NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL.
To-day, 6.30 p.m., Tunisian.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Fair and warm; thunderstorms in some places.
Sunrose to-day at 4.30, sets 7.42.

95TH YEAR NO. 169 MONTREAL, SATURDAY JULY 19 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

HOW NORTHWEST WOULD THRIVE WITH A PREFERENTIAL TARIFF ON GRAIN

Grain Exporters More Hopeful Since the Cabinet Changes.

CANADA CAN PRODUCE 10 TIMES PRESENT CROP

Great Britain, it is Claimed, Does Not Realize Possibilities.

The possibility of Great Britain throwing off the grain tax in favor of the colonies on the grounds that now the supposedly strongest opponent of preferential tariff, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is no longer in the Government, and the Chamberlain power has become supreme, has been widely canvassed since the announcement of the Cabinet changes in England.

A despatch was recently published stating that Mr. Chamberlain had signified to the Colonial Premiers his willingness to drop the tax on grain and wine in favor of the colonies for certain tariff concessions upon their part, and there are many in Montreal who now regard this as not only possible, but probable.

The effect of the removal of the tariff on grain would be tremendous, said several of the grain men this morning.

"It would mean the opening up and settling of the North-West on a scale never dreamed of," said Mr. Jas. Carruthers, the grain exporter. "At present Great Britain imposes a duty of three cents on the bushel of wheat. If this were knocked off in favor of the colonies, if we had a discriminating tariff of three cents per bushel, it would mean that we would largely supplant the United States in the English wheat markets. Three cents on a bushel is a big item.

"We can even now put our wheat into the British markets as cheaply as the American product, and this additional advantage would affect the growth of our trade in leaps and bounds.

"The total wheat crop of Canada for a year is between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels. The States raise between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 bushels, and export perhaps 150,000,000 of that to Britain. You can easily see how immeasurably they surpass us in this respect, and what a tremendous market there would be open to us to supply, were the tariff removed for Canada.

"The trouble is that the English people don't realize the possibilities of our western territories, and they are convinced that Canada could not produce sufficient wheat to supply their demands. If they realized what a development and what results would follow a preferential grain tariff, we would get it; for on breadstuffs at least I think they should give it to us.

"Canada can produce just ten times the amount of wheat she grows to-day - instead of 60,000,000 bushels, 600,000,000 bushels. We have the land for it in the West, and it needs only an encouragement such as the removal of the three-cent tax to make it the granary of the Empire. The United States have practically reached their limit in wheat producing, and cannot look to an increase of any extent. We have untold possibilities, and, further, we grow wheat as good in quality, if not superior, to the American product.

"A preferential tariff on grain would bring settlers flocking into the West in thousands, and you would see a country that is sparsely settled and as yet undeveloped converted into the richest and greatest wheat area in the world. It would mean a corresponding prosperity through every branch of industry in the Dominion.

"Of course we don't know what concessions the British Government would demand in return, but whatever they were they would be more than offset by a mere fraction of the profit that a grain preference would bring to this country."



WHAT DOES HE SEE IN IT?

MONTREAL'S POLICE AUTHORITIES ARE HAVING ANOTHER PEEK THROUGH THE OLD, OLD LOTTERY KALEIDOSCOPE.

PRESTON TO BRING ENGLISH EDITORS

Ottawa, July 19. (Special.)—Mr. W. T. R. Preston, who has charge of Canadian immigration matters in the old country, is to arrive in Canada about the middle of August. He will be accompanied by the editors of ten or twelve of the leading old country newspapers, provincial as well as metropolitan. The editors will visit all important places in the Dominion, the trip being extended right through to British Columbia. It is expected that the resulting dissemination of accurate information about Canada will prove a valuable aid to immigration.

POPE DISPLEASED WITH COMMISSION

London, July 19.—In a despatch from Rome the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the Pope is intensely displeased at the way in which the commission of cardinals has conducted the negotiations with Judge Taft in the matter of the friars in the Philippines. "I learn from an authoritative source," says the correspondent, "that, besides annulling the procedure of the commission of cardinals, the Pope has summarily dissolved it, expressing his view that the American demands are reasonable and signifying his readiness to treat with Judge Taft personally."

AN OFFICIAL NOTE.

Rome, July 19.—The Observatore Romano (organ of the Vatican) published an official note as follows:—"The initiative of the Government of the United States, with the object of arriving at an understanding with the Holy See about religious questions in the Philippines, in which it showed frankness and fine political tact, has reached a happy ending after negotiations conducted on both sides in a spirit of conciliation and friendly deference. The general lines of a common accord have been drawn up to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned and in conformity with the proposals made to the Holy See in a memorandum. These general lines will serve as a basis for further negotiations as regards details, to be conducted and brought to a conclusion at Manila between the Apostolic Delegate and the Governor of the Philippines."

FIREMEN'S CONTEST.

At the M.A.A.A. grounds, on August 2nd, a hose and reel contest will take place, open to city firemen. Ald. Robertson has offered the trophy—a silver cup.

SEWER-CLEANING MACHINE.

A sewer cleaning machine was tested yesterday in the presence of Ald. Valiheres, City Surveyor Barlow, and the members of the Road Committee. In certain low lying districts the small sewers have to be flushed every summer. The new machine would save much time and labor.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS

Dr. Louis Laberge is once more agitating for the enactment of a by-law to provide for the proper and systematic registration of all births that take place within the city limits.

At present the registration is purely ecclesiastical. In the case of the Roman Catholics this is most complete, as all infants are baptised when only a few hours old. But with many of the Protestants this is different, as not a few of these, notably the Baptists, refrain from baptism until well on in life.

The doctor is, therefore, convinced that the only way in which statistics can be provided which will show the natural increase of the city is by means of a compulsory registration law.

Now, he says, the statement of the death rate is unfavorable, owing to the fact that all deaths are recorded while a great many of the births escape registration.

Dr. Laberge holds the view that the registration of deaths prevents much crime and he thinks that the registration of births would have much the same effect.

Some time ago, when this question was being discussed before, Dr. Laberge prepared a by-law relative to the matter, which read as follows:—

Sec. 1.—It shall be the duty of every qualified medical practitioner or midwife, attending at, or, in their absence, the parent or parents or any other person present at the birth of any child born within the limits of the city of Montreal, to sign and give a written report, within eight days after such birth, to the Medical Health Officer of the city of Montreal, stating, as far as possible the particulars required in the form provided by the said officer, with such additional information as may, from time to time, be required by him, on forms to be supplied for this purpose.

Sec. 2.—In registering the birth of an illegitimate child it shall not be lawful to enter the name of any person as the father, unless at the joint request of the mother, and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father.

Sec. 3.—Any person violating or contravening any of the provisions of the present by-law, or who knowingly or wilfully makes or causes to be made, a false statement touching any of the particulars required to be reported and entered under this by-law, shall, upon conviction thereof, before the Recorder of the city of Montreal, be liable to a fine with or without costs, and in default of immediate payment of said fine, or of said fine and costs, to an imprisonment, the amount of said fine and the term of said imprisonment to be fixed by the Recorder's Court, at its discretion; but such fine shall not exceed forty dollars, and the imprisonment shall not be for a longer period than two calendar months; the said imprisonment, however, to cease at any time before the expiration of the term fixed by the said Recorder's Court upon payment of the said fine, or fine and costs, and the said offender shall be liable to the same penalties for each and every day that such violation or contravention shall last, which shall be held to be a distinct and separate offence for each and every day aforesaid.

Sec. 4.—A fee of twenty-five cents shall be paid to the person making a complete report of a birth, as described in section 1.

Sec. 5.—The penalties mentioned in this by-law shall be payable, one moiety to the informant and one moiety to the municipality.

MR. MARION ERWIN GIVES HIS SIDE

Quebec, July 19. Yesterday was a field day in the Gaynor-Greene cases. As was expected, when court adjourned at 5.30, Mr. Macmaster alone had spoken on his motions to quash the writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Caron on the 20th and 21st of last June, and proceedings were postponed until to-day.

When court opened at 10.30 in the morning, counsel present were Messrs. Macmaster, K.C., Stuart, K.C., and Hon. Mr. Dandurand, representing the United States Government; and Messrs. L. A. Taschereau, Hon. J. Tessier, and H. Gervais for the accused.

Mr. Taschereau moved to amend the signatures to the petition for the writs of habeas corpus, issued on the 20th June last. These petitions were signed by Fitzpatrick, Parent, Taschereau, Roy and Cannon, while all the other proceedings on behalf of the accused bore the signature of "Taschereau, Roy and Cannon." This Mr. Taschereau alleged, was a clerical mistake, which he desired to change.

Mr. Macmaster strongly protested against this combination of circumstances, by which a firm, consisting of Dominion and provincial executive officers, had been employed by the accused to prevent their extradition.

Mr. Macmaster read an affidavit from Mr. Marion Erwin, attorney for the Southern District of Georgia and special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, denying the allegation contained in the affidavits submitted on behalf of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene. Mr. Erwin's affidavit said in part:—

"I positively deny that I made the prisoners an offer to settle the case or to make a settlement in virtue of which the demand of extradition would be abandoned on the payment of $500,000, and I deny that I stated that the Government or I would settle the case for that sum or for any other sum. I had no authority myself, of law or by official authorization, or suggestion from any other official of the United States to make a settlement or suggest a settlement. It is true that the United States Government claims a lien for over one million four hundred thousand dollars ($1,400,000) on the investments made by Gaynor and Greene with their shares of the moneys charged to have been embezzled, also a claim for eighty thousand dollars ($80,000) on recognizance forfeited by them in March last at the time they fled to Canada. The right and feasibility of the Government's collecting these claims are in no way dependent upon the result of the extradition proceedings instituted in Canada."

In regard to an interview which he had with Greene at the Windsor Hotel at Greene's request, when the latter was in charge of the constables, Mr. Erwin said: Greene had replied that he had left the United States because he had resolved never to be put in jail as a convict, that he had come to Canada with the expectation that after a year or two his friends in the United States could effect a settlement of the civil claims and the dismissal of the criminal prosecution. He said he recognized that fact that if he could not prevent his extradition from Canada, he could not from any civilized country, and he would as soon be dead as to be obliged to live in Honduras.

"He then referred to the fact that the Government had already tied up by civil proceedings half a million dollars of assets, of what the Government claimed was O. M. Carter's share in the fraud, and asked me what was the exact amount the Government claimed that he and John F. Gaynor had received as their share. I replied that we claimed that he and Gaynor had received $1,400,000 as their shares in the fraud. He replied that he was in no position, and had not sufficient means to meet such a claim, but that he and Gaynor would be willing to pay the Government $300,000 in settlement of the entire litigation, to include the $80,000 claimed on forfeited recognizances, which he said were secured by assets put up by Gaynor and himself with the sureties, but that if he settled the civil claims it must carry with it the dismissal of the criminal proceedings."

The affidavits of constables James O'Keefe and George Sloan were also put in to show that this was the only interview with the prisoner that Mr. Erwin had.

ARCH WILL STAND TILL CORONATION

Canada's Trophy Will be Rehabilitated and is Doing Great Advertizing Work.

Ottawa, July 19.—(Special.)—The Canadian Coronation arch in London, which has attracted so much favorable attention to the Dominion, is to remain standing until after the deferred Coronation ceremonies. The Department of the Interior, which conceived and carried out the idea of building the arch, has so decided. The arch, however, will not on the occasion of the ceremony have a weather-worn appearance. The department has forwarded to London an abundance of material with which the structure will be rehabilitated. The appearance will be quite equal, if not superior, to that possessed at the time originally fixed for the Coronation.

The arch has proved a tremendous advertisement for the Dominion. It has forcibly brought home to the millions who were in London for the Coronation in June the agricultural wealth of Canada, and is certain to greatly stimulate immigration of the class of settlers Canada most desires. Now the arch will continue to attract attention in the metropolis of the world day by day during the interval between now and Coronation day, and will tell to the thousands who flock to London when the Coronation takes place the same story of Canada's possibilities that it told to the Coronation crowds in June.

The immigration officials in London, of whom W. T. R. Preston is the head, are much gratified at the success of their efforts with respect to the arch.

INCINERATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES A PROBLEM

At the meeting of the Incineration Committee yesterday the members discussed at some length the best means of burning garbage. Formerly much difficulty was experienced owing to the practice of many householders who were in the habit of mixing ashes with the other refuse. When the scavengers arrived at the incinerator the whole had to be sifted. A by-law was then introduced which made it obligatory that refuse and ashes should be kept separate. Ald. Lavallee, the chairman, explained that this had now proven futile; that unless householders were prepared to facilitate the work of the department in this way it would take a regiment of constables to compel them. A gentleman present, who has a contrivance for sifting ashes expeditiously and cheaply, will be given a chance to put up a trial plant, providing the purchase price would not exceed $500. Among those who wrote was a gentleman representing F Decarie, formerly of Montreal, who is now exploiting a garbage incinerator across the line. By the substitution of a new consumer, the committee was informed the present consumption of garbage could be doubled. The change would be made on trial, without cost to the city.

FISHERIES CRUISER MAKES A BIG SEIZURE

Ottawa, July 19—(Special)—The Fisheries Department is advised of the seizure, by the cruiser Petrel, of fifty-nine gill nets set by American fishermen in the Canadian waters of Lake Erie. The nets contained one thousand pounds of whitefish.

AUSTRALIA CANNOT AGREE WITH CANADA

General Impression is That Colonial Conference Will Result Only in Academic Resolutions—What Sir Wilfrid Laurier May Do.

New York, June 19.—(Special.)—The correspondent of the Tribune in London cables as follows:—

The resumption of the Imperial Conference has not stimulated confidence among the colonials that any definite result will be secured. Preferential trade was discussed yesterday, but there was no evidence that Australia and Canada could unite on a practical scheme of commercial union.

The British Government cannot be expected to take a hearty interest in the business side of Imperial federation until the leading commonwealths are prepared to act together. Premier Laurier is striving to find the line of least resistance within the range of existing tariff arrangements for grain and wine, and makes effective use of Cobden's treaty with France as a precedent for convincing free traders that their principles have not been renounced. But the results of the conference are likely to prove of purely academic interest, owing to lack of co-operation between Canada and Australia.

Mr. Chamberlain virtually tells the premiers they must agree among themselves upon a definite schedule of preferential trade, or time-table for subsidized steamship communication, before the British Government can be drawn into serious discussions of ways and means. This is regarded, in some quarters, as equivalent to moving the indefinite postponement of proposals for preferential trade. It is possible Sir Wilfrid Laurier may bring about an agreement with Premiers Barton and Seddon on steamship subsidies, and leave Mr. Chamberlain responsible for the neglect to commit the British Government to the defence of the maritime interests of the Empire.

CITY WILL NOW GET HARBOR FRONT

No further uneasiness is likely to arise in the minds of the city authorities with regard to the handing over of Commissioners Street to the municipality.

At the adjourned meeting of the Harbor Board which was held yesterday to finish up the business left over on Thursday a communication was received from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries intimating that the Government had sanctioned the transfer to the city of that portion of the property which has been created by the widening of Common and Commissioners Street from McGill to Berri streets.

The letter from the department intimated that after conferring with the Department of Justice the decision was arrived at. The Commissioners now feel entirely empowered to act and they will proceed to give effect to the decision under by-law 137 which has been prepared to cover the work.

The offer of the Continental Engineering and Construction Company to construct the concrete retaining wall in front of the new elevator was brought up and accepted, the understanding being that the Steel Storage and Construction Company, of which the Continental Engineering firm is an offshoot, must be a party to the contract.

After mature consideration it was decided that the wharfage dues are to be collected from the Steel Storage and Construction Company for the materials used in the new elevator, which are now stored on the wharves.

The report of the Finance Committee recommended the collection of dues from the company, stating that all contractors delivering materials on the wharves controlled by the Montreal Harbor Commission had at all times paid harbor dues, and the members considered it a dangerous precedent to remit the dues in the present instance. The report stated further that the company had been liberally dealt with, and that they had been given space for their materials on the wharves, which, if paid for at regular rates, would amount to some $4,000.

PURCHASE OF TUGS.

The report recommended the purchase of two new tugs to replace two now in service and which had been practically condemned.

Mayor Cochrane failed to see the necessity for this.

Senator Mackay explained that the St. Louis and the St. Peter had been brought from Buffalo in the spring of 1875, and were now beyond repair, and permission to allow them to remain in commission during the present year had been granted only after grave consideration by the steamship inspector. They were practically unfit for use, and if anything happened the board would be held criminally responsible. One of these tugs now carries a fire pump, and Mr. Racine wanted to know if provision for similar equipment would be made in the new tugs.

Mr. Kennedy explained how this might be arranged, and suggested that two sets of plans and specifications should be drawn up.

It was admitted that there was need of a fire boat, but some of the commissioners were of the opinion that the city should pay a share for the maintenance of such.

Mr. Bickerdike said that the matter had been discussed by the fire underwriters, and that they had decided that an arrangement might be reached between the city the Harbor Commissioners and the Underwriters' Association, whereby all three might contribute to the cost.

Mayor Cochrane was firm in the opinion that the matter was one to be settled by the Harbor Improvement Committee.

It was finally moved by Mayor Cochrane, and seconded by Mr. Racine, that the report be adopted, with the exception of the clause referring to new tugs, which clause be referred to the Harbor Improvement Committee, which committee be requested to report regarding the advisability of placing a fire pump on board a new tug.

This was adopted.

SIR WILFRID GOES TO HIS ANCESTRAL HOME

Toronto, July 19.—An Evening Telegram's special London cable says:—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Sir Wm. Mulock, Hon. W. S. Fielding, and Hon. Wm. Paterson, will go to Paris after the coronation. Sir Wilfrid will visit Anjoumois, the home of his ancestors, during his stay in France, and will take a trip to Italy and call upon His Holiness the Pope at Rome. The Premier and his colleagues expect to return to Canada about the middle of September.

The Earl and Countess of Minto, with their family, sail for New York to-morrow on the Lucania. They will proceed at once to Ottawa.

THE PAYSTREAK JAILED.

Victoria, B.C., July 19.—(Special.)—William McAdams, editor of the Sandon Paystreak, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and must furnish four securities of $1,000 each for good conduct or pay in an additional year. The charge was contempt of court for comment alleging that a certain case had been delayed because one of the parties had a pull with the court.

QUEBEC WHARVES AGAIN BUSY THIS MORNING

Quebec, July 19.—(Special.)—The labor difficulty between the Leyland line and the ship laborers was settled this afternoon, after several meetings held at the instance of Mr. William Power, M.P. for Quebec West. The arrangement is that Messrs. Griffin and Byrnes will accept the Montreal contract rate for loading and pay Quebec wages to the laborers, 37½c per hour, provided that the freight shed labor is not to be charged to the ship. The stevedores agree to take the cargo from the wharf and put it into the ship. They have figured the matter down pretty closely, and they feel convinced that they can pay Quebec wages and still be money ahead.

So far as the ship laborers are concerned the matter was easily settled, but there was another factor in the case, the shed laborers. When the ship laborers struck fifteen days ago, the shed laborers, then unorganized, struck in sympathy. They were then getting 20 cents an hour for day, overtime, and Sunday work alike. In the meantime they have organized as the Quebec Longshoremen, and made a scale of prices, 25c an hour for day work, time and a quarter for night work, and time and three-quarters for Sunday. The Leylands did not wish to recognize this new union and pay the increased wages, but the ship laborers expressed themselves so strongly in favor of the longshoremen that it was seen that the scale would have to be met. Several conferences were held between the Leylands, the Great Northern and the Harbor Commissioners, and it was finally decided that the latter body would assist the Great Northern by contributing a certain amount of the shed labor charges. The men go to work again this morning.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

THE AMERICANS SAY they will relieve Canada of the Seawanhaka Cup. They will, will they?

PICTURES OF HOW Premier Balfour holds his golf clubs and gets a ball out of a hazard will now be in order.

NOT A DROP of rain yesterday. Remember the date—July 18th.

REGULAR DROUTH FOR two whole days.

WOMAN IN PARIS, that is creating all that trouble says that next times she sees M. Barboux she will shout "Coward" at him. O, the sassy thing!

ALL THIS WEATHER happening here and not a sign from Prof. Perrin telling us that he saw it coming.

NO USE. CAN'T keep him down. The



Hon. J. S. Whitney is now out giving the same song and dance to the farmers.

NOBODY IS ALLEGING that Fugitive Tracy was ever a Sunday school superintendent.

MONTREAL HAS AN auctioneer who recently knocked down a whole row of stone houses.

"WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE" asked the man on the Windsor and St. Lawrence car "between Buffalo Bill and Mr. Whitney who thinks he'll be Premier of Ontario?" "Buffalo Bill has a show."

AS CHINA HAS turned down Minister Wu



he knows where he can get a good job if he comes to Montreal.

IN VIEW OF the fact that Tracy is wounded and sick and surrounded by a few thousand men we can't help wondering what he would do if he were well and had a reasonably clear field.

WHEN FISH ARE seen in schools it is natural to suppose they are swimming schools.

THE THUGS ARE seeing to it that the people who stay to spend the summer in Montreal are getting their money's worth.

SOMETIMES A MAN'S happiness depends upon the size of the bottle he has just emptied.

IT IS NOW understood that the Hon. Winston Churchill wouldn't take the old Premiership anyway.

COLD WAVES ARE much like other things. One can use them to the best advantage at the times when they don't come around.

NOW THAT EX-GOLF Champion Travis has been beaten the Americans have discovered that he is not an American at all but an Australian. Had he won he would have been an American all right.

THE MONTREAL THUGS do not stop to demand your money or your life, but just carelessly hit you on the head. They haven't got time to stop and talk it over.

THE HON J. P. WHITNEY says he has a majority of 8 or 9. Its a sad case. Mr. Whitney ought to take something for it.

MANY A JUNE bride has by this time had her honeymoon disillusioned by a husband who snores.

LIKE THE CIRCUS the Manitoba wheat crop is bigger, grander and greater than ever before.

All But the Married Men.

(Atchison Globe.)

The married women, unmarried women and unmarried men of Atchison are making their usual preparations for summer vacations out of town.

CONVICT TRACY CONTINUES to be somewhere else.

THE WEATHER THIS summer is a sandwich, consisting of thin layers of warmth put in between thick slabs of frigidity.

ANYHOW, THIS unseasonably cold weather has had the delightful effect of chilling the activities of the historical novelists.

Montreal Apple Season.

Under the spreading apple tree
The boy with freckles stands;
A hungry little kid is he
With scratches on his hands.
Above him is an apple that
His appetite demands.

The apples young and small and green—
A deadly thing to take—
The agile boy climbs up the tree
And gives the limb a shake.
The howling that you hear is from
A child with stomach-ache.

Man is but of few days, and full
Of trouble here below;
He starts with colic and he keeps
On adding to his woe—
Green apples and Welsh rabbits and
That sort of thing, you know.

"ICED DRINKS ARE very bad" says a Montreal doctor. But it's useless. When



the ice cream soda summer girl gets that thirst of her's on, there's nothing can stop her.

The HON. J. G. H. Bergeron and the Hon. F. D. Monk spoke at a Con. meeting Thursday and the Gazoot didn't have a line about it. The Gazoot now seems to be airing a little good judgment.

EVERY MAN WHO comes out of the West now has got to say something nice about the Manitoba wheat crop or he doesn't count.

FRANCE HAS BEEN so quiet lately that it has probably gone off to a dark corner to think of a few things it can do to the Sultan of Turkey in the fall.

THE MONTREAL PEOPLE who saved money for a rainy day have probably spent it all by this time.

A ST. LOUIS man claims to have the lead pencil that Noah used in checking off the animals as they entered the Ark.

"A PANAMA HAT needs a swarthy face, a flashing eye, a devil-may-care manner."—London Sketch.
That settles it. We always wondered why so many men looked like 7 cents in Panamas.

KITCHENER GAVE TREAT TO TOMMIES

Letter From Major Bliss Gives Interesting News of the Close of the War.

Ottawa, July 19.—(Special.)—A private letter from Major Bliss to the deputy minister of militia, contains some very interesting information. One order issued by the quartermaster-general of the field forces authorizes a treat to the Tommies which cost $85,000. The order was originally issued by the commander-in-chief, Lord Kitchener, and read :—

"With reference to the Chief's telegram of this morning announcing peace, every man in your command will be allowed to draw at the field force canteen anything they like to the value of eighteenpence per man of the Imperial forces. When canteens cannot supply, arrangements will be made as soon as possible to supply deficiencies. All G.O.C.'s and column commanders will publish at once in their orders.

"(Signed) Quartermaster-General."

The same letter contains a farewell order from General Ian Hamilton to the Second C.M.R. under Col. Evans, which reads as follows :—

"I am ordered to revert to my post as chief of staff at headquarters, and must therefore bid you and your gallant troops farewell. Please convey to them my hearty good wishes, and congratulate them from me on having played so distinguished and leading a part in the closing scenes of the South African war, whereby I am convinced you have contributed in a very special degree to the termination of hostilities."

In connection with this, it may be noted that General Hamilton commanded the column in which the first Canadian contingent fought from Bloemfontein to Pretoria, and his farewell to that regiment contained very much the same expression of feeling.

UNITED STATES TO HAVE 100,000,000 PEOPLE SOON

Duluth, Minn., July 19.—(Special.)—"In 1910, when our next census is taken, I expect the population of the United States will reach the 100,000,000 mark," said William R. Merriam, director of the Census Bureau. "This will include our new possessions, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, but it will demonstrate in no uncertain terms what a world power this country has become.

"Have I any radical changes in the system in mind? Yes, there will be some changes. We can see now where improvements can be made in the methods used. One thing that I will ever have in mind, however, is to cut down the expense of taking the census. The last one cost this country $12,000,000, an enormous sum. I know of several ways whereby this amount can be reduced, and that will be my purpose."

Mr. Merriam left on a late train for St. Paul.

A BURGLAR'S INVENTION.

Inmate of New Jersey State Prison to Become Superintendent of a New Company.

Trenton, N.J., July 19.—(Special.)—Charles Filer, a burglar in State Prison, who was sentenced to serve ten years from May, 1896, and was pardoned yesterday, becomes superintendent of the Perfection Blind and Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company, which was chartered here to-day with $1,000,000 capital.

Filer, who is a machinist, invented a dropstitch for a sewing machine which sews seams in cloth without showing on the other side. The invention is a decided success, and has been in use in the prison workshops for three years.

The company which he enters on his release gives him $5,000 cash and $10,000 stock in the concern in addition to his position as superintendent.

Another interesting subject of pardon is Richard Bossler, serving sentence for house-breaking and larceny, who was pardoned in order that he might go to Germany, where he has fallen heir to $50,000.

MILLIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Announced That $25,000,000 Will be Expended on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway.

Philadelphia, July 19.—(Special.)—It is announced that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will spend $25,000,000 in improvements during the next two years. Much of the work has already been contracted for. The yards in this city, Baltimore, Glenwood, Pittsburg and other points, will be greatly enlarged. Bridges will be strengthened all over the system. Grades will be reduced between Washington and Cumberland and on the Pittsburg and Western.

A third and fourth track will be laid between Washington Junction and Cumberland, and on the Pittsburg and Connellsville line, where the freigh traffic is greatly congested. The Fairport line will be double-tracked, and the lake harbors will be enlarged. More than $2,000,000 will be spent for new engines and cars.

The Law

Of health has no uniformed guardians of its peace. If it had there would be arrests innumerable in every restaurant every day of the year. Both in the quantity and quality of the food they eat and in the manner of its consumption men and women sin each day against the laws of health. Those who will not heed Nature's warnings cannot escape her punishments, and dyspepsia or stomach "trouble" is the invariable penalty of careless eating.



There is no other medicine for diseases of the stomach and allied organs of digestion and nutrition which can compare with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures these diseases perfectly and permanently, and enables the building up of the whole body into vigorous health.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorstown, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. Am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. I am glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND.

John R. Hooper, Released on Coronation Day, is Not Likely to Get Any Superannuation Allowance.

Ottawa, July 18.—(Special.)—John R. Hooper, of Port Hope, visited the departments to-day, making enquiries about his superannuation allowance. It is not likely, however, that his demands will be considered as there is no precedent for such a course by the Government. Hooper was released from a life sentence on Coronation Day. He was convicted of attempted murder and had served nine years.

HAS RE-MARRYING MANIA.

Ohio Girl, Only 22 Years Old, Has Stood Before the Altar Three Times.

Hamilton, Ohio, July 18.—(Special.)—Myrtle Morris Wade, 22 years old, left her husband, Benjamin C. Wade, to-day and returned to her parents' home at 132 Heaton Street. Her marital experiences are unique.

She eloped with Wade to Kentucky when 17 years old. In five years she married Wade three times, secured two divorces from him and left him four times. She said to-day that she never would rejoin her husband. Neither will she ask another divorce. She accuses him of cruelty.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Cowansville's bonded debt is $30,500.

* * *

Thirteen creameries belong to the dairy produce board recently formed at Bedford. So far the board is rather weak in respect to cheese, only one factory being represented at the last sale.

* * *

The veterans of the 54th Battalion, Richmond, who served in the Fenian raid of 1866 and 1870, are going to organize for the purpose of urging on the Government a proper recognition of their services. Just what form they expect the proper recognition to take remains to be seen.

* * *

The Richmond Council has formally thanked the Parent Government for a grant of $15,000 towards the St. Francis bridge and at the same time expressed fitting appreciation of the services of Mr. P. S. G. Mackenzie, the popular local member, in connection therewith.

* * *

The cheese curing station at Cowansville has been completed and is in operation. Prof. Ruddick inspected it the other day and pronounced it perfect in every respect. The station is equipped with mechanical refrigeration and cost $7,000. It is expected that it will be largely patronized by factorymen of the district.

* * *

Mr. B. D. McConnell, a civil engineer from Montreal, is making preliminary surveys for a proposed system of municipal waterworks at Richmond. The people of Richmond have had no end of worry and litigation over the waterworks, which were in the hands of private owners. The proposal now is to put in a new system to be owned and controlled by the municipality.

LOWER PROVINCE NOTES

The Catholics of North Sydney will hold a big bazaar in September.

* * *

The latest Cape Breton industry to be established is the "fox farm." A company of North Sydney capitalists was incorporated last winter, and operations have begun. The farm has been established at the rear of Sunnyhill, and eight foxes have been ordered from Newfoundland, and will probably arrive on August 1st. The company intends to increase its stock as time progresses. One of the gentlemen interested in the farm states that the skin of a dark silver fox raised in P. E. Island brought $1,360 in London last winter. A pair of P. E. Island foxes, for breeding purposes, was sold to a Nova Scotia man recently for $1,100.

SPAIN MAKES BETTER TERMS WITH BANK.

Madrid, July 19.—Senor Rodriganez, minister of finance, has signed a convention between the Bank of Spain and the treasury, by which all sums advanced to the Government by the bank shall bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent. The metallic reserve will be increased in a short time, and the paper currency reduced. The bank will arrange with the Government for the acquisition of gold.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR DEAD.

London, July 19.—A despatch from Zanzibar says the Sultan of Zanzibar, who suffered a stroke of paralysis lately, died at two o'clock yesterday morning. His death has created no disturbance.

QUEEN OF BELGIANS VERY ILL.

Antwerp, July 19.—Although Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, is much easier, her condition inspires the greatest anxiety. Her attack of heart disease has entered the last stages. The Queen is unable to receive anyone. Artificial respiration is resorted to during the acute spasms.

GREAT PICTURE DESTROYED.

Paris, July 18.—The fall of the Campanile in Venice caused the complete destruction of Molonaro's picture, "The Sacrifice of Saul," which was hanging in the Royal palace. It was broken by the shock of the fall of the Campanile. Sciavanos' picture, "The Priesthood," was damaged.

TO HAVE A GUARD OF HONOR.

Ottawa, July 19.—The following paragraph has been added to Militia Regulations and Orders : "A general officer appointed to command the Canadian forces, shall, upon his arrival to take up his command, and on his departure upon relinquishing his command, be entitled to a guard of honor consisting of one captain, one subaltern, fifty rank and file, with band, and to an artillery salute of thirteen guns."

TO BREAK CROW'S NEST PASS COAL MONOPOLY

The report from London regarding the sale of the charter of the Central Kootenay Railway, which is now confirmed in railway and mining circles, has given unqualified satisfaction in financial circles here.

The scheme involves several matters of importance to East Kootenay and to Montreal holders of mining stock other than simple transportation. The building of the line is, it is said, contingent upon the building of reduction works and refineries to handle the output of the principal mines of British Columbia.

The promoters of the scheme are the persons having under bond the Estella mine. Instead of shipping ore it is their intention to build a railway from some point on the Crow's Nest Pass line near Elko to the mine, a distance of about 50 miles; and to establish near Elko smelters and refineries.

Local people secured from the British Columbia Parliament two years ago a charter with a subsidy of $4,000 per mile, to build a line from a point near where the Crow's Nest Pass line leaves the Kootenay along the banks of the Kootenay River to Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific. Since then an English syndicate has been busy developing some large lead and copper properties along the route of the proposed line. This syndicate has, it is said, secured large iron deposits on Bull River and extensive coal areas near Fernie.

This enterprise may, it is thought, prove to be a solution of the lead and smelting situation in British Columbia, which, owing to labor and other causes is giving much anxiety at the present time.

At the present time, owing to the quarrel which the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has provoked with the miners in its employ—a quarrel regarding which the most sinister rumors are afloat—there is no fuel to be obtained for smelting purposes in British Columbia, and no mine of any importance in East Kootenay is shipping ore.

The new line will have connection with both the Canadian Pacific and the Great Northern at Elko. It is reported that American as well as English capital is interested in the East Kootenay. The news that this line is to be built is giving the liveliest satisfaction, for it is felt that it is time the monopoly which Mr. Elias Rogers, Mr. Robert Jaffray and other Toronto capitalists hold in the Crow's Nest district, should be effectually broken.

EASY COOKING.

The kitchen is as pleasant as the parlor in the home where a gas stove reigns. It makes cooking comfortable, it makes it easier, cleaner and better than is possible with any other stove. Ask the housewife who has used a good gas stove if she would be willing to go back to the other-day methods. Ask any woman who has learned the economy of time, labor and fuel that comes with cooking on this most modern of household helps how much she values it. There are 18,000 Montrealers using the gas stove to-day. See the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company's $6 gas stoves. Showroom, New York Life Building.—adv.

TORONTO FIREMEN'S FUND.

Toronto, July 19.—The Firemen's Fund is being rapidly subscribed to. The sum of $25,000 was asked from the public, and in the first twenty-four hours $22,827 was obtained.

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action. —adv.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN CRUISES.

London, July 19.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain started on a week's cruise yesterday afternoon on the Admiralty yacht Enchantress.

WELSH COAL COMPROMISE.

Swansea, July 19.—The Welsh tinplate conciliation board, representing the masters and 18,000 men, have settled the dispute about wages, and a new schedule was agreed to be in effect for twelve months. Both sides made important concessions.

Don't Forget About Your Corns.

Cure them in one night by an application of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. It is sure, safe, painless, and guaranteed to cure or your money back. Refuse a substitute.

THE SHRINE OF LANORAIE.

This famous sanctuary of the Sacred Heart will be visited by the parishioners of St. Patrick's on the afternoon of August 7 next. One of the attractive features of the event is the charming sail of 72 miles upon the St. Lawrence.

REASONABLE UNBELIEF

PEOPLE CAN NOT BE EXPECTED TO CREDIT EVERYTHING TOLD THEM.

Wise Men and Women Are Careful to Investigate and Substantiate Before Accepting.—Mere Assertion Proves Nothing Without Confirmation.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any case of Stomach Trouble (except cancer). That is an assertion and you are perfectly justified in requiring some substantial confirmation before accepting it as a fact.

Every reasonable man and woman who may be in need of such a remedy should refuse to believe such a bold statement until it has been corroborated by plenty of evidence.

It is not prudent to accept unsupported assertions.

The proprietors of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets do not ask anyone to do so.

For ten years Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have been sold in every drug store in Canada.

Thousands and thousands of those who have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Bloating, Indigestion, or other forms of Stomach Trouble have bought them and used them and have been cured.

Almost every hamlet and city contains one or more of these cured people. The local druggist knows of them and will give you the names.

Many have written their testimony and these are being published in the newspapers of the land every day.

Positive evidence on the subject is abundant on every hand. Do yourself the justice to ask a few questions of those who have tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Stomach Trouble.

If you find those who say that they have tried them in vain, then the assertion made is not true.

But if you find—as you will—that in every case where Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have been used they have instantly relieved, and if used perseveringly have permanently cured, all derangements of the digestive machinery, then act promptly.

Cure yourself by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. You can if you will.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

TAILORING DEPT.

For the Next Two Weeks We Will Offer

Halifax Tweed Suits

Properly made, trimmed and finished, for *$16.00.*

Scotch Tweed Suits

Regular at $25.00 to $30.00, for *$20.00,* with 5 per cent. discount for cash.

ART POTTERY DEPT.

LEEDS ART FLOWER POTS, best quality, newest styles.

JARDINIERES

An assortment in Plain Colors, such as Yellow, Red, Olive, and Turquoise Blue; plain and fancy shapes. 10-inch diameter, $2.00; 11-inch, $2.50; 12-inch, $3.25; 14-inch, $4.50.

POTS AND PEDESTALS, FERN DISHES, etc., in great variety.

HAMMOCKS

HAMMOCK SUPPORTS and AWNINGS (without Hammock Hooks, Ropes, etc.), $12.50.

HAMMOCKS in a great variety of colors and blends, and in different styles, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00, $8.00, $10.00.

BABY HAMMOCKS (cradle pattern), $1.35, $1.75, $2.00.

Old Hickory Furniture

ARTISTIC, DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

Very suitable for Verandahs, Porches, Arbors, Lawns, Clubhouses, etc., etc. Can be left outside without sustaining damage from rain or sun.

CHAIRS, ROCKERS, SETTEES, TABLES, ETC.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Worshipping the Golden Calf.—Exod. 32, 1-6, 30-35. (Verses 7-29 also should be carefully studied. Read Exod. chapters 32-34.)

Golden Text.—Thou shalt have no other gods before me.—Exod. 20, 3.

METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

Our outline (1. Aaron's Folly; 2. God's Wrath; 3. Moses's Prayer) resolves itself into a study of: 1. The Sin. 2. The Consequence. 3. The Propitiation. Each of these may be further analyzed. . . . 1. The Idol Demanded (verse 1); 2. The Idol Made (verses 2-4); 3. The Idol Worshipped (verses 5-6). 4. The Deliverer sent (verses 7-8); 5. The Deliverer Warning (verse 30); 6. The Deliverer Interceding (verses 31-35). (Wells.) . . . Show that the demand for the golden calf was a turning away from the spiritual worship of God. When Moses had left the Hebrews they thought that God had left them. . . . The three great human interceders of the Bible: Abraham, Moses, Paul. . . . . Backsliding: 1. Its Causes: Superficial religion, formal religion, lack of faith, sensuality. 2. Its results: Alienation from God, wickedness, suffering. 3. Its Pardon: Repentance, a mediator, a gracious God. . . . Emphasize, 1. How worthless was that on which the Israelites leaned. Their idol could do nothing for them; it was destroyed. It became the cause of their suffering. 2. How firm and sure was that from which the Israelites had loosed their hold. God saw them. His judgments were swift and unmistakable; his mercy was yet more swift and more striking. 3. The mediator. Use no scheme for the presentation of the lesson that leaves this out. . . . . Who is on the Lord's side? (verse 26.) 1. A question asked by God. 2. It is asked by God of us. 3. Its answer divides mankind into friends and foes of God. 4. Its answer determines the safety or peril of every soul. 5. There are two sides. 6. Anyone can know which side he is on. 7. There is great comfort in being on the right side. (Robinson.)

ANGLICAN.

St. Thomas' Church.—Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. James Thompson, B.A., of Ashland, N.H. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Thos. Everett.

St. Mary's Church.—8th Sunday after Trinity. Services: 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. W. H. Mitchell, rector of Entard, Alabama. 3 p.m., children's flower service. Preacher, Rev. Jas. Thompson, rector Ashland, N.H. 7 p.m., Rev. W. H. Mitchell. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

St. Luke's Church, cor. Dorchester and Champlain Streets.—All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Evening prayer and sermon at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A.

Church of St. James the Apostle, corner Bishop and St. Catherine Streets.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., choral celebration. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Seats free at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick I. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. A. J. Doull, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Friday, Festival of St. James the Apostle. Holy Communion, 10 a.m.

All Saints Church, corner St. Denis and Maria Anne Streets.—Seats free. 9 a.m., Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m., Baptisms and Bible class for seniors and juniors. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., morning and evening services respectively. 3 p.m., Sunday school, junior classes. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

Grace Church, Wellington Street.—Sunday services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins and sermon. 7 p.m., Evensong and sermon. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector; Rev. F. Lewis Whittey, M.A., assistant minister.

St. George's Church.—Rt. Rev. James Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, Rector. Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Baylis, D.D. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Rev. Canon Baylis, D.D.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the rector. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Lay Reader. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun.—Rev. H Gomery, Rector. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher, Lay Reader. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher, at both services, Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

Trinity Church, St. Denis Street, corner of Viger Square.—Rev. C. G. Rollit, Rector. 8th Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, W. F. Whitley, M.A. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. J. L. Flanagan, M.A. Strangers invited and shown to seats.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Rev. C. A. Doudiet will officiate at the morning service at 11 a.m. No evening service. Seats free at Sunday services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. R. E. Welsh, M.A., St. George's Presbyterian Church, London, Eng., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. During renovation of church, services will be held in the lecture hall.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount.—The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.A., B.D., pastor. The services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be conducted by the Rev. P. M. M. McDonald, M.A., of Truro, N.S.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject for the day: "Truth." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Reading room on the premises, open daily to the public, from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m., where the writings of Rev. M. B. G. Eddy and the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society may be had. Strangers and visitors welcome.

BAPTIST.

Olivet Baptist Church.—Professor Ross in the morning, the pastor in the evening.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square Methodist Church.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. James Elliott, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrews.—Morning service, 11 o'clock. Topic of sermon, "St. John in Patmos." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate. Evening service will be discontinued during July and August.

The Ogilvy Store

Our Great Summer Sale.

Every department is overflowing with July offerings, from the Basement, where we are offering Special Offerings in Colored Quilts, to the Carpet Floor, where we are taking large discounts off Carpets and Furnishings.

Our Linen Reductions

ON FIRST FLOOR.

SECOND TABLE NAPKINS

3-4 x 3-4 size, AT 15c, 18c, 20c, 23c, 25c AND 30c EACH.

STRIPED COTTON TURKISH TOWELS.

18 x 34, regular $1.25, FOR 90c PER DOZEN.
30 x 44, regular $1.75, FOR $1.35 PER DOZEN.
22 x 50, regular $2.00, FOR $1.60 PER DOZEN.

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES

40 x 36 inches, 15c, 17c, 22c AND 28c EACH.
45 x 36 inches, 17c, 18c, 23c AND 30c EACH.

Ladies' White Muslin Shirt Waists.

AT HALF PRICE.

We will offer for next week a special line of Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, all perfect fitting, with Handsome Trimmings, worth $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00, different sizes and designs. ALL AT HALF PRICE, NAMELY, $2.00, $2.50 AND $3.00.

BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STS.

STOCK TAKING BARGAINS

IN ALL LINES OF

Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Rugs, Oriental Squares, Japanese and Chinese Mattings, Curtains, Draperies and House Furnishings

—AT—

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

Mail orders receive special attention. Store closes 1 p.m. Saturdays during July and August.



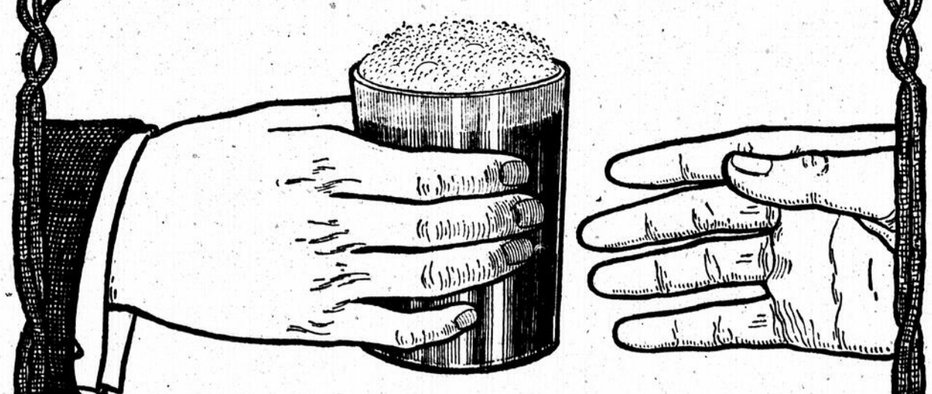
STEWART'S HOT WEATHER SHOES

AT 2295 ST. CATHERINE ST. AND 237 ST. JAMES ST.

The round trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail, through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay River and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, is without doubt one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent. Mountain air and salt sea breezes. A delightful trip both ways. No tourist should fail to make it. Excellent accommodation at Hotel Roberval. Round trip tickets only Ten Dollars each. A beautifully illustrated guide book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

A Pass to Health and Pleasure



HIRES Rootbeer

is a sure and prompt admission to vigorous health and all its resulting pleasures—good appetite and good digestion; buoyant spirits, and vim for work or play; sound sleep and strength renewing rest. Prepare for the coming heat. A strictly temperance beverage for the home.

