and via the Yukon from St. Michaels by steamer. The first is arduous and fraught with many dangers, while the second is long, tedious and expensive, and has at the present time a very limited steamboat service. People who live on the coast will doubtless continue to use these routes, but the most of those who start from this side of the mountains will probably next year find their way to the gold fields along the route, or nearly so, as that followed by the late Robert Campbell, when he discovered the head waters of the mighty Yukon. Mr. Campbell started from Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie river, and proceeded up the Liard river, to Fort Halkett, where he outfitted for the trip over the divide. One hundred miles above Halkett he entered a magnificent lake, which he called Lake Frances in honor of Lady Simpson. From Halkett to this lake the Liard is serpentine, with a swift current and flanked on both sides with chains of mountains. This is the most difficult part of the route, and the rushing waters makes navigation dangerous, even for small boats, but the passages have been made safely time and again by Hudson's Bay voyageurs, miners and other travellers.

However, as will be shown further on, this part of the river can be avoided, and navigable waters reached by a shorter and less laborious way. Proceeding up the south branch of Lake Frances for forty miles Mr. Campbell came to another body of water, which he named Finlayson lake and river. This water stretch is at the height of land, and during high water flows both towards the Arctic and Pacific oceans. Leaving Finlayson lake Mr. Campbell and his companions walked down the west slope of the Rockies and on the second day came in sight of the beautiful river which he named the Pelly, and which by subsequent explorations he discovered to be the Yukon. In 1843 he descended the Pelly from the point where he had first reached it, at Pelly Banks, from Finlayson lake. He describes it as a nice flowing current, with only one obstacle to navigation, a heavy rapid about twenty-five miles below the Banks, which he named Houle's rapids, after the interpreter who was with him. He went to the mouth of the Lewis river, where it joins the Pelly or Yukon, and there established Fort Selkirk. He afterwards went to Fort Yukon, situated at the junction of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers. Ascending the Porcupine to La Pierre's house he made a portage of seventy miles to Fort Macpherson, on the Peel, and thence back to Fort Simpson by the Mackenzie, thus completing a circuit of several thousand miles on water stretches that were almost linked together. In high water steamers can ascend the Pelly to Houle's rapids. Mr. Campbell relates that the scenery on the Pelly and the Finlayson, Frances and Liard is charming, and that the country abounds in large and small game, and the rivers and lakes with fine fish. He also states that the climate is more agreeable than on the eastern slope in the same latitude.

In view of the necessity for an easy route to and from the Yukon gold fields the foregoing facts are most interesting. There is undoubtedly a project on foot to establish such a route from this side of the mountains, and next spring will see it an accomplished fact. The route by Fort MacPherson and the Porcupine is longer and the traveller would find himself at Fort Yukon, 350 miles below Forty Mile Creek, up to which he would have to track his boat against a swift current. However, a pack train from La Pierre's House, on the Porcupine in an air line to the Pelly would land one right in the heart of the diggings. But the route that will likely be adopted will be approached from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing, thence across country with pack trains or waggons to Lesser Slave Lake, thence to Fort Dunvegan on the Peace River, thence again by pack trail to the Nelson River, and on to the Dease River, where it joins the Liard. Bridging the Dease the pack trail could be continued right on to the Pelly or the Frances and Finlayson lakes might be utilized, as the intersection of the Frances with the Liard is just at the same point as the junction of the Dease and Liard. In this connection it may be said that there are already pack trails for a good part of the distance along this route, which have been used for years by the Hudson's Bay Company, miners, traders and hunters. The ascent of the mountain ranges is comparatively easy, and there is a good deal of open country between the summit and Pelly.

As has already been intimated the whole journey from Athabasca Landing to the Pelly, a distance of about 900 miles, might be made with pack horses, and a waggon road might be made at a reasonable expenditure. On reaching the Pelly the gold-seeker by this route would be less than 200 miles above the present gold fields, with a gently flowing current, interrupted by only one rapid, to bear his craft to the Mecca. All the river beds southeast of the Yukon are auriferous, and much gold will be found south and east of where the present finds are being made. Probably many of those who go this way will not go to the Yukon, as they will make strikes along the route on the numerous gold bearing streams. The interior of the Athabasca and Yukon districts have scarcely yet been prospected, and it is safe to say that there will soon be greater discoveries than those of Klondyke and neighboring diggings. When the writer was making a tour along the north coast of British Columbia in 1891 he saw much gold dust and nuggets at the trading posts at the mouth of the Skeena river and at Port Simpson, near the mouth of the Nass River. The nuggets were brought to Port Simpson by Indians from the interior, and were washed from surface sands in small streams. The dust brought down the Skeena River was also washed out by the Indians, who do not penetrate the interior very far. The Indians guard the whereabouts of the deposits religiously, but they will without doubt be brought to light sooner or later by the sturdy and intrepid prospectors.—Winnipeg Free Press.

"LUCKY" BALDWIN

Once a Millionaire Now a Poor Man.

The announcement from San Francisco that "Lucky" Baldwin's debts have overcome him and that he will start for Klondyke in hopes of recouping his fortunes, comes as a surprise to many who have not kept track of the fortunes of the former multi-millionaire.

It is reported that no part of Baldwin's vast estates is now under his control. Mortgages cover not only his property, but its income. It is held that not one quarter of the value of his estates is covered by the mortages, but the fact remains that, at forced sale, his property would not bring half its value. A great deal of it, too, is producing no revenue.

One bank, the Hibernia, holds mortgages on Baldwin's belongings to the amount of $2,420,000. The Baldwin Hotel property in San Francisco is probably worth that much and rents for $50,000 yearly. The Santa Anita Ranch is assessed at $1,750,000, and has been estimated to have cost $10,000,000. But the ranch is too fine to pay.

It includes the finest orange grove in Southern California, but it costs several cents to grow each orange. Water is piped to every tree. Baldwin is paying the Hibernia Bank $157,300 annual interest.

It was only three or four years ago that Elias J. Baldwin was spoken of as one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, racing man in the United States. His wealth was estimated at anything above $20,000,000.

He followed the turf as a pastime, just as a boy plays marbles.

It was forty years before that time that Baldwin, drifting away from his Indiana birthplace, had made his first appearance in California. He turned up in San Francisco without a dollar. He began by running a livery stable. Then he took to selling groceries. He took large quantities of apparently worthless mining stock for his groceries when he could not get money. He put this carefully away.

One winter he went to Japan to bring over a Japanese theatrical troupe to play the mining towns. He returned in a few months to learn that the rich Comstock Lode had been discovered, and that he was a millionaire. There he earned his sobriquet of "Lucky."

Baldwin fulfilled his contract with his Japanese, then returned to San Francisco and reinvested his money. Every

E. J. BALDWIN,

Better Known as "Lucky" Baldwin.

mining or other scheme he touched prospered.

He became celebrated as a successful turf breeder. Four times his Spanish-named horses (Baldwin became enamored of everything Spanish through a woman) won the Derby. The stables were at the Santa Anita ranch, Baldwin made racing pay.

Baldwin's matrimonial ventures have been second only to his turf winnings. He married four times. He parted from one wife, and had to settle on the basis of $1,000,000.

His recent narrow escape from being shot in a San Francisco court room by Mrs. Emma Ashley, sister of a woman who was suing him for $75,000 for breach of promise, is fresh in the public mind.

Altogether, Baldwin's adventures with women have knocked the largest holes in his estates.

Baldwin is now seventy-four years old. He is a lean, thin faced man, with silky white hair which stands out from under a broad-brimmed hat.

He has the keenest of hazel eyes. His florid face is smooth shaven except for a silvery moustache. He looked, even when at the acme of prosperity, like a man whose business successes were past, but as if he might live twenty years longer.

Baldwin has always been a hard worker and a man of few amusements. One of those was a quiet, moderate game of poker. He could lose with astonishing equanimity.

There are those who believe that Baldwin will yet be able to re-establish himself. He talks of speculating and developing quartz ledges in Klondyke next spring. It is certain that not one of his mining ventures has ever proved a failure.

SIBERIA'S RAILWAY

New Official Map of the Great Line.

IT WILL BE COMPLETED TO IRKUTAK THIS YEAR.

Cyrus C. Adams writing in the New York Sun says:

When the present Emperor of Russia was still Czarewitch, in 1891, he turned the first sod in Vladivostock in the building of the great Siberian railroad. From that day to this the railroad has been his favorite project, his most cherished scheme for augmenting the greatness of Russia. It has been pushed with wonderful energy since he came to the throne. The end of this century will witness its completion. The twentieth century will record its mighty influence as a political factor in Asia, and as a medium of international trade and intercourse.

The map of this railroad, printed here, is taken from the twelfth edition of Berghaus's famous Chart of the World, just published. One of the most striking features of the new chart is this tracing of the great railroad and the reason is because the original plans have been changed in important respects, and this is the first publication of a chart showing the line of the railroad as it is to be completed. The writer makes this statement on the authority of Petermann's Mittelungen, which says further that this publication of the route was made possible by the friendliness of Gen. Von Stubendorff, who is at the head of the enterprise and supplied the official material for the chart. The following facts with regard to the present position of the building of the road and the plans for its completion are derived from the same high source. All the names on the line of the railroad mentioned in this article may be found on the map and a clear idea of the present state of the work may thus be obtained.

The western end of the road is at Zlatoust, in the Ural Mountains, on the border between Russia and Siberia, and the Russian railroads that extend clear across the Czar's domain in Europe, with their eastern termini at Zlatoust and Ekaterinburg, place the Siberian railroad within easy reach of all parts of Russia proper. Trains run daily between St. Petersburg, Moscow and Zlatoust and the line from Ekaterinburg to the Dwina River is far advanced, and before the Siberian line is opened clear to the Pacific, three years from now, its western end will be joined with the White Sea and Archangel, the far northern port of the Empire. As the map shows, the branch line connecting Ekaterinburg with the Siberian road at Chelyabinsk is already completed.

In May the last nail was driven in that part of the road known as the West Siberian line, by the completion of the great bridge over the Obi River. This part of the line runs midway between South Siberia, where the climate is mild and the soil fertile, and North Siberia, where there is scanty vegetation and much of the country is covered with tundra. The country is flat and is cut by numerous rivers, over which the most substantial bridges have been built. The traveller here will find considerable variety in the aspect of the country. Between the 70th meridian and Omsk, for instance, stretches a salt plateau, with numerous salt lakes, while between Omsk and the Obi the soil is fertile, the population almost dense, and there are numerous forests and herds of cattle.

Beyond the Obi River is the Middle Siberian Railroad, extending to Irkutsk. By the completion of the bridge over the Chulym River trains are now able to push east on the middle divisions as far as Krasnoyarsk, where the bridge across the Yenisei River was nearly completed six weeks ago. At that time the bridges over the Biryusa, Iya, Oka, and a number of smaller streams were to be completed in a few weeks, and it is expected that, before the end of this year, the locomotive will make its entrance into the far-distant city of Irkutsk, whose name has, for long years, suggested something very remote from civilization. Most of the roadbed is graded and the rails are largely in place.

In railroad progress, even long, cold winters have their advantages. Many thousands of tons of rails, locomotives, dirt cars, and all the equipment for railroad building have been in the service all the way to Irkutsk, long before the completion of the bridge across the numerous rivers. It was a simple matter. Tracks were thrown across the deeply frozen rivers in winter, and thus the material and rolling stock was pushed on ahead of the bridges.

One of the two stretches of the Siberian railroad that will not be built for the present begins on the west shore of Lake Baikal and extends around the south end of the lake. The mountains rise almost precipitously out of the lake there are deep ravines to bridge, and, in fact, the chief engineering difficulties of the entire route are to be found along the shore of Baikal. So, for the present, the Gordian knot has been cut in a happy manner. The trains are to be carried across the south end of the lake on a very large iron steam ferry, a part of which is already on the ground. In winter a track can be placed on the ice. The ferry is only a temporary expedient, but the road may be in operation for some years before the line is completed around the south end of Lake Baikal.

Next comes the Trans-Baikal section, which extends from the lake to Stretensk, where the Amur section begins. The work of grading the roadbed is in progress all along the Trans-Baikal section, bridge building is far advanced, and about thirty miles of track have been laid east of the lake. The country is not difficult, and this section of the road will be pushed to speedy completion.

Then succeeds the knotty problem of the Amur River. Much study has been given to it, but it is not yet solved, and it is quite certain that trains will be running regularly to Vladivostok on the ocean, by way of the Manchurian branch, before the road is completed through the Amur Valley. Every year this valley is deeply flooded by the overflow of the Amur, and the still unsolved question is how to protect the railway against these floods. Until a solution is reached this part of the line will not be built, but fortunately a substitute has been found in the projected Manchurian Railway, on which the preliminary work has begun, which will give a short cut to the port of Vladivostok.

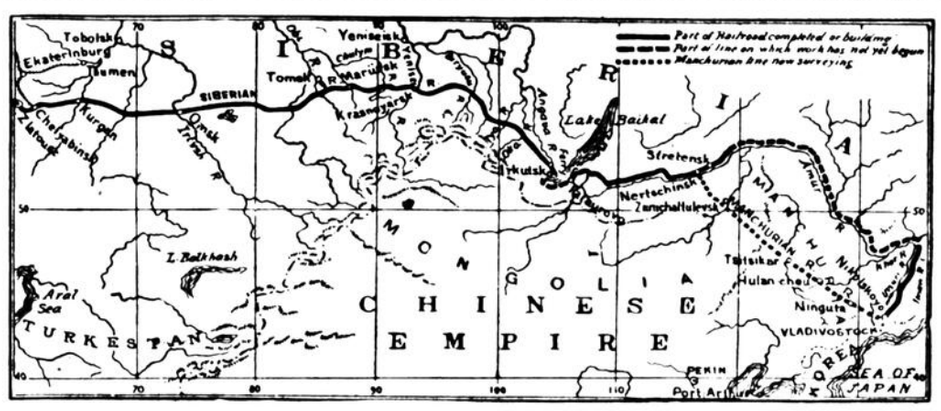
Some months ago we were reading of the treaty between Russia and China by which the Czar secured authority to build this branch line. The work will be pushed rapidly, but the line is not to be regarded as part of the main Siberian road, for it is fully intended to complete the road through the Amur Valley before many years. The Manchurian branch is in the hands of a private Russian company, but all its plans are subjected to the approval of the Russian Government. The branch leaves the Siberian road at Nertschinsk and crosses the Manchurian frontier at Zuruchaitujevsk, touches the three most important Manchurian towns, Tsitsikar, Hulan-Cheu, and Ninguta, crosses into Siberia again and joins the Ussuri branch of the Siberian Railway at Nikolskoye. The route, which will be about 950 miles long, is now being surveyed with all possible haste, and building operations will soon begin. The Ussuri section of the Siberian road is now nearly completed, and the entire force at work on that division is to be transferred to the road building on the Manchurian branch, and the work will be expedited by the fact that it will be pushed forward both from the Trans-Baikal and Ussuri ends of the branch.

Two months ago the Ussuri section of the Siberian road was completed, except the bridges over the rivers Khor and Imam and about forty miles of track laying. The end of this year will see the Ussuri line in operation to the Amur, where it will connect with the large steamers plying on that river. But this road will play a far less important part than the Manchurian branch until the completion of the Amur line unites it with the great trans-Asian road, of which the Ussuri line will form the Pacific link.

To summarize the more important facts given above, the portion of the road from the western terminus that will be entirely completed by the end of this year, will be considerably more than half of the whole, while the work will be far advanced on the Trans-Baikal section, leaving only the Amur and South Baikal sections and the Manchurian branch on which no track will yet have been laid. The committee on the Siberian Railroad has every reason to believe that it will complete the rail connection between European Russia and the Pacific in the next two years and a half. The present estimate of the total cost of the road is $231,000,000.

The activity of the committee, however, is not limited to the building of the main line. Branch roads are in progress and some of them are completed. Tomsk is already joined with the main line by a branch fifty-nine miles long, and so is the other important city of Tjumen by the completion of the branch from Ekaterinburg to Chelyabinsk. The Russian railroad from Ekaterinburg to the navigable part of the Dwina is nearly completed, and the products of Siberia will thus have an important outlet to the White Sea, and hand in hand with the building of the main Siberian line, the improvement of the navigable Siberian waterways connecting with the railroad is progressing, and surveys are preparing for the building of branch roads to all the more important towns of the various provinces and to the mining districts. Few of these branches will be built, however, until the trunk line is completed, for most of the energy and money will be devoted to the main road until the great project is an accomplished fact.