A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 2-cent stamp for booklet of "Unnatural History." Cash prizes for solving combinations.

Bottles for putting up HIRES Rootbeer with Patent Rubber Lightning Stoppers. Last for years. Clean, convenient, handy, and always ready. No corks, string or wire. $2.00 per case of 4 dozen pints.

CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY, Malvern, Pa., U.S.A.

W. P. DOWNEY, Sole Agent, 20 and 20½ St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, WE CLOSE AT ONE O'CLOCK. Two deliveries per week to St. Anne's and all points on the Lake Shore—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HAMILTON'S

Great July Cheap Sale!

Just one excuse for cutting prices so recklessly—BIGGER BUSINESS. We have a record to break next week, and take this way of doing it on Monday.

200 Ladies' Wrappers, Monday at

First of all let us state that these Wrappers are perfect in fit, style, workmanship and quality of material, made of Fast Color Prints, good full size, lined yokes, Watteau Pleat Back, deep hem; in a word, these Wrappers are regular 85c goods. Monday you can have one or more for less than the price of the materials alone—49c. **49c**

FIVE-CENT BARGAIN LIST:

Wanting a crowded store on Monday—that prompts such extraordinary values as these:—

White Swiss Embroidered Collars, on White Lawn Stock, 10c and 15c.
54-inch long Cream and White Lace Scarves, regular 15c.
Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs and Lace Trimmed, 10c, 12 1-2c and 15c.

5c each

Ladies' White Sailor Hats

They've reached the time limit and now they've got to out, even if we do have to make big sacrifices.
25 dozen of them will be cleared out on Monday at .....
Or 3 for A QUARTER.

9c each

20 White Pique Skirts, at

Only 20 of them, so if you'd like to get one you'll have to get here early on Monday. They're all the latest styles, full seven gored, trimmed Embroidery Insertion, regular $1.50 value. Monday **75c each**
Only one to each customer. While they last at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

It's Easy Enough to Quote Low Prices, but how about Qualities?

We have 60 pieces of 40-inch wide Fine White Victoria Lawns that we'll sell on Monday, while they last, at ..... **7½c yard**

We want you to come and satisfy yourself that this is the biggest bargain in Seasonable Goods you ever saw or heard of. You can't duplicate this bargain at 25 per cent. to 33 1-3 per cent. more than we ask Monday. Not more than one piece to anyone.

This Will Interest Our Male Friends:

We have about 20 dozens Men's Gray Merino Gauze Shirts and Drawers, full sizes, well made and finished. They're the kind that Gent's Furnishing Stores sell at 50c. Come early enough on Monday and you can have A SUIT FOR **29c**

Best Opaque Window Shades, size 36 x 72, with lace and insertion, 85c. Monday 49c
The balance of our $1.60 Hammocks. Monday $1.25
Block Printed Scotch Linoleums, nice bright colors, 65c per square yard. Monday 39c

Won't the Children Want a Set?

200 Handsomely Decorated and Japanned Tin Mugs, Saucer and Plate, for small children. Unbreakable. Monday's price ..... **5c set**
144 Good Carpet Brooms. Monday ..... 12 1-2c each

On Monday a Shilling Bargain in GROCERIES:

10-lb. bag Flour ..... **20c** .....4 lbs. Patria Rice.
5 lbs. Rolled Wheat ....3 lbs. Lima Beans.
3 pkgs. Corn Starch ....Gurd's Fruit Syrup.

HAMILTON'S

Cor. ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREETS AND DOMINION SQ.

TRINIDAD SHAKEN BY EARTHQUAKES

New York, July 19.—A despatch has been received here from St. Vincent, cables the Port of Spain, Trinidad, correspondent of the New York American, stating that the island is in consternation over a series of violent earthquake shocks.

The tremblings began Thursday morning, and were so severe that all the business houses of Kingstown were deserted.

Many buildings were badly cracked by the shaking of the ground, and further news from the island is anxiously awaited.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, July 19.—(Special.)—To-day's Canada Gazette contains the appointment of W. M. Smith, of Ottawa, to be secretary of the Post Office Department, vice W. D. Lesueur, superannuated.

Mr. G. C. Anderson is appointed to take the place of the late Arthur Lindsay, as superintendent of the mail contract branch.

Notice appears to-day of the application of Ronald Miles Smith, of Chesterville, Dundas county, commercial traveller, for a divorce from his wife, Grace Smith, formerly of Winchester, on the ground of bigamy and adultery.

COMMISSIONER ROSS ILL.

Ottawa, July 19.—(Special.)—A despatch has been received by Comptroller White stating that Commissioner Ross of the Yukon arrived at White Horse yesterday seriously ill. Drs. Parry and Nicholson are attending him.

Col. Evans' last report from Klerksdorp, South Africa, has been received at the Militia Department. About the only information it contains outside of routine is that the Boers are surrendering in large numbers every day, and all seem pleased that the war is over. He has received many congratulatory telegrams from the commander-in-chief, General Ian Hamilton, and others. The weather at that time, June 7th, was bitterly cold and accompanied by snow flurries.

LIABILITIES OF LAUNDRY CO.

The list of creditors of the Montreal Steam Laundry Co., insolvent, was filed yesterday and shows the total liabilities to amount to about $42,000, the principal creditors being the Union Bank of Canada, notes, $4,257, indirect, $2,035; Jos. Quinn, $2,450; S. E. Taprell, $1,744; M. Lalonde, $1,580; A. St. Germain, $1,740; J. Love, $1,715; M. E. Love, $1,750; J. J. Jackson, $1,575; Jas. McVey, $1,100. It is understood that the assets are nominally about equal to the liabilities, and that the present proprietors hope to reorganize the business as a joint stock company, having received several substantial promises of assistance. Meanwhile the business will be carried on as usual under the supervision of Mr. C. A. Macdonald, until some definite settlement is reached.

OTTAWA WILL NOT PLAY.

Mr. C. W. Yarker received a telegram this morning from the Ottawa Tennis Club saying that they would be unable to send a team here to-day to met the Cote St. Antoine Club, as previously arranged.

MOSCROP'S WAS A VERY FINE SCORE

London, July 19.—The Elcho Shield was won by England with a score of 1,587. Ireland was second with a score of 1,530, and Scotland was third was 1,505.

CANADIAN SCORES.

Toronto, July 18.—An Evening Telegram's special London cable says:—Bisley Camp, July 18.—With the wind very strong and shifty, the Canadian team faced the targets this morning and shot in the Prince of Wales' competition. This match is always considered one of the most important at the Bisley meeting. The aggregate value of the prizes is £300. The distances are 200 and 600 yards, with ten shots at each distance.

The scores of the Canadians who participated in this match are as follows:—

Competitors.	200	600.	Ttl.
Sergt. T. G. Bayles, 10th R. G.	45	42	88
Capt. L. G. Davidson, 8th R. R.	49	38	87
Capt. W. C. King, 46th Batt.	44	38	82
Capt. T. G. Margetts, 25th aBtt.	47	34	81
Capt, Mitchell, C.N.R.O.	48	35	83
Sergt. Geo. Mortimer, 10th R. G.	47	40	87
Col.-Sergt. J. Moscrop, 6th D. C. R. O.	48	45	93
Capt. R. Rennie, 2nd Q. O. R.	45	39	84
Sergt.-Major T. Richardson, 5th R.C.A.	45	45	90
Sergt. E. H. Skedden, 13th Batt.	44	39	83
Major J. R. Spearing, 53rd Batt.	44	40	84

Davidson, Mitchell and Moscrop made phenomenally good scores at the first range, but Moscrop made the top aggregate score for the Canadians. The winner of the prize made a score of 95 points, and Moscrop was only two behind that figure.

Col.-Sergt. Moscrop's score gave him fourth place and fourth prize, which amounts to £10.

Richardson, in twelfth place, got £3; Baylis, in thirty-fifth, £2, and Mortimer, in fifty-ninth, £2.

MACKINNON CUP.

The competition for the MacKinnon Challenge Cup began to-day. It is open to teams from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Canada, Australia or any British colony. The shooting takes place at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, with ten shots at each distance.

The Canadian team has been chosen as follows:—Sergt. T. G. Bayles, 10th R.G.; Staff-Sergt. J. C. Carruthers, 4th Hussars; Captain L. G. Davidson, 8th R.R.; Sergt.-Major E. McDougall, 5th R.C.A.; Sergt. George Mortimer, 10th R.G.; Color-Sergt. J. Moscrop, 6th D..CO.R.; Pte. J. Peddie, 5th R.S.; Captain R. Rennie, 2nd Q.O.R.; Sergt.-Major T. Richardson, 5th R.C.A.; Pte. S. C. Scott, 43rd D. C. O. R.; Sergt. T. H. Skeddon, 13th Battalion; Sergt. W. A. Smith, 43rd D. C. O. R.

At the first range, 800 yards, in this competition, the standing of the teams is as follows:—

1. Canada	470
2. Scotland	469
3. Australia	468
4. New Zealand	462
5. Rhodesia	461
6. England	454
7. Natal	448
8. Ireland	423

Sergt. T. G. Bayles, of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, made a score of 44 out of a possible 50 in the Keystone Burgundy match. The distance was 1,000 yards.

A DISPUTE.

Owing to Scotland having taken 70 minutes over the time allowed for shooting at the 800 range at Bisley, a dispute has arisen. The teams, without being allowed, then finished shooting at 900 yards but have been ordered back to 1,000 yards.

Halfway to the finish at the 900 yards, Canada was leading, but Australia hurriedly finished, and has the advantage. Several teams will withdraw from the competition, and great dissatisfaction exists.

MURDEROUS CYCLONE IN DUNDAS COUNTY

Chesterville Ont., July 19.—At least five deaths in this district are to be laid to the charge of Thursday's cyclone, the worst storm ever known to visit Chesterville. It passed within a mile of the town, and twisted, tore, and destroyed everything in its path for a space of about fifty or sixty rods in width, while everything in a radius of a mile in width was more or less affected. The townships of Winchester, Finch and Osnabruck all suffered.

At the farm of Mr. John Kearns, 7th concession, township of Winchester, a gruesome sight met the eye of the beholder. Portions of the barn lay about the premises, and of the dwelling not a vestige could be found, not even a splinter or a rag gave evidence that it had once been the site of a happy home. The father lay in the clover field with a broken hip, and otherwise terribly bruised, and near him lay his little son, seven years old, quite dead. The corpse of the unfortunate mother, evidently picked up with the house, was found against the fence. The two other children were found in the field with broken limbs and terribly bruised, but still living.

At John D. McGregor's farm, between Armand and Marewood, Grace, his elderly sister, was killed and the houses levelled to the ground.

OTTAWA CANNOT COMPEL.

Although She Gave $150,000 to Interprovincial Bridge, She Forgot to Stipulate That P. & P. J. Trains Should Use It.

Ottawa, July 19.—(Special.)—City Solicitor McVeity yesterday sent an opinion to City Clerk Henderson regarding the power to compel the Gatineau and Pontiac trains to run into the Central station.

Mr. McVeity says:—

"No doubt at the time of the passing of the by-law granting a bonus of $150,000 towards the construction of the Interprovincial Bridge, the understanding was that the trains of the Gatineau Valley and Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railway Companies would, upon the completion of the said bridge, run over the same and into the Central station, but unfortunately this understanding was not embodied in the agreement entered into with the railway companies and by reason of this omission the corporation is not now in a position to take any action to compel the running of these trains over the said bridge nor into the said station.

TO-DAY'S STOCKS IN WALL STREET

Mr. C. D. Monk's messages said:—Americans in London rather heavy 1-8 to 1-4 below parity. Expected Penna. will control Reading through B. & O. Understood Norfolk & Western will go on 3 per cent. basis next fall. No truth in rumor of guaranteed dividend for C. & O. Union Pacific rights worth about 1 per cent. Regular dividend expected on pressed steel car. Harris, Gates & Co. asking for proxies for C.F.I. meeting. 27 roads for second week July show average net decrease 0025 per cent. Crop reports continue favorable. Rumors of weakness among anthracite miners. Expected consolidation of the Fuller Co. with Realty Cos. No probability of Reading passing the first pfd. dividend. Phila. insiders in Metropolitan talking higher prices. Texas Pacific earnings second week July increase $2,570. Bradstreets' report says weather crop and industrial developments largely favorable. Dun's Review says conditions generally improved. There is likely to be a somewhat irregular market during to-day's short session owing to usual desire to even up at end of week. Nevertheless, tone of speculation will be strong. Tendency upward, with the railroad specialties probably in the lead. Fuller construction will probably enjoy great activity and higher prices. Coalers, local tractions, St. P., S.R., Atchison, will likely be the strongest features.

Vice-president Green, of Pennsylvania, says: There is absolutely no truth in report that Pennsylvania secured controlling interest in Reading first.

Operators reply to recent strike development: We shall not yield one inch."

DE BARRY, OBNOXIOUS INSPECTOR, REMOVED

Washington, D.C., July 19.—Upon the recommendation of Commissioner-General Sargent, of the immigration service, the Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed J. R. De Barry, an immigrant inspector stationed at Buffalo, N.Y. There were several charges against De Barry, the principal one of which was ungentlemanly conduct towards ladies travelling between Canada and the United States.

AN ONTARIO HOLD-UP; MAIL CART DRIVEN AWAY

Guelph, Ont., July 19.—(Special.)—John Mitchell, of Eramosa, called at the Post Office yesterday afternoon and reported that while on his way to the city he met a man driving northward with the rustic mail. Further down the road he met a little son of Mr. Oakes, mail carrier, who informed him that the stranger on the mail waggon had thrown him from the rig and driven off with the mails. The lad was crying and asked Mr. Mitchell to inform the police authorities in the city. Young Oakes left the post office about one o'clock and the hold-up took place near Centre Inn.

High Constable Mercewether is in pursuit of the boy's assailant.

PICNICKER DROWNED.

Ralph Ferguson Fell in While Fishing by Himself at Kingston Mills, and Family Are Heart-broken.

Kingston, July 19.—(Special.)—A sad drowning accident occurred at Kingston Mills last evening. Ralph Ferguson, a sixteen-year-old lad, in company with his brothers, sisters and some visitors, was spending the day at that place, and after lunch the boy sat on the lock basin bank to fish. Later his hat was found floating in the water. The boy was searched for with grappling irons and the body brought to the surface. The family were heart-broken over the tragic outcome of their day's outing.

FRENCH BARQUE BREEN SAFE.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—The French barque Breen, out 197 days from Newcastle, England, quoted on the re-insurance list at 35 per cent., and supposed to have gone down in a gale in the Atlantic Ocean, has been spoken off port

KILLED BY NEGRO MINERS.

Knoxville, Tenn., July 19.—Supt. C. W. Bradshaw, of the Tennessee Coal and Land Company at Chicago, Tenn., and another white man, name unknown, are reported to have been killed in a fight with negro miners. Two negroes were fatally hurt, and a number of others seriously injured.

TYPHOON AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, July 19.—A typhoon of unusual severity has caused considerable damage here and in this vicinity. It is reported that there were 20 fatalities.

NEW PRODUCT OF TEXAS OIL.

Austin, Texas, July 19.—A charter has been filed in the Secretary of State's office here for the Gum Carbo Company, with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The concern will manufacture a substitute for rubber by refining Texas oil combined with cotton seed oil.

"DARDANELLES" pure Egyptian cigarettes have achieved a great measure of popularity amongst smokers of Egyptian cigarettes. Try them and be convinced of their merits. Packed in Silver, Cork and Plain tips. Sold everywhere 15 cts. per package.

Sailors in Trouble.

Twelve firemen and sailors of the steamship Montegumа, which arrived in port yesterday afternoon, were arrested last night by the police and will be arraigned to-day.

MACHINE FOR LAYING BRICKS

The bricklaying machine which has been invented in Canada is not regarded with enthusiasm by building contractors in Montreal.

It is claimed for the machine that work can be done by two men and a boy which under ordinary circumstances would require six or seven skilled men, from 400 to 600 bricks an hour being its estimated speed. Door and window spaces cause only slight delay, it is said, and the machine is suited for every kind of plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages and piers of bridges.

A local builder stated that the idea of a bricklaying machine was not new by any means, but that as yet no such machine had ever been successful. The chances of machinery supplanting hand labor in bricklaying are very remote in his opinion.

"Such a machine could do only plain work," he continued, "such as building a straight wall, but when it came to 'shoving the joints,' hand labor would have to come in. I cannot see how such a machine could be used on a building with an iron skeleton. Then, again, the firm that would introduce such a machine first would get into trouble with the labor unions.

"Besides all this, however, the laying of from 400 to 600 bricks per hour by two men and a lad does not appear to be much. On plain work such as the machine is supposed to be able to do, bricklayers can sometimes lay 2,000 bricks in a day of eight hours, which is 250 bricks an hour.

"There are many difficulties in the way of bricklaying machines, such as the proper bonding of the brick, the filling in of corners, and other things which will always keep them in the background."

MACHINE NOT PRACTICAL.

The editor of the official organ of the Bricklayers' Union, in Chicago, Mr. Edward A. Moffet, who is generally regarded as a high authority on the subject, stated in an interview with a Chicago paper that he could see no future for bricklaying machines. His opinion of them was as follows:—

"The last machine I knew of was an English invention. It was eight feet square and had to be fed constantly with bricks and mortar by hand. The machine could lay only plain work, and did not cut the points well. After one course was laid it was screwed up to the thickness of a brick and laid another course, and so on. When the machine could be screwed no higher its work was at an end. A platform would have to be built after it reached eight feet; then another and another platform. Imagine this at a twenty-story building. Besides, the machine could not work between floors or around joints or in any but a straight line. This machine never got further than the experimental stage."

Asked if the unions would oppose such a machine, he said:—

WILL NOT OPPOSE IT.

"It is hardly necessary to answer the question. There will be flying machines first before any one will see an effective bricklaying machine. The union here do not oppose machinery; they cannot and don't want to stop the march of progress, but they have no reason to fear the competition of bricklaying machines."

Recently statistics were published in the official organ of the bricklayers of some remarkable work done by bricklayers in England on a building which was being erected in England for the Westinghouse Electric Company of this city. From 1,400 to 1,800 bricks per day were laid by some of the bricklayers. In this country the average number per day of eight hours for plain work ranges from 1,500 to 2,000 per day. Some of the bricklayers, it is said, can lay 500 more in a day.

Mr. Kenneth Thornton, of Montreal, is visiting friends in Toronto and Roach's Point.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Thomson Line SS. Fremona, Captain Mudie, from Newcastle is entered inward at the Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

THE ROBERT REFORD, CO., Ltd.
Agents.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, City of St. Henri.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Saint Henri and to all whom it may concern.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the VALUATION ROLL for the City of Saint Henri, made and prepared by the Valuators named by the Council of the City of Saint Henri, under date of the Fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and two, is now deposited in the office of the undersigned, City Hall, for the information of all parties interested. The said ROLL, St. Antoine, St. Henri, St. James and St. Augustin Wards, shall remain open to the examination of all parties interested, or their representatives, during Twenty Days from this date.

NOTICE is moreover given, that the undersigned Assessors will proceed to the revision and homologation of the said ROLL for the above-mentioned Wards, on Tuesday the Twelfth day of August next, one thousand nine hundred and two (1902), according to law.

Given at Saint Henri, in the said City of Saint Henri, this Nineteenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and two (1902).

(Signed)
NERE LECLAIR,
JEREMIE DUCLOS,
FRANCOIS CYR,
Valuators.

ADOLPHE SENECAL,
Secretary.

(True Copy)
ADOLPHE SENECAL, Secretary.

SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS.

MANUFACTURERS
Babbitt Metals.
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Type Metals
Phospor Bronze
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and all White Metal Mixtures.
Canadian made.

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Pig Tin
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Antimony
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CANADIAN WORKS,
William and St. Thomas Sts., Montreal.
Telephone Main 3981.
New York Office, 94 Gold Street.

Half Holiday.

THE BIG STORE CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 19th, 1902.

FOURTH WEEK OF THE

JULY CHEAP SALE!

ECLIPSING ALL PAST RECORDS

We've had three weeks of exceptional business for midsummer. The daily papers have printed enough about this sale to stimulate interest all along the line, and sensible people are shopping early enough each day to get first choice.



THE GREAT SALE OF **Colored Dress Goods**

Unprecedented Sale of Thousands upon Thousands of Yards Stylish and Seasonable Colored Dress Goods, all reduced

FROM 33 1-3 to 60 PER CENT. OFF

The magnitude of this Great Sale is without a precedent, and is the greatest money saving event that has ever taken place.

COLORED DRESS GOODS LOTS

LOT NO. 1—Regular value, 25c to 35c. July Sale Price 15C
LOT NO. 2—Regular value, 35c to 40c. July Sale Price 19C
LOT NO. 3—Regular value, 40c to 50c. July Sale Price 23C
LOT NO. 4—Regular value, 50c to 60c. July Sale Price 29C
LOT NO. 5—Regular value, 60c to 65c. July Sale Price 32C
LOT NO. 6—Regular value, 65c to 75c. July Sale Price 39C



Five Hundred **Ladies' Outing Suits**

Regular $2.75.

Monday, $1.49

One of the most tempting bargains Monday will be the marvellous bargain of 500 LADIES' OUTING SUITS, made of fine quality striped Percale, in blue and white, red and white, pink and white, yoke trimmed with embroidery, well tailored, flare skirt. Regular value, $3.35. Sale Price $1.49

TWO SPECIALS IN **Ladies' White Waists**

Ladies' White Grenadine Waists

Ladies' Fine White Grenadine Waists, trimmed with a row of embroidery on the front, new collar and cuffs, buttoned front. Regular $1.25.

JULY PRICE **85c**



Ladies' White Muslin Waists

Ladies' Fine White Muslin Shirt Waists, trimmed with three rows of embroidery insertion in back and four in front, hemstitched collar, cuff trimmed with insertion, buttoned front. Regular $2.50.

JULY PRICE **$1.85**

MONDAY'S BASEMENT LIST

	Worth.	Monday.		Worth.	Monday.
Creamery Butter	25c	23c	Ice Cream Freezers	$1.75	$1.49
Redpath Sugar	5c	4c	Wringing Mops	38c	29c
Lime Juice	30c	25c	Boot Brushes	20c	15c
Boneless Chicken and Turkey	30c	23c	Wax Tapers	8c	5c
Crystal Tumblers	5c	2½c	4 Quart Milk Pans	7c	4c
Cup and Saucer Plate	8c	5c	Egg Beaters	8c	5½c
Tea Sets (tn pieces)	$2.50	$1.95	Spice Boxes	20c	16c
Toilet Jugs and Basins, each	85c	55c	Nickel Trays	12c	9c

All Mail Orders entrusted to us receive prompt and careful attention.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Washabuck Centre Wharf," will be received at this office until Tuesday, August 5th, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Washabuck Centre, County of Victoria, Province of Nova Scotia, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of E. G. Millidge, Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N.S., and C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N.S., on application, to the Postmaster at Washabuck Bridge, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works for six hundred dollars ($600.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 16th, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED — AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED shirt and collar starchers. Apply Mr. Williams, Standard Shirt Co. 175

WANTED — EIGHT ROOMED FLAT, BY August 10th, between Dorchester and Sherbrooke and Peel and Mackay streets. Box M 392, Herald. 171

TO LET — FURNISHED FLAT, ON BISHOP st., above St. Catherine street, nine rooms, handsomely furnished; piano, electric light, gas stove, etc., etc. Immediate possession. Moderate rent. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate and Agency Co., Second Floor, Merchants Bank Building. 170

FOR SALE — SEE 3 JULY CASH BARGAINS in show window of Leach's Piano Rooms, 2440 St. Catherine st. Cottage upright piano, 6 octaves, $29; Stodart, New York, square piano, 6¾ octaves, $39; cottage upright piano, 7 octaves, $49. Other bargains in modern upright pianos by Morris, Mason and Risch, Evans Bros., etc., cash or payments. Open every evening.

LOST —FRIDAY NIGHT, NETTED DOYLIES, reward on returning to Advt. Department, Herald. tf.

Large and Important

TRADE SALE!

The subscribers will sell at their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23rd,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.,

(To close various consignments.)

A large and varied assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Woollens and Worsteds, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Braces, Straw and Felt Hats, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Notions, etc.

Also at 2 o'clock P.M.—By catalogue, 32 cases Housekeeping Linens, Bleached and Half-Bleached Damasks, Crashes, Sheetings, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc., just received from Glasgow.

Sale without any reserve, in lots to suit the trade.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

—ON—

Wednesday, 23rd July,

At Ten O'Clock,

At our St. James Street Rooms, without reserve and in lots to the trade, balance of two bankrupt stocks of

DRY GOODS,

Dress Goods, Cottons, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Gents' Furnishings, Linings, Silks, Satins, Thread, Canvas, Umbrellas, Corsets, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, etc.

850 Ready Made Suits, Pants, Vests, Overcoats, etc.

500 pieces of Tweeds, Meltons, Serges, Beavers, Cloakings, etc.

A large stock of assorted Boots and Shoes, Fancy Goods, and large numbers of consignments. Also, for account of insurance companies: 200 Bed Comforters, in good order.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

THE MONTREAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Notice.—A Special General Meeting of shareholders of this Company, will be held on Monday, the 4th of August next, 1902, at eleven o'clock A.M., in Mr. David Morrice's Office, No. 1875 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, to authorize the payment of money for services. Montreal, July 17th, 1902. Louis Beaubien, D. Morrice, per D. Morrice, H. S. Holt, Alf. Brunet, Alf. A. Thibaudeau, H. A. Everett, per H. S. Holt, Attorney, Wm. Strachan.

PEACE AND RENEWED STRENGTH; THE GREATEST CORONATION.

Ocean Breezes, Mountain Beauty and Rural Retreats are wooing you. Haste, thee! and obey the call! Get a Good Strong

Trunk or Travelling Bag from

J. EVELEIGH & CO., 245 and 247 St. James Street.

THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF THESE ARTICLES IN CANADA.

All is Forgotten Here Below,

BUT OUR NAME IS AN EXECEPTION TO THE RULE.

There is not a single person in our good city who does not know that we are at the Corner of Seigneurs and Notre Dame Streets, and that we sell:

TOOLS,	MERCHANDISE	The Celebrated	"FORSTER"
Strange & Complicated, SIMPLE AND COMMON.	for MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS.	"SUN" BOILER COMPOUNDS and MACHINE OILS.	WOODEN PULLEYS, LEAD AND IRON WARE.

The O'Cavanagh Co.
NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS.

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Merchants Tel. . . 1280.

THE HERALD

Established 1803.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By the year $3.00
Six months 1.50
One month ..... .25

Orders for the delivery of The Herald at residences or places of business may be by postal card or through Telephone Main 343.

When The Herald is not found on sale at news stands, intending purchasers should communicate the fact to the office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of The Daily Herald is largely in excess of that of any of the other English papers—with one exception—published in Montreal. Its circulation in all parts of the Dominion is growing rapidly, and it is now in the front rank of Canadian advertising mediums. Rates on application.

JOB PRINTING.

The Herald's Job Printing and Book Binding Departments are among the largest in the Dominion, and are equipped for the execution of the finest work.—W. E. Sharpe, Supt.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Department ..... Main 761
Business Office ..... Main 343
Job Department ..... Main 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.
603 Craig Street, Montreal.
JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.
F. ABRAHAM, Sec.-Treas. W. J. TAYLOR, Business Mgr.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Herald will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for twenty-five cents per month.

MR. ROSS AND LORD AVEBURY.

The British Empire League and the Cobden Club are generally conceived to be pretty widely separated organizations. The league is the body to which Colonel Denison extends his patronage, and under the auspices of whose Canadian branch he recently invaded England to expose the errors in the teaching of the Cobden Club. It is thus rather odd to find a League Leaflet distributed by the Club, and bearing its stamp, with the motto, "Free Trade, Peace, Good Will Among Nations." Such is the fact, however, and what is more interesting still for Canadians is that the leaflet gives publication to an interchange of letters between Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, and Lord Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock. The letters are dated in September of last year, but are still of very great interest in view of passing events.

Mr. Ross takes pretty firm ground. "Canada," he says, "is inevitably committed to a protective tariff, and, without a complete revolution in the policy of the United States, must remain so for many years to come. We have already gone to the utmost limit consistent with our own interests in giving the preference we have given to British goods. We are, therefore, unable to accept Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a union of the colonies on a free trade basis." Mr. Ross hints at the proposals whose merits Colonel Denison has recently been expounding. Lord Avebury is willing to "respectfully and carefully consider" that or any other plan, but owns to a doubt "whether it would be wise for any part of the Empire to impose duties on food or raw materials." Here is the issue joined at once. "Canada cannot think of doing thus and thus," premises Mr. Ross. "Great Britain would be foolish to do so and so," replies his correspondent. Mr. Ross lays most stress upon reciprocal trade advantages, with the all-important reservation mentioned. That is to say, Mr. Ross is most concerned about an arrangement which would enable Canada to derive larger benefits from British wealth. Lord Avebury is not worried about trade, but is greatly concerned about defence, that is to say, about an arrangement as a result of which the colonial contingents would contribute of their bounty to the relief of the British taxpayer. Both parties to the correspondence affirm the laudable intention of strengthening the Empire, and it is not their fault if they cannot, as they do not, agree as to the means. "You take the high road and I'll take the low road" is very well in the song, for either way one may get back to Loch Lomond. When it is thought both have to travel one road, and when they cannot agree as to which, the progress cannot be very rapid. Recent controversy, perhaps, opens a doubt whether in this matter of trading it is absolutely essential, or even preferable, that both parties should travel the one route.

FAILURE, SHAM, OR WORK OF ART?

Both in Great Britain and in the United States those who take the trouble to look into the working of the Canadian preferential tariff are given to comment upon the fact that under it our imports from Great Britain have increased less than those from the States. The Americans, not unnaturally, conclude that we must have their goods, even if we legislate against them. They jump to the conclusion that we tried to get along without their wares, and it tickles their vanity to think we could not. On the other hand, British investigators, who know that we do most of our trade with Britain and the States, feel hurt when they find that their gain is only secondary. A Liverpool paper went so far the other day as to call the preference a sham.

The truth is, and one of the more thoughtful of British students of the subject has hit upon it, that the whole tariff was readjusted after a careful examination of the situation of the Canadian manufacturing industry, and that while the manufacturers of finished staples, such as constitute the main exportations of Great Britain, were required to do with a lower tariff advantage than they formerly had, Canadian manufacturers generally, these included, were provided with other advantages in the shape of reductions in the duties on the raw materials, or partly finished materials, entering into their processes of manufacture. The man who declaims against the volume of imports from the United States which are not subjected to duty declaims, in the main, against a great advantage that has been done to the manufacturing industry of the Dominion. And when he makes that free list the basis of a plea for a general increase in the tariff, it is as much as to say that too much has been done for the manufactures at one end, and that to atone for the fault still more should be done for them at the other. The longer it is in operation, the more it appears that the tariff of 1897 was constructed by men who knew their business.

RUINS WHILE YOU WAIT.

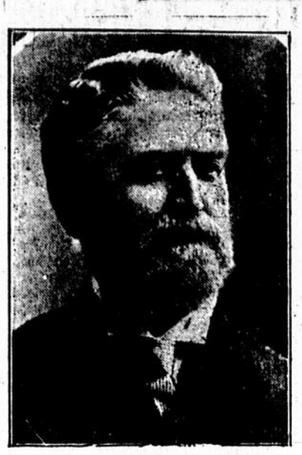
Some historian of the distant future when the not too critical reader will hardly be able to distinguish the era of the greatness of Venice from that of the greatness of Corinth, may be delighted one day by finding contemporary record of the date on which fell the Campanile. For him, and for his readers, this fixation of the event will be as interesting, no doubt, as it is for the diggers at Corinth—or any one of a dozen other places—when they come upon like positive evidence of what things were and when things happened while Greece was yet a glory. There is something definite, something conclusive, about the pillar of a mighty temple that has fallen, been covered by the sands of the desert, and lain thus for ages. There is an air of finality about it. There is that air, too, about less ancient monuments, such for example as the beautiful Alhambra, the last chapter of whose history was closed when the Moors left Spain, and which has no present relation even to the city it overlooks. In Spanish cities Moorish temples have been made over into Christian churches; the Alhambra has no associations except those of the Moorish occupation. But in Venice—indeed in a hundred Venices—it is different. The cathedral of St. Mark, the Piazza, the Doges' Palace, the Campanile, were all memorials of that Venice which was queen of the Adriatic, mistress of the seas, the lap of Oriental luxury, the home of those men with clean cut faces, thin lips and eyes such as never before nor since lent themselves to the brush of the painter. The Campanile was there when Western Europe pulled itself together for the later crusades. It was there when Venice, growing wealthy from its trade with Turkey, refused to join in the movement to check the Moslem invasion of Europe. But it has been just as much an integral part of the Venice of our day, the place of shadows of mediaeval glory, the delight of every tourist, the one spot in all the world for poets and romancers. Our historian of the future might do worse than see the Venice of the past as Browning saw it, however late. There, at all events, lies the Campanile. Napoleon rode to the top of its stairways. Time, a mightier conqueror, has toppled it over and made of its stones a heap of rubble. Living Venice, unconscious of the progress towards decay, will think no more of the incident ten years hence, perhaps, than of the dropping of a chimney tile from some ducal palace into the canal. Tourists being what they are, a counterfeit Campanile may be set up. The old one is gone, and some day, no doubt, the Church of St. Mark will be no more a reality than the Acropolis. It is good for men to visit the ruins that tell of vanished pride and power. It is harder to know what the Venetians may be thinking as the monuments of former greatness come toppling down about their ears.

ENGLISH POLITICAL GROUPS.

The Duke of Devonshire insists that Liberal Unionists and Conservatives are still distinct and separate, even if the leaders have worked together, and their followers voted together, since 1886. Over and over again in British politics there have been divisions of this sort, and serious they have proved to be, on occasion. There were, for example, the Canningites, early in the century. Canning was not alone their leader, but their idol, and the more the King flouted him the more devoted they became. When Canning died, a difficult situation resulted, and several of his disciples were called in to the cabinets to keep things going. They always, however, jealously preserved their identity. They refused to be assimilated by the Tories. On one occasion the Duke of Wellington thought he had prestige enough to enable him to get along without Mr. Huskisson, and rather shabbily squeezed him out. But when Mr. Huskisson was out the Canningite influence was diminished. Palmerston, young as he was, told the old Duke he would go out with Huskisson. The Duke was astonished, but, as he told a friend, did not waste any big guns on such small game. Lamb, afterwards Lord Melbourne, was as blithe as Palmerston was jaunty. When Dudley, the fourth of the set, remarked that there was a good deal to be said for attaching oneself to so great a man as the Duke, "For my part," said Lamb, "I do not happen to think that he is so very great a man; but that's a matter of opinion." They all went out, and the King got the extreme Tory cabinet he wanted.

The Duke was throwing out pretty good timber, for Huskisson had already laid the foundation of that commercial legislation on which Peel and Gladstone reared such noble structures, Melbourne was presently to be chosen Premier because, like Mr. Balfour, he alone could take it without exciting the jealousy of his colleagues, and Palmerston was to go on in his marvellous career in company with the Whigs, who came to the promised land, after forty years of wandering in the wilderness, shortly after the Duke's blunder. Palmerston was with the Whigs, but hardly of them. The great families of Russell, Grey, Spencer and Lansdowne had their limitations and reserves, but they would not have treated each other as Russell treated Palmerston when he and the Queen gave the too presumptuous Foreign Minister his walking ticket, nor would any of the others, a little later, have taken the same infantile delight out of having his "tit for tat with John Russell," by turning him out of office. The Peelites, however, were the most prominent group after the Canning tradition had faded. Peel carried his point in regard to the corn laws, but he lost his party, and lost power. His group of brilliant advisers went with him, and after his death went in with the Whigs. Mr. Gladstone was of this band. So was Lord Aberdeen. The Peelites always, until Mr. Gladstone became a thorough-going Liberal, marshalling his hosts by his own word and under his own banner, held themselves a little aloof from their allies. It strengthened their influence in the cabinets, and gave them, perhaps, more than they were entitled to. This aloofness made it impossible to talk straight to Lord Aberdeen when straight talk might have prevented the Crimean War. And the end of the Peelites as a force to be reckoned with came when, as one writer put it, England "turned out the Quaker and put in the pugilist," by substituting Palmerston for Aberdeen. The Chamberlain-Devonshire schism was the next of great importance. There be shrewd observers who predict that with the disappearance of Lord Salisbury the elements of disruption in the Cabinet will not much longer be kept under control. Just why the Duke of Devonshire should have gone out of his way at this juncture to insist that the Unionist party is an alliance rather than an identity we are not likely to be told. But it is quite possible that within a year or two there will be the means of forming an opinion.

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB HAS BEEN HIS LIFE WORK



ROBT. MATHESON, M.A.

Robert Matheson, M.A., Superintendent of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ont., whose portrait appears herewith, was born in the City of Kingston, in 1843. After learning the printing business, he joined the reportorial staff of the Hamilton Times, and subsequently became editor and part proprietor of the Brantford Expositor, a position which he relinquished upon his appointment by the Government to the office of bursar of the London Asylum for Insane, in February, 1872. In 1878 he became manager of the industries and bursar of the Central Prison, at Toronto, which position he held until September, 1879, when he was appointed to his present position. He has given much attention to the education of the deaf and dumb, and his services and merits in that direction have been recognized by the National College for the education of the deaf at Washington, D.C., of which the President of the United States is the patron and honorary president, and which, among other honors, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Since Mr. Matheson's appointment to the charge he has now filled for twenty-three years, the Belleville school has been known to stand not only as one of the most efficiently managed public institutions in Canada, but as a rival of the best and foremost establishments of the kind on both continents.

THE THUNDERER ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Chamberlain's health is in a very real sense an Imperial asset, never of greater value to us than at present, when so many Imperial problems, pregnant with great issues, seem ripening for settlement or for that fruitful discussion which leads to settlement. The esteem in which his countrymen at home hold him has long been very high, and it has broadened and deepened as the events of the last few years have brought out his great qualities more and more clearly. His insight, his grasp of the essential features of large questions and his contempt for shams and irrelevances, his strong common sense, his resourcefulness in administration and his readiness in debate, his large and noble patriotism, and, above all, his high courage and unyielding tenacity of purpose in good and in evil fortune have won for him, in spite of occasional mistakes, their admiration, their gratitude, and their affection. Amongst his countrymen beyond the seas, he enjoys and deservedly enjoys, a popularity greater than any other Imperial statesman has ever commanded. It is but a week ago since the Prime Minister of Natal, speaking before an audience which included his brother premiers from almost all our self-governing colonies and many of our most distinguished colonial guests, paid him one of the most splendid tributes to which a British Minister could aspire. He has done more, said Sir Albert Hime, than any other in our time to bring together the component parts of this Empire. His name is a household word in the colonies and is revered in them all. They repose the greatest confidence in him, and it is "the prayer of all colonists" that he may long remain in his present position, "to carry out the great policy of Imperial unity, on which he has set his heart." That prayer from the growing lands of the future across the oceans is cordially re-echoed by the great masses of the people in the old country at home.

MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD

The statistics have recently been given out for the world's shipping as figured by Lloyd's Register. These figures show the shipping of the world as 17,156 steamers, with a tonnage of 25,859,987, and 12,472 sailing vessels, with the tonnage of 6,577,776, bringing the total number of vessels in the mercantile marines of the world up to 29,628, with a tonnage of 32,437,763. Great Britain stands first as regards tonnage; in fact, she has almost half of the tonnage of the world, the figures being 15,546,897. America comes second, with a tonnage of 3,337,156 (this figure is lower than that given by our commissioner of navigation); Germany third, with 3,138,568 tons; Norway fourth, with 1,632,757; France fifth, with 1,519,922, and Italy sixth, with 1,159,082—the merchant fleets of these two last great subsidy paying countries not standing as well on the list as does the Norwegian shipping, which has been built up on the free ship plan. Following France in order come Russia, Spain, Japan and Sweden. After Sweden the Dutch shipping takes eleventh place, followed by the Austrian, Danish, Greek, Belgian, Turkish, Brazilian, Chilian, Portuguese and Argentine, no other country having over 95,000 tons.

The great factor in the ocean commerce of to-day is the steamship of more than 5,000 tons. Lloyd's Register divides these into three classes—those from 5,000 to 7,000 tons, those from 7,000 to 10,000 tons, and those over 10,000 tons. In the first class England has 371, in the second ninety-eight, in the third thirty-four. Germany has fifty-two in the first, twelve in the second, twenty-six in the third. The United States has thirty one in the first, three in the second, and six in the third. France has twenty-one in the first, four in the second and two in the third. Holland and Belgium have six in the first, one in the second and three in the third. No other country can boast of a merchant vessel in excess of 10,000 tons. Russia has ten vessels in the first class and two in the second, Austria has three and one; while Denmark has one ship in excess of 7,000 tons. Japan has sixteen in the first class, while Spain has six in the same division. The flag of no other country floats over a merchant ship of over 5,000 tons. Of the ships over 5,000 tons, therefore, Great Britain has 403, Germany 90, America 40, France 27, and Holland and Belgium 10. So much for the measure of tonnage, which shows Great Britain still a long way in the lead.

But with speed Germany holds the first place, for she has at least three ships that are faster than the merchant vessels of any other country. But the business of the world is not done with these record breakers, not even the mail carrying, except on the Atlantic. If all the vessels in excess of 2,500 tons that can steam from fourteen to twenty knots an hour are classed together as fast merchantmen, England has some 184, Uncle Sam 60, Germany 29, France 25, Japan 10, and Russia 5. In practically everything, therefore, except record breakers, England, that has built up her merchant marine without subsidies, stands first, while Germany, which, on the whole, may be considered as standing second, is also a country that has built up its merchant marine on a firmer basis than that of subsidies from the Government. On the other hand, France, that has continually paid large sums from the public treasury to increase the profits of her shipbuilders and shipowners, has not been able to anything like hold the pace set by her rivals that have paid but a fraction, and a very small one at that, of what France has expended in subsidizing her shipping.

RICHMOND VETERANS OF '60 WANT LAND GRANT

Richmond, July 18.—(Special.)—On Thursday, July 24th, at 2 p.m., there will be a meeting in the Court House of the veterans who served during the time of the Fenian Raid, of 1860, for the purpose of considering a petition to the Government for a grant of land, such as has recently been awarded to Ontario veterans, in recognition of their services during that time. They propose sending the petition through Mr. P. S. G. MacKenzie, M.L.A.

CORNWALL'S LACROSSE CAUTAIN RESIGNS.

Cornwall, Ont., July 18.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, held last night, the resignation of Capt. James J. Murphy was accepted, and ex-Capt. Riley was appointed in his stead. Mr. Murphy only accepted the captaincy until the spring or until circumstances would permit Mr. Riley to take it or the club get someone else.

SAVES BABIES' LIVES.

This is the fatal season for the babies. They die off in thousands from common summer complaints brought on by faulty dieting. Your baby, dear mother, should be fed on nourishing and life-giving Lactated Food. If you would have your baby plump, strong and happy, begin to-day with Lactated Food. It perfectly agrees with the weakest stomach. When all other foods fail, Lactated Food saves the baby's life.

SCHOOL GIRL JOURNALISTS.

The midsummer number of St. Margaret's Chronicle, published by St. Margaret's College, Toronto, is one of the brightest publications of the season. Its short stories, poetry, and sketches of travel and of the imagination are all marked with a freshness and originality of ideas and a naturalness and individuality of style, and so free from the stiffness and awkwardness of the proverbial school-girl, that the reader is at once impressed with the thought that in the aim of this educational institution, at least, graceful and natural expression takes the place of repression and military discipline. A most attractive feature of this dainty publication are its illustrations, which include views of spacious grounds and artistically furnished reception rooms, original drawings cleverly executed, and numerous snap-shots of characteristic groups of merry school-girls.

ALL HAD PNEUMONIA.

Winifredian's Shipment of Horses Had a Bad Passage.—Mystery of the Death of M. Grote.

Ottawa, July 18.—(Special.)—Lieut.-Col. Boulanger, of the 4th C.M.R., has written to Col. Pineault stating that nearly all the horses on board the Winifredian suffered from pneumonia on the way across. He also gives Vet. Capt. Harrington the highest credit for the manner in which he attended the horses.

A court of enquiry has fixed the responsibility for the death of M. Grote, Newcastle, N.S., who fell down the hold of the ship. The parties' names will not be published until the official report is received.

CHERRY TREES GROWING IN DOMINION SQUARE

Cherry trees in Dominion Square with ripe fruit upon them are either a tribute to the vigilance of the city police or a slur upon the enterprise of the small boy. But there are there two of them, one nearly opposite the entrance to the Windsor, the other at the north-east corner of the square, and both loaded with fruit which is just beginning to ripen nicely.

They are the last survivors of an old orchard that stood on the spot in the days when Montreal dwelt below the hill, and old James McGill had a country house on the lot now occupied by the McGill College Avenue Synagogue.

A YOUNG WOMAN SUICIDE.

Lifeless Body of Miss Keene Found in the River Near Orillia, Ont.

Orillia, Ont., July 19.—The mysterious disappearance of Maggie English, of Keene, was explained when the lifeless body was found in the river. No trace of the young woman could be found, and the river was dragged, with the result that her body was found. It was fully clothed, and there was no doubt that it was a case of suicide.

Miss English lived with her uncle and grandmother, and was a clerk in the former's store. She was only 21.

COL. TURNER ACCEPTS.

Quebec, July 19.—(Special.)—Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., who has been honored by the Imperial Government with the command of the entire colonial force at the coronation in August, has accepted the appointment, and will leave for Ottawa to consult with the Militia Department before sailing.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. Blakeley is at Murray Bay for a month.

Col. Neilson, D.G.M.S., of Ottawa, was at the Place Viger this morning.

Mr. B. A. Boas and his family have left town to spend six weeks at Old Orchard.

Mr. Charles Drinkwater has left to spend a month at the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.

M. Hector Garneau, assistant editor of La Patrie, has left for St. Irenee les Bains and Murray Bay.

The marriage of Mr. C. Theoret to Miss Yvonne Monganais, second daughter of Mr. L. A. Monganais, of Sherbrooke Street, will take place at the Church of St. Louis of France on the 7th of August. The ceremony will be performed by a cousin of the groom, Rev. Father Theoret, of Valleyfield.

SUICIDE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED

Complete identification of the body of the man who committed suicide last week in a room of the Richelieu Hotel has been made.

The deceased is Ithman Wright, who for some time has been employed as a clerk in the restaurant of Lynch & Jenks, at White River Junction(Vt. It is stated that after the inquest, which was held at ten o'clock this morning, the body will be taken to Unity, New Hhampshire, for interment under the direction of Mr. B. A. Newton, an undertaker from Newport, N. H., who arrived in Montreal last evening and identified the remains.

The deceased wore a charm bearing the insignia of the Knights of Pythias, and it was through this means that the body was identified. This fact became known to Mr. J. R. Bain, of Damascus Lodge, No. 4, who determined that a brother member should not be buried in the potter's field. He took the case in hand, and discovered in the deceased's suit the name and address of a tailor at White River Junction, Vt. This gave a clue, and Mr. Bain followed it up, with the result of being put into communication with Mr. C. S. Moore, of Bellow's Falls, a cousin of the deceased. Further proof of identification was furnished by some old scars on the deceased's right hip, the result of a surgical operation, and the body was embalmed, by Mr. Bain's orders, to await the arrival of people who could positively swear to the man.

The deceased was a member of Woodville Lodge, of the K. of P.

A widow and two children are left at Newport, N.H., but the deceased had not lived with them for some years, owing to domestic differences.

MEDICAL SOCIETY PRIZES.

The following list of prizes for papers read before the McGill Medical Society last session was given out yesterday:

Seniors—1st prize, O. R. Peters, B.A.; subject of paper, "Massage." 2nd prize, J. A. E. Campbell, B.A.; subject of paper, "Pain and its Significant Diagnosis."

Juniors—1st prize, S. B. Thomas; subject of paper, "Malaria." 2nd prize, W. A. Lincoln; subject of paper, "Diseases of Occupation."

CITY FULL OF LAZY BEGGARS

This city is unhappy in the possession of a large number of unworthy beggars, in the opinion of the secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Mr. G. Lane. By this are not meant the cases of really needy persons who have been granted licenses to beg, for these must exist as long as there is no poor house system adopted.

Mr. Lane states that the Mayor's discretion has been excellent in granting these licenses, but personally this method of providing for the helpless is not familiar enough to him to balance its merits and demerits.

What Mr. Lane objects to is the number of perfectly able-bodied men who instead of working prefer to prey on the public. On the streets they cautiously refrain from bothering people to any extent, but they haunt stores and offices and go from house to house with tales whose only merit is their clever construction.

Men of thirty, physically fit and with wives and families to support, get a living in this manner, and so dam up or effectively divert the charity meant for worthy objects. A list of fake beggars will shortly be issued by the Charity Organization Society to subscribers, but the abatement of the nuisance rests with the public themselves.

RECOMMENDS CANADA.

In the report made by Mr. de Paol Mathys to the Italian Government Canada is recommended to Italians as a favorable place for immigration. Mr. Mathys has been visiting various parts of the Dominion for the purpose of making investigations with a view to promoting immigration if conditions proved favorable.

GOOD VALUE IN

Desks

TEES & CO., 300 ST. JAMES ST.

Rhine and Moselle Wines

For Ready Money to Clear.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

WE HAVE IN STOCK THIS MORNING, IN OUR VAULTS,

35 Cases and 44 Quart and Pint Bottles of "FEIST'S" Hock and Moselle Wines.

—AND—

38 Cases and 54 Quart and Pint Bottles of "SAARBACH'S" Hock and Moselle Wines.

THIS IS EVERY BOTTLE, ALL TOLD—AND THEY MUST GO.

PRICES REDUCED ON EVERY CASE

And in addition we will allow a special discount of 5 per cent. for ready money to parties taking one or more cases, or to parties taking any broken lots in our bins, as below.

For out-of-town customers we will prepay the freight charges on lots of 5 cases or more.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

Italian Warehouse, 207, 209 & 211 St. James St., Montreal.



A Woman is known by her Company

Better company than Sunlight Soap a woman cannot have on wash day and every day. The clothing is not worn and burnt out in the washing. Flannels and woolens do not shrink nor harden.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar. The Ideal Laundry Shape.

Note the dainty appearance of the women who use Sunlight Soap. Their skin is not coarsened nor wrinkled by Sunlight Soap as it is by common soap. Their nails are not made brittle by alkaline poison.

If your grocer cannot supply Sunlight Soap, Octagon Bar, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample will be sent you free of cost. Please don't omit to give your own full name and address

Scroggie's

Close Today at ONE O'clock.

Money Refunded If Purchases Prove Unsatisfactory

Only exceptions to this rule are Millinery, goods cut from the roll, or toilet requisites.

Mail Order Dept. Gives a Prompt Service

All orders filled upon the day they are received. Filled to your satisfaction, too.

Ladies' Summer Costumes



Some Vigorous Pruning of Prices.

We've no desire or intention to open up a storehouse for unreasonable merchandise. Monday will, therefore be a red letter day in our Costume department. We are making a substantial cut in the prices to clear out the balance of several lines that have proved to be very popular styles.

Exceptionally good styles, made of Linen, Organdie and Chambray, in colors, also white, with many eye-pleasing forms of trimming, such as lace, insertion, tucking and frills. Were considered excellent values at old prices, which ranged up to $8.75 per suit. Monday we will group this lot together, and offer you the choice at $5.98

An Item from the White-wear Section

Fancy Muslin Dressing Sacques, made in an attractive cool style, trimmed around front, neck and sleeves with lace. Colors are pink, sky, and royal blue. Regular price, $1.19. Monday 98c

Children's Print Dresses 49c, Worth 85c

Made in nobby styles; some with short waists and frills over shoulders; some with yoke and frill, and others with lace trimming. Good colors, figured and striped. Sizes 2 to 5 years. Worth 85c. Reduced to 49c

Ladies' Straw Sailor Hats

A Trade Attracting Value

Ladies' Straw Sailor Hats, that are as good as gold at their regular marked prices, will go Monday at a very decisive reduction.

Made in Rustic Straws, with leather head bands, and black and white ribbon bands. The regular price of many of these ranged as high as $1.19. Monday, your choice of several excellent styles for 29c

Bone Handle Tooth Brushes

Splendid Tooth Brushes, with good bone handles and extra quality of bristles. In medium sizes. Special, on Monday, at, each 4c

Tooth Pastes and Powders

All leading brands in stock: Note these values

Dentofoss Powder	23c bottle
Dentofoss Paste	23c tube
Witch Hazel Cream	20c bottle
Floral Paste, for sunburn	20c bottle

Short Ends of Prints, Etc.

At a Reduction of 25 Per Cent.

In addition to the Prints there are remnants of Muslins, Ginghams, Curtain Muslin, Cretonnes, Sateens and Linings. Easy to make selections—laid out upon tables.

Best Quality of Bed Ticking

In narrow blue and white, or red, blue and white stripes. Worth 28c yard. For 20c

Free Delivery To Lachine

On Tuesday. Orders must reach us Monday afternoon, as van starts early in the morning.

W. H. Scroggie,

Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

DIED OF FEVER; WIDOW SUES CITY

The city of Montreal has been the defendant in a number of strange suits, but it is doubtful if it has ever been concerned in a more curious case than one in which the writ was issued this morning.

The plaintiff is Mrs. Albina Bourque, the widow of Phydimer P. Bourqué, who died of typhoid fever on the 20th of February last.

Mr. Bourque was employed in the expropriation department of the City Hall, and his widow alleges that the fatal fever was caused by the unsanitary condition of the drains, washbasins, etc., in the municipal building, and claims the city is responsible for his death. She has, therefore, entered an action to recover $10,000 damages from the corporation. Messrs. Archambault & Cholette are acting for the plaintiff.

BLOCK ISLAND SWEPT BY FIRE.

Block Island, R.I., July 18.—The most disastrous fire that ever visited Block Island started in the barn of the Ocean Cottage late last night, and before it was checked destroyed one side of the main business street. The flames were well under way before the limited fire apparatus here was brought to bear on them. A strong wind carried the flames to Macomber's Narragansett Cafe, and soon it and adjoining buildings were blazing. A hard fight was made to save the Narragansett Hotel, but it burned like a tinder-box. The fire then spread to the Nalad and the telegraph office, both of which were destroyed. The wind shifted, and the volunteer firemen made a desperate but vain attempt to save the National Hotel, which, within half an hour, was a heap of ashes. The Surf Hotel again and again caught fire from the intense heat, but the wind changed again, and it was saved.

No estimate of the losses has yet been made.

SENATOR MATT QUAY WAS IN CITY YESTERDAY

Senator Matt Quay, one of the best known public men in the United States, passed through Montreal this morning from Washington, and stopped off in the city for a few hours. He is the head of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and his name has been prominent in United States politics for many years.

Senator Quay was accompanied by Messrs. R. C. Adams and A. G. C. Quay, of Washington, and Capt. Benjamin Sovy, of Atlantic City.

Among the other arrivals at the Windsor were Sir Peter Walker and Capt. the Hon. Herbert Allsopp, who are touring this country.

Useful At All Times.—In winter or in summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.—adv.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

Manager Carr, of the London Street Railway Company, was in the city today.

Mr. C. W. Stone and son, of Buffalo were at the Queen's yesterday.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

EVANS SONS & CO. MONTREAL



Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Munday Knight

It is seldom that a new stock company leading lady, or leading man either, makes a debut so entirely satisfactory as that made by Miss Ethel Knight Mollison this week. She had a thoroughly good part in a thoroughly good play, and she played it brilliantly, not so much because it was specially adapted to her talents, for I am inclined to doubt if it is, but because she possessess a large degree of the very highest dramatic intelligence. There was no question of her success or her welcome to Montreal after the first night. Up to then the public had not been enthusiastic about her. Most of the public had only seen her "Beaucaire," and are not to be blamed for failing to recognize in the very slight work she did in that play the possibilities that we now acclaim. But her "Mrs. Dane" gave one instant confidence that she will be equal to any role—at all events any modern role—which she may be called on to play with the west end company.

* * *

It is impossible to play a "woman-with-a-past" part without evoking two leading comparisons, with the two women who have most identified themselves with that powerful class of dramatic work on the stage as we know it—with Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Mrs. Fiske. If these two can be taken as types of the two great classes of feminine acting—some say Mrs. Campbell is not a type but a monstrosity—then Miss Mollison goes distinctly to the Fiske catalogue. Her acting is an intellectual exposition, not an overwhelming demonstration of passion. I was much more interested throughout "Mrs. Dane's Defence" in the clearness and cleverness of her working out of the character than in the personality she showed in it. Personally I am exceedingly glad of it. Can you contemplate Mrs. Patrick Campbell in a stock company? How would you regard the prospect of seeing that supremely great actress in a new play every Monday evening, in a repertoire of plays embracing all the different kinds of production that have to be given, to satisfy the varying tastes of a stock company clientele? Miss Mollison may not have the personality and the fascination to carry through an impossible part, but she has the brains to make any possible part interesting and she will do it.

* * *

The fact that "Mrs. Dane's Defence," a distinctly serious problem play, was put on in midsummer is creditable to the nerve of Mr. Proctor's management. The fact that it was extremely well put on is creditable to the management's foresight, and without it undoubtedly the thing would have been a frost. The fact that Mrs. Dane's Defence" was a success is decidedly creditable to us, the Montreal theatre-going public, and we have so little credit of that kind with which to bless ourselves that we may be pardoned for rolling this morsel on the tongue.

* * *

The Arena announcement made today will be hailed with interest by everybody who likes light music. While the comic opera season promised us there is quite in the nature of an experiment it seems likely to be carried out on a scale that will make success a possibility. It is a class of amusement different from that now provided at any of our summer theatres, and ought to make a field of its own without seriously damaging theirs.

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

* * *



MISS ETHEL KNIGHT MOLLISON, LEADING LADY AT PROCTOR'S, IN THE GREAT PLAY "BEN HUR."

AT PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

That the public is keenly appreciating the fine class of plays that Mr. Brunelle, manager of Proctor's, has been putting on of late, was shown in a striking way by the great crowds that crowded the theatre this week. From the first night "Mrs. Dane's Defence" was put on it sprang into favor. The production had never been seen in Montreal before, and to bring it to the city entailed a very heavy expenditure. This is the sixth play that has been put on at Proctor's recently which managers had dreaded to bring to the city on account of the cost of the royalties.

Another distinct drawing card at Proctor's this week was Miss Ethel Knight Mollison, late leading lady with Richard Mansfield. Her work, in the very trying role of Mrs. Dane, was greatly appreciated. She proved herself to be an actresss of keen intellectual ability, culture, and possessed of fine dramatic traits of character.

Next week the play selected is "Captain Swift," and Miss Mollison will be seen in the subtle role of "Stella Darbisher." The plot of "Captain Swift" is a well woven one, and gives ample scope for emotional acting and keen portrayal of character. Captain Swift, a man of exceptional abilities, during a period of his life, played a part that the world guessed little of; pressed by circumstances he gave way to one temptation after another until he became an outlaw. His name, an alias, became a veritable terror. The years went by until a time came when, disgusted with his life, he left the scene of his operations and went to his own country. Like one who had risen from the dead he was welcomed with open arms; none ever dreamt of associating him with the dreaded outlaw. Nemesis overtook him when he most desired to atone for the past. A passionate love came into his life, and in the complications which it gave rise to, come the great climaxes of the play.

It will be interesting to give the cast of the play, which will be as follows:—Captain Swift, Mr. Alphonz Ethier; Mr. Seabrooke, Mr. Hudson Liston; Harry Seabrooke, Mr. A. F. Buchanan; Mr. Gardner, Mr. John B. Walker; Marshall, Mr. John M. Sainpolis; Ryan, Mr. Claude Cooper; Bates, Mr. Arthur Jarrett; Servant, Mr. Archer Tousley; Stella Darbisher, Miss Ethel Knight Mollison; Mrs. Seabrooke, Mrs. Eva Vincent; Mabel Seabrooke, Miss Anna Buckley; Lady Staunton, Miss Eugenie Hayden.

Next week will be put on at Proctor's the famous Living Studies in Art. These masterpieces for the past few months have been running in various theatres in the United States, and have been drawing enormous houses.

In the near future the management of the theatre will announce the names of several prominent actors and actresses who are to become permanently connected with the Proctor Stock Company. It is the intention to make the company the strongest the city has ever had.

And the great production, which has never been seen in Montreal before, and which will shortly be put on, is "Wheels Within Wheels."

* * *

AT THE FRANCAIS.

The Corse Payton Company present an attractive bill next week in "Only a Farmer's Daughter," a sensational melodrama that has not been seen here, but which is very popular in the States. It is a story of a young country girl who marries a wealthy city man and is unhappy in her new surroundings. The estrangement and subsequent reconciliation of the husband and wife are told in a series of acts full of strong situations, interspersed with sparkling comedy. The play will be mounted in the lavish way in which audiences at the Francais have become accustomed, with new scenery and elaborate stage settings. The full strength of the company will be employed with Miss Florence Hamilton as the country girl and Mr. J. Frank Burke as the husband. Mr. Mortimer has a good comedy role as a country cousin. Miss Stanley will play an adventuress, and Miss Radcliffe has a powerfully sketched character part. The rest of the company are well provided for. An entirely new vaudeville programme is promised, comprising a number of pleasing specialties.

* * *

THE ARENA.

Negotiations have just been closed whereby the Milton Aborn Opera Company of New York, will open a four weeks engagement at the Arena on Monday, July 28th. The operas chosen, viz., "The Wizard of the Nile," "Idol's Eye," "Wang" and "El Capitan," are entirely new to popular prices, having never been played in Montreal under $1.50. The company is a first-class one in every respect, and has just closed a most successful engagement in Washington where they were originally booked for three weeks, but owing to the tremendous hit made the time was extended to six weeks, and would have continued longer only that the house had to undergo alterations for the opening of the regular season early in September.

Mr. Aborn has the reputation of never putting on anything but the best, and each of the operas presented here will be a production complete in every detail, it requiring an entire car for the transportation of the scenery, costumes and properties for each of the four operas put on.

The company will open their Montreal engagement in "The Wizard of the Nile," a comic opera in three acts, book by Harry B. Smith, music by Victor Herbert. This is the opera in which Frank Daniels made one of his biggest hits, and has never been played anywhere before at popular prices.

* * *

SOHMER PARK.

The present policy of the managers of Sohmer Park is evidently a popular one, if the size of the audiences is to be taken as a criterion. The ballet is making a decided hit, as "Faust" was one of the most popular numbers so far, it will be repeated this coming week. The music admirably suits Lavigne's band, and nothing is to be left undone to make the ballet as perfect as it was on the previous occasion. Rice and Elmer, the horizontal bar performers, are to make a return visit to the park. Their Rube and farmer act is always welcome. It will be a great week for those who are fond of singing. The Misses Ciaparelli and Montecello are to continue their engagement. Oeillier, Remy and Miss Ciaparelli will also be heard in trio, as well as solo singing. The orchestra can be depended upon, as usual, to give a good programme.

* * *

RIVERSIDE PARK.

The week has been successful at Riverside Park, and crowds of people have visited this Coney Island of Montreal. Next week commencing Sunday, the following artists will appear: Prof. Dane and his animal actors, dogs, cats, monkeys and rats, E. Will Bensley, floating wire and dancing barrel; F. Cairman, the Japanese wonder; Miss G. Cunningham, singing and dancing soubrette; F. Mochon, trapeze performer, and W. C. Willard, the famous bicyclist, who has been re-engaged to perform his daring feat. He will go down a staircase 50 feet high on his bicycle. This is a dangerous act, but Mr. Millard says he is always confident he will accomplish it all right. There will also be other attractions.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Knute Erickson who last season established a reputation as the greatest of Swedish American character actors, will commence his starring tour in "The Man From Sweden" in Chicago next November.

Martin Harvey will produce in Dublin, Ireland, in September "The Children of Kings," with Humperdinck's music, which will be seen later in the fall in New York. Mr. Harvey and his company will sail for this country early in October to begin his American tour under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger.

"I have put as much money as I can into clothes," said Rose Coghlan. "I always do. Men are just as susceptible to becoming gowns as women. At all events men have a rooted belief that femininity should go beautifully clothed, and often believe they have lost their hearts when it is merely enmeshed in a web of delicate lace, or some minauderie of a successful toilet that mystifies while it entrances them. The plays in which I am about to tour next season will be gowned as richly as any of my former characters, where the author permits."

Lewis Morrison's version of "Faust" will commence its twenty-first season next September with an entirely new scenic equipment for the garden, Brocken and apotheosis scene. The vitality of this play is remarkable. Not once has it proven a financial loss, even in disastrous seasons like that of 1893. Last season was one of the most profitable since it commenced its career.

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The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co., Lt'd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. for the half year ending June 30th, 1902, upon the paid up capital stock of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co. (Ltd.), has been declared, and will be mailed on the first day of August next, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1902.

By order of the Board.

ROBERT WHYTE, Secretary-Treasurer.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROUTE

Leave Montreal, Place Viger, C.P.R. via St. Jerome.

9.00 A.M.—For Hawkesbury, New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec and intermediate points.

5.30 P.M.—For Hawkesbury, New Glasgow and Joliette.

SUNDAY ONLY.—9.15 A.M.—For New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate points.

ARRIVE MONTREAL (Place Viger, C.P.R.)

9.50 A.M.—From Joliette, New Glasgow, Hawkesbury, etc.

6.55 P.M.—From Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Hawkesbury, etc.

SUNDAY ONLY.—9.45 P.M.—From New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate points.

EXCURSION FARE TO FALLS, $2.50.

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NEXT WEEK

"CAPTAIN SWIFT"

A Powerful Dramatic Play.

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Steamer leaves Longueuil Wharf, Hochelaga, at 8 and 10 a.m., 12 noon, and 2 and 4 p.m. Notre Dame Street cars stop at Longueuil Wharf.

Tickets—Children, 15c; Adults, 25c.

CHAS. UREN, Secretary Com.

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SATURDAYS — At 12.15 noon for Cornwall and Prescott; returns Sundays at 6.30 p. m. Fares:—Cornwall, $2.50; Prescott, $3.00, including meals and berth.

SATURDAYS—At 2.30 p.m. by str. "Terrebonne" for Vercheres; returns at 7.30 p.m. Fare, 50c.

SATURDAYS—At 7 p.m. for Quebec; returning Sunday or Monday. Fare, $3.00.

SUNDAYS—At 9 a.m. by str. "Terrebonne" for Sorel; returns at 7.30 p.m. Fare, 90c.

FOR ISLE GROS BOIS—Str. "Hochelaga" leaves Saturdays at 8, 10, 12 and 2.30 from foot of current. Sundays at 10 and 2 from Victoria Pier. Fare, 25c.

City Ticket Office, 128 St. James Street

RIVERSIDE PARK | Maisonneuve

Week commencing Sunday, July 20th. Performances every evening at 8. Matinees Sunday, Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Attractions:—Prof. Dane and his Animal Actors; T. Cairman, the Japanese Wonder; E. Will Bensley, Floating Wire and Dancing Barrel; F. Morchen, Trapeze Performer; Miss Georgie Cunningham, Soubrette. Re-engagement of Will C. Millard, the Bicyclist, who will make his famous 60 feet high descent on his bicycle. Admission 10 cts., Children 5 cts.

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VALOIS.

Despite the unfavorable weather a most enjoyable "Programme Euchre" was held at Valois Club House on Thursday evening. There were thirty table and ten games were played. The hall was most attractively decorated with the oronation colors and the decorations bestowed credit upon those who so energetically busied themselves in the arrangement of a successful entertainment. Miss Riley and Miss McKenzie ably furnished the music for the dance, which took place after the tables had been removed. The first prize for ladies was won by Mrs. Whyte, the second by Miss E. Paton. Mr. Wright captured the gentlemen's first prize, and Mr. J. McKenzie the second. Among those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Mosely, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Wills, Miss M. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Whyte, Miss McKenzie, Miss Hughes, Miss Paton, Misss E. Paton, Miss K. Bowie, Messrs. G. Slaughter, F. Rogers, C. Furlong, Dodds, H. Paton, B. Strachan, E. Copeland, Morrison, Harding, J. McKenzie, Sautherland, A. Rheinhart, Walsh, L.

STRATHMORE.

This pretty lakeside resort is now in full swing. ...e cottages, with the exception of one or two, are all occupied and appearances point to a very enjoyable season for all those who have taken up summer quarters at Strathmore.

The popularity of this resort is growing yearly. Situated, as it is, in a bay on one of the widest parts of Lake St. Louis, it offers exceptional advantages for boatsmen and at the same time affords those who are fond of a "dip" an opportunity to indulge in their pastime.

Summer sports are making noticeable progress. The tennis courts are rounding into shape and, with the blessing of fine weather, next week should see them in splendid condition. Nearly all the families here have joined the Tennis Club and, judging from the athletic qualities of the members, some interesting sport is anticipated.

Boating, of course, is indulged in. Every evening many yachts, canoes, etc., may be seen gliding over the broad expanse of Lake St. Louis.

Mr. Strachan and family are again occupying their beautiful residence this year.

The Hon. J. B. Rolland, accompanied by Miss Blanche Rolland, sailed Thursday by the Lake Manitoba for Europe. Mr. Rolland, who intends to couple pleasure with business, will visit England, Germany, Ireland and Scotland.

Among those occupying cottages are: Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, the Hon. J. B. Rolland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. J. J. McGill, wife and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mosely, Mr. and Mrs. Mately and family, Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. Pedan.

Mr. "Tom" Little was a guest of "Willie" Strachan during the week.

LITTLE METIS.

Mrs. (Dr.) F. W. Campbell, Miss Campbell and Miss Knight occupy Sunnyside Cottage at Light House Point, Metis, for the season. They arrived on the 28th of June.

Mrs. Dean, Miss Ruth Dean and Master Dean are the guests of Mrs. F. W. Campbell at Sunnyside Cottage, Light House Point, Metis.

Mr. F. W. Campbell, of the Dominion Bank, has returned to the city after passing his holidays with his mother at Sunnyside Cottage, Light House Point, Metis. The weather there was exceptionally fine.

MANOIR RICHELIEU.

The "Manoir," Canada's most charming summer resort, is now in full swing. Our American cousins have been coming in in a steady stream since they paid their 126th annual tribute to their great national birthday. It is certainly a pleasure to think that the "rainmakers" exhausted their 1902 stock during May and June. We are now having the most delightful weather imaginable and "Old Sol" is working overtime off the fair skins of the city folk.

A Ladies' Orchestra, from Boston, is now a permanent feature and they hand out the right kind of music, which is greatly appreciated by all. The band is under the leadership of Miss Martha Gannett (piano), Miss Lillian Williams, violin; Grace Gooding, cornet; Hellen Grant, 'cello; Cora Lewis, drums; Clara Akeroyd, clarinet.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Forget came down from their beautiful new summer home at St. Irenie a few deys ago, and entertained the following friends at dinner at the "Manoir Richelieu": Hon. Judge and Mrs. Routhier, Miss Routhier, Hon. Judge and Mrs. Levergne, Miss Levergne, Mr. Levergne, Miss Dupis, Judge A. F. Carrier, Miss Villerand.

The first hop of the season was held on Saturday last, everybody enjoyed it. A large number of cottagers attended.

The same handsome, genial Fred. Bowen is a worthy second to Mr. Paterson in the affairs of the Manoir management.

Mr. Ed. Varney, who is so well-known throughout Canada, is a valuable assistant to the management. He is also deputy postmaster of the new office here.—(St. Louis and Hong Kong papers please copy.)

Frank Livingston is still at the desk looking after the bill affairs.

Mr. Ephren Brosseau was the first guest of the season; he has been anchored here since May 5th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Miss A. W. Low, A. A. Low, jr., Dr. Brinsmade, all of Brooklyn, N.Y., are here for the summer. They arrived on July 4th, bringing with them Seth Low., jr. Now, Seth Low, sr., is Mayor of Greater New York and his son had no more than reached here when the American Eagle began to screeech. He had fire crackers of all shapes and sizes, and the way he demonstrated his American independence made things hum around here.

The beautiful steam yacht Esperanza, the property of Ex-Com. O. A. Wilkinson, of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, is anchored off the "Manois." The Esperanza is chartered this season by Mr. Melons, of Philadelphia. There is a very pleasant party aboard and they thoroughly enjoyed their visit here.

Lt.-Col. Fred. Henshaw, with his mother and Miss Henshaw, are enjoying rest at their pretty cottage on the "Manoir" road.

Hon. Judge A. J. Carrier came in a few days ago, bringing sunshine and pleasant words with him.

Mr. Edward Garneau and his family are comfortably quartered at their cottage for the summer.

The young son of Edward Garneau had the misfortune to break his arm in three places recently. The brave little man is progressing quite favorably.

Dr. Yates, of Cacouna, threatens to invade Murray Bay with a baseball and ping pong team.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Cool breezes tempered the heat and made the lake shore a desirable place indeed during the early days of the week. Many visitors took advantage of Saturday and Sunday to get out of town.

A yacht capsizing on Tuesday created a deal of nervousness on shore, but the engineers engaged on the Government floats at the pier went out in their steam launch and picked up the two sailors who suffered nothing worse than a wetting.

On Sunday, Mr. Gerald Bell Lomer reached home, having spent a very pleasant week or two travelling by boat as far as Oswego and Syracuse, N. Y. He was accompanied by his friend, Mr. C. Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. Holland returned home on Wednesday from their trip to Quebec.

Mrs. Geo. Napier and family left this week for Scarboro Beach.

Mr. E. James and his little daughter spent Sunday in Pointe Claire.

Mrs. Haskell entertained Mr. C. McLay and Mr. A. McGill at the end of last week.

Mr. Harold, of Longueuil, spent Sunday here.

Mr. B. Chadwick was the guests of Mrs. Lomer last Saturday.

Mr. J. Yates, Mr. Adams and Mr. Hill were entertained on Saturday last by Mrs. Meredith.

After spending a year in Canada, Miss Meredith said good-bye to her many friends in Pointe Claire on Thursday, when she embarked for England in the Lake Manitoba.

Miss Alice Johnston returned to Montreal on Wednesday after spending a few days with Miss T. Oakes.

On Tuesday the boathouse and the best efforts of the club were devoted to the entertainment of a large party of little folk who had received invitations for a children's dance. The prettiest dance yet, and by far the merriest. Perfect arrangements had been made by the president and officers, who shone as hosts on this occasion. Two little girls, the Misses Harrower, delighted everyone by their skirt dancing, and little Miss E. McLea sang several songs very prettily. Mrs. MacIntyre, with her well-known kindness to the little ones, helped to make the affair a success. Some of the ladies who assisted were Mrs. Chillas, Miss Chillas, Mrs. Nelles, Mrs. Saunderson, Miss Shaw, Miss Jordan, Miss Robb, Mrs. Sims and Mrs. Bolton.

RICHMOND.

Mr. W. Healy, Arts student of McGill University, has been making a tour through the Eastern Townships, has returned to his home in Cleveland, and will spend the summer months there.

Miss Emma Robins, nurse graduate, formerly of Richmond, now of Auburn, Me., has been visiting friends here.

Mr. and Miss Findley, of Windsor Mills, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. R. Findley.

Mrs. Wm. Hawker and her son, of Windsor Mills, are in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hawker.

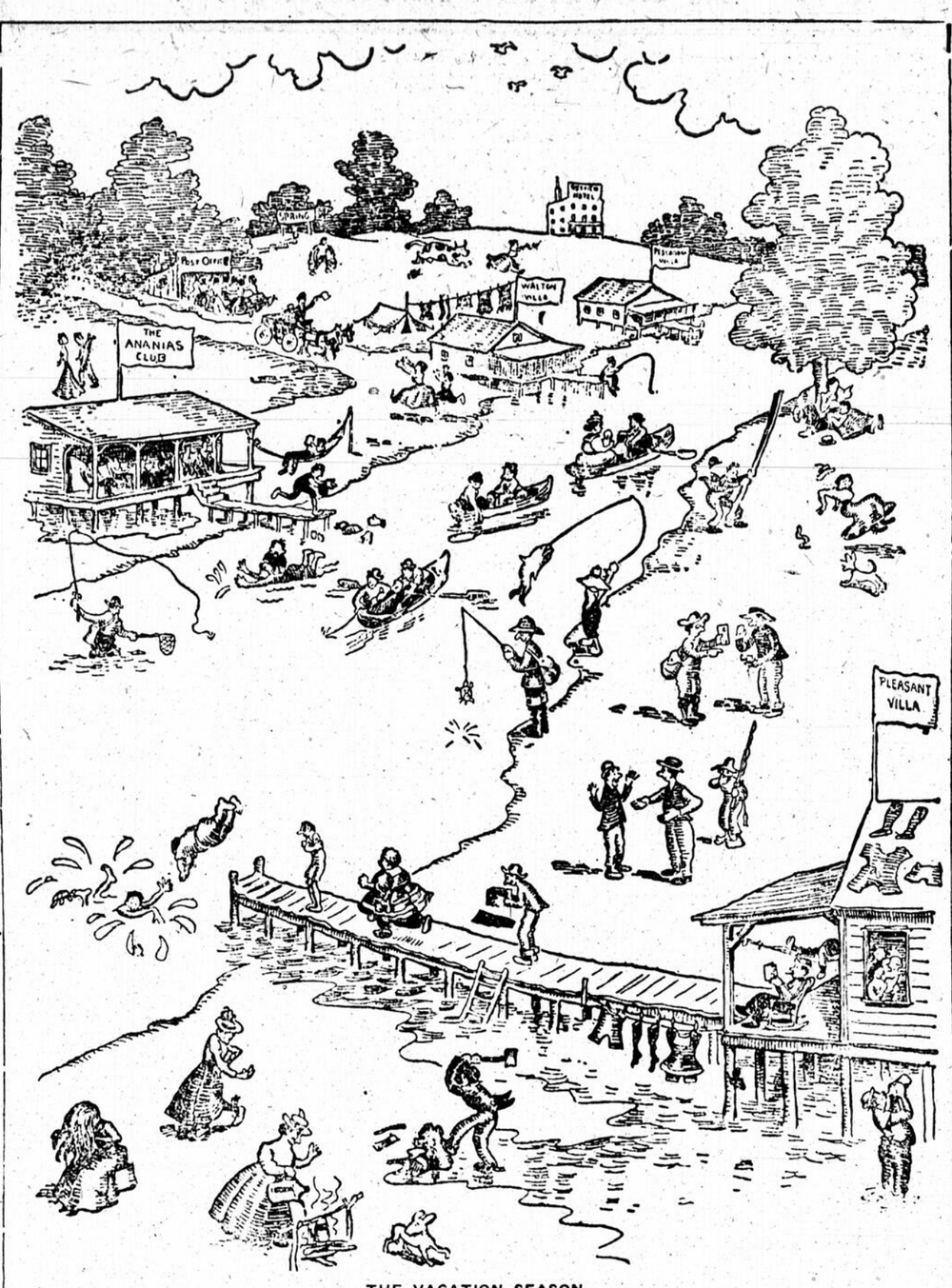
Miss Mina Smith, of Somerville, Mass., is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Gallup, of Shipton, made a short visit to friends in town during the week.

Miss Lydia Shaw, of Kingsey, is in town, the guest of Miss Lizzie Rattray.

In the absence of Rev. Dr. Kellock, pastor of Chalmers Church, who is still in Boston, F. L. Horsfall, B.A., of Montreal, conducted the morning and evening services on Sunday last.

Messrs. W. Linahen and W. Leonard, of Montreal, and A. Wilkinson, of Sherbrooke, spent Sunday here.



THE VACATION SEASON.

[McCutcheon, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. W. J. Ingalls, of Danville, made a short visit in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Warnkey and son, of Hamilton, and Mrs. Bourque and two children, of Toronto, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Murphy.

Mrs. Humphreys and child, of Glengarry, Ont., are the guests of Mrs. Humphreys' parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rose.

Miss G. Greenshields, of Sherbrooke, was the guest of Miss Lamont, during the week.

Miss F. Chapman, of Windsor Mills, is visiting Miss Edith McCourt.

Miss M. Cuddy, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Genevieve Bedard.

C. C. Cleveland, Esq., ex-M.P., of Danville, was in town this week.

Mrs. Geo. Howe, of Montreal, and Mrs. P. Bedard, of Quebec, are visiting friends in Richmond.

Miss Mary Elliot, of Ulverton, was in Richmond for a few days, the guest of Miss Minnie Ginn.

Mrs. Allan and the Misses Allan, of Peoria, Ill., formerly of Melbourne, have taken Mrs. Dickson's house on College Street for the summer months.

Miss Annie Linahen, of Montreal, is the guest of her aunt, Miss Maggie Linahen.

ST. LAMBERT.

Miss Goodacre was here Saturday and took in the regatta and the dancing in the evening.

Miss Barnston was the guest of the Misses Hart on Saturday last for the regatta.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Leo, Montreal, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hart, "Villa Rosa," on Saturday afternoon and evening.

Mr. P. M. Wickham has returned from the Martitime Provinces, and left Mrs. Wickham and his children comfortably settled at Notre Dame de Portage en route.

Quite a number of Longueuilers drove up last Saturday and "took in" the regatta while not a few remained over for the dancing in the evening.

An occasion like Saturday last shows the want of an hotel here. The races were not over before 7 o'clock p.m., or thereabouts, and if anyone desired to stay over for the evening's entertainment there was no place he or she could go to and have supper. There are not many places of the size of St. Lambert without one or two hotels, to say the least.

Miss Sorley has been on a visit to Mrs. W. H. Weir at Iberville.

Among the latest arrivals here for the balance of the season may be mentioned the following:—Mr. and Mrs. Lunan, Mr. Provost and family, Mrs. and Miss Menagh (New York), the Misses Labadie, Mr. and Mrs. and Master Wainwright, Mr. — Marris and Mr. Bancroft.

Mrs. Walker, Johannesburg, S.A., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. McCallum, Elm Street.

Mrs. Percival, Westmount, is the guest of her son, Mr. W. Percival, Cadzow Terrace.

Complaint is made that trees have been planted by private individuals on the river bank, opposite "The Lilacs," on Front Road, obstructing the view of the neighboring residences, and that they have been put there without permission of the corporation.

Mr. A. C. Heath left last Friday evening for Old Orchard Beach and returned home Monday evening.

Captain Bradshaw was the guest of Mr. R. Sullivan David on Sunday afternoon and evening last.

Kills Bed Bugs

one application of *LYONS'* Liquid Bug Poison does the work. Costs 25c. a large bottle. Your money back if not satisfactory. At all dealers.

John T. Lyons, corner ... and Bleury, and 2068 St. Catherine Street.

Mr. R. Patton, Sergt.-Major Army Medical Corps, who formed one of the Coronation contingent, reached home here last Saturday evening, and received a hearty welcome from all his friends.

Mr. Fred. A. Bourne, paymaster Grand Trunk Railway, left last Sunday evening in his car for Portland and will pay all hands there and at stations between there and Montreal.

Master Harold David is on a visit to his grandparents in L'Original, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorley and family left on Tuesday for a couple of weeks' stay at Plattsburg, N.Y.

His many friends will regret to learn that Mr. de Wolfe, who is in the General Hospital with a severe attack of rheumatism, does not make much progress.

Mr. W. H. Rosevear, jr., returned on Tuesday evening from a business trip to Moncton, N.B.

During the gale on Tuesday afternoon the roofs of two box cars were blown off and on to the main line, detaining the Massena train here some 15 minutes. A freight engine got off the track about the same time, too, and some of the wires on the bridge got crossed.

Miss de Wolfe left on Tuesday afternoon upon a visit to friends at Lakeside for a few days.

COBOURG.

Mrs. Smith, Montreal, is in town for the summer, and, with her sister, Mrs. C. C. James, Toronto, is staying at the Crossen homestead. Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is a frequent visitor over the week-end.

Judge Clarke is holidaying at present at Tick Island, Rice Lake.

Mr. Chief Justice Armour was in town over the week-end.

Mrs. Stewart Gordon and family and Mrs. Auguste Bolte and family, Toronto, are in town for the summer.

Miss A. V. Campbell, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is holidaying at the home of her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shields, Toronto; Rev. and Mrs. James, Clifton Springs; Mr. Coale, Baltimore, Md., are summering at Pier View.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and her daughters are occupying their new summer home, "The Hill," and have received a hearty welcome from our town folk.

General Fitzhugh's new residence, erected on the lake front the past season for himself and his son, Mr. Carl Fitzhugh, of Pittsburg, Pa., is completed and occupied. Indeed the eastern part of the town has become quite a Pittsburg settlement.

"Sidbrook," the beautiful property formerly owned and occupied by Col. J. Vance Graveley, now of Stanley Barracks, Toronto, is now the property of Mr. Abbott, of Pittsburg, who has enlarged and beautified it.

Mr. John Dumble's fine residence on George Street, is occupied by Mrs. Tiffany and family, Washington. Mr. Dumble and wife and daughters are travelling on the continent.

Col. and Mrs. Irwin are occupying their pretty summer home.

Mrs. Maxwell, New Orleans, is summering at her rural home here.

"The Bungalow," one of our prettiest summer cottages, is occupied by Mrs. Pope, Washington, D.C., who at present has her son, Mr. Mac. Pope, visiting her.

Col. Scott's fine residence is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thom, New York, while the Col. and Mrs. Scott are guests at the Columbian.

Following are recent arrivals at the Arlington:—Mrs. W. Bonell Burr and Party, Philadelphia; Mrs. Franklin Luce, Miss Kathleen Luce, Miss Forsythe, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Murphy, Detroit.

Recent arrivals at Cedarmare are Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bonestead, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Hodgins, children and nurse, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hart, Rochester; Miss Margaret Anna McCabe, contralto soloist, and a pupil of Marchesi, is expected here from Montreal to spend the summer with relatives.

Mr. James M. Dickinson, of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, is spending the heated season here.

BEACONSFIELD.

The residence of the Hon. Levy Drummond is almost ready for occupation and promises to be one of the handsomest country seats in the Island of Montreal. Its architecture is of the old Colonial style, added to every luxury and advantage of the present age.

Mr. Blair was the guest of Mrs. Jordan on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrower and family have taken rooms at the Grove for the summer.

The Rev. F. A. Keene spent a couple of days last week in Quebec.

Mr. C. Armstrong was a guest at Ku Ku last Sunday.

Mr. Fred Brown jr., who has been spending his holidays with h... The Grove, left on Sunday for New York.

Miss Brent, of Toronto, who has been the guest of Mrs. Laurie at The Grove, has returned home.

Mr. J. Panter and Miss C. Panter were the guests of Mrs. Stevenson last Sunday.

Misses F. Hickey, T. Slack and H. Jones drove out from town on Sunday and dined at The Grove.

The Beaconsfield tennis club have decided to open a new court on account of the lack of number of members at present. The popular president, Mr. W. Robertson, is doing all in his power to make this the most successful season the club has ever had.

Mrs. Hiley McIntyre, who never forgets her little friends, gave the little ones a dance on Tuesday evening. Musical chair and Sir Roger were the features of the evening. The little Misses Harrower delighted everybody by their graceful dancing. Refreshments were passed around at ten o'clock and after giving three cheers for Miss Wiley the tiny tots were taken to their homes.

The subscription dance at The Grove on Wednesday evening was largely attended. Visitors from Beaurepaire, Lachine and Montreal were present. The floor was in excellent condition and dancing was kept up until a late hour. Some of those present were:—Mesdames Sims, Shaw, Bacon, Auchmuety, Laurie, Misses Solater, Hobb, Shorey, St. George, Ruler, Cains, Jeffrey, Burnett, Chillas, Jordan, Holland, Lomer, Boyd, Letendre; Misses Morphy, Jordan, Shaw, Dr. Tooke, Dr. Lapthorn Smith, H. Sims, Chillas, Woods, Holland, MacMaster, Russell, Desbarats, Hanning, Archibald, Houston, Tooke, Holt.

Mr. Abraham and family left this week for Kingston, where they will be the guests of ex-Mayor Polson.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

The third Boating Club hop took place last Saturday and was well attended. Among those present were:—Mrs. Bastien, Morgan, Moncel, Marquette, Stimard, Porter, Dunlivie, Trudeau, Read, Hibbell, Adam, Keeling, Misses Rafter, Read, Morgan, Kent, Hubbell, Simard, Coulliard, David, Knowles, Brosseau, Belanger, Messrs. Moncel, Kenny, Read, Rafter, McKenna, Kinghorn, McFarlan, Doyle, Hart, Flynn, C. A. Prevost, J. H. Shea, G. G. Robinson, L. D. Nichols, M. H. Jackson, R. R. Macmaster, R. Moncel, G. E Magill, W. J. Magill, Frank H. Shallow, Charlie Krause.

Last Tuesday was a day of anxiety in Ste. Anne. The wind storm came up so suddenly and was so fierce that those who had been out boating had no time to make for shore. Mr. Waugen and Miss Dunlivie, daughter of Mr. Dunlivie, of the postal service at Ottawa, were among those who were obliged to remain on the water throughout the storm. The wind has since continued high, and on the day following Mr. W. F. McKenna narrowly escaped drowning. Sailing in the big wind, he capsized, and with great difficulty and exhaustion battled his way over one hundred yards to shore.

Messrs. S. Carsley, jr., C. D. Carsley and F. Hague passed last Saturday in the village.

Mr. L. O. David was at the Clarendon over Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Wauger is staying at the Clarendon for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lanctot and family are at the Clarendon for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunlivie and family, of Ottawa, have left for home after a stay of one month at the Clarendon.

Mr. Gordon Ross spent last Saturday in Ste. Anne.

Mr. and Miss Marcotte are staying at the Clarendon.

Mr. Horace St. Louis was out here on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Valiquette have taken rooms at the Clarendon for the summer.

Messrs. Robert Shaw, George Bourgouin and Eugene Tarte were at the Clarendon last Saturday.

Mr. Max Bohrer spent some time in the village last week.

Hon. A. W. Atwater spent Thursday at the Clarendon.

CACOUNA.

The season here is in full swing. Old Sol is doing his work to our entire satisfaction and everything is as merry as a marriage bell.

Dancing goes on every evening in the large hall room at St. Lawrence Hall to a splendid orchestra under the direction of Mr. Cathcart Wallace, with Mr. L. Charbonneau as the 'cello. His musical selections and solos are charming items and are greatly appreciated.

The management of St. Lawrence Hall are making preparations for a big "favor cotillon" to be held in August, when confetti, serpentines and many other spectacular features will be introduced to Cacouna for the first time.

The Mansion House and the other hotels and boarding houses are now receiving their usual quota of visitors, and by the end of July Cacouna will be filled to overflowing. Those who have not already secured accommodation will find it difficult to secure suitable rooms now. This season promises to be the record for over twenty years.