An enormous part of the country that is tributary to the Siberian Railroad is amply blessed by nature and is capable of supporting an enormous population. This road will be the main factor in the next century in the development of an important section of the earth's surface. We have only to glance over the list of the projected lines connecting the Siberian road with China to get an idea of the immense influence which Russia is certain to wield over all the interests of Asia. The most important of these projected lines are: A connection from the Manchurian branch to the Chinese Tientsin-Shanhaikwan Railroad, whose extension to Pekin has been authorized, branches through Corea to Seoul and Fusan, and from New-Chwang to Port Arthur, while the great Chinese Central Railroad, from Pekin to Henkow on the Yangtse River, the preliminaries for building which are now in progress, will bid fair when completed to be for many years the greatest tributary of the Siberian Railroad.



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At the sale of Appropriations the highest bidder obtains it, at whatever premium per share he may bid.

☞ There will be an Appropriation sale at the next General Meeting of the Society to be held at its office, Mechanics' Hall, 204 St. James Street,

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If you have not yet begun the easy work of home dyeing, let us assure you that you miss a pleasure and lose money as well. Look up your faded and discolored garments at once, and use the Diamond Dyes, you will be surprised with your success.

188*n1

ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA.

Amendments to Regulations For Permanent Corps.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FALL CAMPS.

Corps Which Will Drill at Their Headquarters.

(Special to the Star.)

Ottawa, August 7. — A militia general order was promulgated on Thursday evening, which contains the following regarding the commemoration of the Queen's reign of sixty years:

"The Commander-in-Chief is commanded by the Queen to express Her Majesty's approval to General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K. G., of the admirable arrangements made by His Royal Highness, not only for yesterday's military procession, but also for the excellent and carefully considered disposition of the troops along the line of route.

"Her Majesty further recognizes the very efficient services rendered to His Royal Highness by Major-General Lord Methuen, C. B., C. M. G., Commanding the Home District.

"The Queen also desires to express her gratification at the appearance, upon this occasion, of all the Forces, including the Yeomanry, Marines, Militia, Yeomanry and Volunteers, as well as of the colonial and Indian contingents, whose presence was an additional source of pride and satisfaction to the Queen-Empress.

"The Commander-in-Chief desires that the foregoing may be taken to make her Majesty's approbation known to all who were on duty on the occasion."

The foregoing bears the date of June 23.

The following amendments to the regulations for the permanent corps are also published:

Paragraph 32, Regulations for the Permanent Corps, 1898, is cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"32. Officers, N. C. officers and men ordered to be transferred from one station or corps to another, will be allowed transport and subsistence, en route, for themselves, and if borne on the married establishment, for wife and children.

"33. When moving with troops, the weight of personal baggage to be conveyed for officers, N.C. officers and men at the public expense will be regulated by the following scale, and will be inclusive of the quantity carried free by railway or other conveyance. The rates for officers will be governed by the officers' substantive rank:

	Lbs.
Lieut.-Colonel, including furniture	2204
Major, including furniture	1890
Lieutenant, including furniture	1000
Master Gunner (add 112 lbs. if married)	336
Sergeant Major (add 112 lbs. if married)	336
Staff Sergeants (add 112 lbs. if married)	224
Serg'ants (add 112 lbs. if married)	224
Other N. C. officers and men (112 lbs. if married)	56

Note.—Exclusive of the personal equipment of each soldier including great coat, blankets, valise etc., which is carried free of charge with the soldier.

STORES.

	Lbs.
Quarter Master stores	Actual weight
Hospital stores	Actual weight
Army tents (to include squad Lags and kit bag, regimental stores and stationery chests, per battery or company of 60 men	1500
Add 250 lbs. additional for every 10 men over 60.	
Officers' mess, actual weight, not exceeding	1000
N. C. officers' mess actual weight, not exceeding	336

"34. Officers, N. C. officers and men, borne on the roll of the married establishment of their corps, who are ordered to be transferred from one station to another, on the public service, and who do not travel in company with troops, will be granted an allowance to cover all expenses of whatever nature incurred by them consequent on the removal, of 25 days pay of their rank where the distance travelled is under 200 miles, with the addition of 5 days pay for each succeeding 200 miles or fraction thereof. Other officers will draw one half of the above rates. Where the distance exceeds 1000 miles special arrangements will be made. This allowance will not apply to officers and men attending courses of instruction or on temporary detachment not exceeding six months."

The regulations for camps are as usual, and include the following:

At the inspection of cavalry in camps of instruction one day is to be allotted to the drill of individual squadrons and another to that of the regiment under the commanding officer and major.

(3.) It is not necessary that the inspection in camp and that in the field should be carried out on the same day. The former, as well as the examination of officers upon questions for comparative efficiency can be made in the evening, and with due consideration for the general convenience of officers.

(4.) Militia forms C 64 and C 65 will be used in making the comparative efficiency return of infantry and cavalry.

(5.) Inspecting officers are reminded that a review and a march past, or other ceremonial movements, do not constitute an inspection, nor are they even a necessary part of it. The object of an inspection is to ascertain and record the state of organization and the value of the work done in each corps.

FIELD ALLOWANCES.

The following scale of field allowances in camps of instruction have been approved:

	Per Diem.
Camp Commandant	$5.00
Officers of active militia employed on the staff under authority from headquarters	2.50
Officers of the permanent corps	2.50
N. C. O's and men of permanent corps	10
Regimental Quartermasters, day before arrival of their corps and days necessary detained after departure	1.00

The following new regulations are issued:

The following corps have been granted leave to drill at headquarters:

Cavalry —The Governor-General's Body Guard, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, and Winnipeg Dragoons.

Garrison Artillery—Quebec, 2nd Montreal Regiment, Quebec and Levis Companies, 3rd New Brunswick Regiment, 1st Halifax Regiment, Pictou Company, Digby Company, Yarmouth Company, Malone Bay Company, 5th British Columbia Regiment, and 4th "P. E. I." Regiment, Nos 1 and 2 Companies.

Engineers—The Charlottetown Company, Infantry and Rifles, the 7th, 25th, 2nd, 10th, 13th, 19th, 38th, 48th, 14th, 15th, 57th, 43rd, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 65th, 53rd, 84th, 8th, 9th, 62nd, 63rd, 66th, 90th Battalions, the G. G. F. G., the St. John's Rifle Company, and the Brandon Infantry Company.

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FRANCE AND BRITAIN

The Republic May Look to Our Empire for Trade Extension.

London, August 7. — The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail sends that paper an interview with the Vice-President of the French Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the tariff. In the course of which he admitted that France has no way at present of bringing pressure to bear upon the United States. "But," he said, "the time has now arrived for France to reconsider the whole commercial position, and to readjust her tariff arrangements, particularly in the way of making special treaties with Great Britain and the British colonies."

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Toronto Will Put Them Under the High Licence.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7. — A special meeting of the City Council will likely be held on Monday, and a by-law passed, to charge the prize fight picture show a license fee of $500 to exhibit here.

The City Council has communicated with Sir Richard Cartwright, Acting-Premier, and with the provincial Government, and has been informed that there is no statute, either federal or provincial that will stop the show.

THAT SEIZED CARGO.

(Special to the Star.)

Ottawa, August 7.—The Customs Department have received word that the schooner seized at Pictou was the Union, 22 tons, registered at Halifax. She had 54 cases of gin and 11 dozen of brandy. This was of shipped at St. Pierre, Miquelon, but taken in by an English vessel. The authorities think the smugglers are afraid to try any large venture and so transfer to these existing vessels for peddling purposes, their contraband cargo.

A TENNYSON MEMORIAL.

London, August 7. — The Rev. Geo. C. Bradley, dean of Westminster, yesterday unveiled on Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight, the Tennyson memorial beacon. This beacon which will take the place of one that has long stood there, is in the form of an Ionic cross and is visible for miles. Its site is in the immediate vicinity of the poet's favorite walk. Although the family preferred not to issue many invitations to the ceremony, there was a large gathering.

THEY DISCOVERED EXCELLENCE

(Special to the Star.)

Ottawa, August 7. — Hon. F. G. M. Decene and Hon. S. Parent, of Quebec, with Mr. Lavoie chief wood ranger, arrived here Thursday from Temiscamingue, and had an interview with Hon. J. I. Tarte. The Provincial Ministers express themselves as delighted with their trip, and greatly surprised at the wealth of the country in minerals, and lumber, and the excellence of the soil for agricultural purposes.

NO JUDGMENT YET

Judge Dugas announced yesterday that judgment in the case of Camille Labelle, an alleged hotel-runner, against special officer O'Brien for alleged assault on the steamer Spartan two weeks ago, would not be rendered until the Richelieu Company forwarded certain information respecting its agreement with the Montreal hotels in regard to the prohibition against hotel agents canvassing for business on the Company's boats.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

(Special to the Star.)

Winnipeg, Man., August 7. — While Chas. Gillett, of Thornhill, was mowing hay his horses took fright and ran away, throwing him in front of the mower guards. He was dragged some distance and terribly cut up, but his injuries are not considered fatal. One foot will be amputated.

QUEBEC NOTES

(Special to the Star.)

Quebec, August 7.—It has been decided that a camp will be held at Levis September 7 next and at St. Johns, P. Q., on September 14. The following battalions will go into camp at Levis: 17th, 81st, 88th and 92nd.

WOOD'S HANGING.

Vancouver, August 7. — Wood, the murderer, who is to be hanged at Nelson next Thursday, was taken up to Nelson Thursday in charge of a strong guard.

PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents, Temple Building, reports the following American patents granted to Canadians last week: Centrifugal drier, D. Alkman et al; street car fender, J. D. Lamb et al; label for bottles, Arthur S. Jackson; method of forging seamless car wheels, S. H. Ralston; autographic register, H. C. Biette; currycomb, J. D. O'Neill; foot guard, H. T. Kelly; four-wheeled vehicle, J. W. Windle.

STE. ROSE.

The following are the latest arrivals at the St. Rose Hotel:

Achille Fortier, Misses M. and G. Cunningham, R. W. McLaren, E. Wray, A. H. Nelson, V. J. Johnston, Edw. Bogue, O. Picard, Miss Gussie Turner, Chs. H. Turner, P. Robinson, W. H. Harley, E. DeBrichy, J. P. King, E. Lionais, Jas. Darling, D. Hasson, E. E. Cummings, C. Bernard, Albert Dumont, E. Taylor, Frank T. Hill, A. E. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Dixon, Miss M. Lappin, Maude Lappin, Miss M. Ryan, Syd. Smith, all of Montreal; E. Bourbeau L'Auge Gardien, J. E. A. Robillard, Ottawa; J. Sharks, Hochelaga.

DALHOUSIE, N.B.

The following are the recent arrivals at Inch Arran Hotel, Dalhousie, N.B.:

Miss Scott, Miss J. H. Scott, Miss K. G. Scott, Mrs. G. D. Redpath, Miss L. Redpath, Miss H. Redpath, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Kissel, two children and governess, New York; W. E. Read, Halifax; K. Scovil, St. John; C. Owen, Providence, R. I.; Jeremiah Williams, Boston; J. R. Wilson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Russel, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. MacCall, Brooklyn, N.Y. Miss Muir, Miss Russell, Detroit; Albert Drouillard, Windsor, Ont.; Lillian Brady, Harrowsmith, Ont.; Rita Connolly Montreal; W. H. Short, Philadelphia; John J. McGee, Ottawa; Miss Butchart, Duluth; Miss Butchart, Truro, N.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Amqui, Que.; Miss Jack, Montreal; Mrs. Shires, Miss Shires, Wm. Rennels, Campbellton, N.B.; D. Hatton, Montreal; J. O. Shellobryn, Henry A. James, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs and Miss Paterson, Ottawa.

IS DIVORCE TOO EASY?

Should the Marriage Tie be Broken?

OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY PROMINENT PEOPLE.

A Discussion Opened by F. Marion Crawford's Novel.

Is divorce too easy in the United States? is a question that is being discussed in New York and elsewhere, and to which there is given a great variety of answers. This important question has been receiving great attention of late by reason of F. Marian Crawford's new story, "A Rose of Yesterday." Divorce or more properly the marriage question, is the motif of the novel, for "A Rose of Yesterday" turns on the question whether, in circumstances which the author develops with great skill and delicacy, divorce is or is not justifiable.

From this book the following typical selections have been made:

* * *

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

"Civilization and Progress are not the same thing. We have too much progress and too little civilization nowadays. Progress is omnivorous, eager after new things, seeking above all to save trouble and get money. Civilization is electric, slow, pains taking, wise, willing to buy good at the price it is worth. Civilization gave us marriage, in respecting which we are above animals. Progress is giving us divorce, wholesale, cheap, immoral, a degradation beneath that of those primitive peoples, who make no promises and break none, who do not set up right as a fashion and wrong as a practice, the truth for the design and the lie for the course."

"There are various forms of honorable political dreaming and dishonorable political mischief-making nowadays, which we are accustomed to call collectively 'socialism.' Most of these rely for their hope of popular success upon their avowed intention of dividing property and preventing its subsequent accumulation. Marriage is an incentive of such accumulation, because it perpetuates homes and therefore keeps property together by inheritance. Therefore most forms of socialism are at present in favor of divorce, as a means of ultimately destroying marriage altogether. A proverb says that whosoever cooks the end desires also the means. There is more truth in the saying than morality in the point of view it expresses."

The question, "Is divorce too easy?" having been asked, the New York Journal looks for an answer in the opinions of a number of prominent people. Ella Wheeler Wilcox expresses herself as follows:

* * *

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

"Marriage should be a bond for all time.

Easy divorce leads to easy fault finding and fickleness.

Those who enter marriage for life, regarding the union as indissoluble, have a greater incentive to bear and forbear than those who believe in 'divorces while you wait.'

Meantime it is a greater immorality for two people to continue to live as man and wife after love has departed than for two people who love each other to live together with no legal tie.

The latter is a sin against man's law, the former against God's. But love is a plant which can be fed, fertilized and nourished by proper care.

The people who enthusiastically support the divorce laws are not inclined to toil in Cupid's garden. They prefer to let love's plant wither at the first sign of wilting, conscious that it can be replaced with another bulb.

Divorce should be a last desperate remedy for a despairing life. Wherever divorces are easily obtained morals and manners degenerate."

* * *

CLARA MORRIS.

Clara Morris says: "My loyalty would not be to the husband, who had broken every vow, debased his soul, embittered his mind and made of himself a thing unworthy to tie the shoes of his former self, but to the sacred promise, proudly made in the very tabernacle of the Lord.

Self-respect is a mighty staff to lean upon, but the woman who breaks her marriage vow can never keep her hold of it.

* * *

MRS. JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

Mrs. Julian Hawthorne writes as follows:

"Marriage is looked upon as an experiment, with divorce to follow as a natural sequence should the trial prove a failure. This tends to make it one. Young people know little of the true meaning of love and marriage, and too seldom give themselves a chance to readjust themselves before seeking relief. Divorce is now so usual that no disgrace attaches, and we have grown used to it, although the best of us still cling to the sanctity of the marriage vow and do not approve of divorce, except in rare cases, and not at all in remarriage.

Marriage is a fire that burns away all selfishness, and if the work be not always nor often completed in this life it is a very real preparation for the higher, where Love, not Self, governs all. Love 'bears it out even to the edge of doom.'

* * *

E. W. SHERWOOD.

M. E. Sherwood's opinion is given as follows:

"I fear Mr. Crawford would not have written 'A Rose of Yesterday' had he not been a Roman Catholic. It is not a case of conscience this exquisite story. I say it reluctantly, for I am a Protestant, but the Roman Catholics are more consistent on the subject of divorce than are the Protestants.

If we believe in the Bible how can we ignore the text which forbids a woman to marry again while her husband lives?

It is on that text that Marian Crawford has preached his noble, wonderful sermon on the subject of divorce. But a "rose by any other name will smell as sweet," and had he called it 'A Renunciation' it would have still the immortal fragrance of a great moral purpose, a noble defence of the only logical view.

Have we any right, no matter what our personal wrongs or our personal inconveniences so to imperil the laws of our country, the security of property, the nobility of a family name, by indulgence in what may be to us a far more agreeable arrangement than that which in a moment of fancied bliss we once assumed at the altar? Alas, no! We took that dreadful risk of happiness.

We were born to suffer, we were born to have patience, we were not sent into this world to seek a complete oblivion."

* * *

MARION HARLAND.

Marion Harland speaks out strongly in these words:

"Albeit a stanch Protestant, my views upon the divorce question are those maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. To my way of thinking the marriage vow means all that it says and implies, or it is meaningless. 'So long as you both shall live' makes it morally wrong for a man to have two living wives or a woman to have two husbands alive upon the earth at one and the same time.

The opposing argument, that it is unjust to make a man or woman suffer for a lifetime for the unwisdom of passion, or for an error in judgment, signifies little when one reflects that hundreds and thousands of human beings must and do suffer constantly in consequence of blunders of various kinds, or from what is styled the 'dispensation of Providence.'

The phrase, 'a ruined life,' is used too frequently and vaguely. An unhappy marriage need not effect such ruin. The truly brave heart is that which gathers up and strengthens and dignifies that which remains, forming it into a seemly whole. If two cannot dwell together as God's holy ordinance of matrimony let a formal legal separation relieve each of the intolerable load. But let no hope—unacknowledged, perhaps, even by the restive sufferer—of another union that may compensate for the evils of the first irksome impatience and aggravate discontent. Much that seems unbearable would come to be tolerable were we assured that there is no remedy, and no alleviation except patience and cheerful philosophy, moving us to make the best of the worst."

IS HE DEAD OR ALIVE?

A Sensational Life Insurance Case Puzzling England

Attempts to defraud life insurance companies by false reports of death, or by producing a body procured from some medical college and swearing that it is the body of some one who is insured, have been of more or less frequent occurrence on this continent notably the famous Hillman case, and do not attract quite as much attention as they once did. In England, however, a recent case has been exploited at great length in the newspapers. The Daily Mail, in discussing the case, says: "The award of Mr. Houghton, the arbitrator in the Port Erin mystery, inquiry, has now been made, and it is sensational in its implications. It will be remembered that in this case Thomas Johnson, a Huddersfield boot manufacturer, went out on a boating trip with one of his brothers, in Port Erin Bay, Isle of Man, on July 23 last. The brother was rescued, having been found clinging to a rock close to Bradda Head, while the boat in which both were was found close by. Thomas Johnson was never afterward heard of, and his executors claimed the insurance policies, having been taken out in the Railway Passengers' Insurance Company (£10,000), the New York Mutual Insurance (£10,000), and in other companies, the remainder, making a total of £13,000.

The Railway Passengers' Insurance people, to were the defendants in the case, refused to meet the demand, on the ground that there was no satisfactory evidence of the death of Thomas Johnson. One of the peculiarities of the inquiry consisted in the suggestion of fraud and conspiracy, it being alleged that Thomas Johnson had escaped up the cliff and disappeared. This was denied by the Johnson family.

The arbitrator found that it had not been proved to his satisfaction that Thomas Johnson was drowned on July 23, 1896, or that he is dead, and he gave costs against the plaintiffs, including the costs of the award.

Where, then, is Thomas Johnson, and why did he so mysteriously disappear? The matter should not be allowed to rest here. The issue of fraud and conspiracy having been raised, and the decision having been given by the side which made such allegations of fraud, the matter obviously ought to be thrashed out further in the criminal courts. Certain it is that if Thomas Johnson be alive he should either be prosecuted for endeavoring to work a picturesque and widespread swindle, or else he should have to remain for the remainder of his life dead to the world. This country should never be safe for his return to it.

In the meantime the insurance company, charged one of the brothers, Harry Johnson, with being a party to the fraud, and Harry Johnson should be put upon his trial to be either convicted or cleared of suspicion.

In addition to the insurances effected, amounting to £13,000, the missing Thomas Johnson, the man who is either a corpse or corpse impersonator, visited several other offices and sought to take out policies for fatal accident — with the Hand-in-Hand Company, for instance, for £5000, and the Palatine for £5000. Both refused, the Hand-in-Hand manager explaining since that he did not like the way in which through all the negotiations, Thomas Johnson would not hear of any form of policy other than that for fatal accident.

Within three days had Thomas Johnson made proposals to different offices to insure his life for £10,000. The statements in three proposal forms were false and fraudulent.

This anxiety to effect large insurances against accident was at the time when Thomas Johnson was practising with his swimming machines and diving dress. Almost every day during the bathing season in 1896 Thomas went to the Huddersfield swimming baths and practised in order to be ready for emergencies. In July he was also prepared to fit himself with a disguise, and so the black false beard was ordered, but why it was taken to the Isle of Man there was no evidence to show.

As counsel representing the insurance interests pointed out during the investigation which failed to establish Thomas Johnson's death, there was much that was suspicious in the visit of Thomas and Harry Johnson to the scene of the alleged accident, and their careful examination of the zigzag path. The story about the boat accident does not hold water. There was a fine swell, but no such sea as could possibly have so canted the boat as to fling Thomas and Harry into the water—regard being had to the fact that the boat was a heavy one, with fourteen foot keel and four and one half foot beam.

All the boatmen concurred in saying that the boat was uninjured, or only very slightly injured, and so the suggestion that the boat was upset by striking a rock was untenable. When the office was informed of the "accident," they asked for a statement by one or more of the boatmen, but no such statement was furnished. The disappearance of the body under the conditions which obtained on July 23 was most suspicious, and the evidence of Capt. Phillips and Capt. Green after their experiments, was conclusive that, with the set of the tide and currents, the body of a drowned man would have been seen and recovered. Harrison, the attendant at the Huddersfield baths, testified that Thomas Johnson was a strong swimmer.

The demeanor of Harry Johnson after the accident, showed that he was not at all anxious about search being made for the body of his brother. The insurance company has been open from the first, and said that Harry had been a party to the fraud. There is no escape from the situation. Insurance companies, not being able to afford to refuse payment on policies effected with them, are daily the prey of a certain class of persons—that is common knowledge—and a prosecution should follow this failure of the arbitrator's to find proof of Thos. Johnson's alleged death.

DEATH OF APACHE KID.

The Worst Indian in all the United States Frontier.

THE TERROR OF ALL WHITE MEN IN THE REGION.

Many of Them Murdered in Cold Blood.

A despatch from Phoenix, Ariz., says: They believe on the frontier that Apache Kid is dead.

It is over a year now since the bloody body of murdered man or mangled woman brought dread word to the world of his activity, and no such period has elapsed before since Kid and his fellow murderers on their way to execution slew their guards and escaped to the mountains, and that was a decade ago.

The frontier has reason to pray that the tale of his death is true. For years he has been a terrifying ghost in the mountains and on the plains of Southern Arizona and Northern Mexico. His business has been murder, his sport assassination. The armies of two great countries have warred with him, and the graves of those who were sent against him are as plenty as the graves of those he has slain while they slept or while they travelled unconscious of his nearness.

His life has been that of a tiger, not of a man. During years there has been hardly a day when he was not the dangerous quarry for which men hunted. A price was put upon his head and manhunters from civil life left their vocations to try and win the $7000 that was bid for his life.

Civil officers and soldiers—he hates them all. And neither the men in uniform nor the men in plain clothes have ever been able to capture or kill him.

When they brought his brothers to follow his trail over a desert he murdered behind them. When they sought him there they heard of him twenty leagues away, shooting a teamster from ambush beside the road, braining a child that had wandered from a ranch house, cutting the throat of a woman who was alone in a cabin.

Nobody knows how many lives he took. The pigeon holes of the War Department hold the musty vouchers for bounties of thousands of dollars spent in the vain attempt to allay this spectre of the desert. On the other side of the Rio Grande, the Mexicans have the same sort of a story of failure told by archives and military reports. In his war with two great nations, Apache Kid stands alone.

The reason for the belief in the death of Apache Kid, is the report of two prospectors, Burnett and Bonsall, who found the cave in the Superstition Mountains, that sheltered him during some of his disappearances. Several times the soldiers pressed him close in the Superstition Mountains, but there always came a time when no more footprints could be found, and the soldiers had to return to their posts with the usual tale of unsuccess.

The prospectors watched the hole for months for the coming of the man wolf who dared there. He did not come, and they at last ventured into the hole and explored its entire extent. They found old evidences of its occupancy, but their judgment was that no man had passed in or out of that cave since the big rains a year ago.

It was an ideal stronghold for a hunted man. The only entrance to it was on an almost perpendicular bluff that overlooked the country for miles. One man with a rifle could hold the place against an army as long as his ammunition held out.

Where the Kid died, if dead he is, no man can say. He knew how it would delight his enemies to know of his death and he had wit enough to hide himself if he felt death coming.

Further details came from San Carlos Indian agency, as follows: Up to 1888 Apache Kid was as well-behaved an Indian as ever came on to this reservation. He was a scout and trailer under General Crook, and helped that officer to run his kinsman Geronimo to earth in the Sierra Madre. He grew up on the reservation like any other Apache boy, and the only attention he attracted during the first twenty-five years of his life was because of his wonderful prowess with bow and arrow and with the rifle. When he was thirteen years old he could outshoot any Indian on the reservation, and he was frequently called up to show his skill before distinguished visitors. When he grew up he naturally went into the scouts, and behaved himself; that is, he helped the whites hunt his people to death whenever he was so commanded by Chief of Scouts Al Sieber. The Kid rose to be sergeant of scouts.

In 1888 a Pima Indian killed the Kid's grandfather, and he asked his chief for leave of absence long enough to kill the Pima. A refusal to permit this departure was as if a business man should refuse an employe a day's leave to attend his mother's funeral. Sieber made the request the text for a sermon on the wrongfulness of killing, even though ten centuries of ancestors commanded that it be done, and refused the request.

Apache Kid went off without leave taking the scouts of his squad with him, killed the Pima and reported back for duty. He was arrested, but escaped the same night, and with a few Indians started for old Mexico. In the Gealluro Mountains the fugitives came upon two prospectors digging on a claim. The Indians crept to the mouth of the shaft where the white men were digging and shot them. But the soldiers were close behind them. They were cut off from old Mexico, and, doubling on their trail, came back to the reservation, when they were again arrested. Several of the band were hanged for murder, but Kid and four others were court-martialled and sentenced to imprisonment in the military prison on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay.

Kid during his journey through California got a clear idea of the numbers of the white man. He saw San Francisco and the brick forts and the big batteries on Alcatraz before he was locked up there.

President Cleveland pardoned Kid out of prison and returned him to the reservation. But the civil authorities of Arizona did not like the idea of an Indian guilty of as cold-blooded a murder as that of the two prospectors, and the Grand Jury indicted Apache Kid for murder. Grand juries were not on the Indians' books. All civil processes are mysteries to them. Indeed, Kid never could understand why he was let out of Alcatraz. It was a new way of making war to him.

Well, the civil authorities ran Kid through the court mill like any other criminal, found him guilty and sentenced him to be hanged. Sheriff Glen Reynolds, with a deputy and a teamster, started for Yuma to deliver these prisoners and a Mexican at the penitentiary. This was in November, 1889. The outfit came to a hard piece of road, and Sheriff Reynolds made all his prisoners but one lame one walk. They were shackled in couples and the Sheriff and his deputy walked with them. The lame Indian was left in the waggon, guarded by the teamster.

Suddenly the shackled prisoners sprang upon their two guards. At the same moment the lame Indian snatched the pistol from the teamster and shot him in the face. The Sheriff and his deputy were beaten to death with stones.

The story was told by the Mexican prisoner who escaped before the Apaches had gotten rid of their shackles.

They found the keys to the irons in the Sheriff's pocket. They took all the money the dead man had, and with this and the white men's arms they fled to the mountains.

Here begins the real story of the life of this human tiger. With his fellow prisoners, a band of cutthroats under a devil's leadership, they raided back and forth across the Mexican frontier, killing men and torturing women, while the soldiers and a volunteer corps of a hundred cowboys chased the band until their horses dropped under them. Others took up the hunt, and ultimately pressed the Indians so closely that they had to scatter. Most of them drifted back to the reservation, but Kid never came in.

Two years after his break he swooped down on the outskirts of the reservation and carried off a young squaw. He kept her in the mountains with him, and she saw the awful wrecking of hate for two years, when she escaped and returned to the reservation.

Since that time he has stolen several women, sometimes killing the bucks to whom they belonged; but no other squaw has ever returned.

Keep the Little Ones Safe and Healthy.

Lactated Food a Preventive of Summer Complaints

Infant mortality is always high in August. This is largely due to the character of nourishment that infants receive. The little ones who are deprived of mother's milk are mostly fed on cow's milk too often diluted and sour.

To mothers who are anxious for the safety of their babes in hot weather we would confidently recommend Lactated Food, now so generally prescribed by physicians and so universally used by mothers all over Canada.

Lactated Food prevents cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhœa and fevers it promotes perfect digestion and healthy growth, and during the teething period it is the ideal food. Give Lactated Food a trial, dear mothers, if you would keep baby well and strong.

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-- THE --
KLONDYKE
Gold Fields.

THE MONTREAL-LONDON
Gold and Silver Development Co.

Have made careful investigation about the wonderful finds of placer gold in the Klondyke region. Mr. MacDonald, our engineer, has personally interviewed Inspector Strickland, who has just returned from the Klondyke, where he has spent the last two years in charge of a detachment of the mounted police.

Inspector Strickland says that he believes the placer gold fields of the Yukon "are practically inexhaustible," as there are hundreds of creeks known to be gold bearing, which have not been prospected, owing, in part, to the difficulty in getting food in and to the scarcity of men, and partly to the attraction towards Bonanza Creek, where such rich discoveries were made. These fields, he says, will not be less than two or three thousand square miles in extent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the correspondent of the London Daily Mail in Paris, on August 4th, that for the next fifteen years the Klondyke locality would be, in his opinion, the great gold mining centre of the world.

AN EXPLORATION PARTY.

The Directors of the Company have therefore arranged to send in a pioneer party, under the leadership of a competent man, which will leave Victoria on the 15th instant. The party will be a picked one, consisting of men of ability, energy and determination.

The duties of this expedition will be:

1. To explore and locate claims in the Klondyke and the tributaries of the Yukon.
2. To mine these claims on as large a scale as possible, doing the work in such a manner as to test the whole claim and prove its value.

The party will be fully equipped and will be supplied with funds to enable it to employ laborers and prospectors, so as to extend the scope of its operations.

A second party, in charge of our engineer, will be sent in as early as possible in the spring to follow up and take advantage of the information and efforts of the pioneer party.

The wealth of the district, the fortunes amassed by every one there, the opportunities of making immense profits, are too well known to need description.

It must be evident to every one that a properly organized party, working systematically, will succeed where individuals would fail, and that the expedition of the Montreal-London Gold & Silver Development Company, Limited, affords an opportunity to investors of sharing in the untold mineral wealth of the country without enduring the hardships and trials of the journey.

The Company have secured the services of Mr. Bernard MacDonald, the eminent mining engineer, of Butte, Montana, under whose direction the mining operations of the Company will be conducted.

The Company invites subscriptions for a limited number of shares.

Fill in this Blank and forward to the Brokers.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., Ltd.

I hereby subscribe for.....shares

at 24 cents each, amounting to.....

.....dollars, and enclose.....

.....dollars, being one fourth of the amount, balance to be payable as stated.

.....
Signature.

.....
Address.

.....1897.

Cheques should be made payable to S. H. Ewing, Treasurer. Every Director and Shareholder has purchased shares at par value, 24 cents. No shares have been disposed of at a lower price.

Present price of shares—24 cents each, in blocks of not less than 100 shares, payable 6 cents per share with application, balance in three calls of 6 cents each when called by the Directors, with at least one month between calls.

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG & CO.,
BROKERS,
TEL. 928. Agents Wanted. 1750 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

NOTE.—To accommodate those who cannot call earlier, the office of the brokers will be kept open on Saturday afternoon, August 7th.

187 1

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

SHIRT WAISTS

AT MAKER'S PRICES!

Assorted styles and materials, but all the latest, at the following reductions:

Worth 55c for 35c, $1.00 for 69c,

$1.50 for 98c, $1.75 and $2.00 for $1.49.

Bargains in Skirts.

200 Black Figured Skirts, newest styles, full sized, and lined throughout, to clear at "end of the season" prices as follows:

Good value at $1.55 for $1.25.

$1.95 for $1.65, $2.50 for $2.15, $4.25 for $3.50.

Shepherd's Plaid Skirts, a few only left, stylishly made, unsurpassed value at $1.65

HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS.