A pleasant card party was held last week in the parlors of the Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Drinkwater are registered at the Hall.

Mrs. J. Carson and family, of Westmount, are spending the summer in Cacouna.

A large party from River du Loup attended the hop last Saturday evening at the Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Workman and family are registered at the Hall for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Odell, of Quebec, are spending the summer at the Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Schillon are again at the Mansion House this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenavald and family are once more in their cottage for the summer.

Following were the arrivals at St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, for the week ending July 15: Mrs. John Caverhill, Miss Jessie Caverhill, Miss McNiece, Miss Bremner, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Payne, Quebec; Mr. J. O'Connor, Mrs. O'Connor, the Misses O'Connor and Master J. P. O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ritchot, Miss Ritchot, Miss Daly, Mr. J. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. M. Henshilwood, Mr. Cathcart Wallace, Montreal; Mr. J. Croyett, River du Loup; Mr. E. T. Horn, Moncton; Mr. H. R. White, River du Loup; Mr. H. A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Collins, family and nurse, Montreal; Mrs. Finigan and nephew, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Workman, family and maid, Montreal; Mrs. Chas. Stein, Cleveland; Mr. M. Louis, Syracuse; Mrs. Sampson, Quebec; Mrs. D. Freedman and child, Montreal; Mrs. Odell, three children and two nurses, Quebec; Dr. J. McKay, Quebec; Mr. Arthur Dansereau, London; Mr. W. L. Scott, East Orange, N.J.; Mr. L. McClintin, St. Stephens, N.B.; Mr. John Cook, Mr. W. R. White, Fraserville; Mr. E. E. Rattray, Mr. A. F. Rattray, Mr. F. S. Stocking, Quebec; Mrs. W. H. Cunningham, Miss E. Cunningham, Mrs. J. Dwane, Miss Allie Dwane, Montreal; Miss Daisy Lawrence, Quebec; Mrs. W. McNally, Mr. Arthur McNally, the Misses Gertrude and May McNally, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Warren, Fraserville, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. White, Fraserville; Mr. Leo Lindsay, Mr. H. H. Lawrence, River du Loup; Mr. L. S. Odell, Quebec; Mr. B. E. Thresher, Old Orchard, Me.; Mr. Richard Holland, Montreal; Mr. A. E. Webster, Toronto; Dr. E. Dubeau, Montreal; Mr. A. G. Langley, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Villeneuve and family, Montreal; Mr. A. Young, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Linton, Montreal; Mr. Corriveau, Isle Verte; Mr. Reg. Graham and Mr. Churchill Graham, James L. Murray, Montreal; Miss Watson, Quebec; Mr. M. A. Chapman, Montreal; Mr. A. Chapman, Montreal; Mrs Wm. C. Norman and Miss Amy Norman, Montreal; Mr. J. W. Pugsley, Ottawa.

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA.

The past week has witnessed a large number of summer arrivals. The hotels have taken on their summer gaiety, and all the resort features—golfing, boating, fishing, tennis and ping-pong—are all in full blast.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy spent a few days here with his family, but he is off again, having taken his departure with Sir William Van Horne in a special train on Sunday morning. Sir William and Lady Van Horne have had numerous guests since Covenhoven was opened. Last week there was a mountain party from the Van Horne cottage, the Misses Van Horne accompanying their guests on a tramp up Mount Chamook's steep sides. From the summit of this mountain a magnificent view is obtainable.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holt, of Montreal, are enjoying their stay here very much.

The Algonquin Hotel has sheltered many Upper Canadians lately, among them being Mrs. Robert Meighen, Miss Meighen, Mrs. M. J. Morriss, Mrs. Preble McIntosh, Mrs. Hollister Wilson, Mrs. W. L. Maltby, Miss McIntosh, Mr. George R. Hooper and Mr. Randall Davidson, of Montreal; Judge Street, Mrs. Street and Miss Street, of Toronto; Mrs. G. C. Gibbons, Miss Helen Gibbons and Miss May Gibbons, of London, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. C. McLaghlin, of Arnprior, Ont.

Dr. and Mrs. Murray McFarlane, of Toronto, are guests at Kennedy's Hotel.

Mr. Donald MacMaster returned from Montreal on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maxwell, of Montreal, have a large number of guests at their cottage, Bar Road.

In Mr. Wm. Hope's cottage near by Mr. and Mrs. John Hope, of Montreal, are spending the summer.

Several Montreal people are spending their vacations at Campobello, also at Grand Manan, two attractive island resorts.

At Bocabec, Mrs. E. H. Botterell, of Montreal, is staying with her sister Miss McCallum. The Misses Louden, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. J. Turner, Bocabec.

Mr. Robert Stevenson, who built the Algonquin Hotel, also the summer residences of Sir William Van Horne, William Hope, Donald MacMaster, Edmond Maxwell and many others, was killed by a C.P.R. train on Wednesday while crossing over to Sir William Van Horne's place.

The St. Andrews Land Company, the original promoters of the summer resort movement here, has been reorganized with the following board of directors: E. P. Ricker (proprietor Poland Springs Hotel), president; Harry F. Fay, first vice-president; F. R. Grimmer, second vice-president; A. D. S. Bell, secretary-treasurer; Lord Strathcona, Dana J. Flanders, George L. Connors, Clifford S. Cobb, F. E. Boothby, E. F. Fay and Frank J. Bartlett. With the exception of Lord Strathcona and Mr. Grimmer, all the members of the board are Americans.

Major George R. Hooper, of Montreal, came here last week, bringing with him Mr. Randall Davidson, who is pleased with the place and proposes purchasing a lot and building upon it.

Three horses belonging to C. R. Hosmer were on the train that was derailed here on Wednesday. The car canted over a little, but the horses were uninjured.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Williams, of Montreal, are guests of Miss Ross.

Mr. David R. Forgan, vice-president of the First National Bank, Chicago, and one of the keenest golfers in America, has leased the Algonquin Cottage for the season.

Lady Tilley has opened her cottage and has among her guests Miss Tilley, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Theband will sail for France on the 5th of next month. They will be absent a year.

BANFF SPRINGS.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Banff Springs Hotel in the Canadian Rockies are: Mr. and Mrs. N. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mowat, Mrs. W. C. MacPherson, Geo. Walker and wife, W. W. Armstrong, Geo. H. Hees, Toronto; Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Blackburn, F. H. Blachburn, Ottawa; Jas. A. Gillespie, M.D., Jos. LaFrance, Montreal; Mrs. John Burpee, G. B. Burpee, St. John, N.B.; Miss Elizabeth K. Higgins, Ottawa.

MUSKOKA LAKES.

The late arrivals at the Royal Muskoka Hotel are: Pendimus White, Buffalo; Adam Brown, Hamilton; Edward R. Meyer, Buffalo; Mrs. C. J. Zolm, Philadelphia; Geo. W. A. Zolm, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Kerr Osborne, Toronto; H. Carscallen, F. W. Gates, Mrs. Gates, Hamilton; J. B. Merton Jones, Toronto; J. G. Brandt, St. Louis; F. W. Gates, Hamilton; Miss May Willet, Haverhill, Mass; Edward H. Trotter and wife, J. T. Trotter and Miss Louise Trotter, Philadelphia; W. A. Chapin and wife, Miss M. Martin, Buffalo; H. L. Putnam, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bray, Miss Eleanor Matthews, Pittsburg; F. A. Ranney and wife, Miss Wilson, Cleveland; Wm. J. Kinmouth and wife, Bryant Walker, Detroit; W. J. Stewart, R. F. Wilks, Toronto; Frederick Winter, Orange, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Eates, London, Ont.; C. J. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Peyton C. Richards, New York; H. W. Contes, H. Blain, B. Jarvis, A. W. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, Jos. Burdal, Cincinnati; John J. Williams, Frank D. Williams, Donald D. Williams, New York; J. Henderson, Toronto; Dr. R. A. Newman and wife, Detroit; George H. Morency, Montreal; J. F. Schaper Kotter, Philadelphia; J. P. Huckestein, Mrs. J. P. Huckestein and Miss Huckestein, Detroit.

TADOUSAC.

This picturesque and truly popular place is fast becoming filled, the cottages have all been rented, and nearly every room in the hotel is engaged for the summer. The weather for the past two weeks has been most desirable.

Those who are fond of dancing will be pleased to hear that the ballroom floor is in very good order and the music quite as good, if not better than last year, being rendered by the same orchestra.

A most exciting baseball match was played on the hotel grounds last week, by the married ladies. It afforded great amusement to all who looked on, and even to the players themselves.

Mrs. Campbell-MacDougall and Mrs. Archer quite excelled themselves at the bat.

The Dean of Montreal and Mr. J. Dwight, of New York, left last evening by the Saguenay boat for L'Anse St. Jean, for a few days' salmon fishing.

Mr. Archer left last evening for Montreal for a few days.

Mrs. Henry Price, of Quebec, who has been spending the past three months in Toronto, arrived Friday and will remain the rest of the summer here.

Mr. Arthur Price and Mr. Harold Price are spending a few days here.

Miss May Urquhart, who has been spending a week with Mr. Jones at "Russellhurst," left Monday for Cap a L'Aigle.

Mr. C. H. Farnum, of Rob Roy canoe fame, is encamped in Dwight Park. He has reduced camping to a science, and he is now engaged on a literary work, which the world will no doubt see in due time.

Miss Price, of Wolfesfield, Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. Lewis Evans, at the Cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Ryde, of Lachine, are at the hotel.

The yacht Jamboree, of Quebec, and The Pirate, R. Gales' yacht, of Quebec, are in the bay.

Mr. Wm. Price and Colonel Aitchison, of England, left last evening on the steamer Thor for Matane.

Miss D. Williams, of New York, arrived Tuesday, and will spend the rest of the season at the hotel.

Miss Lucy Stevenson, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Amie Hearn.

LONGUEUIL.

An impromptu dance was held in the Boating Club on Saturday evening and was one of the most enjoyable hops of the season. The attendance was just large enough to make dancing pleasant and the hall was at no time uncomfortably crowded. The evening was cool, the floor was in good condition and the music kindly furnished by some of the ladies present was all that could be desired. Mr. Harry Lightbourne was floor master and saw that everything ran off smoothly. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Hurtubise, Mr. and Mrs. Labelle, Mr. and Mrs. Labadie, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Walker, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, the Misses Ahern, Allan, Ashton, Barton, Browne, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Tremayne, Cookson, G. Cookson, Chaureau, Auger, Fenelon, Hannah, Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, G. Tremayne, Grant, Payne, Severs, A. Severs, Edson, Davis, Masson, Labelle, A. Masson, Brault, Labelle, Smith, F. Smith, Duffy, A. Duffy, Galt, Bain, Hill, Hall, McGlashan, Maurice, Mignault, Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Stephens, Stevens, Walker, Turcotte, Legris, Desrosiers, Howard, Toompole, Brooks, Kendall, Radcliffe, Bain, G. Bain, H. Bain, Rourke, Smith, P. Smith, E. Smith, E. Hurtubise, Leon Hurtubise, J. Hurtubise, Brault, Demers, Desrosiers, P. Desrosiers, Turcotte, A. Turcotte, Masson, L. Masson, Labelle, Galt, W. Galt, Marcon, L. Marcon, W. Marcon, Edson, McCall, Hutchings, G. Hutchings, Seward, McKenna, Hicks, Monk, Elliott, Walker, Lightbourne, Hill, Hooper, McAfee, Harold, Hall, Hanna, Duffy, Jones, Browne, Sandman, Foley, Rodden, King, Evereigh, Williman, W. Wilson, Weatherman, Carmichael, Johnson.

Mr. McCall left Saturday for L'Achigan, where he will remain for a week or ten days.

Mr. Fred Garnet and Mr. J. Rowe spent Sunday at the Montarville, the guests of Mr. Frallinger.

Mr. Maurice Stanway and Mr. Norman Galt returned to-day from a two weeks' trip to Orchard Beach and the summer resorts along the Maine coast.

Mr. Bissonette has taken rooms over here and will spend the rest of the summer in Longueuil.

The Messers G. Vandelac, Dr., Versailles and J. O. Gareau were at the Terrapin during the past week.

Mr. Painchaud drove through Longueuil on Sunday on his way to Chambly.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Simard spent Wednesday with friends in Longueuil.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were over here during the week.

Mr. Trudel and Miss Trudel were the guests of friends here on Monday.

Mr. Rene Doucet was the guest of friends here on Monday.

Mr. Justice Curran was the guest of Mr. Hales Sanders for some time during the past week.

Mr. Loosemore and Mr. Roy Travers were over here on Thursday.

Mr. Harry Brown spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Longueuil.

Mr. Cecil Snowdon, who spent the past few summers in Longueuil, and who has just returned from a four months' tour of the Western States, was over here on Sunday.

Mr. Burt Sellen spent Monday in Longueuil.

Mr. Robert spent several days in Longueuil this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Beauchemin, on Bord de l'Eau Street.

Saturday was anything but an ideal day for sailing. Several of the yachts started out, but the high wind made it so wet that most of the boats put back to their anchorage. Mr. Foley, while Mr. Rob Elliott started out with quite a party aboard of the Marion.

As has been announced, a large lawn party will be held on the grounds of the Boating Club in aid of the club on Wednesday evening, July 23. The Victoria Rifles Band has been engaged for the occasion and will discourse its sweetest music during the evening. Refreshments will be served and there will be a most enjoyable programme of music. Afterwards dancing will be engaged in until midnight, when a special boat will leave Longueuil for the city. We hope to see many of the members of our sister clubs over for the occasion.

Captain Kendall, Mrs. Kendall and family are occupying a cottage on Quinn Avenue for the summer months.

Miss Jennie Kendall is visiting friends in Quebec and will remain there for a few weeks.

The fourth of the series of races for possession of the Yacht Club Cup will be held this afternoon over the triangular course. The Alma, belonging to the Marcon brothers, now leads in the series, but the Iva, owned by Messrs. Laurie and Thornton, and holder of the cup last year, is a close second. We look for a most exciting race this afternoon, and only hope that the weather will be more favorable than in the last two competitions.



Old ideas and old customs must give way to the improvements of an advanced age. The ancient town crier is succeeded by the modern newspaper and the ancient harsh physics by

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

The great tonic laxative. It starts at the root of most all common ailments, the stomach and bowels, getting them into action in a gentle but sure way.

It has a tonic effect on the digestive organs aiding them in the performance of their proper duties.

Sold by all druggists.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

[Advertising Rates:—Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

BLINN—Stanbridge East, June 14, a son to Mrs. C. M. Blinn.

BROMBY—Montreal Annex, July 10, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bromby, a son.

CAMPBELL—Ottawa, July 16, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Campbell, a daughter.

DARLING—July 3, at 27 Seymour Avenue, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Darling.

FAIRMAN—July 15, at 303 Prince Arthur Street, the wife of Ernest E. Fairman, of a son.

HAIRE—July 5, at 43 Milton Street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Haire.

HALSEY—Lachine, July 17, to Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Halsey, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DONNELLY-LYONS—At St. Patrick's Church Montreal, on Monday, July 7th, 1902, by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P. Henry James Donnelly to Clara Agnes, third daughter of Thomas Lyons, both of this city.

FINLAYSON-KILGOUR—July 10, by Rev. D. W. Morison, B.A., Donald George Finlayson, River, Outarde, to Mary Anne Kilgour, Island, Ormstown.

HAUESLER-WILSON—Perth, July 15, by Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., Charles Hauesler, of St. Paul, Minn., to Margarette Wilson, of Bathurst, Lanark Co., Ont.

HICKIN-HARRIS—July 15, at Belcher Memorial Church, by Rev. H. Gomery, John Henry Hickin to Louisa Harris.

LANNING-PRATT—On July 16th, 1902, at the residence of the bride's parents, 261 St. Urbain Street, by the Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., S. Matilda Pratt, daughter of John Pratt, Esq., to Alfred C. Lanning, all of Montreal. 170

WALSH-HAINES—St. Lambert, by Rev. Rural Dean Dart, M.A., the Rev. H. Cecil Walsh to Adria Hurlbut, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanley Haines.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BOUTHILLIER—July 18, Joseph Bouthillier, formerly of Laprairie, aged 87.

CARNEY—July 17, James Carney, a native of County Carlo, Ireland, aged 66.

CUTLER—July 19, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Edwards, 232 Knox Street, John Cutler, aged 40 years.

HARKIN—July 17, Bernard Harkin, aged 45 years.

HIGGINS — In this city, on 17th of July, George Higgins, aged 55 years, 11 months. Funeral will leave his late residence, 695 Carrie Street, Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. 171

HOGAN—July 17, at 531 Seigneurs Street, Bridget Hunt, beloved wife of James Hogan.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

ARMSTRONG—Farnham, July 4, J. C. Armstrong, formerly of South Durham, aged 85.

BENGOUGH—Cap a l'Aigle, July 17, Julia Mary, widow of the late Rev. Edmund Bengough, and beloved mother of Miss Lilian Bengough, of this city.

BIGNELL—Hochelaville, July 17, John Bignell, D.L.S., aged 85.

BOYNTON—Rock Island, July 4, Almira A. Barker, widow of the late Lewis Boynton, aged 70.

BROUSE—Ottawa, July 16, Carrie C. Dunn, beloved wife of Henry A. Brouse, in her 55th year.

BURKE—Winnipeg, July 16, Joseph Burke, aged 78.

CHASE—Sherbrooke, July 12, Hallie M. Chase, daughter of F. B. Chase, aged 9.

CLARKE—Moncton, N.B., July 15, William Edward, eldest son of William Henry Clarke, aged 19.

FOOTE—St. Albans, Vt., July 4, James Foote, son of O. E. Foote, aged 20.

HITCHCOCK—Massawippi, July 12, Paul Hitchcock, aged 88.

JONES—Ottawa, Henry William Jones, in his 47th year.

Oh, Ye Ice and Snow

must go, lady charlotte says.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

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Ten of these coupons, bearing different numbers, and 50c, will secure a three-quarter life size crayon portrait, regular price $3. Out-of-town subscribers will remit 50c extra to cover cost of packing and shipping.

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Herald Want Advertisements Reach All Classes of the Community

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village, to canvass for one of the best-known papers in Canada. Liberal commissions will be paid to good agents. Address Box K 35, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — $12 SALARY GUARANTEED per week to ladies desiring pleasant employment at their homes; experience unnecessary. Enclose stamp for full instructions, etc. 20th Century Co., Toledo, O. 174

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, YOUNG LADY as a beginner in a dry goods store. Wages moderate. First class references required. Apply 4209 St. Catherine Street. 169x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Apply, with references, to 99 Bluter st. 172

WANTED — AN INTELLIGENT, STRONG boy, to learn press work. Apply Foreman, News Press Room, Herald. 173

WANTED — BAKER'S ASSISTANT; ABOUT one year's experience. Address Manager, St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna. 173

WANTED — PLAIN WRITERS; HOME EMployment; copying small blanks; rate, $25 per 1,000. Two stamps for all particulars. Occidental Commercial Agency, Dept. 14, Chicago.

WANTED — A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER or general servant; no washing; must have references; good wages to reliable person. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m., 132 Clandeboye ave., first house below Dorchester. 170

WANTED — AGENTS FOR MACHINERY (purchasing). A large engineering firm in Britain, of highest standing, is open to act, on usual cash terms, on behalf of firms or companies in Canada, or to act as consulting engineers or inspectors in Britain, on strictly moderate charges. References exchanged on application to "Machinery," care of Keith's Advertising Agency, 59 George st., Edinburgh, Scotland.

WANTED — DENTIST, TO TAKE CHARGE of office in Ontario town. Graduate or 3rd year student. Good gold and plate worker. Dentist, Box H. W. B., Herald Office. 173

WANTED — SHOE TRAVELLER, ON COMmission, Eastern Ontario to Quebec. None but experienced party need apply. One with connection preferable. Apply M 390, Herald. 172

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, FOR NEW Ontario, planer men, turner and good bench hands who can finish from detail. Apply, stating range of work and wages, to Box M 391, Herald. Board $3.50.

WANTED — MEN FOR FACTORY WORK; steady employment. Wages $5.00 per week. 173 Common st. 172

WANTED—FOR THE SUN LIFE ASSURance Company of Montreal, two good men to work for ordinary department. O Leger, manager Montreal and district agencies. 170x

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BELT MAKER, also a good carpenter. Apply to Sadler & Haworth, 511 William st. 70

WANTED — TEACHERS WANTING EMployment during holidays, can learn how to make five to ten dollers a day by writing to Box M 360, Herald. tf

WANTED — AGENTS, IN EVERY CITY town and village in Canada, to handle an easy selling article. From five to ten dollars a day can be made without any trouble. Address Box M 351, Herald. tf

WANTED — ONE FIRST CLASS BOOK binder. One first class ruler, to leave city. Good wages. Address P.O. Box 927. 172

WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER, WHO could assist in general office work. Apply Box M 378, Herald Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER, must have knowledge of the baking trade. Apply by mail stating number of years experience, age, nationality, and lines hitherto carried. Will pay first class salary for an A1 man. Apply 303 St. James st. 169x

WANTED—OPERATORS IN ALL DEPARTments. Good wages and steady work all the year round. We make overalls, pants, shirts, ladies' shirt waists and costumes, collars and cuffs. Apply at main office. The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 189 to 215 Delorimier ave. tf

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Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

manufacturing business, factory and large store, together or separate, in the village of Cowansville, Que. Business extending over 39 years. Lumber plentiful and cheap. Will sell for less than half cost. Rare chance for one or two men of three or four thousand capital each. Reasons for selling poor health and wishes to retire. J. L. Leader, Cowansville. 174

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

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HAIR MATTRESSES RENOVATED AT RESidences, $1 up; flock mattresses, 75c up, according to size. Furniture re-upholstered. Fraser, 426 Bourgeois st. 173

WANTED — SITUATION AS COACHMAN, experienced, English. Apply J. Sullivan, 211A Bleury. 172

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ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, also single room, bathroom flat, every modern conveniences; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light, 30 Berthelet street. tf

ROOMS—BEAUTIFUL ROOMS, 14 OSBORNE st., facing Dominion square, close to Windsor station; transients taken; first class people only. Also large parlor. 171

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ROOM — TO LET, NICE FRONT, IN PRIvate family, bathroom flat, large wardrobe; cheap to suitable tenant. 832 Cadieux st. 168

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TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST IN MORTgages, current rates of interest. Doucet & Phillips, Notaries, Canada Life Chambers. t

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J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1303. P.O. Box 434.

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC., Canada Life Building, 188 St. James St., Montreal.

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolese. Telephone Main 1565. Cable address, "Stephins."

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C. Fred. F. Harper.

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R. B. HUTCHESON, B.C.L., NOTARY Public, Commissioner for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Marriage Licenses Issued. Mechanics' Institute Building, 204 St. James St., Montreal.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2779. J. P. Cooke, K.C. Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

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WANTED—GENERAL HOUSE WORK, CAN do plain cooking by elderly woman. No objection to country. City references. 123 Murray Street. 168x

WANTED — BY A REFINED YOUNG LADY, having Model School Diploma, position as teacher or office work, having experience and capable to teach English and French; best references. Address Miss Butler, Parkhurst, P.Q. 175

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TO LET — FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS, BEginning May 1, 1903, those desirable office premises, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets, now occupied by the Intercolonial Railway. Large vault on premises. Apply to W. J. Taylor, 803 Craig st. tf

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LITTLE METIS — KILWINNING COTTAGE. A few rooms still vacant, first class accommodation, good board, good bathing. Apply to Miss B. McIntyre, Little Metis, Que. 167

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BOARD — MRS. BEDARD WILL HAVE A few vacancies for July and August; good view of the lake. Terms moderate. Address Mrs. F. Bedard, Ste. Agathe. 173

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601 Craig St.

Money to lend on jewellery, clothing, furs, dry goods, etc. Furs stored at low charges during the summer months. Open till 8 p.m.

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24 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Tunisian....10,576 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian....10,376 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian.....10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian.... 5,800 tons.

Royal Mail Service.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
26 June.	Mongolian	12 July.	12 July
3 July.	Tunisian	19 July	19 July
10 July.	Pretorian	26 July	26 July
17 July.	Numidian	2 Aug.	2 Aug.
24 July.	Parisian	9 Aug.	9 Aug.

Twin Screw S.S. Tunisian

WILL SAIL FROM MONTREAL

JULY 19 and AUGUST 23.

Rates, $75,00 and Upwards.

Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 15 hours, 20 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

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GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

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12 July.	Carthaginian	30 July 12 noon
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Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

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Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.

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S.S. TORR HEAD (Twin Screw)	10,000
S.S. CARRIGAN HEAD	9,000
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	8,500
S.S. GLENARA HEAD	7,500
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000
S.S. BRAY HEAD	5,800
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	5,000
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	4,000
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,300

APPOINTED SAILINGS — Subject to change.

TO BELFAST.

CARRIGAN HEAD ..... about Aug. 8
RATHLIN HEAD ..... about Aug. 22

TO DUBLIN.

RAMORE HEAD ..... about July 20
INISHOWEN HEAD ..... about Aug. 25

To be followed by other steamers weekly to both ports.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.

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QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

S.S. "CAMPANA."

Next Sailing From Montreal:

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211 Commissioners St., City.

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LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM PORTLAND.	
Californian	July 12	Colonian	Aug. 2
*Norseman	July 19	*Irishman	Aug. 9
*Turcoman	July 26	Californian	Aug. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon, $85 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service.

Second Cabin, $37.50 and upwards, single, according to steamer and service.

Third Class, $26.

From MONTREAL.		FROM BOSTON.	
*Manxman	July 19	Commonwealth	July 16
*Roman	Aug. 9	Merion	July 23
		New England	July 30

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

BOSTON TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Cambroman....Aug. 16 Vancouver....Sept. 6

For further information apply to any agents of the Company, or to

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GENERAL AGENTS,

17 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINE

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

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SUMMER SAILINGS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Via Quebec.

From Liverpool,	Steamer.	From Montreal, Thursday,
June 24	Lake Erie	July 10
July 1	Lake Manitoba	July 17
July 8	Lake Megantic	July 24
July 15	Lake Champlain	July 31
July 22	Lake Ontario	Aug. 7
July 29	Lake Simcoe	Aug. 14
Aug. 5	Lake Manitoba	Aug. 21

FIRST CABIN—Single, $52.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $100 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

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6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

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RAILWAY & STEAMSHIP TICKETS to all points of the world.

Information free. Everything you want in Paris.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE.

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S.S TRITONIA (cool air)	July 17
S.S. CONCORDIA	July 24
S.S. MARINA (cold storage)	July 31
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage)	Aug. 7
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Aug. 14
S.S. ALCIDES	Aug. 21

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. IONA (cold storage & cool air)	July 20
S.S. FREMONA	July 25
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage&cool air)	Aug. 1
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage&cool air)	Aug. 8
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage&cool air)	Aug. 15

LEITH SERVICE.

S.S. JACONA	July 27

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

S.S. BELLONA	Aug. 5

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Son, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE

....FITTED IN....

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE

CARDIFF SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT	Aug. 16

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

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23 AND 25 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

LEYLAND LINE

QUEBEC—LONDON.

From London.	Sailing from Louise Basin.	From Quebec.
	S.S. Tampican	July 18
July 12	S.S. American	July 30
July 21	Kingstonian	Aug. 8
July 29	Iberian	Aug. 16

The above steamers have splendid accommodation for first class passengers.

Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States.

FRED'K LEYLAND & CO. (1900), Ltd.

81 St. Peter Street, Quebec. 11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

Black Diamond Line

Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., Owners.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,

North Sydney, C.B.,

Sydney, C.B.,

St. John's, Nfld.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

SS. COBAN .....Monday, July 21
SS. BONAVISTA ..Thursday, July 31
SS. COBAN .....Thursday, Aug. 7

For all particulars regarding fares, freight rates, etc., etc., apply to

A. KINGMAN,

Gen'l Frt. & Pass Agent,
14 Place Royale.

Telephone Main 57.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR STREET STATION.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

10.00 A.M.—Day Express, arriving Burlington 12.45 p.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.25 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8.00 p.m.

4.15 P.M.—Local for Rutland and intermediate stations.

7.25 P.M.—Night Express, arriving New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., and Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St James St., or Windsor St. Station.

F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Grand Trunk Railway System

In Effect June 22nd, 1902.

WEST.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CHICAGO — Lv. a.m. *9.00; p.m. †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00, *7.30; p.m. *6.00. CORNWALL, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, BELLEVILLE, TORONTO — Lv. a.m. †7.40. *9.00; p.m. †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00, *7.30; p.m. *6.00, ‖6.55.

CORNWALL, BROCKVILLE—Lv. a.m. †7.40, *9.00; p.m. †5.15, †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00, *7.30, †9.50; p.m. *6.00, †6.55.

COTEAU JCT., OTTAWA — Lv. a.m. †8.30; p.m. *4.10. Ar. a.m. *11.30; p.m. †7.15.

VAUDREUIL — Lv. a.m. †6.25, †7.40, †8.30, *9.30; p.m. *1.30, ‖2.15, *4.10, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, †8.00, *9.00, *10.30, x11.25, ‖11.55. Ar. a.m. a7.00, *7.30, †8.10, *8.40, †9.50, *11.30; p.m. *12.05, †3.20, ‖5.30, *6.00, $6.25, †6.55, †7.15, †8.00, †9.50, †10.55, ‖11.40.

LACHINE WHARF — Lv. a.m. †6.35, †8.00; p.m. †12.10, ‖11.35, †5.00, †6.20. Ar. a.m. †7.20, †8.50; p.m. ‖2.20, †5.50, †7.05.

EAST AND SOUTH.

POINT LEVI (QUEBEC)—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. †4.15, *8.00. Ar. a.m. †7.20, †1.00, *6.50.

ISLAND POND, PORTLAND—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. *8.00. Ar. a.m. *7.20; p.m. †6.50.

RICHMOND, ARTHABASKA, SHERBROOKE ISLAND POND—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. †4.15, *8.00. Ar. a.m. *7.20; p.m. †1.00, †6.50.

ST. HYACINTHE—Lv. a.m. *8.00; p.m. ‖1.45, †4.15, x5.15, *8.00. Ar. a.m. *7.20, †8.35; p.m. †1.00, *6.50.

MASSENA SPGS.—Lv. a.m. †7.00. Ar. p.m. †4.30

LAPRAIRIE, HEMMINGFORD, ORMSTOWN, HUNTINGDON, FORT COVINGTON — Lv. a.m. †7.00; p.m. †4.00. Ar. a.m. †8.50; p.m. †4.30.

NEW YORK — Lv. a.m. †7.20, †10.15; p.m. †6.30, *8.10, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15; p.m. *3.20, †8.20, †9.35.

BOSTON—Lv. a.m. †9.01; p.m. *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.05; p.m. †8.10, †10.15.

ST. ALBANS, BURLINGTON—Lv. a.m. †9.01; p.m. †1.35, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.05; p.m. †1.55, †8.10, †10.15.

ST. JOHNS—Lv. a.m. †7.20, †9.01, †10.15; p.m. †1.35, †4.45, †6.05, *6.30, *8.10, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15, *7.05, †9.05; p.m. †1.55, *3.20, †8.10, †8.20, †9.35, *10.15.

ROUSES POINT — Lv. a.m. †7.20, †10.15; p.m. †4.45, *6.30, *8.10. Ar. a.m. *7.15, †9.05; p.m. *3.20, †8.20, †9.35.

FARNHAM, WATERLOO — Lv. a.m. †7.30; p.m. †5.00. Ar. a.m. †8.55; p.m. †7.30.

CHAMBLY—Lv. a.m. †7.00; p.m. †5.00, †5.45. Ar. a.m. †7.40, †8.55; p.m. †7.30.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‖Sundays only. ‖Saturdays only. xExcept Saturday and Sunday. aExcept Monday. ‡Except Saturday

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line S.S. Concordia, Captain Webb, from Glasgow, is entered inward at the Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED, Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to June 19th, 1902.

ST JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX,—Lv. †7.40 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.25 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m., (z)11.40 a.m. Ar. *6.30 p.m., (y)5.05 p.m.

S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.35 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., (z)11.40 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., (y)5.05 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m.

QUEBEC—Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., $3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., $6.30 p.m.

BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.10 p.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., $10.00 a.m., (z)11.40 a.m., (a)12.30 p.m., (i)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., †10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., (a)3.00 p.m., (y)5.05 p.m., †6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., $9.45 p.m.

SHERBROOKE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (i)1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., †7.40 p.m., Ar. (x)8.25 a.m., (g)9.30 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †8.40 p.m.

JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., $9.00 a.m., (i)1.55 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m., (p) 8.55 p.m.

BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (i)2.30 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.

ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., $9.15 a.m., (i)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., $9.45 p.m.

STE. AGATHE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., $9.15 a.m., (i)1.25

THE BIRDS TOOK THE FIRST ONE

But Toronto Made a Very Close Finish of it and Looked Dangerous.



CAREWORN, but still in the contest, the Birds are doing battle on the St. Catherine Street grounds again for the usual price of admission.

A few hundred fans went out yesterday to see Toronto, make sarcastic remarks at Captain Jems Bannon, inform him he was, in the estimation of competent authorities, a pancake, and incidentally to see the game.

The Birds pulled it off 3 to 2, amid more or less excitement and heart disease towards the close of the ceremonies.

Pat Powers consigned a new umpire to us yesterday, an Italian by the name of Cox.

Cox is not so worse as an umpire, but as a thing of beauty he is worth the money.

Cox is built on the Jimmy Bannon style of architecture, with the addition of a few hundred pounds of discomfort.

Able critics went so far as to announce that Cox was constructed on the ground floor plan of a square piano, so we'll let it go at that.

However, this is unimportant, the chief point being that he is a fairly good man.

Of course he may encounter a few train loads of trouble before the series is out, but his path was strewn with sweet-scented rosebuds and geraniums yesterday, and apart from one or two of the Toronto artists telling him that he had an eye like an overdone fried egg, there was nothing doing.

Things opened as if the Birds were out to make not less than 1,000,000 runs.

HAND-PAINTED ERRORS.

The Hon. Jimmy Gardener was in the box for Toronto, and he pitched Chinese puzzles all afternoon.

His defeat was due to a few of the counterfeits behind him who made dark purple efforts to catch and throw the ball.

Clever Mr. Toft was also responsible for some of the damage, as will be told later.

Previous to the official opening of the game, and while the practice was going on, several of the fans exchanged compliments with Captain Jems Bannon, and anything they forgot to say to him about the Kelly vs. Bannon two-round contest in Toronto they will probably tell him this afternoon.

This being over with, the game was allowed to go on.

We will pass over Toronto's effort, as it was futile, Kelly knocking down a wallop of Bannon's that looked good for two soaks.

Carr and Massey put Raub on the retired list, then Jack Shearon poked an easy one at Downey at shortstop.

Downey didn't deliver. He picked the ball up and shied it at the bunker near the home hole on the Westmount golf links.

Shearon went down and threw out his anchor off second.

Then Colonel James Stafford, with his glad red countenance blushing like the dawn of morning, landed on the ball with a thud.

Carr got in the way of it and that was all. It struck him somewhere near the fifth rib, bounded away out, and Shearon chalked up a scalp.

Odwell's effort retired Colonel Stafford at the second station, and then Oddie made a break for second.

Toft lammed the ball down to Miller, but it struck Odwell's head and rolled away out to left field, and by nice base running Odwell scored.

BILL STOLE A BASE!

The blow caused Odwell to see stars and to hear bands playing in the distance, but he recovered after a short rest on the bench.

Then there was not a thing going on till the seventh.

In that inning Souders filled the bases with none out, and the Knockers' Chorus opened up from the bleachers.

Carr came along with a single that brought two runs in and tied the score, but the next two men expired on flies to Shearon.

In the eighth the Birds took the lead.

Odwell hit a corking two-bagger over the thinking apparatus of Hiawatha Bruce, and Kelly scored him with a smash down the third base line.

In the ninth Bill Massey stole third base!

No, we are not romancing or anything, but Bill Massey, the gentleman with the ice wagon reverse action on the wheels movement, stole third base!

It sounded like a ton of scrap iron arriving upon the scene, the earth trembled and the grand stand shook, but Bill stole the base.

The fans merely said, "Well! well!" and some of them rushed down to the ginger ale stand to recover.

Toronto had two men on bases in the dying effort, but Carr could do nothing, and the fans let out a glad warble as Downey put one down to Stafford and the ball was hurried across to Dooley.

And perhaps this same Colonel Stafford didn't put up a nice game.

To quote from the classics, he was the goods all right.

Peanuts unchanged.

Montreal.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Raub, c	4	0	0	4	2	0
Shearon, r.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Stafford, 3b	4	0	1	1	6	0
Odwell, c.f.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Kelly, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Dooley, 1b	4	0	1	13	1	0
Quinlan, s.s.	2	0	1	1	2	0
Johnson, 2b	2	0	0	2	2	0
Souders, p.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	30	3	7	27	14	0

Toronto.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Miller, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	1
White, l.f.	4	0	1	3	0	1
Bannon, c.f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Massey, 1b	4	1	2	8	0	0
Bruce, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Carr, 3b	4	0	2	1	1	0
Downey, s.s.	4	0	0	1	3	1
Toft, c	2	0	1	7	0	0
Gardner, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	2	6	24	9	3

Toronto ..... 00000020—2
Montreal ..... 20000010*—3

Stolen bases, Odwell, Massey, Bruce; sacrifice hit, Quinlan; two-base hit, Odwell; bases on balls, off Souders 1, off Gardner 2; struck out, by Souders 2, by Garner 4; hit by pitcher, by Souders 3; balk, Gardner; wild pitch, Gardner; double plays, Dooley to Souders, Downey to Miller to Massey; left on bases, Montreal 6, Toronto 7; time, 1.40; umpire, Cox. Attendance, 800.

Even Break at Jersey City.

Jersey City, July 18.—The Jersey City and Rochester teams played another doubleheader to-day, with honors evenly divided. The teams will play again to-morrow at Jersey City, and the series of six games will be completed at West New York on Sunday afternoon.

Jersey City ..... 05111000*—8 13 5
Rochester ..... 00001210 0—4 9 3

Pfanmiller and McManus; Horton and Phelps.

Jersey City ..... 00000002000—2 6 2
Rochester ..... 10100000001—3 9 3

Woods and Butler; Thielman and Phelps.

Draw at Newark.

Newark, July 18.—Buffalo and Newark played thirteen innings to a draw to-day. Hester, for a local amateur, outpitched the veteran Hooker, and struck out Gettman three times.

Newark ..... 00000202000000—4 15 1
Buffalo ..... 00000301000000—4 11 3

Hesterfer and Jope; Hooker and Shaw.

Worcester, July 18.—Worcester won from Providence to-day by a timely batting streak in the last half of the ninth innings. Providence played an errorless game, but was unable to find Merritt when hits were needed. The visitors' three runs came in the fifth inning, and were the result of a wild throw to first base by Merritt. Connaughton played a brilliant game at short, accepting several difficult chances.

Worcester ..... 00010110 1—4 13 2
Providence ..... 00003000 0—3 7 0

Merritt and Steelman; G. Sullivan and Mulholland.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	44	24	.647
Toronto	40	25	.615
Worcester	40	27	.597
Providence	38	33	.535
Jersey City	35	37	.486
Rochester	28	38	.424
Montreal	28	39	.418
Newark	21	48	.304

BASE HITS.

Two games to-day.

First starts at 2 p.m.

Magee and Mills will pitch.

Jimmy Stafford played great ball.

Odwell, Stafford and Kelly just about won the game.

Miller made a dumb play on a hit of Shearon's.

Gardner pitched fine ball, but his support was away off.

They play on the Shamrock grounds tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Not a sign of an error on the part of the Montreal fielders.

Tommy Raub went out three times on sky-scraping fouls.

Souders lacked control at times and pretty nearly lost his game.

Dooley put out a drive that looked safe, but White got in the way of it.

Second Baseman Miller of Toronto is the champion sawed-off of the league.

White made a horrible muff of Kelly's fly, and "Kel" took two bases on it.

It looked dangerous in the seventh with three of the enemy on bases and none out.

Gardner made a balk with Kelly on first, and the umpire invited "Kel" to take second.

Raub threw nicely to second and nailed both Miller and White in their efforts to steal.

Outfielder Clarke, Pitcher Blewitt and



Umpire Cox is Quite an Athletic-Looking Gentleman.

First Baseman O'Hagan are slated for release by New York. There will be others.

New York made its second triple play of the season at Cincinnati yesterday. Mathewson, Smith and O'Hagan figured in it.

Larry Lajoie has the most remarkable fielding record ever known in baseball up to date this season. In 33 games he has made only three errors out of 190 chances.

Lajoie and Delehanty are having a close race for the American League batting leadership. One leads for a day and then the other.

Halligan has made more two-baggers than any other player in Pat Powers' organization. Seventeen is "Jocko's" number, and his nearest competitors are Cassidy and Massey, who each have fourteen.

Pitcher Wolfe of Kansas City pitched two games in one afternoon at Indianapolis last week. In the first game he allowed but three hits and won his game. In the second he was hit safely 12 times, but it took the Hoosiers 10 innings to beat him.

In the first inning at Cincinnati on Tuesday Hoy and Beckley were on bases when Crawford hit to Mathewson. Mathewson threw to second, retiring Hoy, and Smith sent the ball over to O'Hagan, who caught Beckley, completing the triple.

Jacklitsch, the Philadelphia catcher, knocked Umpire Emslie senseless with a thrown ball last week. The catcher threw to second to catch a man stealing, and Emslie got in the way. The ball hit him back of the ear and put him out for five minutes.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg	00000000—0	5	0
Chicago	11000000—2	7	2

Doheny and Zimmer; Taylor and Kling.

Boston	00000000 10—1	7	1
Brooklyn	00000100 01—2	7	3

Willis and Moran; Donovan and Ahearn.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	55	16	.775
Brooklyn	42	35	.545
Chicago	40	34	.541
Boston	37	33	.529
Philadelphia	34	41	.453
St. Louis	31	42	.425
Cincinnati	30	41	.423
New York	23	50	.315

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Baltimore	00003 0000—3	6	2
St. Louis	30000 1000—4	12	2

Shields and Drill; Powell, Sudhoff and Kahoe.

Boston	02020 0000—4	10	2
Cleveland	40140 5000—14	16	1

Hughes, Williams and Warner; Bernhard and Wood.

Chicago	22002 0000—6	11	2
Philadelphia	12010 0012—7	15	2

Callahan and Sullivan; Waddell and Schreiken.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	42	27	.609
St. Louis	39	31	.557
Philadelphia	37	32	.536
Boston	38	36	.514
Washington	35	38	.479
Cleveland	35	39	.473
Baltimore	31	42	.425
Detroit	29	41	.414

Mat and Ring

Jeffries Overworked.

Oakland, Cal., July 18.—Rumors were flying thick and fast round town to-day to the effect that Champion Jeffries was sick at his quarters as a result of over-training. This gave rise to the report that Jeffries was out of condition, and that he was laid up for repairs. It was pointed out that the champion is away below his normal weight. Trainer Delaney admits that Jeffries has worked too hard. Jeffries arose at one o'clock to-day and showed up at the gymnasium at two o'clock. He said: "I am not sick. I was tired after being at the theatre last night. I have cut out my work to-day and will just take gymnasium exercises. I'll be ready for the fight." Jeffries fell asleep yesterday while being rubbed down.

This is a Chicago Report.

Chicago, Ill., July 18.—Tom Couhig, of Dunkirk, N.Y., and Otto Sieloff, of Chicago, fought a six-round draw here to-night according to the referee. In the opinion of others, however, Sieloff won the fight all the way. Couhig seemed unable to land on Sieloff with any effect, and during the contest reached the Chicago man but three times. On the other hand Sieloff pounded the New Yorker all over the ring, and Couhig was compelled to hold in the clinches to prevent being knocked out.

When the referee rendered his decision of a draw there was such an uproar among the spectators that it was necessary to call the police to clear the hall.

TECUMSEH WILL BE HERE MONDAY

Left Bridgeport Yesterday—Skipper Jones Thinks the Cup is His.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 18.—The natty little racing yacht Tecumseh, of the Bridgeport Yacht Club, was shipped from this city to Montreal to-day. This is the yacht that was victorious in the trial races for competition for the Seawanhaka Cup challenger, sailed off Black Rock, July 1, 2 and 3. The crew to sail the Tecumseh in the race with the Canadian boat, will comprise Captain J. H. Jones, L. F. Gates and Leroy Gates, of Oshkosh, Wis., and Preston Sherwood, of this city.

They will start for Canada within a few days. Captain Jones is the designer of the Tecumseh. He is just as sanguine that he will win the big race as he was that he would win the trial races. The Tecumseh and her crew are expected to arrive in Montreal Monday.

Lacrosse

The Toronto Team.

Toronto, July 18.—There will be some changes on the Toronto team which will play in Cornwall to-morrow. For one, Hanley, who has returned from Europe, will be between the flags. Fourteen players will leave for the East to-night, as follows:—Hanley, Farley, Grey, Wenbourn, Kirkwood, Lambe, McBride, Iler, Querrie, McLaren, Stollery, Adamson, Murray and Dickson. President Howard will go along.

Caught in the Goal Nets.

David Reynolds, of Ottawa, has been appointed referee for the Toronto-Cornwall game in Cornwall to-day. Reynolds refereed the match in Toronto last Saturday.