French Sword Bayonets (as shown in the Star Window), used by French soldiers in the Franco-Prussian War (dated), in beautiful preservation, worth $7.00, for 98c selling fast.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine St., Cor. of Metcalfe St.

TERMS CASH. 1351 TEL. 3833.

Shipping News

THE SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

The usual weekly concert was held in the Sailors' Institute. A large number were present, and every one had a good time. The ships furnished their quota of the programme and their friends from the city were on hand to help them under the lordership of Mrs. A. A. Murphy. The following ladies and gentlemen figured on the programme: Messrs. Joan Wain, steamship Ottoman; Thomas Summers, R. M. S. State of California; Isaac Williams, steamship Lake Superior; John Donnelly and James Wilson, steamship Keemun; William Kellie, Stuart Duncan and Patrick Lannon, steamship Baltimore; Mrs. A. A. Murphy, Miss Leslie, Miss Craig, Messrs. Charles Murphy, Robert Crawford, G. Alexander and William Grant. Among those present were noticed Captain Owen, steamship Verbena, and Captain Rowe, steamship Cairo.

The Dominion Line R. M. S. Vancouver reached Quebec this morning and will arrive in port to-morrow morning. She has on board 150 first cabin passengers, 75 second and 285 steerage, the latter being landed at Quebec.

The Allan Line R. M. S. City of California left port this morning at daybreak for Liverpool.

The Allan Line steamship Laurentian has reached Quebec and will arrive at this port to-morrow morning about 8 o'clock.

The steamship Merrimac passed Father Point outwards at 6.30 a.m. to-day.

The steamship Turret Chief, Kingsman, Brown & Co., arrived in port this morning from Sydney with a load of coal, and will sail outwards again to-morrow morning.

The steamships Glenarm Head and Dunmore Head, of the Head Line, are both expected to arrive in port to-morrow. They are in ballast and will load a general cargo for Belfast and Dublin, respectively.

The steamship Baltimore, of the Johnston Line, sails to-morrow morning for Liverpool with a full general cargo on board.

The new steamship Craftsman, of the Johnston Line, will arrive in port about 3 o'clock this afternoon, from Liverpool.

The steamship Castalia, of the Donaldson Line, sailed from Glasgow today for Montreal.

The steamship Gerona, of the Thomson Line, is due to arrive in London today.

The steamship Tiber, Henry Dobell & Co., will load on Monday, the 9th inst., and is expected to sail on Tuesday morning at daylight for Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.

The Centenary Methodist Church Sunday School held its annual excursion to Sherringham Park to-day per the Ottawa River Navigation Co.'s Duchess of York. They left the canal basin at the foot of Duke street at 8.30 a.m., with a large crowd on board, which was considerably augmented at St. Gabriel locks. Returning, they will reach the city about 8 o'clock this evening.

* * *

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMSHIPS.

Verbena, 1505, Owens, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Alcides, Davies, E. Reford & Co.

Lake Superior, Stewart, D. W. Campbell.

Cairo, 1381, Rowe, Petersen, Tate & Co.

Baltimore, 2058, Henry W. Johnston & Co.

Brazilian, 1941, McDougall, H. & A. Allan.

Tiber, 1134, Delisle, H. Dobell & Co.

Devona, 2371, Tait, R. Reford & Co.

Sardinian, 2572, Vipond, H. & A. Allan.

Keemun, 1985, McKie, R. Reford & Co.

Turret Bay, Kiltgaard, Kingman, Brown & Co.

* * *

BARQUES.

Florence Edgett, 491, McBride, D. W. Campbell.

Falmouth, 501, Harvey, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

* * *

SCHOONERS.

Helen M. Atwood, 653, Watts, Anderson McKenzie & Co.

Queen of the Lakes, 189, Oliver, Anderson McKenzie & Co.

Nellie Morrow, 88, Millar, J. G. Brock.

* * *

ARRIVED.

Steamship Keemun, 1985, McKie, Glasgow via Sorel, R. Reford & Co., coal.

Steamship Turret Bay, Kiltgaard Sydney, Kingman, Brown & Co., coal.

* * *

CLEARED.

Steamship Acadian, 624, Contillard, St. John's, H. Dobell & Co., general.

Steamship State of California, 2637, Moore, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

Steamship Ottoman, 3040, James, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.

Steamship Straits of Menai, 1894, Forrest, Manchester, D. Torrance & Co., general.

* * *

THE VANCOUVER'S PASSENGERS.

Rimouski, Que., August 7. — The following is the list of saloon passengers per R. M. S. Vancouver, R. O. Jones, commander, from Liverpool, inward at 10.45 last night: Mr. Adams, Mr. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Dr. Ashworth, Miss Ashworth, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Baker, Master Barclay, Master Barclay, Miss Barnet, Rev. Bertram, Mrs. Bertram, Miss Bertram, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. Bellerby, Miss Beveridge, Mr. Black, Mrs. Blakeley, Miss Blakeley, Miss Blakeley, Dr. Borden, Mrs. Bryne, Mr. Bristol, Dr. Brookhouse, Capt. Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Lieut.-Col. Burland, Mrs. Burland, Mr. Butler, Rev. Father Callaghan, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Chamberlain and maid, Master Chamberlain, Miss Chambler, Mr. Clarke, Miss City, Miss Cook, Miss Bustrill, Mr. Collins, Mr. Coulson, Lieut. Courtney, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Cox, Prof. Crookshank, Mrs. Crookshank, Mr. Crosweller, Mrs. Crosweller, Miss Thomas, Miss Currie, Miss Dean, Mr. Dubray, Mr. Duckett, Miss Dunlop, Mr. Eakins, Miss Edwards, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Ethier, Miss Evans, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Fitzmaurice, Sir Malcolm Fraser, Rev. de la Wreany, Mr. Dixon Galpin, Miss Galpin, Mrs. Garner, Rev. Gauthier, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. Good, Mrs. Good, Mr. Green, Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Mr. Grieve, Mr. Grimwade, Mrs. Grimwade and maid, Miss Grimwade, Dr. Haliburton, Mrs. Haliburton, Mr. Hansard, Mr. Harris, Major Henderson, Miss Holland, Mrs. Hopper, Miss Hull, Prof. Hudson, Mr. Hughes, Major Hardman, Mr. Kellog, Miss Kellog, Right Rev. Bishop Kingden, Dr. King, Mr. Langford, Dr. Laurie, Mr. Jones, Master Leach, Mr. Lechaire, Mrs. Lespalme, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Loeb, Lieut.-Col. Labelle, Miss Lovell, Miss Lyman, Mr. MacAulay, Mr. Macpherson, Miss Mallock, Mr. Marks, Mr. Master, Mrs. Master, Master McDougall, Rev. Mr. McNally, Mr. McRae, Miss Mencilley, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Meredith, Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Micklebarrough, Mr. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Montgomery, Bishop of Moosemee, Professor Lloyd Morgan, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Belmar Morgan, Master Morgan, Master Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Osborne, Dr. Dorman, Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. Odell, Mr. Patterson, Capt. Pelletier, Mr. Peckles, Mr. Phillips, Miss Phillips, Mr. Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Riggs, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Roberts, Master Roberts, Miss Robertson, Rev. Mr. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Shadwell, Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Simpson, Miss Stiller, Master Smith, Dr. Spratton, Miss Spratton, Mrs. Stanwood Mr. Stewerson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Stiles, Mr. Swinburn, Lady Swinburn, Miss Taylor, Mr. Tetley, Capt. Thomtson, Miss Toothill, Mr. Tripp, Mr. Trotter, Dr. Tweedie, Mrs. Tweedie, Sergeant Wallbridge, Mr. Western, Miss Weld, Mr. Whittaker, Miss Williams, Mr. Willson, Mr. David Wilson, Miss Welde, Mr. Zimmerman, Rev. Mr. Prior, Mrs. Prior, Miss Williams, 151 cabin, 73 intermediate and 284 steerage passengers.

* * *

OCEAN STEAMERS

ARRIVED.

Name	At	From	Date
St. Louis	New York	Southampton	6th
Vancouver	Rimouski	Liverpool	6th
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	New York	6th
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	New York	6th
Roraran	London	Montreal	6th
Gertor	London	Montreal	6th
Catalona	Shields	Montreal	6th
Greta Holme	Hull	Montreal	6th
Oakmore	Liverpool	Montreal	6th

SAILED.

Name	From	For	Date
Lycia	Bristol	Montreal	6th
Ems	New York	Genoa	7th
La Champagne	New York	Havre	7th
Lucania	New York	Liverpool	7th
Manitou	New York	London	7th
Maasdam	New York	Rotterdam	7th
Persia	New York	Hamburg	7th

SANITARY POLICE AND CARS

To the Editor of the Star.

Sir,—While dread contagious disease is in the city, and the health officers are supposed to be looking after it, may I for one protest against them using the public street cars while going about their disinfecting duties. If their chief is to be believed—the Sanitary police are incessantly in and about possible places of contagion, and for them to use the street cars that thousands of others must sit in during the day is to say the least—well, worthy of our illustrious department. The case that came under my notice this morning on a St. Denis street car was safe perhaps. He got on at the City Hall, and had a package of sulphur (with one stick showing through the wrapping), but then there are others— without sulphur.

If the Civic Health Bureau cannot display common sense in these matters, the able superintendent of the Street Railway Company might do something to protect their public against smallpox. They will not lose anything by it as Sanitary Police do not appear to pay fare when they ride, with me.

LUKE OUT.

THE OFFICER WAS PASSING.

Emile Vaillancourt, fifteen years old, Logan street, will be arraigned in the Police Court to-day for robbery. He broke into Dupuis' grocery, Ontario street, near Panet street, last night, and foolishly struck several matches. Lieut. Prefontaine, who happened to be passing, placed him under arrest as he was leaving the store.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY

Must Receive Concessions From Canada

UNTIL THE TREATIES EXPIRE A YEAR HENCE.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7. — The Globe's Ottawa special says that the Cabinet will meet at an early date to put into effect the decision of the Imperial Government, declaring that the provisions of the new Canadian tariff extending a preference to Great Britain must be extended to Belgium and Germany until the termination of the treaties with those countries on July 30, 1898. The despatch adds that instructions in accordance with this decision will be issued by the Customs Department to collectors almost immediately.

NOT JAY GOULD'S WIDOW.

Mr. Brown of Laramie, Says Mrs. Angell Told Him That Her Claim Was False.

New York, August 7.—Another of the many depositions taken in the suit brought by Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell to establish her claim to dower rights as the widow of Jay Gould, was filed yesterday afternoon in the County Clerk's office. The deposition is that of Melville C. Brown, an attorney of Laramie, Wyo.

Mr. Brown states that he was at first opposed to giving any testimony, as the information he possessed was given to him in his professional capacity. He finally admitted that as recently as July 1895, Mrs. Angell admitted to him that she had never been married to Jay Gould, and that the latter was not the father of her daughter.

Mr. Brown testified that he first met Mrs. Angell at her home at Rouse's Point, N. Y., about two years ago. He was then consul for Mrs. Jean E. Pierce, of Rock Springs, Wyo., who claimed to be the daughter of Jay Gould and Mrs. Angell. "I visited Mrs. Angell," said Mr. Brown, "with a view to ascertaining the facts as to the alleged marriage between Mr. Gould and herself. She admitted to me that she was the mother of Mrs. Pierce, and that her name was Mrs. Angell, and the conversation we had at first was as to her daughter's condition and well-being.

"I explained to Mrs. Angell that her daughter believed herself to be the child of Mrs. Angell by marriage with Jay Gould," said Brown, "and asked Mrs. Angell whether she had ever been the wife of Jay Gould. She told me she had not, but said: 'Tell Mary Jane (her daughter) that she was born in lawful wedlock, and that her father was a Mr. De Russe.'

"She said she had been told by Mrs. Cody and the latter's attorney, that if she would sign papers brought to her, that they would recover for her a very large sum of money from the Gould estate, and that she signed the papers because of their representations. She told me she never said to Mrs. Cody that she had been married to Mr. Gould.

"Mrs. Cody came into the room at that moment, and Mrs. Angell said: 'That is the woman to whom I gave the papers, and for whom I signed.'

"I then related to Mrs. Cody what Mrs. Angell had said. Mrs. Cody became very much excited, and, walking up and down the room, wringing her hands, said that she would be denounced and advertised all over the country as a blackmailer, and insisted to Mrs. Angell that she had represented to her (Mrs. Cody) that she had been married to Gould."

GULDENSUPPE CASE.

A Statement That He is Alive in Harlem.

New York, August 7.—Coroner Hoeber yesterday notified the district-attorney and counsel for Martin Thorn, of the receipt by him of a letter in German, signed "Mrs. Ruma," and insisting that Guldensuppe is alive and could be found in the upper part of Harlem. The writer claims that Guldensuppe is keeping quiet to revenge himself on Thorn for alienating Mrs. Nack's affections. In contravention of the statement in the letter, Acting-Inspector O'Brien said, to-day, that he knew from Thorn's own lips that Guldensuppe is dead.

New York, August 7.—The World publishes the following interview with Mrs Nack, the alleged accomplice of Martin Thorn in the murder of Guldensuppe: "I ask those women who are happy, and who have good true husbands, and pleasant families and happy homes, not to judge me too harshly, for, in my opinion, no woman who is happy in her married life can ever realise what terrible temptations follow unkindness and neglect on the part of a husband, and what these temptations sometimes lead a wife to do."

BACK FROM ROSSLAND.

The Boom Has Fallen Through and Many Are Out of Work

(Special to the Star.)

Ottawa, August 7.—Mr. John Belford returned yesterday from Rossland, B.C., after a six months' stay in that place. He says that the boom has fallen through and to-day there are fully a couple hundred men in Rossland absolutely idle and all looking for an opportunity to clear out. Wages are tolerably high, but everything costs so much that the laboring man saves no more than he would here. He says it is no poor man's country and going out there "on spec" without capital is a very risky thing and he strongly advises those contemplating such a trip to remember Punch's advice, and "don't." He thinks that any one who is going to that country would do better to go to Nelson, where the chances for young men are better.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7.—Secretary Wickham, of the Toronto branch of the Navy League, which some time ago presented a memorial to Lord Aberdeen suggesting the formation of a Royal Navy Reserve in Canada of Canadian seamen, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy League in London, which has taken the proposition up, enclosing a communication regarding it received from Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, K.C.B. Admiral Hopkins says that his experience in Canadian waters justifies him in saying that if North America will furnish, under suitable regulations, a tithe of its magnificent seafaring population as a Royal Navy Reserve, it will produce a force in quantity and quality unsurpassed anywhere.

SPECIAL AUGUST ...SURPRISES...

Our Buildings are always crowded from room to basement, because we sell goods cheaper than any other store.

You have only yourself to blame if you get here Monday and find some of the good things all gone. Of course we have great quantities of the goods advertised, but remember, if you please, there are a few thousand people in and about Montreal who will read this and profit by coming early — and you know the best things go first.

The whole store is crowded with the grandest bargains you ever saw. The most remarkable reductions and extraordinary inducements are offered in every department—some things are almost given away.

Now Be Sure and Get Here Early.

OUR DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

36 inches White Cotton	worth 7c go for 4c.
36 inch Grey Cotton	worth 7c go for 4c.
Roller Toweling	worth 7c go for 3½c.
54 inch Bleached Table Linen	worth 30c go for 20c.
54 inch Unbleached Table Linen	worth 25c go for 20c.
Large Cotton Towels	worth 15c go for 7½c.
White Flannelette Cradle Blankets	worth 30c go for 15c.
White Flannelette Cradle Blankets	worth 15c go for 10c.
5-4 White Flannelette Blankets	worth 75c go for 30c.
10-4 White Flannelette Blankets	worth 90c go for 50c.
11-4 White Flannelette Blankets	worth $1.50 go for 99c.
7-4 White Woollen Blankets	worth $1.95 go for $1.30.
9-4 White Woollen Blankets	worth $2.50 go for $1.65.
11-4 White Woollen Blankets	worth $3.05 go for $2.00.

TWO SPECIAL AUGUST SURPRISES.

175 French Corsets, No. 23 to 30 worth $1.50 go for 49c.

97 French Corsets, cream, black and white, No. 20 and 21, worth $2.50 to $3.25, go for $1.25.

WASH GOODS.

Lower Prices Than Ever.

589 yards Figured Muslin and French Gingham, in solid colors. These goods have been sold early this season at 15c, go for 5c.