The Cornwall team for to-day will likely be the same as beat Toronto in Toronto, with one change. The twelve will be selected from the following fifteen men:—J. Hunter, J. White, W. Broderick, M. Broderick, F. Degan, A. McMillan, R. P. Madden, W. Eastwood, C. Hunter, J. Broderick, A. Allan, L. McAteer, D. Cameron and J. Reynolds.

James Riley, who was captain of the Cornwall team last season, has been again elected, replacing James Murphy, whose resignation was accepted last night. Mr. Murphy only consented in the spring, after much urging to handle the team until circumstances would make it possible for Mr. Riley to act or the team could get some one else to take the position.

Shamrocks will not announce their team till this afternoon, but it is understood Frankie Nolan is the man.

Here's hoping the street cars from the Shamrock grounds get back before midnight.

Montreal vs. Victoria.

This match will be played on the M.A.A.A. grounds this afternoon. The Montreal team will be:—Dr. Fiske, Dr. Tatley, F. Arblaster, D. S. Gough, E. C. Smith, H. D. Kingstone, C. B. Godwin, E. Grundy, H. T. Sare, G. H. Harman, G. Farrabee.

Postponed at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich, July 18.—The heavy rain of last night made Grosse Pointe track unfit for racing to-day and to-day's programme, which was to have finished the Blue Ribbon driving meeting, has been postponed until to-morrow.

TWO FAVORITES AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Hataso Won the Six Furlongs. Ethics Beaten by a Bad Ride.

New York, July 18.—Hatasoo, 10 to 4, and Minotaur, 2 to 7, were the only winning favorites at Brighton Beach to-day.

Ethics, a hot favorite, at even money, in the fourth race, at one mile and a quarter, was beaten through a bad ride. Tommy Burns had the mount and was apparently winning at the sixteenth pole, when Shaw on Tom Kenney came through on the rail and beat the favorite by a nose.

First race, for mares and geldings, three-year-olds and upwards, 6 furlongs—Hatasoo, 1 to 4; Tuscasta, 1 to 2; Redpath, 50 to 1; time, 1.12 4-5.

Second race, three-year-olds and upwards, selling, 1⅛ miles—Warranted, 15 to 1; Lent, 3 to 1; Pleasant Sall, 3 to 1; time, 1.46 2-5.

Third race, two-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Muzia, 8 to 1; Forward, 7 to 1; Bright Bird, 7 to 2; time, 1.14 4-5.

Fourth race, for three-year-olds and upward, handicap, 1¼ miles—Tom Kenny, 7 to 2; Ethics, even; Daffy-Down-Dilly, 20 to 1; time, 2.05 3-5.

Fifth race, selling, two-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Minotaur, 2 to 7; Birch Bloom, 10 to 1; Eva, 12 to 1; time, 1.13 2-5.

Sixth race, three-year-olds, 1 1-16 miles—Bessie McCarthy, 9 to 5; Colonna, 9 to 2; Khital, 10 to 1; time, 1.47 3-5.

Fort Erie Results.

Fort Erie, Ont., July 18.—Weather cloudy, track fast. Results:

First race, 6 furlongs, for four-year-olds and up, selling—Ocle Brooks, 3 to 1; Fluke, 6 to 1; Angen, 8½ to 1; time, 1.14¾.

Second race, 5 furlongs, for two-year-olds—Optima, 4 to 1; Gorey, 4 to 1; Gold Bride, 40 to 1; time, 1.01¾.

Third race, 7 furlongs, for three-year-olds and up—Springwells, 2 to 1; St. Hera, 9 to 5; Foneda, 10 to 1; time, 1.27¾.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, for two-year-olds, selling—Laura F. M., 2 to 1; Louise Collier, 3 to 1; Geo. Perry, 7½ to 1; time, 1.01.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, for four-year-olds and up, selling—Satirist, 2 to 1; Curtsey, 5 to 1; Lutes Fonso, 7 to 1; time, 1.20½.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Drummond, 8 to 5; Easy Street, 4 to 1; Lemuel, 3 to 1; time, 1.39¾.

POLICE ANNUAL SPORTS.

A Good List of Events for Wednesday and a Long Entry List.

The annual games of the Montreal Police Amateur Athletic Association will be held on Wednesday afternoon next at the M.A.A.A. Grounds. Besides the local force there are many entries from Toronto and Ottawa for the police championship medal. The events are as follows:

1—Throwing the 56 lbs (high throw) open to Canadian police forces.

2—Running broad jump, open to Canadian police forces.

3—200 yards run, 20 years service and over.

4—100 yards run, open to Canadian Police forces.

5—Throwing the 16 lbs. shot, open to Canadian police forces.

6—2 mile bicycle race, open to Canadian police forces.

7—¼ mile run, open to Canadian Police forces.

8—100 yards run, open to fat men, 225 lbs. and over.

9—Throwing the 56 lbs. (long throw), open to Canadian Police forces.

10—3 mile bicycle race, open to all amateurs.

11—½ mile run, open to Canadian police forces.

12—Throwing the 16 lb. hammer, open to Canadian police forces.

13—3 mile bicycle race, open to Montreal police force.

14—Running hop-step-and-jump, open to Canadian police forces.

15—Throwing the 7 lb. weight, open to Canadian police forces.

16—Standing broad jump, open to Canadian police forces.

17—100 yard run, open to Montreal police forces.

18—Wrestling match, open to Montreal police forces (catch-as-catch-can).

19—1 mile run, open to Canadian police forces.

20—Consolation race, open to Canadian police forces.

GUINNETTE WON IN THE 2.17 CLASS

An Exciting Day's Racing at Delormier Park—Sachem Got 2.35.

Yesterday's fine weather gave the trotters and pacers a chance and so the races at Delorimier Park track went ahead again before a large crowd. Every one of the three races finished were horse races all the way.

The chief attraction was the 2.17 class, and Guinnette the favorite, won on a piece of good luck.

Visiting horsemen were very sore over the 2.32 class, only one heat was run, though the sun was still high up. This they objected to, as they have been here several days now with little racing, owing to the weather.

The start in the 2.22 class, third heat, was one of the prettiest ever seen. The five horses were in a perfect line and many an old horseman said he had never seen anything like it.

This afternoon the races will be continued, and also on Monday. Then the horses will move down to Royal Park for the rest of the week.

It didn't please the stand when Guinnette got off a bad last in the continuation of the 2.17 class. For with two heats won she was mightily fancied. Bert Booth led for the first half, with Transvaal and Marlie Wilkes struggling for the place. At half Walsh had forced Guinnette into fourth place, and these four fought it out. Marlie Wilkes shot to the front with only a quarter to go, but at the head of the stretch broke badly. Transvaal then had the lead, with Booth second. This is where Driver Walsh came in. Guinnette sprang forward under whip, and in the last three lengths gained a lead of a head and so they passed under the wire.

The first heat of the 2.35 was a race for first place only. Re-elected took the lead almost at the start, with Mamie Abbott and M. Louise close behind. Turning into the stretch the gray broke slightly, just enough to let Mamie Abbott in first. M. Louise made no run for second and was placed third without any challenge.

The second heat was easy for Sachem. At the first turn Andrews drove Sachem to the front and kept there to the finish. The winner of the first heat broke badly at the last turn of the first half and was out of the running. Re-elected proved again a second, taking the place easily, though Malpone tried to take it. The Colonel had a spill at the first turn.

The third heat was Sachem all the way.

In the fourth Jim Deardon was put up in place of McShane, and whipped the Colonel into second place after Mamie Abbott had broken.

The first heat of the 2.22 was a race and no mistake. Rheumatic Cure, Billy Wilkes and Maggie Stanford led the bunch after the start and fought it out all the way down the stretch. Rheumatic Cure fell back and Billy Wilkes won, hard pushed by Garrow's speeder. Turney Drop made a big bid on the back stretch and came even with the leader, but couldn't hold the place and got only third position.

The second and third heats were struggling finishes between Billy Wilkes and Maggie Stanford, but in the last Turney Drop slid into second position.

Summary—

2.17 trot and pace					
Guinnette, W. McDonald	1	1	8	2	1
Cote St. Paul (Walsh)					
Transvaal, H. B. Stewart, Newport (McShane)	2	2	1	3	6
Bert Booth, W. Macpherson, Montreal (W. Macpherson)	3	4	7	1	2
Marlie Wilkes, E. Andrews, Sardinia, N.Y. (Andrews)	9	9	2	8	3
Annie D, Arlington Stables, Toronto (Barnes)	7	3	3	4	5
Billy P., J. G. Warnock, Ottawa (Burke)	4	5	5	6	4
Cornerucker, A. Hayes, Ganonoque (Hayes)	8	8	6	7	7
Belladonna, F. M. Pickle, Newport	5	7	4	5	dr
Valensin Boy, L. N. D. Houde, Nicolet			6	6	dr

Time—2.27, 2.23, 2.25, 2.22 1-2, 2.25.

2.35 pace—

Sachem, E. Andrews, Sardinia, N.Y. (Andrews)	5	1	1	1	
Mamie Abbott, J. G. Warnock, Ottawa (Burke)	1	4	2	3	
Re-Elected, M. E. Gray, Barrie (Gray)	2	2	4	4	
Colonel, H. B. Stewart, Newport, Vt. (McShane)	7	7	7	2	
Malpomene, Geo. Smard, Clairemont, N.H. (Smard)	6	3	3	5	
M. Louise, C. Trottier, Montreal (Walsh)	3	6	5	6	
Ha Marie, F. M. Pickle, Newport, Vt. (Pickle)	4	5	6	7	
Puzzler, J. E. Houde, Three Rivers (Chevalier)					dist
Lewis Wiggle, E. Vigneux, Montreal (Vigneux)					dist

Time, 2.27, 2.27 1-4, 2.26 1-4, 2.25 1-4.

2.22 class, trot and pace—

Billy Wilkes, F. M. Pickle, Newport (Pickle)			1	1	1
Maggie Stanford, C. Garrow, Ottawa (Garrow)			2	2	4
Turvey Drop, Roaring Brook Stables, Borton, Vt. (Lang)			3	3	2
Little Fred, W. K. Barnes, Toronto (Barnes)			5	4	3
Miss K., Geo. Moore, Montreal, (Moore)			4	5	5
Baldy Wilkes, P. Auclair, Montreal (Vigneux)			7	6	dist
Rheumatic Cure, F. Lessard, St. Andrew, Que. (Lessard)			6		dist

Time—2.27, 2.23 1-4, 2.23.

2.32 Class—

Cookville Boy	1
Second Thought	2
Lizzie D	3
John F	4
Annie W	5
Belle of Vrawski	6
Montreal Girl	7
Indiana Belle	8
Ida Rizewood	9
Estellia Muscovite	dist
Lionel	dist

OTTAWA BATSMEN LEAD TORONTOS

They Outbatted and Outfielded the Westerners Yesterday.

Ottawa, July 18.—The first day's play of the match between the Toronto and Ottawa Cricket Clubs took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for the local team by 62 runs. Toronto won the toss and batted first on a wet but easy wicket. The bowling was entrusted to Messrs. Little and Bristow, who managed to dismiss their opponents for 61 runs, 17 of which were contributed by Mr. D. Saunders, by excellent cricket. Littles' bowling was most deadly, resulting in 7 wickets for 31 runs. Bristow, though bowling on a wicket that was no use to him, was always exceedingly difficult to score off.

Little and Bristow made an excellent start in the Ottawa innings. The latter not being dismissed until he had completed 51, by very free cricket. Lewis played a most steady and invaluable innings of 39, though he should have been taken early at short leg. Others batted well and the total amounted to 123. Toronto went in to face a deficit of 62, and in ten minute's play completed three runs for the loss of no wicket.

Toronto.

Counsell, b Little	1
Caunders, c Little, b Bristow	17
Cameron, b Little	4
Turnbull, c Bristow, b Little	11
Fellowes, stumped Little	0
Livingstone, l.b.w. Little	9
Wallace, b Little	1
Coleman, run out	0
A. E. Ferrie, not out	4
Lucas, b Bristow	7
Grey, b Little	1
Extras	6
Totals	61

Ottawa.

Bristow, b Livingstone	51
Little, b Coleman	5
Campbell, c Turnbull, b Livingstone	1
Ackland, c Lucas, b Livingstone	6
Lewis, c Counsell, b Saunders	39
Burnard, c Wallace, b Livingstone	0
Johnston, l.b.w. Lucas	2
Steele, run out	0
F. Pereira, b Wallace	14
G. Pereira, not out	0
Rankin, b Saunders	1
Extras	4
Totals	123

The second innings will be played Saturday.

Mount Royal and Y.M.C.A.

The Mount Royals meet the Y.M.C.A. in a league match to-day on Mount Royal ground. Following are the Mount Royal team:—Gurney, Dickery, Biggs, Duckit (captain), Bothomley, Dellera, O'Farrell, Macdonald, Bailey, Taylor, and Davison.

The Mount Royal second team against Westmount second on Westmount Park, is as follows:—Layton, Simpson, Kent, Taylor, Earle, W. O. Hall, Earle, A., James Calverley, Masterson and Tylee. Spare, Richardson and Dolan.

English Batting Averages.

The positions of the leading English batsmen have undergone considerable change. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, by reason of his 230 against Essex, assumes the lead for week ending July 5, his figures exceeding 46. The position of the Australian, V. Trumper, remains unchanged, but he has a slightly decreased average. Tyldesley, W. Findlay and A. C. McLaren each have averages exceeding 40, and there are over 20 batsmen who exceed 30. In the bowling department the positions of the four leaders—H. Trumble, F. S. Jackson, Haigh and F. W. Tate—remain unchanged, although all have increased figures. Rhodes, who occupies the sixth position, now only requires two wickets to complete his century.

	No. of Inns.	Total Most in runs.	Most in an inn.	Av.
K. S. Ranjitsinhji	14	601	230	46
V. Trumper	24	1,087	128	45
Tyldesley	22	906	165	43
W. Findlay	12	345	78	43
A. C. McLaren	21	767	174	40
T. L. Taylor	22	819	142	39
Brockwell	25	701	80	38
Abel	34	1,149	151	38
Shrewsbury	19	612	106	37
P. Perrin	17	458	86	37
S. H. Day	12	381	117	36
Iremonger	19	723	106	36
C. McGahey	17	476	104	36
W. H. B. Evans	14	510	142	36
C. J. B. Wood	29	914	124	35
W. L. Murdoch	20	664	132	34
A. O. Jones	19	652	100	34
E. M. Dowson	23	657	72	32
C. B. Fry	28	876	122	32
V. F. S. Crawford	25	800	101	32
Knight	23	701	145	31
C. J. Burnap	26	757	161	31
Quaife (W.G)	17	505	106	31
Devey	17	493	63	30
J. R. Mason	19	579	107	30
W. G. Grace, sr	23	6333	97	30
Relf (A.E)	22	510	94	30
Tunnicliffe	23	656	127	29
G. L. Jessop	22	623	126	29
Killick	20	558	133	29
B. J. T. Bosanquet	18	469	103	29

New Cup Defender.

The new cup defender was put in the water yesterday and will sail in the trial races this afternoon.

BYERS AND JAMES PLAY OFF TO-DAY

One of the Two Will Wear the U.S.G.A. Championship Gold Medal This Evening.

Glenview Golf Course, Ill., July 18.—Either E. B. Byers, of the Alleghen Club, of Pittsburg, or Louis James, o the Glenview Club, Chicago, will wea the amateur gold championship laurel to-morrow night. These two won thei way through the semi-finals to-day Byers rather easily from Dr. D. F Fredericks, of Oil City, and James afte a close game with F. O. Reinhart, o Baltusrol. To-morrow they will mee in the final 36 holes for the champion ship.

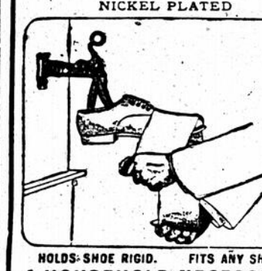
If Byers and James play in the form they showed to-day, the game may no be decided till the home green is reached, though Byers on account of th marvellous golf he played yesterday when he put Champion Travis out o the running, is perhaps a slight favorite. The game will be played over th first nine holes of the Glenview course unless the players shall elect to us row boats.

The low lying lands, embracing th fair greens to the tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and seventeenth greens, and th greens of the latter two are covered with from two to ten inches of muddy water, the result of last night's terrific storm. Even the higher ground o the first nine holes is in exceedingly poor condition for play, while the whol course is soft and treacherous. Nevertheless, the U. S. A. golf officials say the championship must be finished. A steady drizzling rain was falling to night.

The element of luck entered into to day's game, although it did not affec the ultimate results. Again this wa golf under adverse conditions that was beautiful. Reinhart's iron shoots as a rule were perfect, while James and Byers' putting won them many holes. James especially excelled in this, and he practically won in the afternoon by twice putting the gutta percha in the coop from distances of about twenty feet.

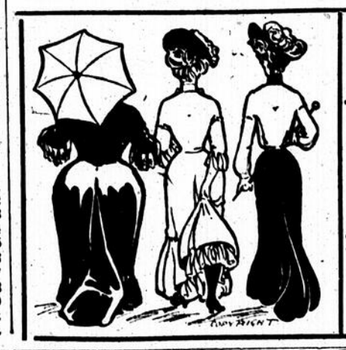
Should the weather clear to-morrow it is possible the largest gallery that ever witnessed a championship game will follow the players.

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Seen Through A Sportsman's Spectacles



THE USUAL THING AT A LACROSSE GAME.

Because a man can hit a golf ball lying still, he can't necessarily play cricket. Proof—Ottawa golfers lost to the C. C. 143 and seven wickets to 51.

HORSEMEN ARE in love with the weather they got in two days' racing out of a week's programme.

INTEREST IN the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons' scrap is about equal to the interest taken in an ordinary dog fight.

THE CANADIAN golf championship will be held at Dixie in September. The West-

THE MONTREAL ball team should walk up to the bat carrying horseshoes. Then,



after offering up silent prayer, they might be able to hit the ball.

THE RAIN PROVED too big a handicap for the M.A.A.A. handicap tennis tournament.

ON WEDNESDAY the "finest" will show how they would catch a burglar if the burglar would only wait till they got their running shoes.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to state that the Toronto Lacrosse Club will not win the championship this year. However, this will not prevent Toronto from following up its usual custom of claiming the championship the year after.

THE TORONTO Cricket Club might just as well have staid at home to get wet.

"WHITEY" BRACHFORD, the Canadian blacksmith, has been putting up a great sample of baseball in New Orleans of late. George is all in it if he does not let the warm climate trouble his grey matter, particularly the part affecting his right arm.

THE DOG POUNDS have claimed some good dogs of late. Some were good bird dogs, others were deer hunters, but it cost one simoleon to get each one out, and an added $2 made it seem to the owner that it was cheaper to put up the license fee at once and be done with it.

IF THE HAND BALL enthusiasm keeps up at Point St. Charles, there will soon be men there who will be world—well, say, not beaters, but attempted beaters. Even the old timers are at it morning and night.

NATIONALS AND MONTREAL have stopped arguing who is tail-ender. Reason obvious.

TRAVIS MAY be a great golf player, but the pictures he has taken of himself give the majority of people a swift pain. He ought to cut out the pipe anyway.

THE QUOIT PLAYERS seem to have all left limits. None of them want to make a start, but all are anxious to have a start made.

SOME OF THE police constables at No. 9 station will pass out a surprise to their opponent brothers when the games come off on Wednesday. They have a dark horse or two to spring on their unsuspecting brethren.

IF THE RIGHT MEN see that new yacht with three centreboards there will be some more blue ribbons sported in town.

Ever since Brantford scored a couple of goals against Caps, they've been talking Minto cup. There'll be a sad awakening some of these rainy days.

RHEUMATIC CURE got only seventh at Delorimier Park. Better take some of its own cure.

THERE ARE THIRTY Montreal boys that believe in the old saw "Paddle your own canoe," and are going to the C.C.A. meet at Ottawa.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT wants to collect $500 from L.A.W. Latter takes the ground that the Canuck can't extradite 20,000 men, women and children in a bunch, and won't pay up.

RUMOR HAS IT that Joe Lally, of Cornwall, is getting out a baseball bat without any hole in it. Says it's as good as his lacrosse sticks.

mount and Metropolitan Clubs may enter a couple of men apiece.

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NEWS AND VIEWS OF MILITARY MEN

By Corpl. Trim.

2nd R.C.A. Rifle Matches.

One week from to-day the 2nd R.C.A. will hold their annual rifle matches at Pointe aux Trembles. The programme has not been drawn up in detail as yet, but the following is an outline of the matches furnished officially:

1. Tyro match.
2. Association match.
3. Regimental match.
4. Extra series.
5. Open match, 600 and 800, same prizes and entrance as the V.R.C. open match a week ago.

Lieut.-Colonel Hibbard will be the executive officer.

The New Red Book.

The new infantry drill is now in the hands of Canadian militia men and is being studied at least by some of them. A careful reading makes one wonder where all the "practical improvements" come in. There seems to be pretty nearly as much "dead-wood" as ever, and there seem to be more changes than improvements. The new book includes the rifle manual, which was separate heretofore.

In order to give every militia man an accurate idea of the changes, they will be given in this column. To-day only the sections on squad drill will be dealt with. The manual and firing will be discussed later.

The opening lines read well. They say "instruction by number will be the exception, not the rule, especially with the auxiliary forces." Good enough; only the red book is following the practice, not the militia following the red book.

It says also that more attention is to be given to drilling squads by signals and war calls instead of words of command.

Stand at ease—Old motions cut out. New movement is: Carry left foot about ten inches to left, hands raised behind back, left grasping right on buttock. This is certainly an improvement.

But can as much be said for the new turnings? Right turn—Turn to right on right heel and left toe, then bring up left foot. Left turn is on left heel and right toe. These are new, but if anything worse than the old way and quite as unnatural. The about turn is the same as the right turn except that the soldier gets his legs tied up in a knot. Try it if you don't believe it.

Saluting is the same, only more details are absent. For instance, if you are carrying a cane and meet an officer, place cane smartly under disengaged arm, cutting away hand before saluting. Instructions are given too in case you are riding a bicycle.

Marching—Length of pace increased for quick march from 30 to 33 inches; 128 paces to minute instead of 120. This is four miles an hour instead of three miles an hour, as before. The covering pace is 30 inches insted of 27, and the side step 15 inches.

The commands in changing step are altered. Instead of "Double" and "Quick," they are "Break into double time—double," and similarly for quick.

The ponderous diagonal march command is simplified, and is now "Right (or left) incline."

In formations on the march, if it is intended to halt where the movement is commenced, the new command is "At the halt." Then the leading man halts and the others form on him.

There is a change of detail in moving a squad in fours. If moving to a flank in fours, "Right (or left) turn" will bring them two deep turned to required direction; if it is required to remain in fours the command is: "In fours, right (or left) turn."

There are two or three omissions. One is probably not intended. It is the wheel. In squad drill moving to a flank nothing is said of a wheel at all. Then in diagonal march there is no command "Right (or left) shoulders up."



CAPTAIN GODBEE BROWN,
Secretary of the M.A.R.A.

This is a very difficult position to fill, especially this year, when the ranges are new. But the work of the association is being carried on satisfactorily, and for this the indefatigable secretary is largely responsible.

O.R.A. Matches.

The executive committee of the Ontario Rifle Association, in the programme for their meet August 19 and following days, have made many changes, among the most important being the following: Abolition of the standing position; Macdonald match is made a quick-firing match, similar to the Kirkpatrick at Ottawa, and the range will be at 500 yards instead of 200 yards; the "Rapid Firing" is made an extra series with unlimited entries, and entrance fee reduced to 35c; in the Gzowski Team Match volley firing is left out, leaving only the skirmishing and independent firing. The interest in the Mulock Aggregate will be revived again, the committee having decided to include cash prizes to the extent of about $200. Major J. J. Mason has been selected executive officer. Programmes and entry forms are now in the hands of the printer and will be issued shortly. Further information can be had from the secretary-treasurer, Lieut. C. C. Harbottle, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Last Shot in Boer War.

The last shot of the Boer war was fired on June 3, three days after the signing of peace, as told by the London Standard. The affair would never have occurred but for the light-hearted manner, apparently as characteristic of the colonial as of the Englishman, in which two young officers of the 9th New Zealand contingent, throwing all precautions to the winds once peace was signed, rode some ten miles out of Vereeniging with their sporting rifles to a Boer laager, which they found deserted, as the occupants had gone to Heidelberg to surrender. These two officers, Lieutenants McKeech and Raine, were held up on their way back to camp by three Cape rebels, whom they had allowed to approach them, thinking that all reprisals had ceased. This want of caution cost the lives of one of the Boers and of McKeech; another of the Boers was wounded, as was Raine, who was responsible for the death and maiming of the two rebels, he having drawn and fired his revolver whilst covered by the rifle of one of the latter. The third Boer, who escaped after firing the last shot of the war, brought down both the New Zealanders, killing McKeech. The incident reminds one of the irony of fate by which the great French painter, Henri Regnault, then in the full plenitude of his marvellous artistic powers, who had come post haste from Algiers to assist in the defence of his country, was the victim of the very last shot fired outside Paris, at Buzenval, in the Franco-German war.

Favors Sword and Lance.

The Broad Arrow's last is as follows: "If it were necessary to produce any more proof against the fatuous decree which deprived the cavalry soldier of his traditional weapons during the greater period of the recent campaign, Lieut.-General Sir John French has furnished such proof by stating that 'the relief of Kimberley was due largely to the moral power of the trained cavalry soldier with his sword and lance.'"

Colonials Were Funny.

It could only be expected that the colonial troopers quartered at the Alexandra Palace, London, would play off some practical jokes on the dusky warriors from Nigeria. Seeing a smartly dressed Salvation Army captain passing through the main hall, one of the Natal Carabineers, by a series of dumb actions, made the Nigerians understand that the Salvation man was a full-blown army general of great distinction. The Nigerians passed on the information to the remainder of the colored soldiers in the building, and very soon the Salvation Johnny was met with salutes at every turn. At first he acknowledged them with apparent satisfaction, but when he turned right about and saw a troop of colonials enjoying the fun the continued salutes became evidently painful and the captain made double quick time for the nearest exit. When the Nigerians were told of the little joke they shrieked so frantically with laughter that the police, under the impression that someone was being murdered, came in from all quarters.—The Regiment.

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AN ALL-WOOL RUG,	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Regular value	10.50, for	7.50 ON YOUR FLOOR.
AN ENGLISH TAPESTRY RUG,	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Regular value	10.00, for	6.50 ON YOUR FLOOR.
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DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has been invented and perfected for the cure of weakness in men caused by overwork, excesses and dissipation in earlier years, such as Nervous and Vital Weakness, Pains in Back and Limbs, Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles, Varicocele and Drains of Vital Strength and all the effects of a wasted vital force. It is made with one special object in view, to renew the vital power in weak parts, and it does this as nothing else can do it. I have spent twenty years in learning to adapt it to these weaknesses in men, and I say honestly that it will not fail when my advice is followed; I care not what has failed to cure you. I am curing supposedly incurable cases daily.

You put it on when you go to bed and sleep peacefully under the influence of its warming vitalizing power. You awake full of ambition, with a healthy desire to tackle your day's work. Each day you gain new life from it, and soon begin to feel yourself a man among men. Each symptom of your trouble gradually disappears, strength takes the place of weakness, and your life is made happy by the restoration of your old health and vigor. It is as good for women as for men.

Letters which prove that Electricity as I apply it is the greatest remedy for all general weaknesses known to science:

I am well, and words cannot express my gratitude for the healing powers which your Belt has given me. May the Lord bless your business, and that the Belt will cure many more poor wrecks, as I was about three months ago. Yours truly, Fred. Lint, Selkirk, Ont., March 12, 1902.

I am glad to tell you that I have felt better this winter than ever before, and I give all credit to the use of your Belt, which I tried last summer. My back has not bothered me, although I have worked very hard. The Belt is all right. Yours truly, Thos. Irving, Paisley, Ont., March 13, 1902.

I wish to state that I am now in the best of health, thanks to the electric treatment received from you. I wore the belt without a blistered back, as the other one used to do. I will recommend it to anyone suffering from a sore back. I remain yours, L. Roy, 156 St. Andrew Street, Ottawa, Ont., February 25, 1902.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town or hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

My confidence in my method enables me to offer the Belt on trial, and anyone who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

CAUTION If you value your health do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many cheap, worthless articles on the market. They possess no more electricity than a piece of string tied around your body. The best is none too good when you want a cure.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance sold in Canada with which the patient has the care of a physician during the time it is used. Agents or drug stores are not allowed to sell my Belts.

FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of health should read my illustrated Book—sent sealed — FREE. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 6. Wednesday and Saturday, 9 p.m. Sunday, 10 to 1.

SIX PER CENT. GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES.

Brown Bros. & Co., of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, recommend as a safe investment and offer for sale at par and interest $4,200,000 6 per cent. Gold Timber Certificates, maturing 1905 to 1912, interest payable February 1 and August 1 at Baltimore and New York. The certificates are for $1,000 each in coupon form and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date, on 60 days' notice. The Maryland Trust Co., of Baltimore, is the trustee. These certificates are a part of an issue of $6,000,000 against 883,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber. Of the total issue $1,800,000 have been disposed of at private sale, or withdrawn for investment. The certificates entitle the holder to a beneficial interest in the contract of the Kirby Lumber Co. with the Houston Oil Co., which contract has been assigned to the oil company as trustee, for the benefit of the timber certificate holders. The 883,000 acres of timber lands of the Houston Oil Co., against which the $6,000,000 6 per cent. gold timber certificates have been issued, are located in Louisiana and Texas, principally between the Neches and Sabine Rivers. Professor Hill, of the United States Geological Bureau, says that the entire area covered by these 883,000 acres is underlined by certain well-defined oil bearing strata, which are available and apt to be productive in many places.

A representative of the White & Woodin Manufacturing Co., of New York, does not hesitate to say that in all probability there will be cut from these lands in the neighborhood of 12,000,000,000 feet of logs within the duration of the contemplated operation of this tract.

The Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railway, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, the Southern Pacific Company and the Texas & New Orleans Railroad are now operating within the boundaries of the tract.

President Kirby, of the Kirby Lumber Co., says that the company now owns and has in operation fourteen saw mills, and that during the three months ending March 31 last the mills consumed in timber 47,000,000 feet log measure. The company has on deposit with the Morton Trust Co., of New York, $500,000 as a fund for the construction of five new mills. When they are completed President Kirby says the company will have power to consume 600,000,000 feet of logs per year.

President Franklin, of the Houston Oil Co., calls attention to the fact that the company, in addition to about 900,000 acres of land in Texas and Louisiana already referred to, has oil leases on about 250,000 acres of other lands in Texas, most of which are near Corsicana.

During the year the receipts of the Houston Oil Co. from the Kirby Lumber Co. contract will amount to $1,050,000, and from its interest in the Higgins stock and its ownership of the Southwestern Oil Co. and its Corsicana wells about $300,000 more.

The report of the Houston Oil Co. for the ten months ended April 30 also certified by Haskins & Sells, shows total gross income of $1,024,081, and a surplus after interest and dividends of $344,481. The estimated earnings of the Corsicana Oil Wells and the Southwestern Oil Co., owned by the Houston Oil Co., gives a balance, after all deductions, of $88,641.

Is Your Back Lame?

Does it hurt to stoop or bend down? Have you a heavy, dull pain at the base of the spine? If so, the best remedy is Nerviline; it will invigorate the tired, sore muscles, make them supple and strong. Nerviline will drive out the pain and make you well in no time. Nothing so good as Nerviline for Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica. Buy a 25c bottle of Polson's Nerviline to-day, and try it.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills cure Constipation.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

The Banks in Montreal having agreed to close one hour earlier on Saturdays, notice is hereby given that on and after the 12th July, 1902, The Sovereign Bank of Canada will close on Saturdays at 12, noon, but for the convenience of the public, the Bank will open for business on Saturday mornings at 9.15 a.m.

D. M. STEWART.
General Manager.

WANTED

Clients who have $15,000 for investment in a very desirable lot of bonds on a 6 per cent. basis, to correspond with us at once.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
205 St. James St., City.
Bell Tel. Main 505.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and and astringent fluids.

THERAPION No. 2
for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3
for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co. Limited, Toronto.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

$4,200,000
6 % GOLD TIMBER CERTIFICATES

Maturing 1905 to 1912.
Interest payable February 1st and August 1st in Baltimore and New York.
Authorized, $11,000,000. Issued, $6,566,439.
Certificates are for $1,000 each in coupon form, and are redeemable at 105 and interest on any coupon date on sixty days' notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE, Trustee.

The above Certificates are a part of $6,000,000 issued against 883,000 acres of land and about 6,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber. $1,800,000 of this issue have been disposed of at private sale or withdrawn for investment, $566,439 Certificates issued for additional land remain in the Treasury of the Company.

Further issues of Certificates can only be made for payment at cost of additional lands acquired, subject to the restrictions in the Deed of Trust, and must be made in series maturing subsequent to those now outstanding.

The Certificates entitle the holder thereof to a beneficial interest in a contract of the Kirby Lumber Company with the Houston Oil Company, which contract has been assigned by the Houston Oil Company to the Trustee, for the benefit of the Timber Certificate holders, and stipulates for the cutting of timber by the Lumber Company in quantities and at prices sufficient to realize during the next ten years about $20,000,000 in excess of what will be required to retire the $6,566,439 Timber Certificates principal and interest. In addition to this, the Houston Oil Company has guaranteed the performance of the contract and given its mortgage to the Trustee on all the property which it now owns or which it may hereafter acquire during the life of the Certificates.

All payments under the contract are to be made direct to the Trustee and will be disbursed by the Trustee for the benefit of Certificate-holders in accordance with the Deed of Trust.

The Charters of the Houston Oil Company of Texas, and of the Kirby Lumber Company, the contracts between said Companies, the guarantee of the Houston Oil Company, the assignment of its timber contract, and the mortgage of its property have been approved by our counsel, Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia.

Circulars containing full information can be obtained from the undersigned, and reports of experts and opinion of counsel can be seen upon application at our New York office.

WE RECOMMEND THESE CERTIFICATES AS A SAFE INVESTMENT, AND NOW OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT PAR AND INTEREST.

Brown Brothers & Co.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Subscriptions Will Be Received By

R. MOAT & CO.,
Cor. St. John and Hospital Sts., Montreal, Can.

TOOKE'S SHIRTS

Will meet the expectation of the most exacting in the fit, the finish, the style, the general make up. Each Shirt has its own tale of excellence to tell at strictly Popular Prices.

R. J. Tooke

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine Street, West.
1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

PANAMA HAT BARGAINS!

$25	PANAMA HATS,	now			$18.75
18	"	"	"		13.50
15	"	"	"		11.25
12	"	"	"		9.00
8	"	"	"		6.00
7	"	"	"		5.25
6	"	"	"		4.50
5	"	"	"		3.75
3.50	"	"	"		2.65



ALEX. NELSON & CO.

2 STORES { 2288 ST. CATHERINE STREET. 1864 NOTRE DAME STREET.

31 PROTESTS ARE FILED IN OTTAWA

Political Situation Vague — Is the Bugle Band Dissatisfied?

Toronto, July 18.—(Special.)—The political situation in Ontario is further veiled by the large number of petitions that have been filed against newly-elected members. In all, thirty-one have been entered, meaning a total deposit of $31,000 with the courts as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the petitioners. The proceedings in East Toronto, South Waterloo and South Wellington have been dropped, the necessary $1,000 in each case not being forthcoming. The remaining twenty-eight protests are divided between the parties as follows:—

By Liberals—North York, Algoma, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln, North Waterloo, West Hamilton, South Huron, West Wellington, North Perth, Manitoulin, Glengarry, North Norfolk, South Oxford, East Hamilton, Frontenac, North Ontario, Centre Bruce—17.

By Conservatives—North York, East Wellington, Kingston, South Wentworth, North Wellington, Centre Simcoe, West Huron, Stormont, South Norfolk, North Perth, Sault Ste. Marie —11.

The labor unions of the city are considering the advisability of adding to their strength by consolidating the various organizations, and thus establishing a common centre from which the various unions could radiate. The Toronto Dstrict Council was formed recently, but has not this wider scope. The Bricklayers' Union has started the ball rolling by withdrawing its delegates to the newly-formed council on the ground that it already sends delegates to the Building Trades Council. The union would prefer, however, that the latter council, also the Woodworkers' Council, Allied Printing Trades Council, and kindred organizations were abolished by being amalgamated into one centre, such as the Toronto District Council, with a system of classification similar to that of the Board of Trade and its various branches representing the various businesses of the city.

The Manitoba immigration agent in Toronto reports that the homeseekers' excursions to the West—two in June and one in July—were well patronized. In all 1,796 people took advantage of the cheap rates. This total exceeds by 238 the number that went last year in June, July and September.

The public bodies and other organizations of the city, besides private gentlemen of means, are rivalling one another in their haste to assist such relatives of the five deceased firemen as may be in need. So far $600 has been received in private subscriptions without solicitation. The Fire Underwriters propose also to make a substantial donation, the City Council will be asked to provide $10,000, and the Board of Trade has appointed a committee to co-operate in any steps which may be taken in the "relief" direction.

While charity's heart is open, a most pitiable case of destitution has come to light. The neighbors of Mrs. Reynolds, a widow of five months, report that she is in abject want and poverty. She kept the knowledge of her distress from her neighbors and plodded away. On Wednesday an exceedingly hard day's work hastened an inevitable illness, and late in the evening a child was born, and neighbors who went in to assist say there was not a bite of food in the house and absolutely no nourishment for the children or sick mother. To aggravate the poor woman's condition, the bailiffs entered the house during the accouchement and called for the back rent, which she was unable to pay. The woman is absolutely penniless, and now has four children, the eldest of whom is seven years of age.

A story is going the rounds that Bugle-Major Swift and several members of the Queen's Own bugle band intended to resign because of some dissatisfaction on the trip to England with the coronation contingent. The real source of the trouble, if there is any, is hard to get at. Bugle-Major Swift says no resignations have occurred, and that he has been contemplating retirement for a long time. He considers that thirty-two years in charge of the bugle band is plenty long enough for one man.

When a bugler is approached and asked what is the grievance the band had, they assume a mysterious air. One said to just wait a while, while another declared everything was all right. A third took upon himself the abuse of the Government for the way they were brought home.

Col. Pellatt, commander of the Queen's Own Rifles, was seen by a reporter. He was told of the stories going around, and asked if he had heard of any contemplated resignations.

"Not one," replied Col. Pellatt very quickly.

"Do you know of any grievances the buglers had?" enquired the reporter.

"No. They had no grievances whatever," emphatically declared the commandant of Canada's coronation contingent.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE PIANO TRADE.

(From The Music Trades).

New York, July 5, 1902.

The Pratte, Nordheimer & Glendon house is organized and secures the Steinway and other agencies in Montreal.

Another change in the trade that has long been anticipated was definitely announced Saturday, which is that the Steinway agency for Montreal, which has been in the capable hands of the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., is to be given up after September. Mr. N. W. Glendon, who has been manager for the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., will go with the new agency, which is a consolidation of several interests, and at the head of which will be Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, of the present house of L. E. N. Pratte & Co.

The new house will be known as Pratte, Nordheimer & Glendon, and they have secured the Steinway agency for Montreal, as well as the Nordheimer and Pratte pianos, the Aeolian and Pianola and other instruments.

The new regime goes into effect September 1 and makes a remarkably strong and progressive business organization.—adv.

SALE OF INVENTIONS.

Martin A. Toline assigned to McKindree F. Bishop, of Barrington, Ill., on December 26, 1901, patent No. 700,445, for Thill coupling, for $2,500.

For $3,000, the Dorn & Marcellus Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have secured patent No. 675,326 for pumping apparatus. Assignment recorded December 12, 1901.

A. T. Morey assigned to the M. & M. Oxygen Light Co., of Missouri, on December 16, 1901, entire right to patent No. 649,252, for carbuteter, for $50,000.

Louise Denayronze assigned to Wm. Flutimann, of New York, on December 24, 1901, entire right to Bunsen burner for incandescent gas light, patents Nos. 673,705 and 684,921, for $60,000.

Communication of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

WYNDHAM GETS A CABINET SEAT

Irish Secretary and Not the Lord Lieutenant Will be Real Ruler.

London, July 19.—The Duke of Devonshire, president of the council; the Marquis of Lansdowne, secretary of state for foreign affairs; Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary; the Earl of Selborne, first lord of the Admiralty; and the Marquis of Londonderry, postmaster-general, it is understood, have consented to retain their present portfolios in the new Cabinet.

Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India; C. T. Ritchie, the home secretary; R. W. Hanbury, president of the Board of Agriculture; W. St. John Brodrick, secretary of state for war; A. Akers Douglas, first commissioner of works, and Walter Long, president of the local Government board, will remain in the Cabinet, but their portfolios may be changed. Geo. Wyndham will remain chief secretary for Ireland, but with a seat in the Cabinet, the new lord lieutenant having no seat in the Cabinet, and being rather a social representative of the Sovereign than a political representative of the Government.

PATERSON MAN PURSUES A KING

Young Barber Arrested at Town Where Victor Emmanuel Often Passes.

London, July 19.—A despatch to the Telegraph says that an important arrest has been made at Bra, a small town in Piedmont, through which King Victor Emanuel often passes in his automobile on his way to his private estates. The prisoner is a young man who is described as a barber. He arrived secretly a few days ago from Paterson, N.J. The police, when they searched his quarters at Bra, discovered a number of documents showing that he was in close correspondence with anarchists in Paterson, whose agent he is believed to be. Among the papers seized was one saying that the Queen mother, who wept for her husband's murder, would weep for her son's. The prisoner told the police that his name is Tonetti. This appears to be not believed. He declares himself to be a militant anarchist. It is understood that information of his journey to Bra was given to the Italian authorities by the police at Paterson.

A CORONATION HONOR.

In the list of those upon whom Coronation honors were conferred was that of Thomas R. Dewar, principal of the firm of John Dewar & Sons, distillers, a firm well known in Canada.

The Evils of Constipatidn.

This dangerous condition causes sick headache, abdominal pains, piles, and, in severe cases, insanity and apoplexy. The most agreeable and satisfactory remedy is Ferrozone, which makes the bowels so well ordered that natural and unassisted action is established. It is mild and certain in action and never causes distress or inconvenience, and may be taken as long as required. Pains in the stomach and intestines, piles, biliousness and headache disappear at once when Ferrozone is used. Recommended and sold by Druggists, price 50c. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

No Pills like Dr. Hamilton's.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.—adv.

The Bell Telephone Co.
OF CANADA.

Notice of Dividend.

A Dividend of Two Per Cent. has been declared, payable at the Company's Office in Montreal, on the fifteenth July, 1902, to shareholders of record the thirtieth June, 1902.

CHAS. P. SCLATER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 16th June, 1902.

The Metropolitan
STOCK EXCHANGE.

ROOM 2, STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, 11 St. Sacrament Street.

Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid

New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission, 1-4.

Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4151.

Imperial Bank
OF CANADA

CAPITAL - - - - - - $2,500,000
REST - - - - - - - 2,125,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

T. R. MERRITT - - - - President
D. R. WILKIE,
Vice-President and General Manager.
E. HAY, Assistant General Manager.

Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
STERLING EXCHANGE
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets $61,187,215
Funds invested in Canada. $3,300,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this company.

Temporary Offices at 87 St. Peter St. (opposite Recollet Street) UNTIL MAY, 1903.

During rebuilding of the Company's New Offices at old address, corner St. James and Place d'Armes.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. F. Gault, Chairman.
Wentworth, J. Buchanan, Deputy Chairman.
Sam'l. Finley, E. S. Clouston.
Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C.M.G.
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Canada Branch: Montreal.

CROP REPORTS FROM ALL THE PROVINCES

The following crop reports have been forwarded to the head office of Molson's Bank from the various branches:

Victoria, B.C.—Fall and spring wheat, oats, and peas are looking well. Hay is being harvested in good condition. Fruit and root crops promise to be well up to average.

Vancouver, B.C.—Principal crop is oats and is excellent. Hay, good crop and up to average. Small fruits, apples and potatoes doing well.

Waterloo—Outlook splendid if weather is good. Hay, large crop. Wheat, barley and oats will be large crops. Roots and fruits doing well. Sugar beets also good.

Woodstock, Ont.—Indications of good wheat crop oats and peas look very well. Hay good. Corn very backward and does not promise much. Fruits are promising well.

Victoriaville, Ont.—Hay fair in highlands, poor in lowlands. Very little wheat and no peas raised. Potatoes and other roots below average. Pasture good and good prices for butter and cheese.

Alvinston, Ont.—Crop prospects good. Wheat a creage will not be over one-third of last year but yield will be about 25 bushels to acre, last year it was 10 bushels. Oats look well. Barley is good, as also is rye. The corn average will be less and hay is large. Clover good yield but poor quality. Roots poor, small fruits heavy crop, apples abundant.

Aylmer, Ont.—Wheat will be large crop. Oats will too, if rain does not come too heavy Corn had too much rain and a continuance will shorten it. Hay, heavy crop, about half a crop of peas. Roots promise well as do fruits.

Clinton, Ont.—All hay, grain and roots exceptionally good excepting corn. Apples promise to be heavy crop. Small fruits, good average.

Exeter, Ont.—Apples great crop, peas not doing well, barley fair, corn poor, wheat, oats, flax heavy crop, apples heavy crop, hay good. Roots all promise well. Country never looked better.

Hamilton, Ont.—Oats, look good, fall wheat and rye not as large an acreage as usual, wheat good and rye only fair, not much barley but what there is looks good, peas the same. Roots look like a heavy crop, fruits excellent. General outlook is very favorable.