29 pieces New Ayrs Linen in stripes and figures, guaranteed fast colors, worth 18c, go for 6c.

750 yards Silk and Wool Delaine, in stripes, checks and figures, very rich designs and colors, special for Ladies' Blouses, worth 45c, go for 16c.

COLORED AND BLACK DRESS GOODS.

They are Very Cheap Indeed.

674 yards of Plain Brilliantine, in navy, gendarme, and garnet. Silk and Wool Striped Delaine, in pink and white, green and white, blue and white, heliotrope and white and cream; worth 39c, go for 19c.

1933 yards of mixed lot Dress Goods, choose from the entire department, worth 35c to 49c, go for 19c.

SPECIAL.—The whole of our Dress Goods Department has been enormously reduced for our August cheap sale; worth 45c, 50c, 69c, 79c, 99c, go for 29c, 33c, 49c, 59c, 69c.

Worth 15c, 30c, 39c, 50c, 99c.
Go for 8½c, 17c, 19c, 29c, 49c.

1500 yards Black English Mohair Brilliantine, splendid quality, bright and lustrous; instead of 33c the yard, on Monday 19c.

25 pieces Black Brocaded English Brilliants, very choice patterns, superior quality, nothing more stylish or durable for the black gown, and the price instead of 33c the yard, on Monday 20c.

50 pieces magnificent quality Coating Serge, in black and navy blue, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every particular; regular selling price 39c yard, on Monday 25c.

RIBBONS.

Some Extraordinary Values.

1st lot Fancy Ribbons	worth 15c, go for 7½c.
2nd lot Fancy Ribbons	worth 20c, go for 10c.
3rd lot Fancy Ribbons	worth 25c, go for 15c.
4th lot Fancy Ribbons	worth 30c, go for 19c.
5th lot Fancy Ribbons	worth 50c, go for 25c.

Ladies' Suits, Skirts and Shirt Waists.

A Few of Our Special Bargains.

Crash Suits, blazer style, tailor-made, skirts full width, worth $2.50; go for $1.29.

Navy Blue Duck Suits, in stripes or polka dots, worth $3.50; go for $1.59.

Handsomely Braided Belfast Crash Suits, in Eton or blazer style, skirt also braided or embroidered, worth up to $8.00; go for $2.75.

Navy Crash Skirts, full width, worth $1.80; go for $1.19.

White Pique Skirts, deep hemmed, worth $1.75; go for $1.19.

Extra Fine Plain Sicilian Cloth Skirts, percaline lined, velvet bound, full width and tailor-made, worth $3.50; go at $1.89.

Lawn and Cambric Shirt Waists in striped and figured materials, worth 59c; go for 25c.

Balance of our 69c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 Shirt Waists, in dimities, lappet, Swisses, lawns, and all new summer styles, to clear at 37c.

White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with Embroidery, worth 70c; go for 19c.

Figured Silk Blouses, all lined in opera shades, worth $4.00; go for $1.49.

MIDSUMMER MILLINERY.

Monday we make a big offering of Trimmed Hats that will demonstrate why it pays to buy millinery here.

We are showing a beautiful line of Hats, trimmed with chiffon, wings, quills, roses, ribbons, etc., just the thing for midsummer wear, showing the latest Parisian ideas, although selling at this marvellous low price, each 99c.

Linen Walking Hats, trimmed with quills, all colors, worth $1.50, at 49c, and 59c.

Untrimmed Hats, all new shapes, worth up to 75c; choice at 4c.

Trimmed and Untrimmed Sailors, all shapes and colors worth 50c and 90c at 10c and 25c.

1 Lot Roses, worth 75c; go for 15c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

You Should See Them.

Boys' White Blouses	worth 75c, go for 28c.
Boys' Navy Pants	worth 25c, go for 20c.
Men's Negligee Shirts	worth 95c, go for 48c.
Men's Oxford Shirts	worth 95c, go for 48c.
Canadian Tweed	worth 30c, go for 20c.
Men's Shirts and Drawers	worth 25c, go for 15c.
Ladies Plain Cotton Hose	worth 15c, go for 7½c.
Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose	worth 20c, go for 10c.
Ladies' Ribbed Vests	worth 15c, go for 8c.
Ladies' Ribbed Vests	worth 5c, go for 2½c.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	worth 5c, go for 2c.
Ladies Fancy Bordered Hdkfs	worth 5c, go for 2c.
Ladies' Fancy Ties	worth 15c, go for 9c.
Ladies' Belts	worth 30c, go for 17c.
Ladies' Belt Buckles	worth 15c, go for 4c.
Ladies' Lisle Gloves	go for 5c.
2½ inches White Oriental Lace	go for 4c.
3 inches White Oriental Lace	go for 6c.
Ladies' White Fancy Collars	go for 15c.
White Spotted Lawn	go for 9c.

The Great Corner for Bargains,

BOISSEAU BROS.,

Cor. St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Chas. Borromee. 183 yl

LOOKING FOR SALVAGE.

St. John's, Nfld., August 7.—This morning the owners of the steamship Barcelona libelled the steamship Rotterdam in the sum of $60,000 for assistance rendered in getting the Rotterdam off the beach at Mistaken Point, where she stranded a few nights ago in a dense fog and towing her to this port. The Rotterdam had a cargo of oil, about 6,000 tons, two-thirds of which was lost.

SHERBROOKE NOTES.

Sherbrooke, Que., August 7.—(Special)—Mr. J. S. Broderick has been appointed Crown prosecutor for the district of Saint Francis.

The funeral of the late Judge Brooks will take place on Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

SHERMAN SPEAKS.

Washington, August 7. — Secretary Sherman returned to this city yesterday afternoon, from Amagansett, L. I. In an interview he denied the statements to the effect that Minister Newall had instructions to establish a protectorate over Hawaii in the event that the Senate failed to ratify the annexation treaty. He also said that the United States would not guarantee the carrying out of the terms of arbitration between Hawaii and Japan if the decision of the arbitrators were against the former.

ACCUSED OF THEFT.

George Pigeon, a cigar-maker, St. Lawrence street, was arrested last night by Acting-Detective Cote on a charge of stealing clothing from Mrs. Forget, Cadieux street, and $20 in cash from the residence of Paul Verdon, 353 Cadieux street.

...Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE

Ladies' Shirt Waists

All Reduced.

Discount 33 1-3 per cent.

$1.00 Shirt Waists, now - .67
$1.25 Shirt Waists, now - .84
$1.50 Shirt Waists, now - $1.00
$1.75 Shirt Waists, now - $1.17
$2.25 Shirt Waists, now - $1.50
$2.50 Shirt Waists, now - $1.67
$3.00 Shirt Waists, now - $2.00
$3.50 Shirt Waists, now - $2.34
$4.00 Shirt Waists, now - $2.67
$4.50 Shirt Waists, now - $3.00

Less 5 per cent. extra, for Cash.

Parasols in same proportion... Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at Half Price. A table of Men's and Boys' Tweed Caps, at.. Special Prices.

Henry Morgan & Co.

...MONTREAL...

BOVRIL

Contains all the nutritious constituents of the best Beef, and thereby differs from ordinary Meat Extract or Home Made Beef Tea

Ask your Grocer or Druggist for

BOVRIL.

183 n2 2aw

Estate Late Malcom Morison,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT.

Persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to file the same, duly attested, with Hugh Brodie, Notary Public, at his office, New York Life Building, within thirty days from this date, and all parties indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment forthwith to the Undersigned at her residence, No. 357 Greene avenue, Westmount.

ELEANOR A. MORISON, Executrix.

Montreal, 5th August, 1897. 183 4 law

PEREMPTORY SALE

Westmount Building Lots.

Three fine lots (each 50 feet by 187½ feet) on the upper level, above Montrose street. We have positive orders to sell at once.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET. 183 1

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

FITS STOPPED FREE AND PERmanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 00 trial bottle to Fit cases. Send to 931 Arch st., Phil., Pa. For sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame st., Montreal. 367, n Saw

DEFINING THE BOUNDARY.

Ottawa, August 7.—(Special.)—The Dominion and Ontario Governments are preparing to send a joint commission to run the boundary line between Ontario and Manitoba. The Manitoba Government has declined to name a member for this commission. The boundary of Manitoba is fixed by statute, and there is no dispute, this move being taken merely to mark the boundary and enable miners to know whether they are under Federal control by being in Manitoba or under Ontario regulations.

A BI-METALLIC PETITION.

London, August 7.—(Special.)—An important memorial, which has been signed by more than 350 of the leading labor organizations of the United Kingdom representing every industry, has been sent to Lord Salisbury urging the Government to co-operate heartily with the other powers in the current effort to secure by international agreement a stable par of exchange between gold and silver.

Mr. Ferdinand Mayer, general manager at New York for the Atlantic States and Canada of the Knabe Piano Company, is the guest of Mr. A. P. Willis.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re TANCREDE DANSEREAU, 524 Centre St., Montreal.

Sale by auction at No. 69 St. James St., Montreal, on FRIDAY, August 13, 1897, at 11 o'clock, of the assets, as under:

Stock of Boots and Shoes		$335.45
Fixtures		15.00
		$350.45
Bakery Fixtures	$92.10	
Flour, Hops	28.64	
Rolling Stock	167.00	$287.74
Book Debts per list		284.44

Store will be open on 12th inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
97 St James St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers. 183 3

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

Handsome Household Furniture, Carpets, Housefurnishings, etc.

Also two good Bicycles with a stock of Dry Goods, Etc.,

The subscribers will sell at their rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10th,

—IN PART—

Cabinet grand upright Piano, almost new, Neat Parlor, Dining Room, and Bedroom Furniture, large assortment of Axminster, Brussels, Moquet and Tapestry Carpets, made up in squares, and Carpets of various sizes, also by the yard; Curtains, Portieres, Chinaware, Crockery, Cutlery, etc. Also a Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods, Belfast Linen Towels, etc., etc.

Sale at two o'clock.

RAE & DONNELLY,
183 2 Auctioneers.

Second-Hand Cycles

EXCHANGED

And LIVERY WHEELS.

Full List of Ladies' and Gent's Models, Tandems, etc., mailed on application.

R. & W. KERR,

2230 St. Catherine Street.

183 6et fmw

☞ *All notices of "Births," "Marriages and "Deaths" must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.*

BIRTHS.

ALLAN—At 187 Mance street, Montreal, on the 4th of August, Mrs. John Allan, of a daughter.

BAMPTON—At Lachute, P. Q., on the 31st July, 1897, the wife of G. V. Bampton, Q. C., of a son.

DOE—At Granby, on the 25th July, 1897, the wife of Mr. Ernest Doe, of a daughter.*

HANCOX—At C. P. R. Station, Conception, Que., July 24th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hancox.

HUNGERFORD—At Granby, on the 27th July, 1897, the wife of Mr. William Hungerford, of a daughter.

LANKTREE—At 243 Poupart street, on August 3rd, the wife of J. E. Lanktree, of a daughter. 182 2

LEWIS—In London, Ont., on August 1st, the wife of C. M. Lewis, of a daughter.*

MARTIN—At North Sutton, on the 5th July, 1897, the wife of Julian Martin, of a son.*

ROBERTSON—On July 30, at Hamilton, the wife of R. A. Robertson, of a son.*

TAYLOR—At Waterloo, on the 30th July, 1897, the wife of John W. Taylor, of a son.*

WILLIAMS—At Granby, on July 22nd, 1897, the wife of Mr. G. W. Williams, of a daughter.*

MARRIAGES

ASH-GILROY—In Marmora, Ont., July 14th, Elisha Ash to Miss Edith Gilroy.*

BURNFIELD - HAWKE — At Coldwater, Ont., Miss E. Burnfield and Mr. Alfred Hawke.*

BAEE-McGUIRE — On July 22nd, at the Hotel Dieu, by Rev. Father Brosse, John Pate to Ellen (Nellie) McGuire, third daughter of the late Hugh McGuire.

FRASER-CASTON—At Craighurst, Ont., June 16, George Fraser and Miss Mina Gertrude Marmaduke Caston.*

GRANTMYRE-HILL—At Sydney, N.S., July 14th, Harry Grantmyre to Edith, daughter of James Hill.*

JACKSON-WHITE—At Sturgeon Bay, Ont., June 23, Ruby, daughter of J. H. Jackson, and John White.*

JEWELL-LEONARD—At Richford, Vt., on the 21st July, 1897, Elbert N. Jewell to Miss Victoria L. Leonard.*

KING-TWEEDIE — On August 2, 1897, at 82 Dorchester street, St. Henri, by the Rev. Frank Charters, Miss Ellie, youngest daughter of Mr. William Tweedie, of St. Henri, to Mr. Charles J. Kingsmer of Mr. Wm. King of Fort Covington, N.Y. No cards. 179 2 2aw

LEFEBVRE-LEDUC—At Arctic Centre, Rhode Island, on the 20th July, 1897, Henri A. L. Lefebvre to Delphia Emeline, daughter of Mrs. Marie Leduc.*

McGORMAN-GIBB—At Wellesley, Ont., June 22, Mary E. McGorman to Albert G. Gibb.*

NEVILLE-BEACH — At the residence of the bride's sister, Warden Quay, on August 4th, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. McEwan, Mr. Albert Neville to Miss Agnes M. Beach, both of the city.

PEPPER-EAR—At Eastwood, Ont., June 23, Janet Eae to William J. Pepper.*

PAGE-CLARK—At Toronto, July 17th, 1897, Carl William Page to Miss Florence Josephine Clark.*

ROBERTS-SLACK—On the 10th July, 1897, at Easton, Mass., Thomas Lewis Roberts to Annie Emily, eldest daughter of Edward Slack.*

SALE-WOOD—On July 22, at London, Ont., Agnes Mary Wood to Mr. David Sale.*

SHELDON-LEGEAR—June 22, at St. Mary's, Que., Joseph Sheldon and Lizzie Legear.*

THOMPSON - SAUNDERS—At Annapolis, Jul—, Mis—J. Alma Thompson to Mr. —P. Saunders.*

TAYLOR-MARTIN—At Truro, N.S., July 20th, Ed. Taylor to Mrs. Marcilla Martin.*

DEATHS

BAER—On July 30th, at the Hotel Dieu, John Burt Baer, son of the late Robert Baer. Interred August 1st.

BLAIN—On the 6th inst., at St. Elizabeth de Monnes, Napierville, Blain, sr., aged 77 years, carriage maker. Funeral Tuesday, the 10th, from 1244 Beaudoin street to St. Elizabeth Church, thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BAMPTON—At Lachute, P. Q., on July 31st, the infant son of G. E. Bampton, Q.C., immediately after birth.

BRAINARD—In St. John, N.B., on July 21st, Chas. S. Brainard.*

BROWN—At North End, N.B., on August 1, George F. Brown, in the 68th year of his age.*

BEEMER — On the 28th July, at Toronto, Ann Eliza, wife of L. Beemer, in the 77th year of her age.*

BEGGS — At Shavertown, Ont., July 25, Mrs. James Beggs, aged 45 years.*

BERRY — At Starr's Road, Yarmouth, N.S., July 24, Charles Berry, aged 72.

BOWER — At North Reading, Mass., July 3rd, wife of George O. Weaver, and eldest daughter of Philip E. C. and Catherine S. Bower.*

CHANDLER — At Pleasant Lake, Yarmouth Co., Mrs. Lucinda Chandler, widow of the late Silas Chandler, in her 79th year.*

COTE—On the 4th of August, at 154 Hypolite street, infant son of John Cote, Arkansas papers please copy.

CHURCHILL — At Milton, N.S., on the 24th July, Edson Churchill, aged 72 years.*

CRAIGIE—In St. John, N.B., on July 31, Joseph Craigie, son of G. R. Craigie, aged 18 years.

DILLON—At St. Albans, Vt., 6th August, Winnie, only daughter of E. S. Dillon, of Montreal, aged 17 years. Funeral from her father's residence, 10 Argyle avenue, Monday, at 3 p.m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DENNIS—Suddenly, on August 2nd, 1897, W. W. Dennis, aged 52 years.

JONES—At Hatley, Que., August 1, John M. Jones, aged 75.*

KILPATRICK—Suddenly, at St. John, N.B., on August 1, Jane, wife of John Kilpatrick, in the 59th year of her age.*

La CROSSE — At Brockville, Ont., July 25, Mary La Crosse, relict of the late Moses La Crosse, aged 59.*

LAIDLAW — In Hamilton, on July 29, James Laidlaw, aged 68 years.*

McDUFFIE—At Selmah, Hants Co., N.S., July 11, Captain William McDuffie, aged 80.*

McGOVERN—At Uptergrove, Ont., on July 18th, Mary McGovern, aged 85 years.*

McNEELY—In Lindsay, Ont., on July 26, John McNeely, aged 73 years.*

McLENAGHAN—In Drummond, Ont., on July 21, John McLenaghan, sr., aged 86.*

MACK—At Yarmouth, N.S., July 24th, Henrietta, widow of the late Andrew Mack, aged 65 years.*

LYONS — In Hamilton, on August 3, Thomas Lyons, aged 68.*

ROBINSON — At Merlin, Ont., on July 25, Miss Robinson, aged 25 years.*

SHANE—At Carleton Place, Ont., July 17th, William Shane, aged 73 years.*

SMITH — On August 2, at Hamilton, Sarah Jane Smith, wife of the late Harman Smith, in her 54th year.*

SKUCE—In Mount Horeb, Ont., July 26, 1897, Isaac Skuce, aged 28 years.*

STRACHAN—At Ops., Ont., on July 19, Margaret E. Strachan, aged 73 years.*

WISEMAN—At Mile End Hotel, on the 6th inst., Agnes Mary Margaret McDonald, wife of Robert Wiseman. Funeral at 2 o'clock Sunday, 8th inst. Service at Mile End Church Monday, 9th inst., at 7 a.m. Friends and acquaintances invited to attend.

WRIGHT—At his father's residence, No. 178 Drolet street, on the evening of Friday, 6th inst., James Wright, eldest son of Captain James Wright, aged 40 years. Funeral on Monday, 9th inst., at 2.30 p.m. from the above residence. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

WILSON—On August 1, at St. John, N.B., Mary Ann, wife of Sergt. S. Wilson, in her 68th year.*

For additional Births, Marriages and Deaths see page 11.

PERSONAL.

THE SAFEST WAY TO PROTECT YOUR HOME against Burglary is to have it protected by the Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co., Ltd. Their Electric Protection is no absolute security and the cost is a mere trifle. They not only protect your home but give you a guarantee against loss or damage by Burglary. This will relieve you from all anxiety. Office 151 St. James street. Telephone One Two Three Four. John A. Green, General Manager. 1284

The Company's Additional Suburban Delivery
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The Company's vans will deliver goods bought at their stores, to residents along the Lake Side up to Pointe Claire every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving at 7.45 a.m.

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 7th.

"The Store that is Increasing Faster than any Store in Montreal To-day."



WASH FABRIC SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

We're getting the largest and prettiest collection of Wash Fabric you ever saw gathered together for our Monday offerings, at prices that will tempt you to buy for future use.

The lightest, the coolest and most dainty patterns are to be found here among a full representation of all that is choice, new and beautiful. An idea of values is given in the following prices:

Wash Prints

2201 yards Fancy Shirt Waist Prints, worth 7c yard. Monday.. 4½c

1900 yards Pretty Floral Design Prints, all good patterns, usually sold at 8c. Monday 5½c

2500 yards Rich American Shirt Waist Cloth, Fancy Stripes, fast colors, Regular, 10c. Monday 6½c

Rich Crepons

1700 yards Very Rich Crepons, Stylish Patterns, fast colors, in light and dark designs. Regular value, 15c. Monday 9½c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Wash Muslins

950 yards Seville Lappet Muslin. Regular value 18c. Monday 12c

1100 yards Fine French Lawns in Fast Colors, Blue, Pink, Mauve, and Fancy Shades. Regular Value 23c. Monday 15c

975 yards Stylish Fancy Stripe Grass Linens, very suitable for Ladies Shirt Waists and Ladies' Summer Costumes. Regular Value 25c. Monday 17c

French Muslins

325 yards Fine French Figured Muslin. Beautiful Combination of Colors, Stylish Effect. Regular Value 45c. Monday 19c

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

TO VISITORS.

MINK FUR RUFFS.



For the convenience of visitors the firm have received an advance shipment of Fine Quality Mink Fur Ruffs, ranging to prices from

$1.90 TO $12.50.

SOUVENIRS

A very beautiful lot of Souvenir Spoons, Book Marks, Paper Knives, etc., handsomely engraved with views of Montreal and richly enameled handles.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.



Monday's Bargains IN HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

The Big Store is keeping ahead of all competition by giving the most incomparable values ever offered, and having the Largest and Best assorted stock of Household Linens in Canada to choose from. Monday's offerings in this department are of special interest to the following: Boarding Housekeepers, Restaurants, Hotelkeepers, Public institutions, etc., in goods and prices like the following:

Linen Damask

52 inch Unbleached Linen Damask, New Designs 24c

58 inch Unbleached Linen Damask, fine clear yarn 31c

60 inch Unbleached Linen Damask, Special quality 31c

72 inch Unbleached Hand loom Linen Damask, extra value 55c

BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK

52 inch Bleached Linen Damask, Special designs 26c

62 inch Fine Quality Linen Damask, good clear yarn 38c

62 inch Splendid Quality Bleached Linen Damask 47c

72 inch Extra Quality Bleached Linen Damask, New Designs 75c

Linen Dinner Napkins

On Monday we offer part of a manufacturer's stock of fine quality linen Dinner Napkins, bought much below value for cash and will be sold on Monday at very low prices.

¾ size 58c, 70c, 90c, $1.15, $1.40 per dozen.

⅞ size $2.15, $2.55, $3.15, $3.55 dozen.

Linens for Dresses

Grass Linens for costumes, 9 1-2c yard

English Crash Suiting . . . 14c yard

American Crash Suiting . . . 27c yard

Butchers' Linen, 30 inch . . . 19c yard

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Monday's Values in Ladies' Shirt Waists will eclipse anything hitherto offered.

480



Stylish Shirt Waists, New Styles, Rich Colors, Highly finished. Regular Value 55c. Monday

29c.

230 Fashionable Shirt Waists, Light, Medium and Dark Materials, New Patterns, worth 70c. Monday . 39c

225 Handsome Shirt Waists, High Class Materials, New Patterns, Exquisite Finish, Very Stylish, worth $1.15. Monday 59c

Ladies' Shirt Waists from 17c

Ladies' Dress Skirts



Ladies' Fancy Pique Dress Skirts in all the leading Scroll and Stripe designs, cut very full and faced with same material, worth $1.75.

MONDAY'S PRICE. $1.09.

Ladies' White Pique Dress Skirts, very new, cut full sweep, perfect fitting, wide facings. Regular value $3.50. Monday's price $1.75

Ladies' Fancy Drill Dress Skirts in Fawn shades, faced with same material, cut very full, perfect fitting. Regular value $2.25. Monday's price. $1.25

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' SUMMER CAPES.

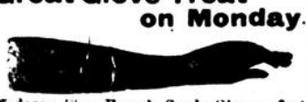
Ladies' Summer Capes in light make of Amazon Cloth, embroidered lace effect, in three new shades, length of cape 21 inches. Regular value $3.75. Monday's price $2.40

Ladies' Summer Capes, trimmed Applique Cloth, to contrast, in new designs, with very stylish collar. Length of cape 21 inches. Regular value $3.75. Monday's price $2.00

Ladies' Summer Capes in fine box cloth, braided all over, lace effect, stylish cut collar, faced silk. Regular value $5.00. Monday's price $3.40

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Great Glove Treat on Monday.



35 dozen Fine French Suede Gloves, first choice quality in Black; best finish, very elastic. Just perfect for summer wear. Manufactured to sell at 75c. Our price Monday 49c

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St.

192 to 194 St. James St.

MONTREAL.

Colored Dress Goods.

15 Pieces New Dress Tweeds in splendid effects, usually sold at $1.10. Monday 55c

10 Pieces New Silk and Wool Goods in choice new designs and pretty colors. Regular price, $1.50. Monday 88c

Black Dress Goods.

25 Pieces New Figured Mohairs just received and will be shown for the first time Monday. The designs are very new and the finish brilliant; in the ordinary way would sell for 65c. They go Monday at. 39c

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

1831

Sole Agency for the Celebrated

GERHARD HEINTZMAN



PIANOS.

J. W. SHAW & Co.,

2274 St. Catherine St.

A large assorted stock of New Pianos of 6 different makers in all styles and designs of cases always on hand. Lowest prices and terms as low as $10 monthly.

We have a number of slightly used Pianos, of the following makers, which we offer at special prices and terms. The following are now in stock and for sale on TERMS $5 to $10 monthly.

20 BARGAINS.

$235 CABINET GRAND Upright Piano, large size, walnut case, only used a few months.

$195 FRIGHT PIANO, walnut case, perfect order, as good as new, large size.

$190 FISHER & CO., Upright Piano, rosewood case, medium size, full scale.

$175 MASON & RISCH, $235 Piano, fancy walnut case, only used a few months.

$200 MASON & RISCH, $275 Piano, walnut case, only used a few months.

$140 FRIGHT Cottage Piano, good tone, almost new.

$190 ALLISON Upright, 7 octaves, rosewood case, good tone.

$115 YOKE Boston Square Grand Piano, rosewood case, fine tone.

$125 CHICKERING Square Grand, fine order, 7 octaves, nice case.

$230 ORCHESTRAL EVANS Square Grand, beautiful instrument, nearly new.

$150 FOX Square, rosewood case, 7 octaves, carved legs, etc., nice tone.

$125 HOOD Square, 7 octaves, nice tone, perfect order, rosewood case.

$65 FRIGHT, walnut case, 7 octaves, nice tone.

$60 HAZLETON, N.Y., square, carved legs and lyre, good tone.

$40 BELL, 6 octaves, square, mahogany case.

$35 BELL, 6 octaves, mahogany, square, good practice piano.

$75 BELL ORGAN, 6 octaves, high walnut case, 9 stops.

$45 BELL ORGAN, 10 stops, high walnut case, 5 octaves.

$40 MASON & HAMLIN Organ, 6 stops, walnut case.

$55 THOMAS ORGAN, Mirror Top, 9 stops, fine tone.

$45 WOODS Boston Organ, fine tone.

TERMS—$5 to $10 Monthly

If you want a piano don't miss seeing our stock.

PIANO TUNING

And repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

J. W. SHAW & CO.,

2274 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Pianos to Rent. Pianos Exchanged.

1297pl

Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons'
Advertisement.

NEW LINENS.

Our New Fall Goods have begun to arrive. This week we have added to our Linen Stock Goods which have been sold out for sometime. Those who have waited and those who require any of the undermentioned list will have the pleasure of getting them fresh from the LOOMS.

NEW LINEN PILLOW CASING.
40, 42, 45, 50 and 54 inches.

NEW LINEN SHEETING,
63, 72, 80, 90 and 108 inches wide

NEW HEMSTITCHED SCARFS,
In hard to find sizes. 18 x 45, 18 x 54, 18 x 72, 20 x 45, 20 x 54, 20 x 72, 20 x 90, 22 x 45, 22 x 54, 22 x 72, 22 x 90. 3 different widths. 4 different lengths. 3 different styles in each size.

Beautiful Quality Linen. -:- -:- Very Moderate in Price.

OUR SPECIAL HUCK TOWELS.
$1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.35, $2.90 and $2.90 per dozen. Not the every day kind, but our own special. Clean yarn, well woven, pure Linen Towels.

NEW IRISH HAND-EMBROIDERED BED SPREADS,
With or without Pillow Shams to match.

NEW IRISH HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN SHEETS,
With or without Pillow Cases to match.

TABLE CLOTHS WITH NAPKINS
To match. In the latest centre patterns. The Handsomest Goods We Have Ever Shown.

For the Best Variety; For Linen Novelties; For the Best Values; Come or Write to the Dominion Linen Warehouse. Mail Orders Receive Special Attention. Send for Catalogue.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons, The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine and Mountain Street. 1891

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Corner St. Lawrence and Duluth Avenue.

Unsurpassable Bargains

Our effort to offer always better and better values is once more crowned with success.

We have been the lucky purchasers of Ten Crates of very fine CUT GLASSWARE of all kinds.

Such Values at Such Prices You Will Never Hear of.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Bon Bons with Covers. Such an article worth at least 25c. As proof of our facility in buying, Monday and Tuesday for 7c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Sugar Bowl and Covers which is advertised at a great bargain at 25c. Our sale price for Monday and Tuesday 7c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Butter Dish and Cover, 25c, an extremely low figure. You can buy them here on Monday and Tuesday for 7c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Spoon Holders, a rare bargain when bought at 25c. We bought them low and will sell them Monday and Tuesday at 7c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass 6 inch Pie Plates, a staple article and well worth 25c. We are going to give you a surprise on Monday and Tuesday at 7c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Cream Pitchers. A very low figure for such is 25c. You can have by being early on Monday and Tuesday for 7c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass 5 in. Custard Plates. We claim this a A1 line at 20c. To make things hum on Monday and Tuesday at 5c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Berry Dishes, just the thing wanted and worth 15c. Now is your chance to buy them. Monday and Tuesday for 3½c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass Honey Dish and Cover, can be used as a Butter Dish and is a snap at 25c. Our brisk business price Monday and Tuesday is 5c.

ONE CRATE Cut Glass 10 in. Salver, a beautiful table ornament and worth without saying too much 50c. Monday and Tuesday, 19c.

Mail orders for Glassware will be filled only on receipt of orders up to Tuesday the latest.

DRESS GOODS.

Black Cashmere, 46 in. wide, "Henriette finish," special value at 75c, for 49c.

Black Figured Cashmere, worth 50c, for 25c.

Cashmere Dress Goods, 6-4, worth 25c, a few pieces only left, 9½c.

Fancy Colored Serges, worth 80c, as long as they last, 11½c.

Velveteens, choice makes, in blacks and colors, from 20c

Linings and Trimmings—a large lot to choose from, as to shades and style.

PRINTS AND MUSLINS.

Rich Arga Muslin, seasonable goods, worth 25c per yard, special 7½c.

Brocaded Zephyrs, new shades, worth 17½c, special 7½c.

A choice line of Dark Prints, assorted patterns, worth 9c, special 4½c.

Fine Cambric Prints, new style, worth 25c, special 10c.

American Pattern Checked Shirtings, worth 6c, special 4c.

American Flannelettes, extra wide, worth 6c, special 3¾c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Black Cashmere Hose, worth 30c, special 19c.

Special lines in Black and Tan Cotton and Cashmere Hose, cheap.

Taffeta and Lisle Gloves, assorted colors, worth up to 30c, special 5c.

Ladies' Vests, worth 12½c, special 5c.

And other lines at remarkable low prices.

Handkerchiefs, colored borders, cheap at 5c, special 2½c.

Hemstitched White Lawn, worth 10c, special 8c.

Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs worth 25c, special 12½c.

Special Lines at Job Prices.

Sateen Covered Cushions, worth 75c, special 19c.

Children's White Embroidered and Muslin Dresses, worth up to $3.75, special 70c

Children's Embroidered Bonnets, while they last, special 15c.

Children's Hats, worth up to $1.00, special 29c.

Ladies' Trimmed Hats worth from $3.00 to $5.00, special 29c.

Ladies' Straw Hats, untrimmed, at prices to astonish, 5c, 10c and 15c.

Ladies' Sailors from 15c.

Frillings and Chiffons at less than manufacturers' prices.

BASEMENT.

GROCERIES.

Evaporated Apples	worth 7c for	2½c	
Baking Powder, "Ocean"	worth 13c for	5c	
Beans, green, per tin	worth 10c for	5c	
Stove Varnish	worth 10c for	5c	
Brown Sugar, 2 hours per day		2½	
Granulated Sugar, 2 hours per day		3½	
Rolled Oats	worth 5c for	2½	
Sweet Corn per tin	worth 7c for	5c	
Tomatoes, a limited quantity	worth 9c for	6½	
Castile Soap	worth 5c for	2½c	

SPECIAL.