Hensall, Ont.—Fall wheat, oats and barley good crops, flax extra good, peas and corn not far enough advanced to say. Apples fair average, potatoes extra good, roots look well.

London, Ont.—Wheat looks fine, oats look good but fear rain and rust, corn badly retarded by rain. Hay good. Roots splendid in high lands, rotting in low lands Apples good. Plenty of milk so there is plenty of butter and cheese. Outlook as a whole never was better.

Meaford, Ont.—Hay, very heavy, timothy and clover above average, wheat, oats and barley very promising but too much wet for good yield of peas and corn. Fruits all good, roots hardly far enough advanced to say. Want more dry weather.

Norwich, Ont.—Small acreage but looks well. Oats more than average, barley promises well, rye more than average, peas best promising lot in ten years. Corn not good. Hay average crp, roots good, apples more than average, plums and pears below average, small fruits plentiful.

Owen Sound, Ont.—Hay large yield, wheat looks good, peas and oats average crop, hard to say as to roots as yet. Apples and plums not largely raised but are good.

Ridgetown, Ont.—Beans will not be average, corn below average, wheat looking good so are oats, hay heavy crop, fruits, large and small, very plentiful.

Simcoe, Ont.—County looks splendid, wheat rye, barley, oats and corn all look well, apples promise big crop, small fruits, abundant. Full production of dairy produce.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Wheat, corn, oats, barley beans and peas all look and promise well. Potatoes look good, apples promise big crop. Small fruits and vegetables excellent.

Toronto, Ont.—Wheat generally looks well but rust is appearing in places to a small extent, average crop expected. Oats so far are good, barley said to be doing well, peas look well but afraid of too much rain. Plenty of clover mixed hay, roots doing well, fruits heavy crop.

Toronto Junction, Ont.—Fall wheat extra good, spring wheat only middling, peas, oats and barley fair. Corn poor. Hay extra large, roots very good. Apples look good and small fruits were behind in quantity but good in quality.

Trenton, Ont.—Fall wheat, good average, spring wheat good but late, clover, very heavy; roots, splendid. Fruits generally, good. Indications exceilent for big yield all around.

Morrisburg, Ont.—Corn as a rule is a failure but hay is heavy. Farmers are divided in opinion as to prospects, those having low lands look at it as a bad outlook, while those on high lands are the reverse. Pasturage is good so there is plenty of milk and a good make of butter and cheese.

Ottawa, Ont.—Conditions most favorable with the exception of corn but it is never a large crop. Rain has done damage but everything considered a feeling of satisfaction prevails.

Chesterville, Ont.—Not much grain sown as the district is essentially a dairying one, but it will be a light crop, corn will not mature. Root crops, it is feared, will be a failure in low lands but good on high land, hay is lighter but of better quality than last year.

Fraserville, Ont.—Crop in this district has a bad appearance. Hay is the only crop that looks well, rain has damaged the other crops.

Kingsville, Ont.—Wheat looks and promises well, oats look well, corn will be good if rain ceases, tobacco will be a smaller crop than last year. What is in now is getting a good chance. Roots are not grown to any extent; hay and clover good. Peaches and apples promise well, small fruits plentiful.

Brockville, Ont.—Not much grain grown, hay is plenty, corn is backward, and in some sections has been replanted. Fall wheat and rye good and oats and spring wheat look well. Potatoes and roots fine. Milk yield has been large.

Smiths Falls, Ont.—Fall wheat one of the best looking crops on record and will yield far above the average. Spring wheat is very promising, oats and peas promise well. Hay and timothy are excellent crops. Corn has been seriously hurt by rain, root crops look splendid. Not many apples but what there are look well.

Sorel, Que.—Hay, a large and good crop, oats small crop, too much rain, potatoes and peas look well but small crop expected, rye good crop expected.

Knowlton, Que.—Crops generally are fair. Hay, oats, barley and grain generally good on highlands but only middling on lowlands. Potatoes and apples fair and small fruits poor.

Quebec, Que.—The average for the whole province is much below the three past years but it is claimed that warm weather would improve matters very much and even raise the average green fodder, clover and pastures are shown as high as ever and as they are the most important the situation is considered satisfactory.

The Sufferers from Colds

are numbered by Millions, not including those whose annoyance by association amounts almost to suffering.

And yet it is a fact, as capable of demonstration as any problem in Geometry, that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Has, Does, Will Cure Catarrh and Colds. What are the Catarrhal Millions going to do about it?

Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure relieves heart disease in 20 minutes.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame.—L.

ARCHITECT OF HIS OWN FORTUNES

Is every man. Good Stationery is an important matter. An up-to-date letter head on high grade paper is a business builder—it represents success and "success breeds success."

"REGAL," "20th CENTURY" and "HERCULES" (Reg. Trade Mark.)

Envelopes to match each line. Our special Water-marked Papers — used by the most successful concerns. If your dealer cannot supply you send here direct. Lowest quotations for quantities.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

3 JULY PIANO BARGAINS!

No. 1.

An extra handsome Mahogany Cabinet Grand Upright Piano in carved case.

This piano was got up for exhibition, and is one of the very best instruments ever designed by the makers—the Stanley Co. of Toronto. It was new last fall and is as good as new now. Price was $500.00 Can now be had for $250.00 on terms to suit.

No. 2.

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QUEBEC'S INTEREST IN THE GREAT TEMISKAMING DISTRICT— ITS AVAILABILITY FOR COLONZIATION PURPOSES RECOGNIZED

The angel of prosperity is casting its shadows upon the great colonization centres in the Province of Quebec. Families and villages are to-day thriving where but a few years ago a mantle of forest covered a virgin soil.

Up till now who ever heard of Lake Temiskaming and did not associate with it the vision of moose and deer and wild birds, of thrilling experiences with rod and gun? For eighty miles up Lake Temiskaming and for thousands of miles through the Temiskaming region none but the hunter and the woodsman had ventured; and never once has the whistle of a railway engine echoed in its mountain ranges. Still, to-day, Temiskaming, that part in the Province of Quebec, has a population of over 3,000 people, all happy and prosperous, looking confidently into the future.

Like Lake St. John, north of Quebec, and the Labelle region, north of Montreal, Temiskaming, north of the Ottawa, offers a home to thousands of settlers. It has a fertile soil, a beautiful climate, level lands, picturesque scenery, all the advantageous elements of a colonization county.

It is less advanced, however, than the two others, as it is tucked away in the centre of the province, isolated through the lack of transportation facilities. To-day perhaps it does not suffer because the products of the region supply the demands of the lumbermen. To-morrow, when the demands will be less and the products greater, a new market will be necessary. The market and the region must be hyphenated by a railway, and the railway should be built at once.

A NEW QUEBEC.

A New Ontario has grown upon the shores of Lake Temiskaming. It faces a portion of our province, which could well be developed as a new Quebec. Lake Temiskaming, in its eighty miles of length, divides the two provinces. The Government of Hon. G. W. Ross is rapidly building up new villages and towns; it is sending settlers to Temiskaming in hundreds, and it is about to run a railway that will connect North Bay with Thornloe and New Liskeard. To-day, in speaking of Temiskaming, I do not mean New Ontario, but New Quebec.

Hon. Lomer Gouin, Minister of Colonization and Public Works, fully understands the wealth of the region, which, indeed, has been compared to the Lake St. John district as the granary of the province.



VILLE MARIE OR BAIE DES PERES.

Last week he paid an official visit to Temiskaming to study the country, to see for himself its splendid resources and possibilities, and to learn its needs and requirements, with the view of assisting in so far as possible the development of Temiskaming, the advancement of the province, and the progress of the country at large. His visit was made the occasion of a celebration, as it coincided with the festivities in honor of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of French-Canadians.

The eclat of the event was still further enhanced by the presence of Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works in the Federal Government.

The ministers were accompanied by Dr. Brisson, general agent of the Colonization Society of Montreal; Achille Bergevin, M.L.A. for Beauharnois; F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa; Dr. Chevrier, president of the Temiskaming Railway, Ottawa; Mr. Paul de Cazes, Quebec; Olivar Asselin, private secretary to Hon. Lomer Gouin; J. M. Amedee Denault; Flavien Moffet, editor of Le Temps, Ottawa, and a number of Montreal newspapermen.

RICH QUEBEC.

Those who have not visited the Province of Quebec do not know its great wealth.

In farm lands, waer powers and minerals it has few equals. To the north and to the south, to the east and to the west are vast plains of untilled lands lying in idleness, powerful waterfalls roaring in waste, and hundreds of mines left untouched. Fortunately they will not long be so. From the larger centres a great force—a newly acquired knowledge—is moving settlers to the four corners of the province. The Governments are giving more generous support to colonization, and the people understand better its real utility as a factor in the country's development.

OPENING TEMISKAMING.

Temiskaming has been opened to settlers since 1883. Previous to that date it was the exclusive domain of the woodsman and the Indian. It was from the language of the latter that the name of the region was taken. They called it Temiscamingue, which means deep water, and indeed the lake is the deepest and largest to be found from the source to the mouth of the Ottawa River.

Was it a mere accident that revealed the great possibilities of the region as an agricultural and colonization centre? It may be doubted, yet it was not until fire had razed the forests that stood where Ville Marie, or Baie des Peres, is now, that the first work of farming was done. It was the success that followed these first attempts that prompted the formation of the Temiscamingue Colonization Society and brought about the splendid results to be seen to-day.

So far back as 1836 a missionary priest—Rev. Father de Bellefeuille—visited the country to teach the Indians. The white man was not long to be kept out. The Hudson Bay Company was there trading with the Indians. Then came in 1850 the pioneers of the lumbermen. Among the latter was R. McConnell, of Aylmer, Que. His shanties, however, did not go further than Opemican, some forty miles before reaching Ville Marie.



REV. FATHER M. DESJARDINS,
Superior of the Oblat Fathers and Cure of Ville Marie.

In the monastery of the Oblat Fathers at Ville Marie there still lives one of the early missionaries. It is Rev. Father Jean Marie Plan, a French priest, who was born in St. Malo, France, more than seventy years ago. As a missionary he had a great success. He experienced, like all missionaries, the great difficulty of not knowing the native tongue. He decided to live in the country among the Indians. He obtained permission from his superiors at Ottawa to do so and established himself at Fort Temiscamingue, or Pointe du Lac, opposite Ville Marie.

FOUNDING BAIE DES PERES.

In the first year of his residence there a fierce conflagration destroyed the forest in the plains of Ville Marie. When the fire died out the country lay a vast open waste, and it was then the priest decided to change his quarters from Temiskaming Fort to the bay, which he called Baie des Peres, or the Fathers' Bay.

The work of clearing the debris was comparatively easy, and the first year saw a rich harvest stored in the priest's farm. Thus it was that the country was opened less for colonization than for the purpose of providing the necessities of life to man and beast, as until that time fortunes had been spent merely in bringing food and fodder into the country. Freight charges from Ottawa to Temiskaming were then $5 and $10 a hundredweight. Hay cost $90 and $100 a ton; pork, $75 a barrel. The opening of Baie des Peres reduced these prices, and made living in the country possible. From 1863 to 1883 the Oblat Fathers lived in the bay alone, attending the Indians and shantymen as missionaries. The principal places of labor were St. Maurice, Hudson Bay, Waswanipi, and the surrounding stations.

The work of lumber cutting about that time received a new impetus. The firms of Adam Kennedy, J. Paradis, of Quebec, J. B. Jolicoeur, of Montreal, were among the most important.

FIRST COLONIZATION.

The splendid harvests reaped in the rather circumscribed fields opened up by the Fathers showed them what might be done if settlers were brought into the country. It was then that Rev. Fathers Paradis and Gendreau laid before the Archbishop of Ottawa, the advantages of the Temiskaming district for colonization and immediately an association was formed to send settlers to the country.

The first officers of the society were Rev. Father P. E. Gendreau; vice-president, P. H. Chabot; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Olivier; directors, Auguste Laperriere, F. R. E. Campeau, Alphonse Benoit, Charles Desjardins, W. Poitras.

Such is the short history of Temiskaming, in Quebec. In twenty short years from a forest it has become a cluster of villages, where a population of over 3,000 people live and prosper despite their isolation from the big centres and despite the lack of railway communications.

VILLE MARIE.

Ville Marie is the most important village in the region. It is situated on the edge of the bay about fifty miles from Temiskaming station, the nearest railway terminus. It has a population of some hundred families, stores, a butter and cheese factory, a tannery, hospital, splendid schools and a magnificent church in charge of the Rev. Oblat Fathers. Rev. Father M. Desjardins is the superior of the monastery and cure of the parish. He is devoted to his work and sets the example to the settlers of what can be accomplished by energy and perseverance.

Mr. A. E. Guay, notary, is mayor of the village. He is one of the first settlers and has amassed a considerable fortune through his profession and as agent for the sale of Government lands.

THE SCHOOLS.

So much has been said in a derogatory sense of schools in Quebec that one would scarcely expect to find much education so far away in the province. This is the surprise. The population is intelligent. The children—and there are many—can read and write and attend one or other of the several schools. This is not remarked only in Ville Marie but in the entire canton of Duhamel and in the other cantons of Guigues, Laverlochere and Fabre. These four cantons constitute the main ground of colonization so far.

THE CLIMATE.

The Temiskaming region is perhaps the furthest western point in Quebec where settlers are established. It is further south than Lake St. John and has an average temperature for the year of 38.58. The average temperature for the winter months is 15.02; spring, 38.58; summer, 62.25 and fall, 40.07.

These figures show that the temperature differs little from that of Montreal or Quebec.

LEVEL LANDS.

Those who have visited Lake Temiskaming and have seen it merely from the deck of the little steamer Metzor which plies between Temiskaming station and Head of the Lake, are not in a position to tell what the region offers to settlers. Back from the wall of mountain ranges that bound the placid waters, there are acres nay, miles of fertile lands as level as a mountain plateau. St. Joseph concession in Duhamel Canton, is the exact copy of St. Prime at Lake St. John. From the crest of a slight elevation as you approach the village you see as far as your view permits, a double row of pretty country houses—some are really residences. On either side again you see fields of ripening wheat and oats and hay that move and sway with the breeze. Were you not conscious that you were in Temiskaming you would believe yourself in the heart of the Lake St. John region.

THE ROADS.

Too much can be said of the roads. They are not the best imaginable, but they are good. The main roads are splendid but the concession roads can be improved and this will be done at once, for Hon. Lomer Gouin, impressed with the greatness of the country has already expressed his intention of bettering the roads by Government aid.

NEEDS OF THE REGION.

The difficulties existing in Labelle and in Lake St. John between the lumber dealer and the settler are not found in the Temiskaming district. At least not at the present stage. The most noticeable obstacles to the country's development—I should say its more rapid development are the lack of easy communications. These are of three kinds. First by rail, second by waggon roads and third by water.

In reply to the addresses read to them, Hon. J. I. Tarte and Hon. Lomer Gouin pointed out what might be done to remove these obstacles. In another article The Herald will show how these obstacles impede progress and how they will be removed.

J. ALMON VALIQUETTE.



PROTECTION MASQUERADING.
Right Hon. Sir M. H-cks-B-ch, M.C.: "May I ask the lady's name? We have to be so very particular here."
Right Hon. Joe (as Pierrot): "Oh, well—er—put her down as Baroness Von Zollverein." —Punch.

GREAT SPORT.

Quebec, July 18.—Advices from Lake St. John are to the effect that both trout and ouananiche fishing are now at their best in the rivers flowing into the great lake, while the fresh water salmon of the Discharge continue to be taken in surprisingly large numbers. A number of anglers from Central New York have just returned home after enjoying magnificent sport in the Discharge opposite Alma Island.

QUESTIONS OF EMPIRE WHICH AWAIT SOLUTION OF CANADA AND BRITAIN

Hon. George W. Ross Thinks There Should be a Common Contribution for Defence and Lord Avebury Advises Canada to Adopt a Policy of Free Trade.

In view of the increasing interest taken in the discussion of the relations between the Mother Country and the various branches of the British Dominions beyond the seas, and of the stimulus which this is certain to receive during the present year, Lord Avebury and Mr. Ross have concurred as to the desirability of publishing the following letters:

HON. MR. ROSS TO LORD AVEBURY.

The questions which now are occupying the attention of Canadians particularly, and probably, though in a less degree, the attention of the Australian commonwealth, viz.: (1) The Federation of the Empire; (2) more intimate trade relations between the Colonies and the Empire; and (3) the Defence of the Empire.

As to the question of Federation, my own opinions were fully expressed in the two speeches referred to. It will be seen, however, that I dwelt more in these speeches upon the difficulties of Federation than upon its feasibility. In fact, I am so much impressed with the difficulties concerning Federation that I cannot yet see my way beyond occasional conferences, such as the exigencies of the relations of the Colonies to the Empire might call forth. While the present relations of the Colonies with the Empire are agreeable and harmonious, I think it would be good statesmanship to consider some way whereby an organic connection can be established between the central authority of the Empire in London and Colonial outposts in different parts of the world. Speaking for Canada, I might say that while we feel our relations to the Empire add to our prestige as well as to our security, at present we have no more than an indirect interest in its Government. It casts upon us a reflected light to which constitutionally we contribute nothing. Why not put us in a position to contribute directly to that light ourselves? I need not argue as to the advantages to both parties from such a Federation. I say both parties, because I believe the Empire would be strengthened if, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier said, the colonies were called to its councils, and I believe the Colonies would be more firmly attached to the Empire if they felt they shared directly in its legislation and in its defence.

DOLLARS AND CENTS.

The question of better trade relations with the Empire is one to which immediate attention should be given. The question is, however, too large for adequate discussion in such a letter as I am endeavoring to write. Canada is inevitably committed to a protective tariff, and, without a complete revolution in the policy of the United States, must remain so for many years to come. No matter how ready we may be to accept the trade policy of the United Kingdom, on the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature, we dare not do so, at least so long as the United States clings to a protective tariff. We have already gone to the utmost limit consistent with our own interests in giving the preference we have given to British goods in Canada. We are, therefore, unable to accept Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of a union of the Colonies on a free trade basis. On the other hand, I find public opinion here strongly opposed to any radical change of commercial policy, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer has made a great departure from the traditions of free trade principles during the last session of Parliament. The solution of the trade question, to my mind, is only possible on two lines. First: Would the Imperial Government, for the sake of consolidating its colonial Empire, agree to modify its trade policy and give the colonies the preference in the markets of the United Kingdom; or secondly: as a war measure, and in order to relieve the British taxpayer, would the Imperial Parliament agree to a moderate tax on foreign goods, assuming that the Colonies would impose a similar tax for the defence of the Empire? Now I may be somewhat optimistic, but you will permit me to say that on these two lines, and with capable leadership, I believe within a few years the public opinion of this country could be educated to the desired point so that legislation on the lines suggested would not be a difficult matter. Indeed, I think the task would be an easy one compared with that undertaken by Bright and Cobden sixty years ago. Thirdly: In submitting measures, for the defence of the Empire; for public consideration, I think we have very nearly reached the point at which it may be assumed that the Colonies are in duty bound to share the burden of maintaining the army and navy of the Empire. While it is so clear that we enjoy material advantages for the protection of our commerce and for maintaining the integrity of the Empire, it follows as a matter of course that we should not repudiate the obligations which these advantages impose; but from a Colonial standpoint, and from a purely business standpoint, we of the Colonies are disposed to ask: (1) Should we be called upon to contribute for the settlement of quarrels between the Empire and foreign countries in regard to which our opinion was not asked, and which might have been entered upon without any reference to our existence, and without any responsibility on our part, direct or indirect: (2), Where the Empire has been put to no expenses or where the commerce which exists between the Colonies and the Empire has been developed almost, if not entirely without any assistance from the Empire, why should the Empire call upon us to defend that which we created ourselves? Our trade with Great Britain is greater to-day than ever, not because of anything the British Government has done for us, but because of our own enterprise and the investments of our own capital; (3) If Canadian commerce is to be attacked upon the high seas, by whom? As Canadians we have no power to negotiate our own treaties or really to settle any commercial misunderstanding that we might have with any nation. If any misunderstanding then arises it must be between the Imperial Government and the foreign nations concerned. Why should we be called upon to pay for the expenses of settling disputes to which we were not primarily a party?

USE SURPLUS POPULATION.

These are some of the phases of Imperial Defence which require consideration. Now all of these can be settled in two ways: (1) If the Imperial Government, instead of allowing its surplus population to drift to the United States, or other foreign countries, made a concerted effort to divert this population to the Colonies, the Defence of the Empire would be provided for in the most substantial way practicable. Assuming that Canada contained ten or twenty millions of people, it requires no argument to show that we were all but immune from any attack from the United States. Place the Australian Commonwealth in a similar position, and what danger need she fear? I cannot speak too strongly on the subject of emigration to the Colonies. It is, to my mind, the key of the situation, commercially and defensively. It would furnish a fresh basis of food supply, because we have millions of unproductive acres ready for the settler. It would strengthen the bonds of the Empire, as it would furnish the best recruiting ground possible for the army and navy in any emergency; and if to these were added the trade preference in the British market, we would have a defence trade fund common to the Colonies and the Empire, the advantages of which I have already discussed.

CANADA SHOULD BE A FACTOR.

There remains but one consideration. I do not expect the League as a League can commit itself to the views which I have here propounded, nor do I know whether the Canadian Branch of the League would enter upon a propaganda, either in this country or at home, in order to give effect to these views, provided it met with the approval of my colleagues on the Canadian Council, or with the leaders of public opinion outside the Council. I am confident, however, that they are generally sound and practical, and my anxiety is that the League, so successfully launched and having already accomplished so much, should be continued on practical lines, and that instead of being merely mace-bearers in an Imperial procession, it should be a practical and potential voice in shaping the policy of the Empire, and making it in the future, even more so than it has been in the past, the greater power for good in the civilizing agencies of the world.

The letter was written by Hon. G. W. Ross in September, 1901.

LORD AVEBURY'S REPLY.

The question you raise is one, it seems to me, of vital importance to the whole Empire. While the people of these islands are, I feel sure, ready to make every effort and all possible sacrifices for the common good, it is impossible for any part of the Empire, even with the best wishes, to support the responsibilities of the whole.

In the unfortunate South African troubles we considered that our suzerainty imposed on us the obligation of supporting the just claims of the Uitlanders, not merely of Englishmen, but Germans, French, Italians, and indeed citizens of almost all countries, against the corrupt oligarchy which, under Mr. Kruger, while burdening the Uitlanders with most onerous taxation and other flagrant exactions, denied them the elementary rights of citizens, and in order to maintain this unrighteous tyranny, carried fire and the sword at a few hours' notice into Natal and the Cape Colony.

WHO THE GOLD BENEFITS.

European newspapers, with some honorable exceptions, have gone so far as to state that our action was influenced by a desire to enrich ourselves by the possession of the Transvaal goldfields. They appear to suppose that, like Rome and Athens of old, and some European countries still, we derive a revenue from our Colonies, and they are not aware that the gold found in our Colonies, that of Australia for instance, is entirely at the disposal of the Colony, and does not contribute to our revenue. We entered into the war with the greatest reluctance: we could not expect that the Transvaal would ever be able to repay us the whole expenditure involved by the war, but the Cape and Natal were quite unprepared and under these circumstances we took upon ourselves the heavy task of repelling the invasion. We have borne these sacrifices ungrudgingly; but it is evident that it would be impossible to make such efforts often; the strain even on such resources as those of these islands would be too great.

TROUBLE MAY ARISE ANYWHERE

It remains then, to be seen whether it is possible to devise any plan under which the responsibilities of Empire can be undertaken by the Empire at large. The present circumstances are eminently favorable.

At present no one can say when the next trouble may arise. It might be some German or French claim in the Pacific; some question between France and Newfoundland; between Canada and the United States; between China or Japan and Australia as regards yellow immigration; between Russia and India. Our diplomatic questions with France have principally had reference to Africa and Newfoundland; with Russia to India or China; President Cleveland's threat arose from our support of the just rights of British Guiana. In fact, my impression is that there is very unlikely to be any trouble on any question specially affecting the home islands.

BRITAIN PAYS THE FIGHT.

Nevertheless, as things stand, the whole cost of our army and navy falls almost entirely on the people of the Old Country, and though we should be anxious to assist any part of the Empire the primary duty of our Army and Navy, as long as we bear the whole cost, is naturally the defence of these islands.

The word "Imperial" is, indeed, sometimes used in two senses; sometimes as referring to the whole of the Empire, sometimes to the United Kingdom. We have, in fact, no Imperial forces, and no Imperial Exchequer. Our forces and our funds belong to special parts of the Empire, not to the Empire as a whole.

The present state of things, then, is not satisfactory, and I concur with you that it cannot be permanent.

COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE.

No doubt the question is difficult, but surely the wisdom of our statesmen will enable them to work out a solution when once the necessity is recognized. For my own part, I should be prepared to support any well-considered plan by which our Foreign Minister might have a council representing the Colonies to advise with him on the foreign relations of the Empire and even perhaps, as you suggest, ultimately to preside over legislation of an Imperial character, that is to say, affecting the whole Empire.

Any definite suggestion by which some really Imperial fund could be created for Imperial purposes would, I feel sure, be respectfully and carefully considered by the British Empire League; and it may be that the best plan would be to set aside in each case a certain proportion of the Customs revenue; but I doubt whether it would be wise for any part of the Empire to impose duties on food or raw materials.

EMIGRATION QUESTION.

As regards emigration, I believe the most effective way of attracting our countrymen to Canada would be for Canada to adopt a policy of free trade as soon and as far as practicable, i.e., with due regard to interests which have grown up in certain manufactures under the existing system.

I regret that you see no prospect of this being done, because I am satisfied that it would give an immense impetus to the prosperity of Canada. One trade can only be protected at the expense of others, and every pound gained by the industry which is fostered costs something more than a pound to those which are unprotected, while protection all round (including excise duties) merely means the taxation of everything.

You say it is impossible for Canada to adopt free trade as long as the United States are protectionist. Would it not, on the contrary, be difficult for the United States to maintain their protective system if Canada adopted free trade?

At any rate, the present restrictive tariff of the United States appears to me, on the contrary, an additional reason why you should benefit by free trade. Along the border the Canadian farmer would have a great advantage over the United States farmer. The Canadian would buy everything he required for less, while he would sell his products for the same price as the American. The Canadian farmer would have so substantial an advantage that a great impetus would be given to Canadian agriculture. Immigration from the United States would be encouraged, and this again would benefit Canadian shopkeepers, merchants and manufacturers. The loss of Customs revenue; if any, might be made up as in Great Britain, by taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and successions, or in other ways. Such action on the part of Canada herself would, I believe, foster immigration far more than any action we could take. Still, I am sure the League would carefully consider the suggestion you put forward, as well as any others calculated to draw into closer relation the world wide constitutents of this great Empire.

The letter is signed by Lord Avebury and dated September, 1901. Both are contained in a pamphlet published by the Cobden Club.

Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

SCOTTISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Arrangements for the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, under the leadership of Mr. Bruce, are, says Reuter, making satisfactory progress. The Norwegian whaler Hekla, which Mr. Bruce recently purchased for the expedition, is to be renamed the Scotia. In the above purchase Mr. Bruce had the skilled advice of such well known experts as Dr. Nansen, Mr. Colin Archer (the builder of the Fram), and Mr. Ortman, of the Naval Construction Department, Copenhagen. The ship is now being reconstructed on the Clyde, at Troon, by the Ailsa Ship-building Company, under the guidance of Mr. G. L. Watson, the well known yacht designer. The Scotia is a barque-rigged auxiliary screw steamer, of about 400 tons register, measuring 140 feet in length, 29 feet in breadth, and having a depth of 15 1-2 feet. She is excellently fitted for the work she has to undertake, being immensely strong, in spite of which her lines are exceedingly graceful.

The ship is being especially fitted out to carry on oceanographical research, both from the physical and biological standpoint. For this purpose two great drums, each containing 6,000 fathoms of cable for trawling and trapping in what is supposed to be the deepest part of the Antarctic Ocean, are being taken, for Mr. Bruce intends to proceed along the track of Weddell, who sailed from Leith in 1823, and attained a latitude of 74.15 S., beating all former records. To the eastward of this track Ross obtained a sounding of 4,000 fathoms no bottom, which sounding is borne out by later Swedish and German investigation to the westward and eastward. Besides this, the Lucas sounding machine will be taken to investigate these same depths. It is Mr. Bruce's intention to call at the Falkland Islands, where it is hoped he may receive some assistance from the British Admiralty in the matter of coal supply. From there he will proceed in an easterly direction to the Sandwich group, and, after investigating those islands, will push southward to as high a southern latitude as is compatible with the best interests of scientific research.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS NOW.

The practical problems of the new settlement in South Africa have, observes the Times, taken the place of the military intelligence which so long occupied public attention. The progress of the new colonies, especially as the administration has been transferred from the military to the civil authorities, is an interesting subject of study. It is to be hoped that people at home will not lose their interest in this work because it is less exciting and in some ways more technical than the news of operations in the field. Lord Milner has his hands full in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, though he can count upon the assistance of several able and experienced subordinates, among whom should be particularly mentioned Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, Lieut.-Governor at Bloemfontein, who was worthily selected for a place in the Coronation list of honors last week. The most urgent and most difficult question is that of finance. The new gold tax, which at first created some alarm and threatened to raise some opposition among those connected with the gold-mining industry, has now been recognized as a reasonable charge, and, though it may be felt somewhat severely when the mines are only in part at work, the importance of establishing an equilibrium in the local Budget is an advantage that men of business cannot fail to recognize as affecting the credit and prosperity of the whole community, and, therefore, their own interests. This balance will be attained, as Lord Milner recently explained to a deputation from the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, with the aid of an estimated yield of half a million sterling from the gold tax in the next financial year, which began on the 1st inst. The precise details of the Budget have not yet been settled, or, at least, made public, but Lord Milner has stated that the revenue will cover the interest on the debt and the cost of a constabulary force of 6,000 men, without the resort to new taxes. The question remains, What is to be the contribution of the Transvaal to the war expenditure? The Chancellor of the Exchequer has intimated that he expects to obtain such a contribution, and we do not understand that the business community at Johannesburg are prepared to raise any objection in principle. What they plead for is that the exaction of lands will push southward to as high a able should be deferred until the mines have got into complete working order and the normal output can be reckoned upon.

COLONIAL PARADE AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

The parade of colonial contingents held in front of the Horse Guards was undoubtedly one of the most brilliant and significant displays ever held in this country, says the Times. It was organized in haste, when it became evident that the King's restoration to health was, humanly speaking, assured; but the rapidity with which the preparations were made in no way affected the result. The Queen and the Prince of Wales, with most of the Royal Family and other Royal personages now in England, were present, the crowds were enormous, the enthusiasm unbounded, and the weather perfection. To add the joy of the people to the magnificence of the spectacle, the first bulletin of the day announced that the King had gained strength and made substantial improvement in all respects. So that nothing was wanting to make the occasion one of real welcome, and congratulation to the Royal Family, both on the part of the people of the capital and of the troops of the Empire. It would be impossible for any demonstration to be more heartfelt and more loyal than that which was made to the Queen and her Royal relatives. As a manifestation of sympathy, devotion, and love it could not have been surpassed.

Numerous colonial visitors have registered in the impartial columns of the Times their grievous complaint that, in the allotment of the best seats for the review, their claims were not sufficiently considered. Whether their complaint was reasonable or not, this is not the place for discussing it; although it is at least open to argument that Englishmen at home have every whit as much right to be interested and curious about colonial troops as colonial visitors themselves. More to the present purpose is it to endeavor to show, by a plain account of many experiences, that, in several important and even vital respects, the unprivileged spectator, who was simply one of the crowd and nothing more, had distinct advantages over one, no matter how highly placed, who was tied to a fixed seat for the morning. Such a person had not, it is true, more than a distant, though comprehensive, view of the inspection and the central ceremonies of presentation of medals or of the march past. But of the rest he could see, with perfect ease and comfort, every point and it may be said at once that the impression carried away is one of many scenes of great and varied brilliance; and certainly, when the minds of men returned (as they did often and obviously) to the King lying ill within the walls of Buckingham Palace, it was abundantly clear that the scenes were full of pathos in no common measure. The contrast between the gallant and many-hued display in the Mall and on the Parade, and the picture of the sick chamber within the Palace, so easily conjured up, was one which could not fail to be felt by all who were present.

"THE MAPLE LEAF."

As soon as the specially signalized heroes of the day had marched away, says the Times correspondent, continuing his description of the parade of colonial troops, the band struck up the inspiriting strains of "The Maple Leaf," and the parade, led by the Duke of Connaught, began to march past the saluting base in column of fours. First came the Canadian Militia—fine men who have earned eternal fame as soldiers during the last two years. They swung past their Queen and Prince, as men in full knowledge of their worth. The majority were in scarlet and blue, but there were a sufficient number in the more modest brown to re-awaken memories of that fearful night of sapping up in the Paardeberg trenches, of the many stories of Canadian gallantry—Israel's Pont, Dornkop, and Bergendal. The flat-brimmed hat, now affected by the South African Constabulary, what memories it can conjure up! Strathcona's inimitable troopers, the men who cared not for God or man in the moment of triumph in battle, and who returned without knowledge of defeat. And to come to the closing episodes of the war, who will forget the history of that solitary Canadian picket, when there was no surrender even though every officer or man was killed or wounded? But the music changes; there are other stalwarts marching past who can claim as eulogistic appreciation as the Canadians. Here are rawboned "Cornstalks," tough "Crow-eaters," sinewy "Bananalanders"—all of the best that Australia could put into the field. More thoughtful, and, if possible, more dogged, New Zealanders and Tasmanians. But it is not only from the Antipodes and Great Northwest that the Empire has drawn her sons. Again the bands change, and the concourse of spectators shout. An elderly, white-haired veteran is leading past the South African colonials. The crowds cheer with delight when they recognize in the kindly face of the African leader Brigadier-General Sir E. Brabant. And what traditions have been built up by the men who follow behind him! Dark-skinned troopers of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry—what could they not tell of Spion Kop and a hundred fights! Rimington's Tigers, with their jaunty cat-skinned hats—beau ideal guerillas of a stamp South Africa alone can produce. The Imperial Light Horse—what a history is theirs! A lump rises in the throat as one thinks of what this regiment has done. What were they to start with? A body of down-trodden merchants and English gentlemen who, having urged their country into war, determined to face the brunt themselves. Will the memory of their gallant charge and rally at Elandslaagte ever dim? Who will forget the long, lone months of deadly peril in Ladysmith; who the blood-washed approaches of Waggon Hill? Then the great awakening, and the gallop to the relief of Mafeking under the intrepid Mahon. But others follow—Border Mounted Rifles, Natal Carabiniers and Natal Naval Volunteers. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, invincible and magnificent, moulded as a unit by the character and sterling quality of the soldier who led them and from whom they take their name. The Railway Pioneer Regiment—the men who might have been earning high wages as civil engineers, but who upon a pittance and bad food faced inestimable dangers in order that the great army of occupation in South Africa might live, and it was upon their railway construction work that that army was able to live — surely they deserved the honor of their Queen's salute. The Scottish Horse and South African Constabulary—youngest of the South African corps, it is true, but, young though they may be, they have done their duty. Have not the Scottish Horse Vlankfontein and Brakenhaagte upon their honor roll, and has not the Constabulary furnished patient garrisons to blockhouses and kept clear the worst areas in the new colonies?

WAS MILNER DOMINATED BY KITCHENER?

Whatever mistakes Lord Milner may have made in South Africa (writes a correspondent of the Daily News), it cannot be denied that he has an infinite capacity for work. His room at Government House, Cape Town, was crammed with books from floor to ceiling; his desk, an uncommonly large one, buried beneath documents, and there he sat day after day, not only all day, but far into the night, receiving interviewers, secretaries, and officials, writing despatches, telegrams, letters, reading a correspondence big enough to overwhelm most men. Yet Lord Milner does not impress one as a person of great endurance. Uncommonly tall, but perfectly straight, his large eyes and thin face seem to indicate a student rather than a man of action. His expression lacks, however, the scholar's dreaminess. It changes constantly, as if controlled by almost feverish mental activity.

Within a limited range Lord Milner's conversation (continues our correspondent) is free and natural, but beyond the boundary he has fixed for himself he never strays. No word or gesture or change of expression indicates, however, slightly, what his thoughts are in that locked recess. Impressive himself to people who have dealt with him, he has been impressed by Lord Kitchener. It is said that having heard of a society lady who, determined that her own curiosity should over-ride military necessity, had defied the Commander-in-Chief for a couple of hours, the High Commissioner was lost in amazement. He could not, he said imagine that there existed in the whole of South Africa a single man who would dare as much for a single minute. One wonders whether he included himself.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

London Mail.—The British public is now beginning to experience in many directions the first results of the operations of the genial American capitalists who are exploiting British industry.

In one quarter we hear complaints of a persistent rise in the price of meat, which is only to be explained as the issue of the devices of some such combination as President Roosevelt and his Government dislodged in such a drastic manner from the United States. In another quarter we find that our old friend the Shipping Trust is strengthening its hold upon British shipping, with the ultimate purpose of making the consumer in this country pay the bill. In yet another direction, American speculators have forced up the price of cotton to a figure which renders a crisis imminent in the trade of Lancashire. Again, the Standard Oil Company, the best known and most unpopular of the trusts, is endeavoring to drive from the commercial battlefield a British company which has had the audacity to compete with it in supplying the Eastern hemisphere. Even the communications of London are the battle ground for rival American syndicates, which have received from the House of Lords concessions without any attempt being made to safeguard the interests of the public. So that, whatever may be said about the American invasion, it is a very real and tangible fact.



LORD DUNDONALD,
Who Sailed Last Week for Canada to Take Command of the Canadian Militia.

NOVEL REPORTING SHIP.

Captain W. M. Walters, of Liverpool, has designed a ship to act as a reporting station for the mercantile marine in the English Channel. From a commercial point of view, such a station would be of value in doing away with the expense of shipping putting in at ports "calling for orders."

The ship, which will be fitted with the Marconi wireless telegraphy system, connecting the ship with the mainland, will be moored near the Jones Bank, sixty-six miles west by south of the Bishop Rock, Sicily.

SMALLPOX DEATH TOLL.

According to the annual summary of births, deaths, and cause of death in London and the other large towns in the country for the year ending December, 1901, 242 persons succumbed to smallpox in the thirty-three great towns of England and Wales, as compared with 25, 18, 13, 145, and 57 respectively in the five preceding years.

Of these 242 weaths, 220 belonged to London, 6 to Liverpool, 4 to West Ham, and one each to Plymouth, Cardiff, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

There were fatal cases of the disease among the residents of all the metropolitan boroughs except Paddington and Lewisham. The highest death rates from smallpox in London were 0.11 in Bermondsey, 0.13 in Hammersmith, 0.17 in St. Pancras, and 0.51 in Holborn.

COLONIAL DEFENCE.

London Graphic.—It is understood that the question of Imperial Defence was discussed at the Colonial Conference last week, and will be further discussed as soon as Mr. Chamberlain's recovery permits a resumption of the conference. What was said remains confidential, but there is unfortunately no reason to believe that the Colonial Premiers were able to state that the colonies are prepared to recognize their own responsibility for their own defence. That is the utmost that the Mother Country is ever likely to ask of them, and it would perhaps simplify discussion if we spoke habitually of "Colonial," and not of "Imperial" defence. The real question that Australians and Canadians have to face is what their position would be if the protection of the fleet of the United Kingdom were withdrawn. As long as that protection continues Australia is secure against invasion, and even against raids; for no naval power would weaken itself by sending cruisers to attack Australian harbors as long as an undefeated British fleet remained in being. If the all-embracing protection of the British fleet were removed, Russia or France or Germany or Japan might, without any serious difficulty, establish a settlement on any convenient corner of the Australian continent, or,—if the Americans permitted it—on the Canadian coast.

AUSTRALIAN ACTIVITY IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

A Sydney despatch says:—The effectiveness of the Australian Commonwealth's action in sending settlers to the New ing influence of the French in the Southern Pacific is demonstrated by the significant alarm of the French newspapers in the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, which are demanding Government assistance in the direction of State-aided French settlement of the islands.

It is complained that English influence is certain under the present conditions to supplant French influence in the New Hebrides and the neighboring groups.

The first batch of Australian settlers report that there are favorable prospects and many others are preparing to follow.

RARE TYPE OF ALIEN.

By the German steamer Oldenburg there arrived at Melbourne recently a number of alien immigrants, among whom one, a Greek, the father of a large family, upon being questioned by the immigration officer as to his means, poured out upon the table £783 in gold, and produced a cash credit for £40,000 issued by a Buenos Ayres bank and made collectable through the Greek consul here on demand.

Needless to say this alien, who purposes following his avocations as a farmer here, was allowed to land.

FORGED BANK NOTES.

The Bank of England is, says the Daily Mail, offering a thousand pounds reward for the discovery and conviction of a gang of forgers. It is forty years since they offered a similar reward.

Last May seven men were sentenced at the Old Bailey for uttering in and about London forged £5 Bank of England notes. The day after their conviction attempts were made on the continent to pass false Bank of England notes for £100. The five pound and one hundred pound notes were similar in manufacture, and were made, it is believed, by the same people. The two men who tried to pass the larger notes have been arrested, and one has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Since that time not a single forged note has been received by the bank.

But, although the members of the gan who passed the notes have been captured those who manufactured them have up to the present escaped. It is for the discovery and conviction of these persons that the Bank of England offers £,000 reward. The bank offers another £100 for information which will lead to the seizure of the plates. The forgers are believed to work on the continent.

When, in 1862, the Bank of England last offered a similar reward, it led to the apprehension of persons who had stolen bank note paper from the mills and had then conspired with a gang of Birmingham forgers to manufacture Bank of England notes.

The gang were caught in the act of printing the notes, the stolen paper was recovered, and several plates were seized. No organized conspiracy of this nature against the bank has been discovered since then until the present case arose.

POSTPONED CORONATIONS.

So far as records show, the postponement of a coronation for any reason whatever is an almost unexampled event, while such a cause as that all are now lamenting, the serious illness of the sovereign, appears never to have occurred before, and it is to be hoped may never occur again, says the New York Times. Among English monarchs, the coronation of Edward IV., who acceded to the throne during the Wars of the Roses, which was to have been celebrated in March, 1461, was deferred owing to the exceptional energy exhibited by the rival faction. Only the Te Deum was sung in the Abbey, and then the King took the field, and having inflicted on his enemies a crushing defeat at Towton, came back to be crowned in the Abbey at the end of June.

The coronation of the unfortunate boy King Edward V. was postponed by a proclamation of the Duke of Gloucester, who acted as Protector of the Kingdom, but this was, of course, merely a convenient step to his own usurpation of the throne, which took place four days later. It is only in revolutionary times that such postponements can occur. The starting of the coronation procession of William III. and Mary was delayed two hours by the arrival of the news that James II. had landed in Ireland, together with a letter to the Queen, in which he invoked on her a "father's curse" if she allowed herself to be crowned. In French history a long delayed coronation, by yet one finally celebrated only too soon, was that of Margaret, the Queen of Henry IV. The ceremony had been continually postponed owing to the King's superstitious belief that he was destined to survive the event only one day, a belief only too sadly justified. The Queen was crowned on May 13, 1610, and the next day Henry met his death by the dagger of Ravaillac.

Queen Victoria's coronation was originally fixed for June 26, but this day was changed to the 28th to avoid the anniversary of George IV.'s death. June 26 will now have more melancholy associations, for the sudden and painful stop just put to the outburst of loyal rejoicing has had no parallel in history, though a shadowy suggestion of it might be found in the consternation which was aroused by the sudden and fatal illness of the Duke of Clarence but six weeks before the day fixed for his wedding.

There have been several autumn coronations in British history. George I. was crowned on October 20, 1714, and George II. on October 11, 1727. George III. was crowned a fortnight after his marriage to Queen Charlotte, on September 22, 1761, and William IV. on September 8, 1831. The Stuarts preferred St. George's Day, April 23. On that day Charles II. was crowned in 1661, James II. in 1685, and Queen Anne in 1702.

EMIGRATION STATISTICS.

According to a statistical return issued from the British Board of Trade in regard to emigration, the general effect of the entire passenger movement in 1901 was a balance outwards of 48,845, as against 43,381 in 1900. The total outcome of the whole passenger movement in 1901 was an excess of about 40,000 in the number leaving the United Kingdom over those arriving from all parts. It is shown that this represents the balance of a net efflux of about 73,000 natives, and a net influx of about 24,000 foreigners. From these latter, however, considerable deductions must be made in order to arrive at the net addition to the foreign population of the United Kingdom during the year. The most important deduction is on account of a large number of foreign sailors who, coming to the United Kingdom as passengers, are counted among the immigrants, but who leave as members of the crews of outgoing ships, and are therefore not recorded as part of the outward passenger movement. Allowances must also be made for deaths among the foreign population during the year.

THE KING'S DAY OF DAYS.