Brooms, 2 Cords	worth 10c for	6 c	
" 3 "	" 15c "	9 c	
" 4 "	" 25c "	13 c	
Tin Boilers, No. 9	" 75c "	33 c	
Ladles	" 8c "	4 c	
Milk Tureens	" 6c "	3 c	
Plates Assorted	" 5c "	2 c	
Comb Holders	" 10c "	4 c	
Jug Cleaners	" 6c "	3½c	
Scrubbing Brushes	" 10c "	5 c	
Dust Pans	" 10c "	5 c	
Whiskey Tumblers	" 5c "	2½c	
Beer Tumblers	" 8c "	4 c	
Glass Butter Plates	"	2 c	
Coal Oil Lamps, complete	" 35c "	19 c	
Wash Bowls, zinc	" 15c "	7 c	
Wood Potato Mashers	worth 10c for	3 c	
Hammers	" 15c "	5 c	
Spoons	" 10c "	5 c	
Butter Spoons	"	3 c	
Wood Dishes	" 10c "	5 c	
Wood Dishes, large	" 20c "	10 c	
Towel Rollers (hardwood)	" 15c "	4 c	
Glass Dishes	" 60c "	12½c	
Glass Celery Holders	" 20c "	10 c	
Glass Water Pitchers 1 gallon	" 60c "	19 c	
Tin Bread boxes, painted and varnished	" 40c spec	11c	
Granite Sauce pans	" 25c for	18 c	
Granite Teapots	" 60c "	18 c	

Remember—This store opens at 9 a.m., closes from 1 to 3 p.m. remaining open until 11 p.m.

E. LEPAGE & CO.,

951, 953, 955 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

Corner Duluth Avenue. 87 July 1

HAMILTON'S

Great Monday and Tuesday

10c SALE.

A Little Money Will Go a Long Way Here During These Two Days

The following list represents one bargain in each of our 30 Departments. Special for Monday and Tuesday "only." It is not possible that after reading through this "List" you will fail to find some item that will interest you and that you want. Remember the prices quoted are for the two days only. You can rely upon the fact that each line advertised is at least as good, "perhaps better," than we claim. Another thing we point to with pardonable pride is the fact that when we advertise goods, no matter what the price may be, you'll find the goods here on our counters and at the price named when you call. We advertise exactly the truth.

			Actual Value.	Monday and Tuesday's Sale Price.
A	DEPT.	Canvasback Stair Oilcloth	15c	10c
B	"	Large Steel Enamel Bowls	18c	10c
C	"	Mixed and Chow Chow Pickles	12½c	10c
D	"	Footed Cake Salvers, Imt. Cut Glass	19c	10c
E	"	Lunch or Picnic Baskets	25c	10c
F	"	White Summer Blankets, with Fancy Border		10c
G	"	Ladies' Cloth House Slippers	30c	10c
H	"	Gents' Muslin and Silk Scarfs	10c	3 for 10c
K	"	Ladies' Black Taffetta Gloves	25c	10c
L	"	Fancy Millinery Ribbon up to	30c	10c
M	"	Plaid Silk Windsor Scarfs	19c	10c
N	"	Ladies' Pure Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	19c	10c
O	"	Odd pieces of fine makes of Lace	20c to 45c	10c
P	"	1000 Perfume Atomizers, odd lines	15c to 25c	10c
Q	"	Ladies' Seal Grain Leather Wallets	25c	10c
R	"	Plated Cabinet Photo Frames	25c	10c
S	"	A lot of Pocket and Pen Knives up to	25c	10c
T	"	Hair Pins in Wood Cabinets, worth	25c per doz	10c
U	"	Cards of best Mending Wool, worth	18c per doz	10c
W	"	Best quality Moire Linings	25c	10c
X	"	20 pieces of 48 inch fancy Melton Dress goods	30c	10c
Y	"	Black Union Cashmere	20c	10c
Z	"	Ladies' Straw Sailors and fancy Lace Hats, up to	25c	10c
AB	"	Imported fine guage fast black Hose	15c	10c
AC	"	Flowers, Osprey and Aegretts, worth up to	85c	10c
AD	"	Fine Silk Spot Veilings, all new shades	25c	10c
AE	"	Beautiful Jet Trimmings, worth up to	25c	10c
AF	"	Fancy Union Figured Flannel for Ladies' Wrappers	25c	10c
AG	"	Large size Colored Border Turkish Towels	20c	10c
AH	"	Fancy Pique for Children's Dresses	25c	10c
AJ	"	Special line of Velveteens		10c
AK	"	Grey Twill Serge Tweed Effect	25c	10c
AL	"	Fine Ruled Note Paper	18c per lb	10c
AM	"	Odd Dress Waists, "Old Style," worth up to	$2.50	10c
AO	"	Children's Fine Muslin Bonnets	35c	10c
AP	"	Boys' and Girls' Bicycle Caps and Tourmalines	25c	10c
AQ	"	Wool Mattress in Satin Tick, bound	per lb	10c
AR	"	36 inch wide Art Muslins	15c	10c
AS	"	Venetian Stair Carpet	17c	10c
AT	"			

Every article advertised will be sold at the same price—10c. We've had to make some great sacrifices to get a uniform price for all class of Goods, but we've done it. To our out of town customers we will fill mail orders, that is as far as we can. Many lines are so ridiculously low that they will be cleared out early.

HAMILTON'S,

1891 St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

Victoria Parlor Matches

IN NEAT SLIDING BOXES, FOR POCKET AND HOME USE.

Fittingly called Jubilee Matches on account of their high quality; each individual match can be relied upon; hot weather will not affect them....

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, SOLE MAKERS.

165 2aw

The Ocean

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd. FOUNDED 1871.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: TEMPLE BUILDING, Montreal.

Capital $2,000,000.

Issues Accident Policies Combined with Sickness Indemnity, without extra charge.

1891

BUGS, BUGS, BUGS!

If you wish to rid your house of this trouble-some pest, USE Lyons' Liquid Bug Poison.

One application will positively clear them out. If your druggist does not keep it, telephone 1544 and it will be sent to any address. AT ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c a bottle, or

JOHN T. LYONS, Cor. Craig and Bleury Sts., Montreal. 161 daily eod tf

THE EATON FIRE.

Opening of the Enquiry Reveals Very Little That is New.

(Special to the Star.)

Toronto, August 7. — An inquest into the origin and cause of the fire which destroyed the John Eaton Company's premises on the morning of May 20 last, was opened before Coroner Johnson last night in the police court room. Messrs. Dewart and Curry conducted the examination on behalf of the Crown. Very little information was gleaned as to the cause of the fire, but from the nature of the examination it is evident that the Crown have information to lead them to believe that the fire did not originate in or near the furnace as has been generally supposed. Only two witnesses were examined, Richard Baker, the superintendent and Jas. Rogers, the night watchman. The stories told by these two witnesses did not agree in many particulars, but Baker gave his evidence readily. It was with the greatest difficulty, though, that Mr. Curry could get Rogers tied down to a statement of particulars, and he contradicted himself, continually during the two hours he was on the stand. The investigation will be resumed on Monday evening.

"MONSTROUS CLAIM."

A London Journal on Newfoundland's French Shore Difficulty.

London, August 7.— The Morning Post in a special article on the subject to-day, justifies Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, in treating with contempt "the monstrous claim of France to the possession of the soil of the Newfoundland treaty shore."

With reference to the report that France has attempted to enforce this claim by a French man-of-war, and by ordering a British company now working there under a concession from Newfoundland to cease working, the Post says: "It is not likely that the Foreign Office will allow such a high-handed proceeding to pass without severe protest. Indeed, we believe that a despatch has already been sent demanding an explanation."

Special Notices.

Fine Pianos for St. Lambert.

A very fine Gerhard Heintzman piano has just been sold to Dr. A. S. Wade, of St. Lambert. Mr. Lewis Hart, notary, also purchased one of these fine instruments from J. W. Shaw & Co. Among other purchasers of pianos in St. Lambert from this firm are the School Commissioners (for the new school), Mr. A. J. Cook, Mr. H. McCann, Mr. Wallace Orchard, also the St. Lambert Boat Club.

J. W. Shaw & Co., 2274 St. Catherine street, are selling a large number of the Gerhard Heintzman pianos, for which they are sole agents. If you are interested in fine pianos call and see their stock of these celebrated instruments. Old pianos of any maker taken in exchange. Lowest prices and easy terms.

Where the Waters Meet.

Take the St. Catherine or Notre Dame street cars going east and connect with the Belt Line Electric Railway at La Salle avenue, Maisonneuve, and enjoy a ride along the banks of the St. Lawrence over the longest and best equipped road on the Island of Montreal. 181 3

20 Piano Bargains.

See Shaw's list of 20 pianos and organs at prices from $225 to $275 on payments of $5 to $10 per month. Call and see these instruments at Shaw's Piano and Music house, 2274 St. Catherine street.

THE CHILDREN'S Fresh Air Fund.

The Executive Committee of the Sir John A. Macdonald Memorial Fund, per James Rodger, act. treas., send the balance on hand at date amounting to one hundred and four dollars and seventy-seven cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Colonel Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich., U. S., sends forty dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The proceeds of a children's bazaar, organized by the following children of Lansdowne ave., Westmount: Misses Evelyn Elliot, Ethel Robinson, Grace Nixon, Winnie Elliot, Mildred Robertson, Mabel Robertson, Edith Watson, May Phillips, and Masters Sydney Hol, Gordon Watson, Herbert Elliot, and Leslie Robertson, amounting to thirty dollars, is received for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A Friend," Carberry, Manitoba, sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Contributions of Mrs. Dobbie's Sewing Class: Mrs. J. Bonnyer, two dollars; Mrs. G. T. Ross, two dollars; Mrs. Lester McKenzie, two dollars; Mrs. P. Mackinlay, one dollar; making a total of ten dollars, is received for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. H. W. Reynolds sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Anonymous" sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Cut a Single" sends two dollars and fifty cents for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. L. Kelly sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The proceeds of a Children's Concert at Strathmore, amounting to five dollars, is received for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. Charles H. Gault sends three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Gwendoline" sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"A. Y." sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. E. C. Monk, 205 Kensington ave., sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. Thos. W. Munro, Maxville, sends three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. S. M. Tinning sends three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Smith send ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. A. C. Hodgson, Detroit, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. H. Gordon Stuart, 157 St. James street, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss D. Henderson sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Friend" sends three dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Miss Kathleen Compton sends one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mrs. J. E. Kirkpatrick, 104 Mansfield street, sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"S. and A." sends five dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Mr. George Hyde, 157 St. James street, sends ten dollars for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

St. Matthew's Junior Christian Endeavor Society send one dollar for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

DONATIONS IN KIND.

Mrs. Dobbie's Sewing Class sends a second donation of three parcels of garments and hats for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

"Anonymous" sends three parcels of garments for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Messrs. Christie, Brown & Co. send twenty pounds of biscuits for the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

TREASURER'S RECEIPT.

No. 1.

$500.00.

Received from Graham & Co., publishers of the Montreal Star, the sum of five hundred dollars, on account of subscriptions received for the Fresh Air Fund this year.

(signed) CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Hon. Treasurer.

TREASURER'S RECEIPT.

No. 2.

$1,000.00

Received from Graham & Co., publishers of the Montreal Star, the sum of one thousand dollars, on account of subscriptions received for the Fresh Air Fund this year, making a total up to date of fifteen hundred dollars.

(signed) CHARLES ALEXANDER,
July 19th, 1897. Hon. Treasurer.

SOHMER PARK.

The wonderful performance of Herr Grais' Baboon and Donkey at Sohmer Park during the week has drawn the largest house this summer, and on this account the management has retained them for the coming week. All the other attractions will, however, be new ones. Heading the list is Mlle. Du-

Dreadful Sore Healed

Broke Out on the Ankle—Was Caused by an Ulcer.

"I was afflicted with a sore which broke out on my ankle, and the doctor told me it was an ulcer. I was obliged to walk with a cane and crutch. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try it, and when I had used three bottles I was cured, and now I can walk as well as ever." Mrs. William H. Thompson, Malaga Gold Mines, Nova Scotia.

"I was troubled with boils for several months. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did, and after taking a few bottles the boils left me, and I have not been troubled with them since. E. H. Gladwin, Truro, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c. 19 1

The Montreal Daily Star, printed at the corner of St. George street and Fortification lane, is published by Hugh Graham, resident in Montreal. Publishing office, 184 and 186 St. James street.

carte, operatic prima donna, who for the past two years has been with the Bostonians. Then, Gore the Sewell and Sievitt, comic triple horizontal bar performers, whose legs over the bars are considered superior to all others; Mlle. Rosattino, mezzo-soprano vocalist, the Glendonas, aerialists, and Juno Salmo, the wonderful contortionist, whose work in Montreal a year ago was simply astounding.

RAILWAY RUMBLINGS.

A circular has been issued by General Manager Hays and Car Superintendent McWood, appointing Mr. S. King as master car builder for the middle and northern divisions of the Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk Railway will not in future carry newspapers as baggage as has been the custom with it and a number of other roads in the past. In future newspapers will only be carried as express matter at half a cent a pound.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson left Portland this morning for Quebec and is expect of back in Montreal on Monday next. He and the officials of the road will go west on their tour of inspection early in the week.

Three trains of cattle for exportation arrived at Hochelaga from the West yesterday morning and a couple more are expected to arrive to-day. On one of those latter trains Prof. Devlin's new electric signaling apparatus for freight trains is being tested.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Mr. C. M. Hays, general manager, visited the mines and works of the Asbestos and Asbestic Company at Danville yesterday. They afterwards expressed themselves as having been greatly interested in what they saw of an industry that is of so much value to them.

Mr. Charles W. Weatherington, yardmaster at the Windsor station of the C. P. R., left on Tuesday last for the Crow's Nest Pass, where he has secured a lucrative position. Mr. Geo. Stephen, formerly of the Vice-president's office has also left for the same place, having been appointed to a position under Mr. Haney, manager of construction.

Mr. William Mackenzie and Mr. D. D. Mann are now in the west inspecting the work done on the Lake Dauphin road. Afterwards they will proceed through to the coast. They are accompanied by Mr. E. W. Mackenzie, the Misses Bertha and Ethel Mackenzie, Mrs. D. D. Mann, Mr. C. D. Portous, and Mr. C. H. L. Fortescue, of Montreal. It is stated that the work of construction will not be begun upon the Bailey River road this year, as the surveying party has not yet finished its work. It is, however, expected that construction will be vigorously pushed next year.

The contract for building the East End Low Valley Railway, running from the town of Iberville to the Iberville line to connect there with the Canada Atlantic Railway, a distance of 22 miles, has been awarded to Mr. J. L. Cassidy, of Montreal. The work, which is extremely heavy owing to the numerous streams to be crossed upon, will be commenced this autumn. There are no Dominion or Provincial subsidies for the line which has been established by both the Quebec and Ottawa Governments to the extent of $5500 per mile. Mr. Philip Roy, notary, of Montreal, is the president of the company.

A despatch from Omaha, Neb., says: The Union Pacific officials are planning extensive upon a new long-distance record. Engineer Thomas Grogan, with engine 999, pulled a special from Evanston, Wyoming, to Omaha, 516 miles, in 8 hours, including all stops. This is claimed as the record long run for a single engine. The final spurt of the engine was a remarkable burst of speed, the distance from North Platte to Omaha, 291 miles, being covered in 279 minutes, at the rate of 63.49 miles an hour. The engine was built at the Omaha shops.

A meeting of the R. Y. M. C. A. was held last evening in the Association hall at which there was a good attendance of members. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Blackaller, the President of the Association, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. It was to devise ways and means of obtaining the required number of members, namely, 1,200, so that the hall would be permitted to be open every evening of the week and a permanent secretary engaged. The members present signified their willingness to use every effort in their power to bring in at least five members each before the first of September. The secretary informed the meeting that several publishers of railway journals had promised to supply copies to furnish their respective journals gratis and in other cases at a reduced rate. The information was also given out that as soon as the membership at present connected warranted the erection of a suitable building one would be built at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. The Grand Trunk authorities to give a grant of land in addition to contributing liberally toward the erection of the building. The matter is practically in the hands of the railway men. It is for them to say when they are prepared for a new building by taking an active part in the work of the Association in its present condition. The attendance last evening was encouraging considering the season of the year, when recreation outside is so much sought for.

CROW'S NEST CONSTRUCTION.

(Special to the Star.)

Winnipeg, August 6.—Work on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is progressing quietly and already the rails are laid a portion of the distance.

Three big engines are on their way from the east to give assistance required for taking out material for the construction. The first road-laying machine will leave the Canadian Pacific Railway shops to-day, and another will go out next week. Two hundred men left this city last night to work on the road.

TWO WHEELMEN "SCRAP."