Attention was called in our columns some time ago, says the Daily News, to a number of the leading events in the life of King Edward VII., which took place on Tuesdays. The Lancet has made a further investigation into this subject, and discovered a number of other events in the King's life also happening on Tuesday, which would seem to be the "day of days" with him. The following is our contemporary's tolerably complete list to date of the principal events which happened to the King on a Tuesday: On Tuesday, November 9, 1841, His Majesty was born; on Tuesday, January 25, 1842, he was baptized; on Tuesday, March 10, 1863, he was married; on Tuesday, December 8, 1863, he was appointed a member of the Privy Council; on Tuesday, November 21, 1871, it was definitely ascertained that he had contracted typhoid fever; on Tuesday, February 27, 1872, he attended the public thanksgiving service for his recovery; on Tuesday, January 22, 1901, he succeeded to the throne; on Tuesday, January 29, 1901, the Royal Standard was hoisted at Marlborough House, for the first time; and on Tuesday, June 24, 1902, His Majesty underwent an operation for perityphlitis. As an exception to the above-mentioned cases, it may be stated that it was on a Monday (July 2, 1898) that the King sustained a fracture of the left patella through missing his footing while descending the spiral staircase at Wadesdon Manor during a visit to the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild.

Literature

BOOK REVIEWS

A STORY OF THE PONTIAC CONSPIRACY.

It will be no surprise to those who are familiar with Parkman's brilliant "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac" to know that the attempt of the powerful Indian chief to overthrow British supremacy in the West, after the fall of Quebec, has been made the subject of an interesting novel.

The modern novelist has shown such cagerness to seize upon a picturesque piece of history to form the background of a work of fiction that it was not reasonable to suppose that Pontiac's bold and carefully planned attempt to drive the British from the lake regions would escape attention.

"The Heroine of the Strait" is the title under which Mary Catherine Crowley, the author of "A Daughter of New France" and other works familiar to the Canadian reader, presents a very fascinating picture of life in the early days of Detroit, when bold men and brave women lived in the midst of perils, adventures which were calculated to bring out characteristics and qualities in the race that, in more peaceful times and under happier external conditions, are likely to lie dormant.

The central figure in the story is Angelique Cuillerier, a beautiful French maiden of the bourgeois class, possessed of rare charm of mind, who, at a critical moment, at great personal risk, saved the English garrison from annihilation.

The basis of the story was found in a time-faded diary, written in the French language and the neat chirography of the early missionaries, found nearly three-quarters of a century ago in the garret of the old St. Aubin house of Detroit, where it had lain for fifty years. It is supposed by antiquarians to be from the pen of either the Jesuit Father Potier, of the Huron Mission, who plays a conspicuous part in the story, or the Recollet, Monsieur Bocquet, cure of the Church of Ste. Anne. The manuscript, which fell into the hands of Parkman, who made excellent use of it, narrates the chief features of the siege of Detroit by the Ottawa chief and his allies as they arose from day to day; and into the ol dfabric from the diary the author of this volume has woven historical events which have come to light since Parkman's day; and numerous incidents created by the imagination which give completeness and artistic finish to the work.

There is a fine flavor about the love story of Angelique and James Sterling, the young Scotch trader, whose Jacobite sympathies were so strong that he could never accept service in King George's forces, although the British officers found his co-operation invaluable on many occasions and made but a poor return for it.

Sterling had seen in Britain, in France, in Puritan New England, many fair and modest damsels, but never had he met a young maid of sweeter nature or more natural delicacy than this vivacious, naive, little demoiselle who had been borne and bred at this frontier post, so far removed from the world of elegance and refinement. It was not an easy question for her to decide whether she would trust her life's happiness to his keeping. Her father had warned her to be cautious about the English, so it was long before she could make up her mind to accept Sterling. She was fond, too, of playing the coquette, and flirted outrageously with Sir William Johnson at a dance given by the commandant. It was by overhearing Pontiac reveal his plans to her father, a vain and meddlesome man, whose questionable ways sorely perplexed Angelique, that she was able to save the garrison from being slaughtered by the chief and his braves by about as treacherous a device as can be found in the pages of history.

Of Pontiac himself one gets occasional glimpses from which some conception may be formed of this singular personality, a perfect master of craft who very nearly succeeded in overthrowing British power and cutting off the garrisons west of Niagara. He was not a tall man, but his muscular figure was distinguished by remarkable symmetry and vigor. He was darker than the Indians usually are; his features were stern and bold, his bearing imperious like that of a man accustomed to sweeping away all opposition by the force of his determined will. He wore his crimson blanket with a native majesty, and his feather headdress could not have lent to him greater dignity had it been a crown of gold. Among the French his name was spoken in a frightened whisper, but the English slighted him and he made them, for many weary months, feel his power. When that power was broken he went to live with the French at St. Louis, where he adopted the attire of a military officer, wearing upon occasion a uniform that had been presented by the Marquis de Montcalm. One day he was assassinated by an Illinois Indian, who had been hired to kill him, the price paid for the deed being a barrel of rum.

There are many pathetic incidents in the story which enable the reader to realize under what difficulties brave men and women laid the foundation of our Western civilization. Few will begrudges a tear for poor Marianne de St. Ours in her great grief when she lost her heroic soldier Dalzell; and hers was no isolated case of bereavement under touching circumstances.

This is a work of decided merit, far superior in literary quality to some of the fiction which has been lately boomed into popularity by American publishers. It is neither trashy nor unwholesome, and it ought to find a hearty welcome in Canada, in the United States and Great Britain. (Toronto: George N. Morang & Co.)

THE LOVE LETTERS OF AN AMERICAN GIRL.

It was in the natural order of things that the extraordinary vogue which "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" speedily acquired, partly by reason of their undeniable literary charm and partly on account of the mystery in which the clever author succeeded in enveloping his personality, should inspire an American to tempt fortune in the same inviting field.

Here we have "Lauriel: The Love Letters of a American Girl," edited by "A.H.," with a double copyright portrait frontispiece in photogravure showing a face so singularly beautiful that the lady ought to be recognized by her friends—a face suggestive of that soft, dreamy type of beauty which Greuze has immortalized in "La Latiere."

These letters, like their English prototypes, are clever, and they satirize very effectively the marked craving of the American parvenu of plutocrat to form alliances by marriage with the titled classes of Europe.

Laura Livingstone is the pseudonym under which these epistolary effusions are sent forth to the world. The reader is given to understand that she is the daughter of an inventor who suddenly becomes a millionaire. She is inevitably sought after by fortune hunters, amongst others by Grand Duke Constantine of Illeria and Prince George, and the reader is supposed to be able to penetrate the thin disguise which is thrown over the Royal family of Greece.

Illeria is visited by the young lady and her father, who reside with relatives at the United States legation at the capital of the country. There is evidence in the "Letters" that the writer is familiar with life in an eastern European court, probably Athens. The father endeavors to force his daughter to marry into the royal house. He has been fascinated by the little nation's struggle for freedom, and is moved by an ambition to make it an impregnable kingdom, and bring it up to its pristine state of grandeur, so that it may be the Mecca of liberty and art and beauty to the nations of Europe and of Asia. His daughter was the pivot of the plans by which wheat was to grow on barren plains and factories to spring up on the banks of rivers.

But the extremely clever daughter of the millionaire had a mind and a lover of her own. She was not averse to getting all the enjoyment she could out of the royal household, or, indeed, whoever else eligible might come in the way; but she was faithful to her ideal of an American lover as impersonated by Mr. Royal Strong, mining engineer.

Lucky dog! this Mr. Royal Strong, the reader must surely be schooled to exclaim after gazing on the frontispiece and reading say this choice morsel from one of the Tania letters:—"I begin now to understand the full meaning of the term 'born again.' I am as far away from my old self as light is from darkness. Indeed, you have uncovered my eyes, and I can see. You have flooded me with radiancy. You have given me an understanding heart. It was you, you royal sweetheart, whom I loved and I didn't know it. Then you came not a minute too soon, not an instant too late—you came! As I saw you my soul became illuminated."

But it is not all honey that the victorious American lover sucks from these letters. Here is a taste of vinegar:—

"No, I do not admire the average rich young man. Perhaps frivolous and vapid as they appear, they are as simple at heart as I am. But I judge them by their fruits—mostly olives and cherries in the bottom of small glasses filled with mixed drinks. The Grand Duke Constantine is different. He has a purpose in life. He is a strong young man about twenty-seven, charming and natural. He always has something to talk about, and does not treat a woman as if she were a music-box. He is modest—never speaks about his position, and when he is forced to say things about himself, they are reasonable and manly things. I think he feels the need of making a name for himself. Duke Constantine is now a captain in the navy, and hopes to be admiral when he is forty."

These letters will afford much entertainment to readers who do not take life too seriously. (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company).

Lady Henry Somerset will leave England for the United States on September 26. She will remain in that country about a month.

AUTHORS AND READERS

Mrs. Gallup is, sad to say, wasting more time in the preparation of another book on her Bacon-Shakespeare theory. She is working slowly, having injured her sight in poring over ancient MSS: in the British Museum and elsewhere.

The first volume of the thirty in which Ruskin's collected writings are to appear will be issued early in the coming winter. There will be only two thousand copies for this country and Great Britain, and the price, 35, asked for each volume will soon, no doubt, be largely increased. The paper is to be hand made, and the printing will be done by the Ballantyne Press.

When Mr. George Moore shook the soot of London from his hair and went over to Ireland to learn the Erse language, many doubted his sincerity and predicted that it was simply a dodge to gain by idiosyncrasy what he had imagined was denied him upon the substantial ground of merit. They were mistaken. In the short period of fifteen months Mr. Moore has apparently not only learned the Irish language, but has written a book in it. The Academy of London, which has received the gift of a copy from the author, acknowledges it in this way: "We have been so fortunate as to be favored with the name of a reviewer who has translated Walt Whitman into German, and who knows Irish very well.' To him Mr. Moore's volume with the unintelligible name shall be sent."

The August number of the Canadian Magazine will be a special "Empire Number." It will contain contributions on Imperial Questions by Lord Strathcona, Sir Gilbert Parker, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Robt. Munro, John Reade, Chancellor Burwash, Chancellor Wallace, Hon. J. W. Longley, Prof. John Campbell, A. H. U. Colquhoun, and John A. Ewan. The subject of Imperialism is a most interesting one at the present time, and the discussions in this periodical should be helpful to the public.

Henrik Ibsen has recovered from his long and dangerous illness, and there are already hints in the Norwegian press of a new work from his pen. In the mornings Ibsen moves about actively in the house, though he cannot dispense with the assistance of a cane. About midday he takes a long walk out of doors, and the afternoon he devotes to his correspondence and to reading numerous newspapers, which has become an indispensable part of his day's programme. He has taken special interest in the Paris performances of his plays, and the recent appointment of his son as a Councillor of State in Stockholm has given the old man especial pleasure.

The late Lord Acton was a scholar of enormous learning, but of small production. A testimony to his wide knowledge was Gladstone's often quoted remark: "Ask Acton; he's sure to know."

George Ticknor, in 1857, visited the then young Acton, and recorded his belief that his host would certainly make his mark on the world if he lived long enough. He did become a man of might as a scholar, but of "success in the world's eye" he had little. A friend says of him in "The Athenaeum": "In such a life there is much that is pathetic. The hopeless perfection of ideals renders achievements so small that the world laughs, and points in preference to the superficial or, at least, commonplace productions of minds far inferior. Yet he would not have had it otherwise. No meed of practical success allured him whose aim was 'the mountain tops where is the throne of truth.'"

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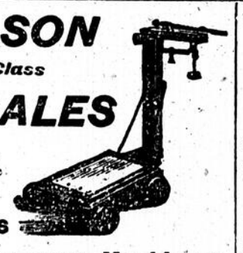
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The Departure of Wu Ting Fang.

The announcement that Wu Ting Fang has been recalled by the Chinese Government, and that another is to take his place at Washington will be received with profound regret not only throughout the United States but in Canada as well. This little Chinese gentleman has done more to raise his country and his countrymen in the estimation of the people of this continent than any other man. He has quietly convinced us of the absurdity of supposing that the uneducated emigrants who come out here to do our washing are representative citizens of the great oriental empire. He has met us on our own ground and in our own country, and has proved to our entire satisfaction that in intellectual acuteness and social graces he is worthy to rank with the ablest of occidental statesmen and diplomats. His broad grasp of affairs and his freedom from prejudice in discussing them are indicative of real greatness. His readiness and aptitude for looking at international affairs from our point of view has gone a long way toward inducing us in turn to bring ourselves to take an occasional glance at things from the Chinese angle of vision, and our sympathies have been broadened accordingly. We shall miss the clever pointed sayings with which his subtle wit enlivened the monotony of after dinner speeches; and we can only hope that his government has given him "something better," and us a successor who is something like him.

The Tower of St. Mark's.

There is scarcely another structure in the world so universally familiar as the campanile of St. Mark's at Venice, says the Philadelphia Times. "No other city has been so frequently depicted as has Venice, and in any general view of the Bride of the Adriatic the campanile is the conspicuous point against the sky. It is so essential a feature in this familiar picture that we can hardly imagine Venice without it, and its sudden collapse will be felt as a loss to the whole civilized world as marring one of the world's great monuments.

"It was the type of a class quite numerous in Italy, and there are other towers of more individual importance. But not even Giotto's campanile at Florence bears so significant a relation to a great group of architectural magnificence as did this four-square tower that rose straight out of the pavement at the corner of St. Mark's, pointing heavenward above all the gilded domes and the palace roofs and casting its thin shadow over the most brilliant and beautiful and most famous public square in Christendom. For a thousand years it has stood there; the bells have sounded from it at morning, noon and night, the pigeons have circled about it, and all Venice has gathered at its foot. And yesterday it tumbled down and filled the plaza with its ruins.

"That Venice is built upon a 'hundred isles,' which are mainly reclaimed marshes, is familiar. For many years past the evidence of instability in the foundations of the cathedral itself have been a cause of anxiety to the government. Engineering works of considerable importance have been undertaken to preserve this structure, and the Doge's Palace adjoining, and the columns on the piazetta were reconstructed not long ago. It appears that the campanile only showed signs of danger very recently, and work was to have begun upon it on the very day that it fell.

"It's form and details have been so thoroughly studied that there probably will be no great difficulty in rebuilding the tower with the old material, and it is possible in these days to make foundations of concrete that will defy even the tides of the Adriatic. But it will never again be quite the same thing, and it is sad to reflect how Venice, after all these centuries, is wearing out and requires so much restoration as must, with the various inroads of modern invention, destroy much of that bloom of mellow antiquity that gives it its peculiar charm."

The Future of Boer Words.

As it is likely that within a few months South Africa will occupy scarcely a larger place in the minds of the British Empire at large than any other place of equal distance and importance; and while we are summing up the results of the Boer war in all their various phases, it is rather interesting to note its effect upon the English language. It has undoubtedly brought about an increased familiarity with the more general military terms, which are likely to be used figuratively for some time to come. It has also had the effect of bringing into general use throughout the whole British Empire, words which, before the outbreak of the war, so far as the great mass of the people were concerned, were both figuratively and literally speaking, "Dutch to us." How many people outside of South Africa, with the exception of the readers of Rider Haggard's novels, could at the beginning of the campaign have told what a "kopje" or a "drift" was, or could have made anything like an accurate guess at the meaning of "trek" or "veldt," or "laager?"

The most interesting aspect of the subject, however, is the speculation as to the likelihood of even the commonest of them being retained in use for any length of time outside of South Africa. It is true that most of them have no exact equivalent in English, and for this reason their adoption was perfectly permissible.

But it is equally true that in almost every instance where this is the case, the word stands for some object which is peculiar to South Africa. The curious little mountains with their cup-like summits, which are appropriately denominated "kopjes," the brown "veldt," and the military camp, with its ramparts of ox-carts, designated a "laager," are all objects which practically do not exist any place else. Even the term "slim," which is nearly synonymous with the current expression "foxy," is so peculiarly a Boer characteristic that it is scarcely likely to be applied elsewhere. Is it not a reasonable conclusion, then, that when South Africa and the Boers cease to be talked of to any great extent, these words will also drop out of use, and will form no more integral a part of the English language than they did before the war?

There is one word, however, which I do not believe comes under this category; and that is the word "mafficking." The frenzied transports of enthusiasm which marked the receipt of the news that Mafeking had been relieved are likely to remain without parallel for some time. But for that very reason the vulgar and unresourceful abuser of the superlative may be counted upon to trot it out whenever a mob shows the least disposition to celebrate in a similar manner.

English "Standoffishness."

The following rather interesting explanation of the Englishman's "standoffishness" from the point of view of an American coronation visitor appeared in a recent issue of the London Daily Mail:—

"Since my arrival in London I have kept a sharp lookout in the hope of discovering the cause of the English 'standoffishness' which has been, for so very many years, your accepted characteristic," said Professor G. S. Adams, a writer on educational matters in Nebraska, "and I think I have discovered the cause.

"Let the Englishmen protest as they may, and as they do, the fact remains, that they are a most reserved, silent, serious-faced race. No matter how much you may repudiate haughtiness, the characteristics I mention constitute it.

"You may not intend to be lofty, but you are. All nations have noticed it—some resent it. But, really, you cannot help it.

"I used to believe your hauteur came from pride in ancient lineage, and from the attitude assumed by your public schools. After mixing with you here in London, and coming to understand you better, I find that birth and education have little if anything to do with it. Yours is a 'geographic standoffishness.' The fact that you are surrounded by water accounts for it all.

"Thousands of years before you were a nation your island said to all other lands: 'Excuse me, sirs, but I do not wish to know any of you. You are good fellows, and all that, but you will oblige me by keeping your distance. Only trouble has come to me from over seas.'

"No nation has ever been able to draw alongside you, either to fraternize with you or to fight you as the spirit moved. You live cheek by jowl with no one, either as a nation or as an individual. Through the ages the individual has absorbed from the soil the soil's own geographic reserve. An Englishman could no more live 'unstandoffishly,' if you will pardon the word, than a Swiss could inhabit the Alps without yodelling.

"This characteristic has been accentuated by dwelling long in crowded places. Being under the eyes of strangers at every turn you have come to act without caring a rap what gaze is upon you. To people who are more unfamiliar with being under observation, you are 'shy,' in fact, your very naturalness appears uncouth.

"You will talk from corner to corner of a crowded railway carriage with a friend in as natural a tone as though the two of you were quite alone. Some people misunderstand this attitude—personally, I like it."

A Simpler Explanation.

It seems to me after reading the article above that Professor Adams has gone a long way to discover something which needed no discovery, and has given a very far-fetched explanation for what is one of the most natural things in the world. Five minutes thought on the matter will, I believe, make it clear to anyone that the free and easy style of the American and the reserved manner of the Englishman are just what one might reasonably expect to find in a new and an old country respectively.

In the old pioneer days when it was a rarer thing to meet a man than a bear or a wolf, and when a backwoodsman and his family might go for weeks or even months without seeing a living person outside of some half dozen neighbors, it was an event of importance to come across a human stranger, and it would have seemed unnatural to have passed without speaking. In a small settlement where every individual knew every other one and his affairs, it was but a logical conclusion that the advent of a stranger should be a matter of interest, and should arouse a desire to become acquainted with his circumstances and affairs. In rural districts to-day it is the custom for two strangers, meeting on the road to pass the time of day, and even to a city-bred man the interchange of such greetings seems but a natural act. It is this hail-fellow-well-met spirit which comes as an inherited instinct even to the residents of such great cites as New York and Chicago.

In England, on the other hand, conditions have been the very opposite. For centuries its people have been accustomed to contact with crowds of their fellow-men as to the presence of the air they breathe, and they give as little thought to one as to the other. In their case it is unconscious realization of the impossibility of knowing everybody they meet that has become instinctive. The Englishman does not look down upon the men he does not know. But living the greater part of his life in one place, and having his own circle of friends, many of whom are no doubt the children of his father's friends, he takes it for granted that other men are similarly situated, and does not trouble himself about prospecting for new acquaintanceships which may be mutually advantageous.

The difference in the attitudes of the two peoples as nations is accounted for on the same grounds of age and youth, with the corresponding experience and inexperience. As a nation, the United States may perhaps be compared to a half-grown puppy, when it first begins to run about on the streets. Its experiences in it's owners backyard were somewhat limited. It's little world treated it kindly and made much of it. It is true that the butcher's boy had on one occasion struck it with a stick; but then he was abnormally vicious, and was not to be taken as a sample of the world at large. And so as soon as it gets out of the gate it sidles up, in friendly fashion to the first man it sees. Expecting a caress, it receives a kick, and is hurt, grieved, indignant. Hearing the sounds of combat between two other canines, he rushes to the spot barking wildly with excitement. His action is immediately interpreted as interference and he receives snubs and menacing growls from both contestants, which may be followed by more drastic measures if her persists. An older dog would have known that even friendly overtures were as likely to be received with a kick as with a caress, and would have run no chances. He would have left others to settle their own disputes. In doing so he would not have exhibited pride, churlishness or timidity; he would merely have shown that he had learned by experience that the wisest plan is for every dog to mind his own business and allow others to mind theirs.

The Man Who Kicked the Prince.

Harry How, an English journalist, and the only man on earth who ever kicked the Prince of Wales, has just died. His feat was an unique one, but Harry How preferred not to boast of the fact. He spoke of it with fear and trembling, and often used to wonder whether it could be construed into a case of high treason, and whether Traitor's Gate and a Tower dungeon were yawning for him. The incident occurred while How was a boy at St. Paul's School. One afternoon while the youngsters were at play, the two young Princes, Albert and George, paid an unexpected visit to the school. Boy-like, they were principally attracted by the games, and Prince George was specially interested in the "giant stride."

He wanted to try it. So it was arranged that His Royal Highness should take one of the ropes and some selected boys were allotted to the others. And young Harry How happened to be the boy placed immediately behind Prince George. They started their swinging leaps around the pole, and the fun grew fast and furious. Suddenly, carried away by excitement, How found himself also carried off his feet by the impetus of the giant stride. His boots were in the air, he was hanging by his arms. So he kicked out madly for a footing. And, the back of Prince George being horribly close, the present Prince of Wales received a kick from the agonized Harry How before he had realized the possibility of such a startling event.

A Curious Wound.

An Esquimaux arrow of walrus ivory, found imbedded deep in the breast of a Canadian gray goose, is on exhibition in a gun store at Spokane. The goose was shot a few days ago by John Cochran near Liberty Lake. As he picked up the big honker, weighing fourteen pounds, he was surprised to see a little piece of ivory sticking from its breast for two inches.

With difficulty he pulled it out, for the flesh had grown around the arrow. Then he saw that it was an arrow eight inches long, and about as thick as a lead pencil. The carvings on the stem where it was tied to the arrow stick are still visible.

No arrow of the sort was ever seen here before. The bird evidently carried it thousand upon thousands of miles from the Far North, where it was shot by some Esquimaux.

Hypnotized Guards.

In a lecture delivered before the King's College Medical Society, Dr. Milne Bramwell gave an interesting sketch of the subject of hypnotism. Describing the experiments of Florel, who till recently was medical director of the Burgholi Asylum and one of the professors of the University of Zurich, he said that he succeeded in hypnotizing nearly all his asylum attendants, both male and female, a large proportion of them becoming profound somnambules. For ten years experiments were made in regard to the use of hypnotism in the night watching of dangerous lunatics. Warders were hypnotized and trained to sleep by the bedside of these patients and to awake the instant they heard them attempt to get out of bed, the hypnotic suggestion being made use of to inhibit all sounds, which had no reference to the duty laid upon them, and it was found that warders so hypnotized could perform night duty for six months and work hard all day without showing any signs of fatigue. The results of these experiments were, it is said, uniformly successful, and no accident of any kind occurred.

A LIFE IN PERIL

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DR. C. L. COTTON, MAYOR OF COWANSVILLE.

Cowansville is another of the pretty industrial towns of the Eastern Townships. It is quite a manufacturing point for its size, and its residents are a thrifty and well-off class of people who are nearly all property holders, owning their own residences, some of the handsomest in the district. The town is built mainly along one far-reaching street, which at once catches the eye of the visitor. This street is beautifully lined with shade trees and winds on for an unusual distance, built up on each side with large and imposing stores, churches, public buildings and private dwellings.

The orighal name of the town was Nelsonville, and the first settler was Mr. Jacob Ruiter, a son of John Ruiter, an early settler at Phillipsburg. He came to this vicinity in 1798, his father giving to him a large quantity of land in different townships, and two lots of these were located in what afterwards became Nelsonville. Mr. Ruiter built a log house on the south side of the river near where the bridge now crosses. In 1800 he built a grist mill and saw mill on the same side of the river, and quite near his dwelling. Both these buildings were carried away by a freshet a few years later, but they were soon replaced by similar mills. These, too, have since disappeared. The present mill was built by Messrs. Carter and Cowan in 1839.

Mr. Ruiter died in 1840, leaving nine children, most of whom settled in the county of Dunham.

A carding mill was built in 1810 by Wm. Beach. Other mills of the same kind were afterwards built, the last one by Hiram Traver in 1843. In 1858 this was changed into a woollen factory by Mr. Peter Cowan. In 1863 S. N. Smith placed in the same building machinery for stocking knitting.



MR. E. E. LAWRENCE, Councillor.

The first store in the town was opened by a man named Hard, about 1810. About the same time a tavern was established by Moses Winchester.

Mr. Peter Cown traded here for many years, coming from Montreal in 1836. During his time he was most active in the Missisquoi county militia. He contributed largely to the town's development, and held many prominent public positions. A post-office was established in 1839 with the name of Cowansville, and Mr. Cowan was appointed postmaster. The name was changed because it was found that a village in Upper Canada had the name Nelsonville, so it was thought advisable to make it Cowansville in order to avoid mistakes. For all judicial purposes, however, it has always retained its first name, Nelsonville.

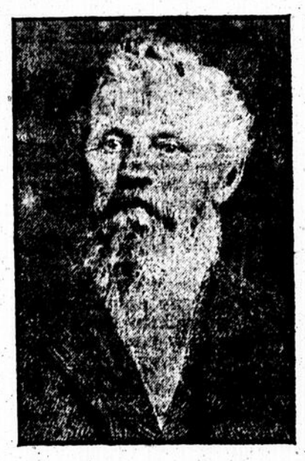
James O'Halloran, a well-known lawyer, settled in this place in 1849, and was elected to the Local Parliament in 1862. He is still living, and is one of the most esteemed and venerable residents, being eighty years of age.

AS A DAIRY MARKET.

The town is a centre for the great butter and cheese business of the district, and is probably the most active in this respect in the Dominion. In fact, through the influence of Hon. J. C. McCorkill, M.L.A., the Exchange here last year was placed on an incorporated basis, and is now a most important and influential body. On Saturday afternoon the sight on the Cheese Exchange is most interesting. A recent week, for instance, the board offered 2,400 boxes of butter, each box weighing 56 pounds, and over 2,000 boxes of cheese. The attendance is very large, and represents all the leading buyers from Montreal and vicinity. Recently over thirteen of the biggest cheese and butter buyers in Montreal, and that means in Canada, were at the board meeting. A feature that has made the board different from any other in the Dominion is the security by law that compels every man who bids on the floor of the Exchange to make a certain deposit in the local bank through the secretary-treasurer of the Exchange. This deposit is held as security for any bids until the following Saturday. This gives the farmers and dealers perfect confidence and a feeling of security that has invited customers for miles around.



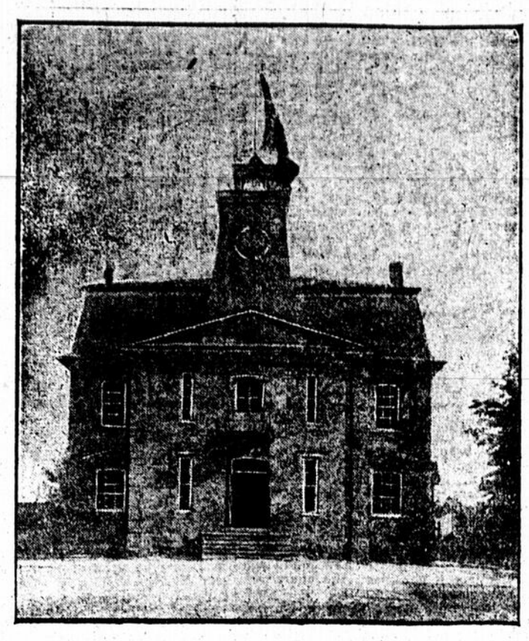
MR. GEO. E. SHORT, Councillor.



MR. C. P. TABER, Councillor.

CIVIC MANAGEMENT.

The Mayor, Dr. C. L. Cotton, is one of the oldest settlers, and one of the most progressive citizens. As a physician he has built up a large practice, and has contributed for years to the development of the town. The other members of the Council are Messrs. C. P. Taberb, E. E. Lawrence, F. P. Draper, Wm. Hawk, George E. Short, John McQuillan, all men of ability, most of whom are in successful business life in the town. Everywhere is noticeable evidences of good civic management. Only one hotel license is granted in the town. The bar of the house comes under the restriction of closing every night at nine o'clock and on Saturday at 7 p.m.



THE ACADEMY AND TOWN HALL.

HON. J. J. C. McCORKILL, M.L.C.

A private residence that is in every way a model of architecture is that recently purchased by the Hon. J. J. C. McCorkill, K.C., M.L.C. for the district of Bedford, and one of the leading lawyers of the district. The grounds are the most admired in the town. The property was formerly owned by Mr. W. L. Carter. The grounds cover sixteen acres and are beautifully wooded and laid out. The velvety lawn and fine driveways give the place the air of an old English homestead. Mr. McCorkill loves rural life. As a former member of the Legislative Assembly, and now as member of the Legislative Council, he has a strong influence with the present Government, and is able to look well after the interests of his constituents.



MR. JOHN McQUILLEN, Councillor.

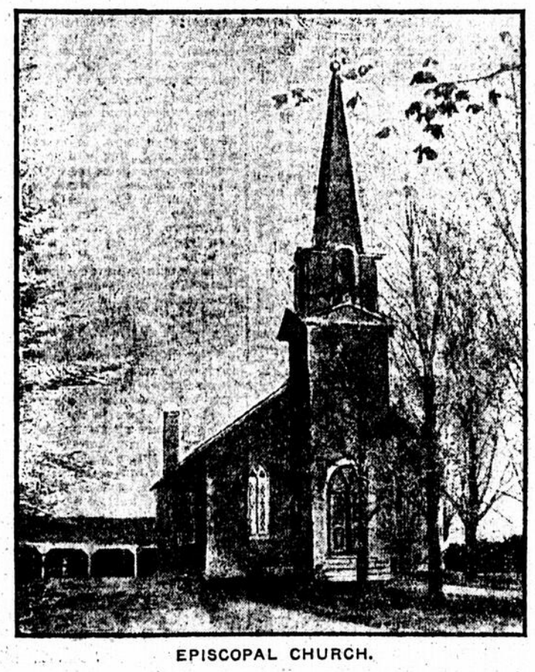
He was educated in Montreal at the Model and Normal Schools. When only 20 years of age he was appointed principal of the British and Canadian schools. Dr. Robins was then superintendent. During this period he began to read law, and for two years, in addition to his duties as a teacher, prepared for law and took his degree at McGill as B.C.L., studying in the offices of Messrs. Macmaster, Hall & Greenshields, the leading law firm in Montreal at that time. His ability to speak fluently in both languages brought him into considerable prominence, which finally lead him to take an active interest in politics. The multiplicity of calls upon his time, however, never precluded him from taking active interest in the Royal Scots, in which regiment he attained the rank of major, retiring in 1887 with that rank. He to-day takes a great interest in his old regiment, and rarely misses an inspection in Montreal. Canadian literature has found in him a student, and he has lectured frequently upon this subject. Although not a native of Cowansville, he is a son of the soil, being born at Farnham, where his brother, Dr. N. McCorkil, is Mayor to-day.

Throughout the county few men have achieved greater personal popularity. His pleasing manner and never-failing courtesy, as well as his devotion to the interests of the people, have won for him the good will and respect of all who know him. In politics his ability as a speaker is of a high order, and his remarks are always listened to with interest in the House.

Mr. McCorkill owns a large farm about seven miles from the town, which is his great pride, having some fine cattle and other stock on it. He believes that farming pays, and conducts his place as a business profit. His dairy has been much admired. Mrs. McCorkill is a native of London, Ont., being a daughter of the late Senator Leonard.

Mr. McCorkill was Mayor of Cowansville for several years, and has been president of the Liberal Association of the province.

It may be mentioned that the Butter and Cheese Exchange of the town, which is the largest and most active in the Dominion, was incorporated largely through the efforts of Mr. McCorkill. A full description of the exchange is given in this issue.



EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Unquestionably the Eastern Townships Bank stands first among the commercial institutions of the Town of Cowansville, as it does in all the different places where its branches have been opened. This branch is one of the most prosperous and one of the best managed. The present manager, Mr. H. F. Williams, has been in charge for two years, but has been in the employ of the bank for a long time. The bank is in every sense of the word a home institution, and its liberal policy has contributed largely towards the general progress and development of the place. It has a paid-up capital of $2,000,000 and a reserve fund of $1,200,000, and therefore is in a particularly advantageous position. The building is admirably located on the Main street, and is surrounded with shade trees and a very attractive garden. For many years the present general manager of the banking company, Mr. MacKinnon, was manager of the Cowansville branch, and his appointment to the higher position has greatly pleased his Cowansville friends. The business transacted here is of a general character, special attention being paid to collections. Bonds and debentures are bought and sold, letters of credit are issued, and accounts of merchants, traders, manufacturers, corporations and individuals are received on reasonable terms. A savings department is conducted and interest is allowed on all deposits. Personally Mr. Williams is a wideawake, experienced banker, and is esteemed by all who know him, both in social and business circles.



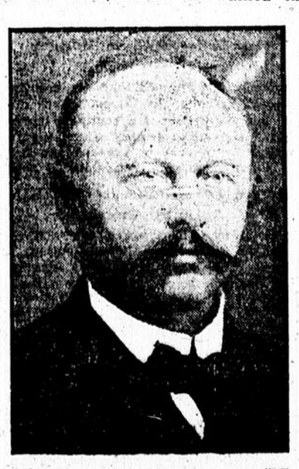
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, COWANSVILLE BRANCH.

MAYOR C. L. COTTON.

A fine type of the public-spirited citizen and a professional man of high standing is the Mayor of the town, Dr. C. L. Cotton. He is a son of the much-esteemed Dr. Cotton, who was in practice in the town for many years, and a grandson of the Rev. Dr. Cotton, the first English Church pastor in the parish of Nelsonville. The doctor is a broad-minded mayor, and was for several years M.L.A. for the county of Missisquoi. He is a graduate of McGill, and has travelled extensively in the Old Land, where he walked the hospitals in London, Edinburgh and Paris.



MR. F. E. DRAPER, Councillor.



MR. H. F. WILLIAMS, Manager Eastern Townships Bank.

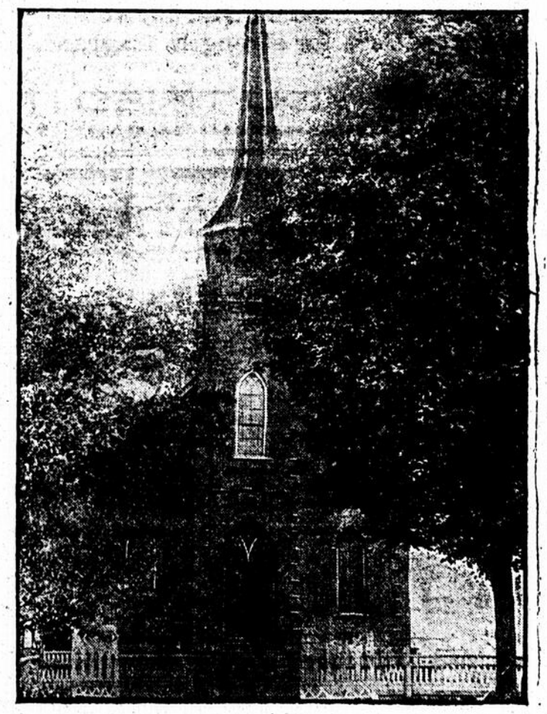


HON. J. J. C. McCORKILL, M.L.C.

MR. W. F. VILAS' IMPLEMENT FACTORY.

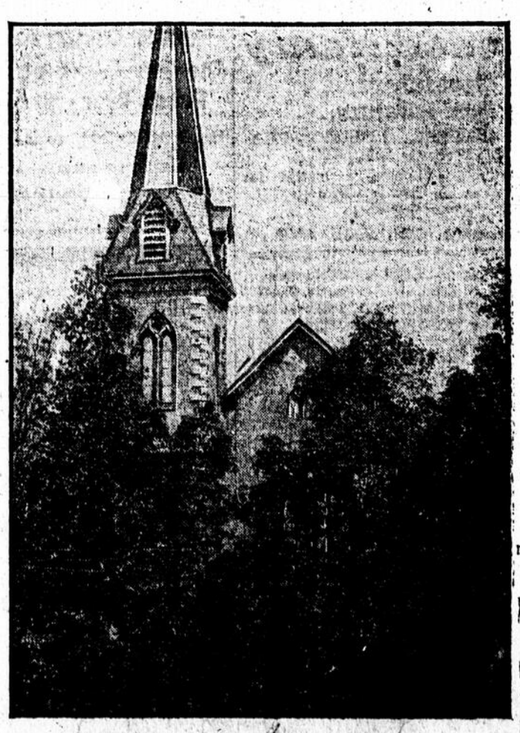
In the thriving town of Cowansville the largest industry by all odds is that owned by Mr. W. F. Vilas, who carries on an extensive trade in the Province of Quebec and different parts of the Dominion as a manufacturer of agricultural implements of all descriptions. The business was founded more than half a century ago by the father of the present proprietor, who established it in East Farnham. Seven years ago the plant was removed to Cowansville, when the present handsome premises were erected. The buildings are admirably located near the C.P.R. depot and cover many acres of ground, which includes the wood work department, foundry, painting and moulding rooms, finishing rooms and shipping warerooms, all well equipped and thoroughly fitted with modern machinery. A specialty is made in ploughs, and over twenty different varieties are turned out. The list of implements manufactured by Mr. Vilas includes a variety of harrows, corn planters, cultivators, weeders, horse hoes, steel land rollers, garden barrows, drag scrapers, corn shellers, root pulpers, snow ploughs, school and office furniture, lawn and hall seats, etc.

Mr. Vilas is a practical man, who spent years of time in his father's factory, where he mastered the business in its entirety. He warrants all implements to be of good material and made in a thorough, workmanlike manner. He is one of the largest manufacturers in his line in the province. He is a painstaking, energetic worker himself, and has taken pride in perfecting his business. He is a member of the Manufacturers' and Arts' Association for the province. Socially Mr. Vilas is a popular citizen, esteemed by all who know him.



METHODIST CHURCH.

There has been erected in the town recently a cheese curing refrigerator building, the contract work for which was executed by Mr. Vilas. The Dominion Government gave several contracts in different parts of the Dominion at the same time for similar structures, and the one undertaken by



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Mr. Vilas was completed first. The building is a model of its kind, and has been pronounced by experts to be the finest in Canada. Hon. Mr. Fisher has instituted these cheese curing buildings or refrigerators, with a view to illustrating to the farmers that cheese increases in value when properly cured at a low temperature, and further with the hope that when the illustration is sufficiently impressed, similar buildings may be erected by different farmers on a smaller scale. This building affords accommodation for shelving 2,700 boxes of cheese and of storing 2,000 boxes in addition, that is in cold storage. Mr. T. W. Dunn, who has superintended the construction of the plant as a dairy expert, gives the highest praise to the refrigerator.

MR. JOHN McQUILLEN.

Mr. John McQuillan, one of the most enterprising of the Cowansville Town Council, is proprietor of the Eureka Clothing Store. His trade is large and steadily growing. His stock embraces staple and fancy dry goods, hats and caps, ready-made clothing (the latter a specialty), carpets, boots and shoes, rubbers, etc. It is over a quarter of a century since Mr. McQuillen made his



RESIDENCE OF HON. J. J. C. McCORKILL, M.L.C.



COUNCILLOR F. E. DRAPER'S STORE.

bow to the town, and he has grown in favor with all who know him. He is a keen judge of human nature, and is always a pleasant man to meet. He owns a fine private residence, and is a most progressive citizen.

MR. A. E. MILTIMORE.

Everybody in Cowansville and for many miles around knows A. E. Miltimore, the representative here of the McCormick Harvesting Co. He is also an insurance agent. Mr. Miltimore has lately identified himself with the livery business, and has called his place the "Up Town Livery." He does a large insurance business as agent for two leading companies. His chief business, however, is as a manufacturer of sugar-making implements, and his arches of steel are said to be the most durable in the market. Mr. Miltimore is also a member of the band.

MR. E. BUZZELL.

Mr. E. Buzzell has a large general store at the corner of the Main Street, about the centre of the town. His premises are large and well equipped. The stock is varied and extensive, and the quality of all lines the best. Mr.



W. L. LEACH'S FACTORY.



D. KERR'S STORE.

Buzzell was for many years in the local council, having at all times taken an active interest in the town's advancement. He occupies a particularly handsome residence.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP FURNITURE HOUSE.

The largest and best equipped manufacturing house for furniture of all descriptions in Cowansville is that known as the Eastern Townships Furniture House, owned by Mr. J. L. Leach. After a career of over forty years in active business life, Mr. Leach is one of the men of the community. For twenty-three years he has lived in Cowansville, having formerly been established at Brigham. Steadily the business has grown since he came here, and nowhere in the Townships are there better facilities for manufacturing fine furniture, which Mr. Leach sells direct to the consumer.

In a large and commodious store on the Main street, four flats are utilized as show rooms and stock apartments. A factory is located across the river,



COUNCILLOR LAWRENCE'S STORE.

and is fitted with the finest modern machinery for all kinds of sash and door work. A staff of eighteen to twenty hands is kept constantly employed. The stock carried at the store is always nicely arranged, and includes bedroom sets, parlor sets, more than 100 styles of tables, and thousands of chairs in new styles and varieties.

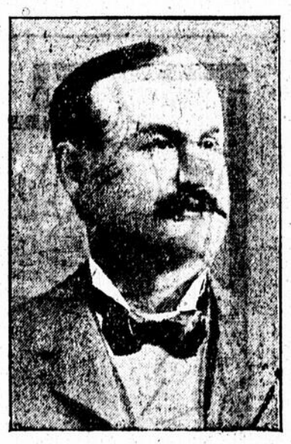
Mr. Leach has been the architect of his own fortune. He has been a lifelong supporter of the Congregational Church, and is a devoted worker. He has served the town well as Councillor and School Commissioner, and has been personally instrumental in attracting several factories to the town.

It is now Mr. Leach's intention to retire from business, and his excellent plant, well established and in perfect working order, may be purchased at a reasonable price. An announcement of the sale may be seen elsewhere in this issue.

THE CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

In Cowansville there happens to be a branch of the largest cheese factory and creamery supply house in the world. It is known as the Creamery Package Mfg. Co., Ltd. The Cowansville establishment is large and important, manufacturing in large quantities butter and cheese machinery and supplies of all descriptions. A picture of the premises, given in this edition, will give some idea of the proportions of the branch, which is only one of the twenty-one in active operation by the company all over the continent. The headquarters are in Chicago. The branch in Cowansville has been established since February, 1901, and has steadily grown; in fact it has doubled its output during the last six months. The object of the company has been, not so much to compete with the local established trade, as to introduce in the Canadian butter and cheese factories the patented specialties which they control in the United States and in Canada. These not only have increased the value of the product; but have shortened and cheapened the labor of production. These devices comprise new methods of ripening cream, churning, introduction of machines for the equitable distribution of skim milk and whey to the patrons of the factory, and numerous other important devices.

The Cowansville premises comprise a large warehouse, wood and machine shop, foundry, paint shop and lumber shed, which are distinct from the head offices and tin shops on the Main street. A staff of over fifty hands is



CARL C. COTTON, L.D.S.

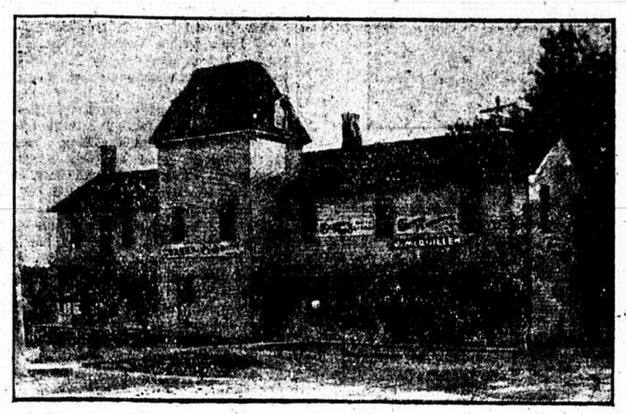
kept constantly employed, and the possibilities before the business are very promising. They have a large sale for their famous "Victor" factory combined churn and butter worker, which for quality of work done has no rival. In conjunction with this churn there are numerous modifications of the same principle, such as the "Baby" churn and butter worker, and others. Then they have the Key City churn, Curtis' oil test churn, Mason's improved power butter worker, the National butter worker, the Farrington Cream Ripener, the Ideal Skim Milk Weigher, milk heaters, vats of all kinds, special kinds of milk pails, etc., etc., in bewildering variety; in fact it would be impossible to detail here all the varieties of supplies made by this company. The goods include babcock testers, Pasteurizers, Cream Separators—in fact everything imaginable in the line of creamery and cheese factory supplies.

In addition to their business of butter and cheese making machinery, they manufacture a full and complete line of machinery and supplies for sanitary milk depots, having equipped large plants at Hamilton, London, Brockville, Kingston, Ottawa and Montreal for the bottling of milk under sanitary methods for family consumption. This is the only factory of the kind in the Dominion. The catalogues published by the company are elaborate and complete, being handsomely printed and carefully compiled. They are sent to any address on application.