A little fistic battle, in which two prominent local racing men figured, took place on St. Catherine street a few evenings ago. One of the wheelmen was going along on a single wheel followed by a triplet with all the seats filled. The rider on the single wheel crossed the road and drew up at the sidewalk; the triplet followed and the riders also dismounted. One of the triplet riders walked in the direction of the first rider, and when he arrived he found him waiting with his arms in fighting attitude. Then one of the arms moved, and the man from the triplet went down from a well landed swing. His assailant closed in, and the two were mixing up things pretty lively in a moment. Then the other two interfered, and the quartette drove away, with the triplet man vowing revenge.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY

At the meeting of the Colonization Society yesterday, Hon. J. D. Rolland, and Messrs. G. Drolet and L. E. Beauchamp were appointed a delegation to represent the society at the consecration of Mgr. Bruchesi and to request His Grace to become patron of the society.

LADIES MOLESTED.

Two ladies were sadly frightened yesterday at noon on the road to the Cote des Neiges cemetery, when a man sprang from behind a bush just in front of them. Fortunately a gentleman was near, and, on seeing him, the ruffian ran away.

FORMER CONSECRATIONS.

Imposing Ceremonies That Have Taken Place Here.

TO-MORROW'S EVENT WILL PERHAPS SURPASS THEM ALL.

To-morrow in the Cathedral of St. James, amid all the pomp and ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church, the second Archbishop and fourth occupant of the See of Montreal since its foundation, will be consecrated to his high office. It will be a ceremony to be remembered among all the great religious ceremonies for which Montreal is famous. It will be a red-letter day in the annals of the Archdiocese. The array of prelates from Canada and the United States, will be an imposing one, probably the largest ever seen here. Universal regret is expressed that the sacred edifice, large as it is, will not admit one-quarter of the people who are anxious to witness the grandest ceremony in the Catholic Church outside of that of the creation of a Cardinal or a Pope. To avoid all misunderstanding similar to those which occurred at the funeral obsequies of the late Mgr. Fabre, no official invitations have been issued and no precedence will be given, except in the sanctuary. Apart from the large number of Archbishops, Bishops and Monsignors, several hundred priests will be present and two lay representatives from each of the parishes of the archdiocese, as well as members of all the religious orders of men and women. There will be no special decorations.

After the consecration, which will be performed by Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, assisted by Archbishops Duhamel and Langevin, the new Archbishop will walk through the church and bless the faithful. Two addresses, one in French and the other in English, will be read to Mgr. Bruchesi by Judge Loranger, on behalf of the St. Jean Baptiste National Society, and by Hon. J. J. Guerin, on behalf of the St. Patrick's National Society. A grand dinner will afterwards be served at the Palace to the distinguished clergymen and laymen.

Three similar ceremonies have taken place in the history of the diocese in seventy-six years; three, the consecrations of Mgr. Lartigue, the first Bishop, Mgr. Bourget, his coadjutor and successor, and Mgr. Fabre, the first Archbishop.

Mgr. Lartigue was consecrated January 24, 1821, as Bishop of Telmesse and suffragan of the Bishop of Quebec, by Mgr. Plessis, who came from the sister city for the purpose. The first cathedral stood at the corner of St. Denis and St. Catherine streets, where the St. James Church now stands. It was until September, 1836 that Mgr. Lartigue became Bishop of Montreal. On March 10, 1837, the Rev. Ignace Bourget, then Vicar-General, was appointed by the Holy See at Mgr. Lartigue's request, Bishop of Telmesse and coadjutor of Montreal with right of succession. Both these Bishops were of Sulpician extraction and were recognized by the then Governor-General in the name of the Sovereign.

It was on the 25th of July following, that Mgr. Bourget was consecrated in the cathedral by Mgr. Lartigue himself, in the presence of a large gathering of the clergy and faithful. Mgr. Lartigue having died on Easter Sunday, April 19, 1840, he was succeeded by Mgr. Bourget.

Mgr. Fabre was ordained as coadjutor Bishop in 1873 in the Church of the Gesu, by Cardinal, then Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec.

EXPOSITION PRIZES.

Buttermakers in Canada will be pleased to know that the Wells & Richardson Co., of Montreal, are offering four elegant medals—two gold and two silver—as prizes for creamery and dairy made butter at the coming exposition in this city. The medals are new in design, and will be exhibited in the Star windows with other prizes before the 19th August, which is the opening day of the exposition.

SALMON FISHING.

Baron Von Hugel has returned from Murray Bay, and from his trip to the Nepisiquit River in New Brunswick, where the salmon fishing, as at most rivers this season, was very poor. The only exception, perhaps, was the "Trinity" on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, its owner, Mr. J. D. Gilmour, of Quebec, counting 125 fish to his own rod.

STATIONARY ENGINEERS.

At a largely attended meeting of No. 1 Stationary Engineers, held in their hall, Craig street, on Thursday evening, delegates were chosen to attend the annual convention, which assembles at Brockville, on 19th and 20th inst. The Montreal association are deeply interested in the questions to be discussed at the convention, particularly the proposed Dominion license law.

A CAMBRIDGE PROFESSOR

Dr. Henry Marshall Ward, Professor of Botany at Cambridge University, England, was a visitor at McGill College yesterday, and was conduct d through the various buildings by Dr. Adami. Dr. Ward is on his way to Toronto to attend the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

AGAIN REMANDED

Samuel Graham, who was arrested on a charge of having caused the death last week of Edward Fennell, by throwing lye over him on Victoria square, was brought before Police Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday, but the evidence against him being incomplete, was remanded until Wednesday.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Annie Glynn, an old offender, pleaded guilty in Police Court yesterday to a charge of stealing a web of cloth from Valiquette's store, Notre Dame street. She was sent down for six months.

FAMILY COUNCIL

A council of creditors and family of the late Mr. J. M. Dufresne has been called for August 16 to appoint a curator to his vacant estate.

A CHINAMAN'S GRIEVANCE

C. Beault, proprietor of the People's House, Jacques Cartier Square, was arrested Thursday on a warrant for alleged assault upon Long Lee, laundryman. He pleaded not guilty, and his trial was fixed for Wednesday. The Chinaman claims he was roughly handled. He exhibits in evidence a lacerated finger, a cut in the chest and a tattered costume. He also charges Beault with having irreverently attempted to use his queue as a sling. In the Police Court to-day he still possessed a pig-tail and a thirst for revenge.

The alleged assault was committed outside the hotel on Wednesday night. Long Lee said he was walking by in company with Lain Sam, when three men held him up and stole his purse containing five dollars. When he attempted to follow one of the supposed thieves into the hotel, Mr. Beault offered physical objections. The hotel man admitted in court that he pulled the pig-tail somewhat viciously when Long Lee, without permission, tried to enter the hotel. Beault was paroled by the Magistrate to appear Wednesday.

PRINCE OF WALES.

The Regiment's Rifle Association Shooting To-day.

The 28th annual prize meeting of the Prince of Wales Rifle Association are being held at Cote St. Luke ranges to-day. The programme consists of six matches, namely: Attack drill, open to all N. C. O.'s and men of the regiment and to be competed for by sections of four men, all the men of any section to belong to the same company; model match, open to all members of the association, except those who have won a first, second or third prize in model match, or any other prize in battalion, association or open matches (not including spoon, company or Government target practice); battalion match, open to all bona fide members of the regiment; citizens' match, open to all members of the association; extra series (open) and open match, open to teams of five and individual members of any rifle association. Concurrently with the citizens' match will be shot the company match for the W. S. Walker Challenge Cup, to be competed for by teams of five from each company.

ROYAL SCOTS RIFLEMEN.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

At the annual meeting of the Fifth Royal Scots Rifle Association, held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill; hon. vice-president, Major H. H. Lyman; president, Lieut.-Col. Strathy; vice-presidents, Major E. B. Ibbotson and Captain G. W. Cameron; executive officer, Major Lydon; captain of team, Sergt.-Major Currie; secretary, Lieut. G. S. A. Oliver; asst. secy.-treas., Quartermaster-Sergeant D. R. Kennedy; executive committee, Capt. Currie, Sergt. Simms, Sergt.-Major J. Currie, Sergt. McNab, Corp. Morrison, Color-Sergt. D. A. Bethune, Pte. J. Phillips, Corp. B. Howard, Pipe-Sergt. A. McCowen, Col.-Sergt. W. Gilmour, Sergt. H. W. Bindon, Bugle-Sergt. J. Broomhurst, Sergt. J. Little, Color-Sergt. J. Munn and Sergt. A. Pare.

DISORDER IN PARKS

The Recorder's Stern Words Regarding Breaches of the Peace.

Jos. Charland and Henry Hamilton, two lads, were tried in the Recorder's Court yesterday on a charge of creating a disturbance in Logan's Park Thursday night. As witnesses gave the lads a good reputation the Recorder suspended sentence. His Honor took occasion to denounce the use and abuse of the young men who annoyed and disturbed respectable people in the public parks. He said the parks belonged to the citizens, and were resting places for those who could not afford a trip to the country. It was essential that order should be preserved. He proceeded to impose a heavy fine upon the next offenders brought before him.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Alfred E. Harvey has gone to St. Leon Springs.

Mr. Jas. Poustie is sojourning at Caledonia Springs.

Mr. H. Z. Major, of Chicago, arrived at the St. James yesterday.

Mrs. Samuel Hart is spending the summer at Ste. Agathe de Monts.

Mr. and Mrs. H. King and Mr. ... M. Marx, of Burlington, Vt., are at the St. James.

Mr. Eldwell A. Waters, of Ottawa, is in the city and stopping at the Queen's.

Mr. R. M. Britton, Q. C., M. P., and Mrs. Britton, of Kingston, are at the Queen's.

Miss Edythe MacTavish, Durocher street, has left on a month's visit to Perth, Ont.

Mr. J. Lavergne, M. P., and Miss Lavergne, of Arthabaskaville, are guests at the Queen's.

Miss M. J. Doyle, Miss E. F. Day and Miss H. J. Day, of Utica, N. Y., are guests at the St. James.

Miss Olive Meade, is the guest of Miss Evelyne Beatty, Lynbank Villa, Chambly Canton, for the summer.

Mrs. Harry Long, son and daughter, have left for the Thousand Islands, Toronto and London, for the season.

The Misses Katie and Hattie Craig, of Bishop street, are spending a few weeks at Summerlea (Dixie) near Lachine.

Messrs. George Hart, E. L. Pease and Victor Major have left for a visit to Rossland and the Kootenay country.

Mrs. Hubbert and family, Rushbrook street, have left for Sweetsburg, where they will spend the month of August.

Mr. J. A. Beliveau, manager of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, is in town to-day, and is staying at the Stanley.

Mrs. McLaren and Miss Moffat, of North Sydney, C. B., are spending a few weeks' holidays with Mrs. W. D. Scott, 97 Laval avenue.

Miss Holland, of Lincoln ave., who has been visiting friends in Compton and Richmond, Que., for the past month returned home this week.

The many friends of John Lewis, druggist, will be glad to hear he has returned to town very much improved in health after a long sojourn on the Pacific coast.

Miss Agnes O. Dodds has returned home after a few weeks' sojourn at Cottage City, Mass., where she was a member of the Martha's Vineyard Summer School of Methods.

Mrs. N. J. Fraser and family, of Olivier avenue, Westmount, are at present on a visit to Kingston, Ont., where they are the guests of Mrs. Fraser's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McRae.

Mrs. Gentles and Miss Bridge, who have been spending the past two weeks in Montreal, returned home by S8. Truro last Friday for North Sydney, C.B., Miss Bridge has been on a visit to her brother, Mr. Richard H. Bridge, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Richards, of Wood ave., Westmount, who spent part of the month of July at Congress Hall, Hotel for North Sydney, C. B., Orchard Beach, and taken rooms at the Old Orchard House for the month of August.

Dr. T. J. W. Burgess, Medical Superintendent of the Verdun Hospital, has left town for his annual vacation, during which he will attend the meeting of the British Association at Toronto, and that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Detroit.

GEORGE McPHERSON, Largest Shoe House in Canada. | GEORGE McPHERSON, 2223-5 St. Catherine Street. | GEORGE McPHERSON, Under Queen's Theatre.



MISERY TAKES WINGS

Crumbling Prices for Sprightly Shoes.

Monday is always a busy day at "THE BIG SHOE STORE," largely, perhaps, on account of the low prices prevailing here on that day. This Monday will be exceptionally attractive, as we purpose to make sweeping reductions on a grist of lines you are almost sure to need.

Gentlemen's Ox Blood Lace Boots, Extension Sole, London Toe, Clearing Sale Price $1.00

Gentlemen's White Canvas Lace Boots, Extension Edge, Coin Toe, Clearing at $1.69

Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Front Slippers, Hand turn, sizes 3 to 8, Monday 68c

Ladies' Toilet Slippers, Leather Foxed 37c

Babies' Slippers in Black and Tan, Sizes 2 and 3. On sale at 29c

Boys' and Youths' Wine Color Low Shoes, Sizes 11 to 5, Selling Monday at 95c

SAMPLE SHOES GALORE!

Come to "THE BIG SHOE STORE" to-night, if only to see the crowds,

SPECIAL—Misses' Nut Brown Kid Low Shoes, Spring Heel and Heel, sizes 11 to 2--65c.
Girls' ditto, Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 10--50c.

GEORGE McPHERSON, 2223-5 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Under Queen's Theatre.
Always Cheaper than the Cheapest.

LABOR NOTES.

In reply to a number of questions we give below the official text of the Canadian Alien Labor Law, assented to June 29, 1897, denominated "An Act to Restrict the Importation and Employment of Aliens."

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. From and after the passing of this act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner, to pay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service of any kind in Canada.

2. All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labor or service for any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labor or service is contracted for in Canada, shall be void and of no effect.

THE PENALTIES

3. For every violation of any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada, to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, expressed or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $1,000, which may be sued for and recovered by Her Majesty's Attorney-General of Canada, or the person duly authorized thereof by him, as debts of like account are now recovered in any competent court in Canada, the proceeds to be paid into the hands of the Receiver-General, and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement.

4. The master of any vessel who knowingly brings into Canada on such vessel and lands or permits to be landed from any vessel at any port or place any alien, laborer, mechanic or artisan, who previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labor or service in Canada, shall be deemed guilty of an indictable offence, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not more than $500 for each alien, laborer, mechanic or artisan so brought or landed, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

VISITORS ALL WELCOME

5. Nothing in this act shall be construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of a foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada, either in private or official capacity, from engaging under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of Canada, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in Canada, nor shall this act be so construed as to prevent any person, partnership or corporation from engaging under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform work in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained, nor shall the provisions of this act apply to professional actors.

DOMINION TRADES CONGRESS.

The thirteenth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Court House in the city of Hamilton, Ont., commencing on Monday, September 13, 1897, at two o'clock p. m., and all labor organizations in the Dominion are invited to send representatives.

Notice of the election of delegates, together with their names and addresses, and the number of members in the organization they represent, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Congress, on or before Monday, September 6, 1897.

All communications should be addressed to the secretary of the Congress, who will be happy to furnish all desired information.

The official journal of the Cigarmakers' International Union says that "more attention is now being paid to the question of shortening the hours of labor than ever before, and the feverish expectancy now prevailing will crystallize into some determination by the time May 1, 1898, is reached. And that day will witness one of the grandest struggles ever attempted on the field of economic advancement. A fixed opinion is growing in the minds of the workers that, in view of the rapid introduction of improved machinery, steps must at once be taken to find employment for those who are displaced by this process. No movement, be it scientific, theoretical or commonplace promises so much in that direction as the remedy proposed by organized labor—the shortening of the hours of toil."

The International Typographical Union has divided the country into five districts for the purpose of more thoroughly organizing and agitating for an international movement for a shorter workday for the book and job branch of the trade. The committee in charge recommends a closer affiliation of the printers with the unions and labor councils of the country, and the creation of a special fund by the local unions. This accomplished, the demand for the reduction will then be made. The movement will be participated in by the pressmen, press-feeders and bookbinders.

Special Notice.

New and second-hand pianos, grands, uprights and squares, Chickering, Heintzman & Co., N. Y. Weber, Newcombe and other good makers to select from. Prices low. Terms easy. Liberal allowances made on second-hand pianos taken in exchange. Pianos rented with the privilege of purchasing. A number of good organs at very low prices. Anything and everything required in the way of pianos. Call at C. W. Lindsay's piano warerooms, 2366 St. Catherine street.

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