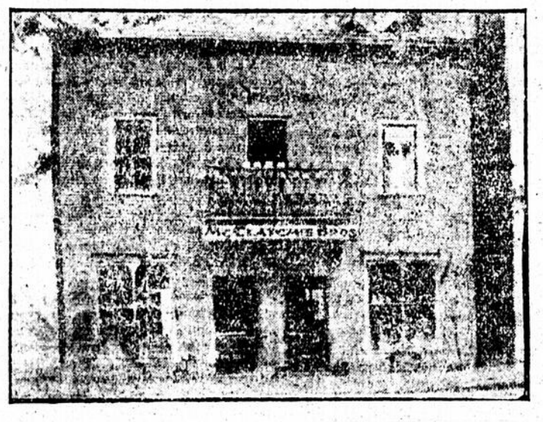
Mr. S .S. Swasey, the manager, is widely known in the district, where he has made a host of friends. He is a careful business man, who has had a long training in this business.

"THE HUB."

In describing the various commercial enterprises in Cowansville, special reference must be paid to "The Hub," which is the leading general dry goods store in the town, and is so extensive as to require a branch establishment. The Hub first opened business in the town January 18, 1897. Last fall the trade developed so greatly that accommodation at the corner store was inadequate, and a branch was opened further down the street, in the old Phoenix block. At the main store a fine stock is carried of staple and fancy dry goods, also ladies' garments, ready to wear, of all descriptions. At the branch a specialty is made of boots and shoes, men's, boys' and youths'



MR. JOHN McQUILLEN'S STORE.



McCLATCHIE BROS'. STORE.

clothing, and an up-to-date stock of gent's furnishings is carried. The venture has proved very successful, and the old Hub will have to keep a sharp lookout if the rush keeps up and the branch keeps growing as it is at present. At the old stand things are active, and by adding a few new lines such as millinery, ready-to-wear costumes, and increasing the carpet and house furnishing department, the general equipment of the business has been materially expanded. A great feature of the business is the semi-annual discount sales, which take place in the months of July and January. The July sale is now on in full force, and bargains are available. Mr. Brown is a great hustler. He is thoroughly up-to-date, and carries on an extensive advertising campaign in the local press. He has been for years on the road as a commercial traveller and knows his business thoroughly. He is a representative business man in every sense of the word.

DR. A. J. OLIVER'S DRUG STORE.

A recent change in the business world of Cowansville was the purchase, the other day, of the local drug store by Dr. A. J. Oliver, who is one of the leading practitioners of the town, and known all over the county. The drug store is now undergoing important changes, and will in a short time assume the character of a city pharmacy.

Dr. Oliver will introduce all modern accessories to his dispensary. He carries only drugs of the purest make. He is an experienced physician, and no doubt will attract a large trade at his new place of business. The Doctor, of course, will attend his practice as formerly, only that this business will be carried on for him under his immediate supervision.

MR. JOHN LAUDER, D.D.S.

A representative dental surgeon of high standing and who has built up a practice among the best people of the district is Dr. John Lauder. His parlors are well located on the Main street, within easy reach of the business houses, as well as most of the residences. He has been in Cowansville for nearly a quarter of a century. His family are among the oldest settlers and most highly respected. As a dental surgeon Dr. Lauder is a master of the details of his profession. Personally he is possessed of a pleasant manner, and is widely known for his public spiritedness. The Doctor is chief of a volunteer fire brigade for the town, and has done much for the department.



MR. D. KERR'S STORE.

MR. D. KERR.

Mr. D. Kerr is one of the younger generation of successful business men here. It is about seven years since Mr. Kerr began business as a jeweller, and his trade since then has grown steadily. He is a careful, practical jeweller, and has won his way to the front by hard work and patient endeavor. He is also an optician and an engraver. As an engraver he has attracted the attention of experts, as he designs most original figures, being gifted with the talent of drawing free-hand the most intricate monograms.



RESIDENCE OF COUNCILLOR GEO. E. SHORT.

Mr. Kerr engraves plates for coffins, memorial tablets, souvenirs, pins and all gifts. His store is stocked with well selected diamonds, watches, clocks, wedding rings, silverplate, and in fact everything usually found in first-class city jewellery stores.

Mr. Kerr is at present taking a special course in architectural drawing. He has in his place of business a machine made by himself for engraving work, which is quite a clever invention.

DR. CARL C. COTTON, L.D.S.

A worthy representative of the dental profession is Dr. Carl C. Cotton, who has his parlors on the Main

RESIDENCE OF MR. A. E. ROSS.



RESIDENCE OF DR. COTTON, MAYOR OF COWANSVILLE.

Street. The doctor is a native of Cowansville, and is a member of the well-known Cotton family, all of whom have been in professional life in the Townships. His father was one of the first physicians in the place, and his grandfather the first Church of England minister of the town. He is a brother of Dr. Cotton, the present Mayor, and is a graduate of the Montreal College. He has had considerable experience in Boston and other American cities. His work is of a high character and his practice is steadily growing.

MR. F. E. DRAPER.

Councillor F. E. Draper has a fine-looking store on the Main Street, where he carries a general stock of jewellery and sporting supplies. He also handles hammocks and other accessories of this kind for camping and summer homes. The business has been established over twelve years. Mr. Draper's stock is tastefully displayed, and the windows always nicely dressed. Mr. Draper has always been devoted to the best interests of the town, and has a good record, as a councillor, having continuously allied himself with progress, whatever form it presented. Personally he is a pleasing man to meet, and has won the good will and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Draper is a graduate optician, the only one in this part of the country. He has a large business in this line, and has given the best of satisfaction.

In stock Mr. Draper always has a full line of silverware, also fancy china, cut glass, dinner sets, tea sets, watches, chains, rings, birthday and Christmas goods, etc.

THE OTTAWA HOTEL.

One of the best managed hotels in the Eastern Townships is The Ottawa of Cowansville, owned by Mr. George Sisco, a very popular hotel man. The house itself has been established over fifty years, but the building as it is fitted up to-day is modern. It was put in shape by Mr. Sisco when he took hold. The accommodation is first-class and the rooms are comfortable, clean, well furnished and well ventilated in summer, and properly heated during the winter months. The hotel is provided with electric lights, bells, and other up-to-date appliances. The dining room is bright and attractive, homelike and cosy, while the table includes the best that the market can afford.

Mr. Sisco has recently suffered from illness, but he is recovering now, and his many friends will be glad to know that he is expected home soon. The house has been under the direction of Mrs. Sisco for a few weeks, and things have gone on smoothly under the management of Mr. John McCabe, who is an obliging and attentive host.

MR. E. E. LAWRENCE.

A first-class store, nicely situated on Main Street, is that of Councillor E. E. Lawrence, who carries a general stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, furs, and gents' furnishings and other merchandise, including flour, feed and groceries. The business has been successfully carried on for over a quarter of a century. Mr. Lawrence makes a specialty of flour and feed and groceries. He supervises all departments of his business in person. Everything in this branch of trade is kept in stock, and prompt and careful attention is given to all orders.

Mr. Lawrence has been identified with the civic government of the town for the last twenty-five years, and has continuously, with the exception of the intervals provided by law, represented the electors in the Council. His voice has always been raised on the side of good government. He is a justice of the peace of long standing, and is a lifelong member of the Methodist Church. He is also largely interested in the insurance business, fire, life, accident, plate glass, &c., representing many of the largest and best companies. Mrs. Lawrence is a daughter of the Hon. J. J. Rogerson, for years a member of the Government of Newfoundland.



RESIDENCE OF COUNCILLOR J. McQUILLEN.

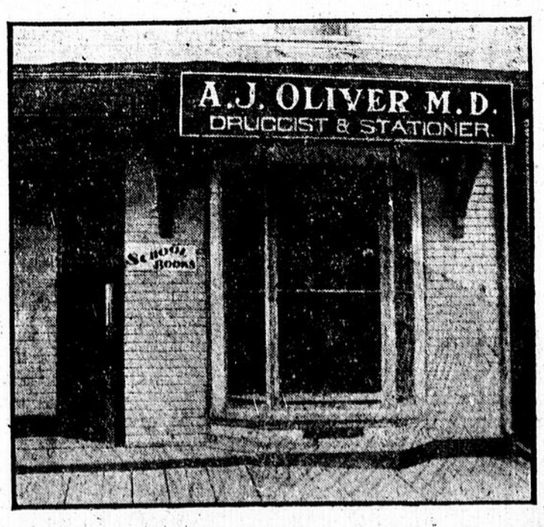


RESIDENCE OF COUNCILLOR C. P. TABER.

MR. WILLIAM HAWK.

An unassuming and popular councillor is Mr. William Hawk, who is

(Continued on Next Page).



DR. OLIVER'S STORE.

okkeeper for Mr. W. F. Vilas, the rge agricultural implement manufacrer, and who has been for many ars a resident of the town. He ned Mr. Vilas away back in the rlier days of the concern, when it s in East Farnham, and has steadadvanced in position until now he practically manager for Mr. Vilas. . Hawk is a keen, careful business n, who takes a marked interest in e welfare of the town and has shown eat activity in encouraging manuactories to come to the place. He is dentified with the Congregational hurch.

MR. E. GOYETTE.

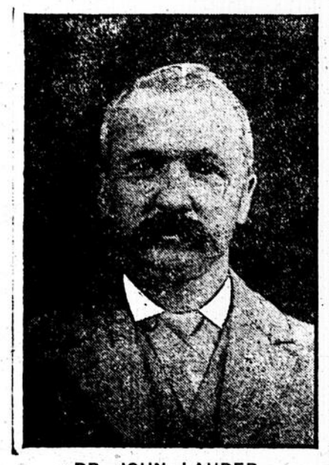
Mr. E. Goyette has been established or about five years in Cowansville in he grocery and general hardware usiness, and from the very beginning as run a profitable business. His ock is particularly well assorted, and complete in every particular. The rrangement of his store is after the tyle of the big city houses, and verything is so placed as to show off o the very best advantage.

Mr. Goyette is a young man who has applied himself diligently to making a success of his business. He is a hard worker, and makes it a point to supervise the delivery and filling of all orders in person, so that perfect satisfaction is assured. He has recently extended his premises, and the store is one of the finest in the Townships.

Mr. Goyette is sole agent for this district for G.B. chocolates and H. & S. chocolates. He carries a fine assortment of confectionery.

McCLATCHIE BROTHERS.

Good plumbing is to-day of the



DR. JOHN LAUDER, Surgeon-Dentist.

reatest importance to both the house-holder and to the health of the omnunity. Nearly all the public and rivate buildings in Cowansville and or miles around have been fitted up, s far as plumbing and sanitary apliances are concerned, by Messrs. McClatchie Brothers, who carry on the principal business in this line in the own. The McClatchie boys are exert plumbers, and their training has een practical and accurate. They ave been in the town ten years, but



"THE HUB" STORE, D. R. McCLURE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

stoves and ranges and plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies, everything being new and up-to-date. Mr. J. C. McClatchie is master of the local Masonic lodge, and his brother, R. H. McClatchie, is noble grand in the Oddfellows Lodge.

MR. W. S. BALL.

Deserving of notice is Mr. W. S. Ball, a young lawyer well-known throughout this district. Mr. Ball is a native of East Bolton, and was educated at Knowlton Academy, Stanstead College, Nicolet Seminary, and finally at McGill University, graduating at the latter institution as B.C.L. He began practice at Cowansville in September, 1900, and since that time has steadily advanced. He has established a reputation for a thorough knowledge of law and as a man of sound judgment on all questions of the day. Mr. Ball is an accomplished public speaker, and speaks fluently in both French and English. He is an active campaigner, and his energetic organization ability has been long since appreciated in the Conservative Association of the county. Socially Mr. Ball has made a host of friends and is a general favorite with all who know him.

MODERN FABLES BY GEORGE ADE

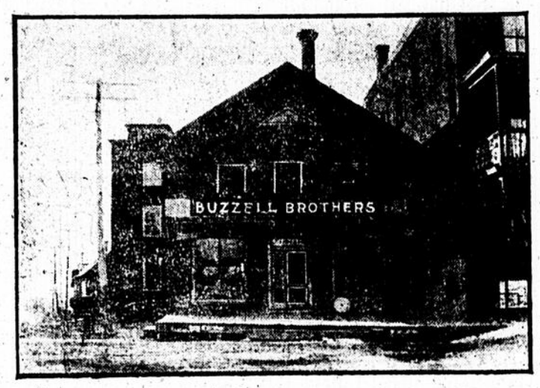
THE MODERN FABLE OF THE PARLOR BLACKSMITH.

Once there was a left-handed Society Selling-Plater who never landed in the Money.

Of all the Sexes that roam the Earth his pick was the Feminine. He was very partial to the Women Folks. Even the Blondines who work the Toothpicks in the Rotunda, and the Fat Ones who talk Baby Talk, and the Chickadees who chew Gum on the Trolley, and the dark-eyed Duennas who forget to do up their Back Hair, and the Lumpy Ones who never go all the way around with the Powder Puff, and the Flitty Ones who give the Soubrette Zip when they turn the Corner, and the Mopey Ones who wear Wrappers and eat Pickles, and the little Maudie Freshes who turn out on Saturday Night looking for Drummers, and the Spindly Ones in Rainy-Day Skirts who lead Dogs, and a good many others who never get into the Gibson Pictures—they may have had their Failings, but they looked Purty Fair to him.

The last one out was always Number One with Philo, for such was the name of our Hero.

During many a long Afternoon when he should have been busy with the Books, Philo leaned back, combing his Moustaches with a Steel Pen and looking at the Wall. He could see himself in a Cozy Corner under a Red Light. Beside him sat a Prize Beaut of the kind that makes a Star Feature for the Sunday Paper. She was holding him by the Hand and whispering "You for Me and nothing else doing."



BUZZELL BROS'. STORE.

Almost every Nightfall he would change to a White Vest and splash himself with Violet Water. Then he would start out to see if he couldn't make the Lithograph come true.

Philo always had his Plan of Campaign ribbed up. He knew what he was going to say when she came breezing into the Front Room. Then when she had said so-and-so as a playful Come-Back, he would say something Keen, apparently right off the Reel, and that would lead up to the Scene in the Cozy Corner.

Philo was always Letter Perfect at Rehearsals, but when it came to the Night Show he was a Scamp.

The Trouble was that the Little Lady never came back with the Right Cue. After about two Moves she would hand him a Liner which he would Muff. Then for the next five Minutes she would be trying to rub the Varnish off the Chair, using himself for that Purpose.

Or perchance when he showed up with his Lasso hidden under his Coat and his Soul steeled to Determination he would find two or three other Beaux on the Premises, all organized to block him off. Some twenty Minutes later Philo would be up stage reading a Magazine.

After being Frosted from Head to Foot, our Young Friend decided that one who would induce a Timid Girl to move over and be Chummy must not go after her, but compel her to follow the Trail. Philo read a Book costing $1.18 at a Department Store that the blase Man of the World who treated them with cold and smiling Indifference simply got them all worked up.

The Game plays out as follows: Cynical Ike with the dark, piercing Eyes and the lines of a Great Sorrow marked on his Handsome Face, tells Dora that all Women are alike. This Talk goes best with a Turkish Cigarette. Dora tells him that he is



MR. W. G. BALL, ADVOCATE.

Off. She says that there are Women in the World capable of Steadfast Love. Ike springs a pensive Sigh and says Ah, if he could believe it. Thereupon it is up to her to prove it or lose the Argument, and that's the Answer.

So Philo went around telling every one who would listen to him that Women are fickle ever. When he called he sat as far down in the Chair as he could get and said cruel Things about the World of Fashion. He wanted to get away from all the vain pretendings of Artificial Society. He would never Marry.

He worked this along the entire Chain of Boarding Houses and no one teased him to change his Mind. Some said that Philo had been given the Hooks and was Sore. In the Books all the swell Lookers are supposed to get out and chase the Woman-Hater, but up in the Fifth Ward, where Philo resided, the Recipe was no good.

Accordingly he switched. The second Book that fell into his Hands pictured the Young Fellow who simply keeps at the Girl and snoops around and plays House Dog until her Woman's Heart is touched by his Slavish Devotion. Philo began to camp out at the Home of a Brunette. At the end of six days she shivered at the Sight of him. After he had been given the Headache Answer three times in one Week he pulled down his Entry Money and coppered the whole Scheme.

Once he attempted the Impetuous Line of Business. It always works out on the Stage. The Object is to nail the Girl without giving her a Chance to become acqualnted and Investigated. First or second meeting, and then Speech about having loved her for Years before he saw her—Arm around Waist before there is time to jump—Bing!

One Moonlit Evening it was that $12-a-week Philo with a Vocabulary of 82 Words started out to win the Fair One with just one passionate Whirlwind that would carry her off her Feet.

He moved alongside, got a split Infinitive crossed with a defective Adverb and died on everything except the Hug. Inasmuch as she never stood for any Strong-Arm Plays until after the Fourth Call, she decided that she had been Insulted. She said that her Father would kill him. He took a short cut across the Lawn and escaped into the Alley back of the Engine House. Fortunately she had other Callers that Evening and became so Interested that she forgot to speak to Father.

Philo began to weaken on the Systems. Yet he knew that there was some certain Way of going at it, for he could see what was being pulled off all around him. Every night when he was out scanning the Hammocks and Front Porches in order to spot his Destiny, he saw Whole Bunches of them snuggled together in the Twilight. He wondered how they managed to Last.

As for him, the Girl Proposition had him down and out.

If he kept quiet, he was a Stick. If he talked against time, he made Breaks.

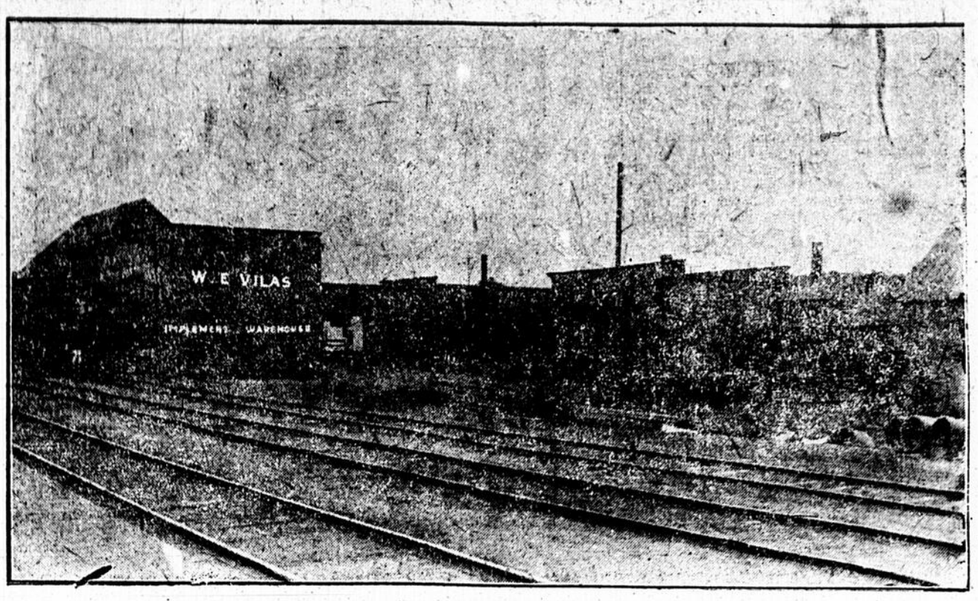
If he complimented other Girls he lost his Number. If he toasted other Girls he insulted her Dearest Friends.

If he tried to Coddle she called for Help. If he didn't, she would begin to Yawn about 9.30.

He had tried all known Methods that are supposed to be Winners and he was still a thousand miles from the Cozy Corner.

One day he struck upon the Explanation of the whole sad State of Affairs. He decided that he was a Shell-Fish.

MORAL: Never play a System.



W. E. VILAS' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS AND DESK FACTORY.



MR. E. GOYETTE'S STORE.

CARNEGIE FIGHTS THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Andrew Carnegie's failure to become president of the Pennsylvania Railroad is said to be responsible for many of the fights



MR. A. E. MILTIMORE.

that have been made against that corporation in years past. His defeat, it is asserted, still rankles in his breast, and at no time has he ever lost an opportunity to put obstacles in the way of the Pennsylvania's progress.

The fact that a powerful lobby in the New York Board of Aldermen is antagonizing the project of the Pennsylvania to acquire a terminal in New York City by tunnelling the East River is taken to mean that Mr. Carnegie and the Goulds have pooled issues and will fight the Pennsylvania at every turn.

It is asserted that the lobby will fail, but the Carnegie-Gould coterie will not give up the fight. Stories are being circulated to the effect that, when the Wabash establishes its Pittsburg terminal, the tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation will be given to it in preference to the Pennsylvania. How true these stories are remains to be seen.

While Mr. Carnegie has not figured openly in the fight, it is said that he is playing a deep game. It is asserted that the fight between the Pennsylvania and the Wabash was caused by Mr. Carnegie personally, and that he will keep it up as long as there is a chance of winning. So far the Gould and Pennsylvania interests have only been feeling each other out. Already it has cost many thousands of dollars. Mr. Carnegie has heavy interests in United States Steel. He is also heavily interested in Gould investments. His friends say that he disposed of all his Pennsylvania holdings long ago.

WAITED HIS CHANCE.

It was because of Mr. Carnegie's antagonism to the Pennsylvania that the Carnegie Steel Company contracted with the Wabash for a large percentage of its tonnage out of Pittsburg. The contract was given only on the assurance that the Wabash would get a Pittsburg terminal. It was because of this Wabash contract that the Pennsylvania purchased the Pennsylvania Steel and the Cambria Iron Companies, to be used as a defense against the steel trust.

Mr. Carnegie, it is said, months ago patted the Wabash on the back for the sole purpose of sticking a knife in the Pennsylvania. The fight once commenced, there was no backing down. The Western Maryland deal was not pleasing to the Pennsylvania. The defeat bothered the men at the head of affairs, and it was not long after that announcement was made of the severance of relations with the Western Union Telegraph Company. The Western Union, a Gould interest, lost a remunerative field, and the telegraph business of the Pennsylvania was turned over to the Postal.

It was not many years ago that Carnegie publicly threatened to parallel the Pennsylvania to tidewater. Geographical conditions existing at Pittsburg favor the Pennsylvania. The city is in a hole, surrounded by hills of shale, which make it almost impossible for a rival road to get in except through the valleys. These are controlled by the Pennsylvania. And Pittsburg is the largest distributor of freight tonnage in America. It was to get some of this tonnage that the Wabash made its attempt to get into Pittsburg, and it may yet have to dig through a mountain of shale.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.—adv.

A STRANGE SECT AT ROCHESTER, N.Y.

Rochester, N.Y., July 18.—"The Holiness Movement" is a phrase used to define—somewhat indefinitely—many strange and inharmonious noises which for the last three weeks have issued from old Epworth Methodist Church, situated on the corner of Clifton and Epworth Streets, over on the west side. There, night after night, are gathered together men and women who are trying to hasten the kingdom by a strain on the vocal cords which has called forth the expostulation of citizens.

The newcomers, who have named their place of meeting "The Holiness Movement Church," are noisily devout, and it is no uncommon sight to see several of the members of the flock at the same time in the grip of an athletic ecstacy. Before settling in their new location, the members of this strange sect were located on Tremont Street. But owing to the resonant echo which is a part of their order of worship, the neighbors there did not take kindly to having the gospel spread in their locality. Accordingly, a change of scene was in order.

"The Holiness Movement Church" has no regular pastor, as everyone connected with the organization is supposed to have sufficient zeal—missionary and vocal—to take the initiative in preaching and exhorting. Two women, however, usually direct the enthusiasm into the channels in which it should go to bear the most fruit of conversion. They are Miss E. Birdsell and Miss I. Mason, and are young Canadians from Brockville, Ont. Both are fluent speakers, despite the fact that they are somewhat too prone to indulge in descriptions of a place that people are not particularly interested in—during July and August, especially. They can also quote the Scriptures with an ease which indicates that not a little time has been devoted to a study of the same. And in exhortation, which begins like the sighing of the wind over the Garden of Eden and ends like the falling of the walls of Jericho, their forte is plainly in evidence; sinners repent in large numbers.

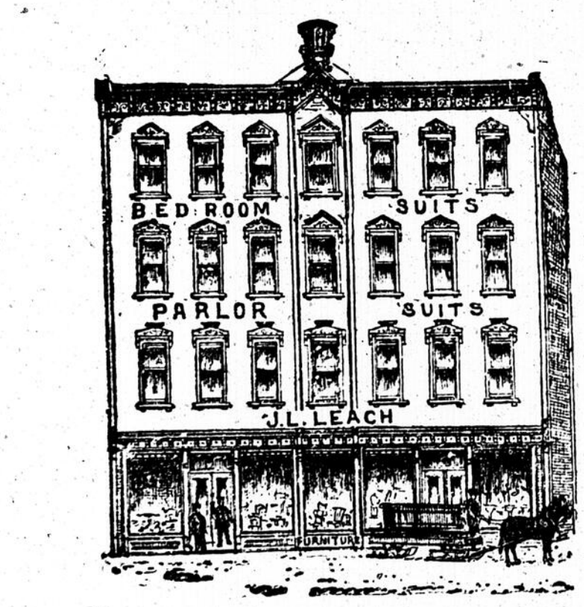
GREAT VOCAL FEATURES.

The vocal features of the service last night were somewhat modified, owing, no doubt, to the threat of the neighborhood to make complaint unless its hours of sleep were left alone in peace. Still, there were noises which indicated that when the spirit gets a grip on some people it pinches them hard.

When the services were concluded about ten o'clock last night the audience had been treated to an exemplification of the possibilities of the organs of speech which was good for the lungs if it wasn't musical. The whole scale was run—from A to Z, speaking comprehensively, not musically. At the same time it was mostly fortissimo. At the outset were some pathetic intervals. Then there would be a change, and the dulcet notes of the symphony feline would arise. And once, when six sinners had been called to repentance simultaneously, such a glad shout was there that many in the audience were startled.

Agitation in the world of homeopathic medicine has been the very soul of progress, as in politics and religion the differences of opinion and the individualities of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor "Quinine Wine," and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to their importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skillful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the kind.



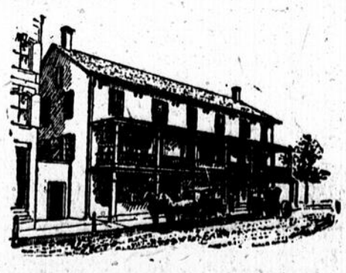


J. L. LEACH'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

tarted for themselves only five years go. There are three brothers, lessrs. J. C., R. H. and A. L., and ey make a strong combination. They e all hustlers, and do work that lasts d gives the best satisfaction. This s been proven by the large amount contract work that they are called on and urged to do in outside points, Sherbroke, and all the surrounding wns and villages. Their store is nveniently located, and is well ocked with stoves and tinware of all scriptions, and also a general line of rdware. A specialty is made of



MR. J. L. LEACH, Proprietor Eastern Township Furniture Store.



OTTAWA HOTEL.



LOSS OF APPETITE

If your stomach is upset or in any way out of order—if food seems distasteful to you—if acidity, burning or fullness of the stomach prevents you from having an appetite—if you wish to eat and eat well—take, before each meal, a wine glassful of

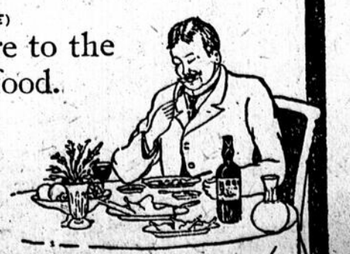
VIN ST MICHEL

(ST. MICHAEL'S WINE)

It will create an appetite and restore to the palate that lost relishing taste for food. It will make the digestive organs act naturally and properly digest the food eaten, whether your stomach is in good order or not. No matter if you are young or old, sick or healthy

VIN ST: MICHEL

MAKES YOU EAT



THE SATURDAY-HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 169 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

"No, I don't go away," said the elderly woman. "My husband can't leave town except for a short holiday, and so we stay in our own house, and have a very nice time." It isn't that she wouldn't enjoy a long holiday; it isn't that she doesn't grow tired of planning meals, and arranging rooms, and seeing that her own work and the kitchen work are both kept up to a proper standard, even when the weather is hot. I daresay she longs for a rest from it all, and that her married daughters coax her to come and visit them in their cozy summer homes down the river. But she is very fond of the gray-bearded man, who walks a little less briskly than he used to, and who has a great deal of business responsibility on his shoulders. So many women give to her children a love which quite shuts out their husbands, that it is refreshing to find a woman who is no longer young, planning little hot weather teas for her silver-haired husband, going for little walks with him, meeting him down town for luncheon, and keeping a well-ordered house open all summer that he may not join the army of husbands who inhabit dreary lonely houses, take their meals down town, and prowl about the twilight streets while wives and daughters are enjoying cool sea breezes, and all the life and jollity of summering places.

There was a picnic here the other day—a Sunday-school picnic. It came early and it stayed late, and it occupied itself every minute it was here. The day was hot, but among the lovely trees, with the breeze from the water, there was very little actual discomfort, though there was a good deal of grumbling and perspiring. The married woman's race was about to begin when we reached the grounds. The little curate was coaxing the ladies to come and stand in a row. Husbands were saying "Come along now do, and babies clung to their mothers' skirts and howled when elder sisters and proud papas tore them away, and held them while mother took her place among the ambitious ones, who stood solemnly waiting. Some of them were breathing deeply, and a few were nervous and giggly. We looked on these as sure losers before the start. The young woman who was slowly pumping air in and out of her lungs was a likely winner. The husbands stood aloof and smiled proudly. The children hung around expectedly, for each mother had promised to divide the prize if she won it, and the prize was a box of candy. "One, two, three," counted the starter, and away the racers went across the green. They ran well and middling and bad and "perfectly awful." They ran with free strides, with mincing steps, and with waist-wiggling, and the deep breather who held up her skirt and threw back her head and left her competitors in a bunch behind, became the proud possessor of the box of candy. She hadn't any little boys or girls, so she divided with some grown-ups, and the children eyed her from a distance, and seemed disappointed with their mothers.

But the little curate had a plan. He took up a box of nice fat creams and scattered them on the grass. What a scramble there was! We thought at first the boys must have begun a game of football. But the girls were at it, too. They held the little man by his orthodox black coat tails. They reached for his box. They ran and begged and scolded and said, "Aw, now, I didn't get any," and he was a picture of good-humored justice—a real summer Santa Claus.

Young girls and men played ball. Younger men, who wouldn't play with girls, played off by themselves with a round bat and a hard ball and took themselves seriously and got very hot and hungry. All through the lovely wood, the picnickers strayed. All over the meadows they went gathering wild strawberries and coming back laden with sweet white clover, heavy-headed red clover, trailing yellow hop clover, dogwood bloom, daisies, vetch and wild roses, and pockets full of the tender new shoots of the wintergreen. "See my flowers," said a happy little girl to her mother. "My candy's all mushed," complained her small boy, compelling attention with a wide little hand. "Have a sweetie, do now; there's a good lady," said her husband, in the same minute. It's small wonder mothers are tired, is it, and small wonder, too, that they haven't quite the same enthusiasm about picnics—Sunday-school and otherwise—that their boys and girls have.

What fun the little folks have when they go paddling in the lake. They come up to their mammas with fairy stories about the warmth of the water, and directly their warm little toes touch the wet stones, they realize their mistake. But they go in, and presently find it not so bad, and then very delightful. The girls tuck up their petticoats, and the boys roll up their trousers. They build bridges and piers, scoop out caves, make gardens, find pretty stones and frolic in and out of the water, and enjoy to the fullest extent the glad freedom of their ten little toes. Nothing but the luncheon bell will tempt them from the water, and the mothers, sitting with book or needlework or idle hands, watch them from the bank, and hold occasional long-distance conversations with their small people regarding splashed frocks and deep water and hats. The bigger boys go fishing and swimming, whether the water is cold or not, and direct scornful glances at the tots who can only "paddle." The husbands are in the city, but at six a long, black stream of them will come down the road, and they'll all declare that women are lucky to have such a lovely, cool and quiet place to spend their days.

"Do you know," said the summer cottager, as we sat on her cozy piazza and had afternoon tea, "that I love to get out here where the rooms are so bare. We've tried to keep ourselves down to necessaries, at least in the bedrooms, and it's curious how little of all we fill our rooms with in the city we really need." That set us all thinking, and some of us talking. We wondered why we didn't have less in our rooms, and save the money that bought the extra furnishing, and the labor that kept them in order. If tables and chairs and pictures and bric-a-brac and hangings would only dust themselves and house-clean themselves it would be different. They tickle our fancy for a little, or augment our pride, but they enslave us, and we're such great geese that though we know they do, we make no move to free ourselves. "I'd like to have less in my house," said one woman, "but I can't help thinking those sanitary floors and sparsely-furnished rooms look bare and comfortless, and then what would people think?"

"They'd think you couldn't afford to more than half furnish your house, and that you were shiftless and didn't care," one woman made quick answer. And it's true you know, only that should never deter one from doing what seems to be best. The difficulty of getting good household help, and the labor of doing unnecessary dusting and cleaning, should decide us that simplicity, which is cleanly and artistic, is most of all to be desired in house furnishing now-a-days. The summer cottage, with its necessary fittings for comfort and cleanliness and rest, is really a type of the house we should live in in winter. The woman of moderate means is unable to keep a luxuriously furnished home perfectly clean and in order, with the small amount of service she is usually able to command. A simply furnished home could be absolutely well kept. No one should complain of the little touches of daintiness in a home, or of the refining influence of a well-laid and well- served dinner-table. The few good pictures, the growing plants, the good glass and silver are not the things that demand so much care. The real white elephants of homes are the senseless trifles which catch our eyes, and with which we load our tables, plaster our walls and crowd our floors. We might have so many homes for rest, for reading, for elevating social pleasure, for writing to absent friends, if we didn't all have so many little china dollies to dust, so many tables to polish, so much silk and velvet upholstery to care for, and so much wool carpeting to keep the moths from.

Floating out on the lake in the evenings, with the soft air fo a perfect summer night in one's nostrils, with the echoes of voices from the shore mingling into indistinct murmurs; with marvellous cloud-shapes changing every instant overhead, their steals across the mind, a drowsy happiness, and there is only one thing to be wished for—to float forever under summer skies, upon a fair blue lake. Silly, isn't it? But own up, haven't you felt the mysterious wish for an eternity of the beauty and peace which has filled your whole being with joy?

There's a fine bicycle path at the side of an uninviting road with ruts in it. The path is smooth and hard, and runs close beside fields of splendid clover. Some of it has been cut, and the scent of the withering stalks is delightful. Another field is green with wheat, as far-off one is barley, rocking in the wind, and the one at the right, which is ostensibly timothy, is as a riot of golden-hearted daisies, buttercups, vetch and mustard. Bob-o'-links fly up, as one passes. Vesper sparrows and goldfinches rest on the fences. A rusty blackbird grumbles at being disturbed, or up on the electric wires the swallows perch. There are phoebes and kingbirds and robins in numbers. Pausing at a bridge we watched a kingfisher circle over the water and dart down for a sweakling fish that swam too near the surface. A pair of golden wings overhead drew eyes and opera glasses toward a flicker. She alighted near the stream and began a search for dainties in the grass along the bank, giving us a good view of her red nape and crescent breast-patch. We were soon discovered, however, and with a loud "catch-me-if-you-can" she flew off to find Mr. Flicker and her babies in some hollow tree.

"Oh, my mending basket," sighed the weary house mother. It was a big, fat one, and many of the garments were only short a button or a tape. Three big girls were out playing tennis on the lawn and the visitor couldn't help wondering why they hadn't made it a rule to sew on buttons directly they come off and save mother all those tiresome stitches, which are so little trouble, one at a time, and so discouraging when they roll up into a half-day's work.

A little cushion near the toilet table, with two threaded needles in it, make it almost as easy to sew on a button as to thrust in a pin. Mending-day would lose its terror for the mothers of big families if the girls little and big, were taught to repair any small damage on the spot. A tiny hole in a stocking mended at once is of small account, but the weaving necessary to fill a gaping hole is a patient task, which mothers might very often be saved if her children were thoughtful for her, and properly self-respecting about themselves.

How differently children handle pets. To-day a young girl became the proud possessor of a pair of dear little bunnies. She folded her arms and let the tiny things smuggle down against them. They liked the warmth, for they were very tiny, and the wind blew in cold from the lake. A few minutes later there was great excitement in the kitchen, for it was discovered that Lady Buller, the pretty coach dog, had six brand new little puppies in her basket under the table. The happy mother wasn't very clear in her mind as to who were friends and who were enemies, so she promptly growled at every one who approached her babies. Then Winnie came, and the pretty coach dog mother lay still and quiet while the young girl lifted the darling things out to be admired. Very anxiously she followed them with her eyes, but with no sign of crossness. When they were put down beside her again, she caressed them, and the six little curiosities went promptly to sleep, as all well-behaved babies should do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Daisy Bee—The folks of olden days who went to church, commonly took foot-warmers with them and sat muffled up in winter as if they were sleighing. Many of the English churches even yet are cold, but then English people don't mind the cold as we do. We keep our houses far too warm, and accustom ourselves to a temperature which is, to say the least, enervating. 2. You are affectionate, sensitive, candid, fairly self-willed, very industrious and very persistent.

No. 2—Courage, mirth, executive ability, persistence and hope.

American—You need a thoroughly good education to read proofs, but the technical knowledge is not so intricate as the enclosed circular suggests. Most newspaper offices have set rules of spelling and certain cast-iron regulations as to grammatical forms. The markings are easily acquired and practice gives dexterity. The publishing houses might give you work, but, all things considered, there are better ways of making a living than by proof-reading, if you must begin now, at the beginning. 2. Indeed I do love Montreal, and I wish you had looked for its beauties. They are all there I do assure you.

Mary—I'm sure our way of living has much more to do with our frequent winter colds than the climate. We are so careless about the air we breathe, so foolish with regard to food, and so utterly unconcerned about the elimination of waste from our systems. Clogged pores, suspended digestion and the bad air which is breathed by people who wouldn't wear a crushed shirt waist, is accountable for much of the headache, much of the depression, much of the tired feeling which we complain of and blame Providence for. I'm glad you are such a devotee of fresh air and that you have acquired the cult of the tub. You'll be young and strong and flourishing, when the careless folk are only known by the list of virtues they never possessed, carved in marble, above their bones.

Barbara—No, I wouldn't buy a bedroom suite if I were you. I should first have a bed an iron one enamelled white, and a pretty toilet table with an oval glass. A combination bureau and cupboard has a pier glass for the cupboard door, and a lovely lot of shelves for little odds and ends. The drawers are shallow and numerous, and because of that are especially easy to keep tidy. A couch with plenty of pillows, a window seat with shelves beneath the valance for dress boxes and papers and magazines. A table enamelled white, serves for writing materials, and if you have two lower shelves half way across you can stow your sewing baskets on it. A few book shelves, a hassock, and pretty curtains will complete your room; save for the pictures you may choose to hang, your floor covering and your washstand. If your floor is good, stain it, arrange your furniture as you wish it, and then lay rugs where they are needed. Pretty Japanese ones are cheap and come in dainty colors but they are not so durable as the English rugs, which can also be had in soft fawns and browns and blues and greens. A washstand, of the orthodox make, is, I think, a disfigurement to any room. Put two shelves in a corner. Have them enamelled white. Make a valance of denim, and tack denim of the same shade on each side of your shelves to protect the wall. Now there are two ways of finishing the corner wash-stand. Either place a rod right up and hang curtains on it, making a cosy bathroom, or set a screen before it. If the screen is a solid one you may use the inside to hang your towel rings or screw your bar on. It will also accommodate many other little trifles and keep out of sight all the very necessary but rather uninviting looking paraphernalia for keeping clean and neat. A student's lamp on your table and an easy chair will make your own room very home-like. I wouldn't put nearly so much in it, if I were going to use it for a sleeping room only, but as you say, it is to be your only home, and you want it cosy. The money will cover it, unless you find you must pay too much for the mirror-dresser, and, if so, get an old-fashioned bureau and have it enamelled white, then you must just pretend you don't care how your skirt hangs, though you can always get a glimpse of it, in the big shop windows on St. Catherine Street. I'm very glad to get your letter, and I hope the suggestions will be of some use.

San Toy—No, the man its likely, is only a little sensitive. It's rather an undertaking for a poor young man to propose to a rich young lady. He is so likely to be misunderstood. She won't misunderstand him, but her relatives will and so will Mrs. Grundy, who has usually far too much to say about love-affairs. You must be patient and just as nice and womenly as you can. He'll understand, and you'll feel so much better than you ever could, if you had given him a little hint of how the land lay. 2. The study you enclose, shows mirth, method, energy, sympathy, candor, fair patience and fair self-control.

Muriel.—I'm sure your birdie must be a king bird. It has a white edge to its tail. The cedar wax wings' tail is tipped with yellow, after the same fashion, and the vesper sparrow shows two white feathers, one on each side of his tail as he flies. The flicker is also called, Highhole, golden-winged wood-pecker, Tucker and, yellow-hammer, and has, indeed, thirty or more names in his various homes. 2. Practical, generous, sympathetic, original and persistent.

H. R.—You must not blame your father or mother, except for rearing a child in wilfulness. You probably would have had your own way, whatever happened, and they simply bowed to the inevitable. 2. There is only one recognized cause for divorce in Canada and your church of course does not admit that a sacrament can be dissolved. Are you as patient as you used to be, or have you begun to say "nerves" to yourself. Don't do it. Don't ever admit you have nerves, except the ones, which are the little hand-maidens of your mind, and do its bidding.

Brown Bess—Your linen tub-dress with the Gibson-pleated shirt waist, bodice and strapped skirt with a graduated frill, ought to be very pretty. I hope the goods was shrunk before making, otherwise you'll have your own times with that frill. Every inch of it, will hang away from every other inch once it is washed. 2. Aren't you delighted that you are going down to Martha's Vineyard. I trust you may have as good bathing as we had at Cottage City, and as fine a wheel on the road that runs along the Vineyard Haven. 3. The writing shows decision, energy, originality, system and much self-control.

Passamaquoddy.—If you write again, do try and be either "pass" or "quod" the whole of that name is too much this hot weather. 2. Tams are good head coverings for small folks. Avoid fussy hats for little girls as you would diamonds for debutantes. 3. Certainly the housemaid should wear a cap and apron and collar and cuffs with her black dress in the afternoons. Pretty stripes in blue and white, pink and white mauve and white make suitable morning dresses. 4. You are original, fairly patient, fairly executive, systematic, but not very persistent.

Bradwin's Bay.—Methodical, hopeful, affectionate and ambitions.

J.L.R.—Vivacious, affectionate, fairly industrious, generous and practical.

Pet—Daring, hopeful, systematic, ambitious and persistent.

Canada—Ardent, adroit, impulsive, hopeful and industrious.

Polly—Impulsive, merry, sympathetic fairly affectionate, fairly enduring and quite neat.

Banty—Decision, originality, fair patience, sympathy and self-reliance.

Jock—Daring, method, industry and some self-will.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

ORANGE SALAD.

Arrange a border of cress or sorrel on a circular platter, place a socle of bread in the centre with a hole in it; into this put a bunch of either cress or sorrel. Toss together equal quantities of English walnuts and orange, break nut meats into one-fourth inch pieces, remove the skin from each section of orange and toss lightly together with the nuts. A cupful of Malaga grapes cut in halves, seeded and skins removed, may be added. Serve with French dressing.

NUT BREAD AND LETTUCE SANDWICHES.

Cut Pettijohn's nut bread into thin slices; remove crusts and spread with mayonnaise. Lay crisp heart lettuce leaves between slices, dot over with mayonnaise and press edges together, allowing edges of lettuce to show a trifle.

The new biscuit box is with silver rim and cover, and with three compartments, giving a choice of plain, sweet or salted wafers.

For persons who prefer to dress their own salad are lovely stands for oil and vinegar, tiny affairs graceful in shape, and in cut or the beautiful Venetian glass, for individual service.

A wise woman who writes of foods and their composition says: I had completed the two articles already published in Table Talk about boys and girls and what they eat, when my little daughter said, "Now, mamma, you must write something about mothers and what they eat."

"What shall I say about it?" I asked.

"Oh," she replied laughing, "tell how mothers never want any pie and cake if there isn't enough to go round, and how they say, 'No, thank you,' when their little girls offer them a bite of the last cream or marshmallow, managing to look just as if they never did like candy; and how they are never caught behind the pantry door nibbling at goodies, all because they are saving them up for somebody else."

"But this is all about what mothers don't eat," I said.

"Oh, well, no matter," was the answer; "write about it, beginning with, "Mothers are very peculiar people."

TOMATO AND PINEAPPLE SALAD.

Arrange crisp heart lettuce leaves on a shallow platter; in the centre of these place peeled chilled and sliced tomatoes, alternated with a slice of canned pineapple; put the half of a maraschino cheery in the hole found in each slice of pineapple; marinate all with French dressing.

COFFEE.

One measuring cup of medium ground coffee, one egg, previously washed, one cup cold water, six cups boiling water. Beat egg slightly with few grains of salt, add crushed shell and mix with the coffee; add on-half cup of cold water; stir well and add the boiling water and boil three minutes. Stir down and add the remaining one-half cup of cold water and set back on stove, whence it will keep hot but not boil. Let stand ten minutes. Serve with hot cream.

FRENCH DRESSING FOR FRUIT SALADS.

One-quarter teaspoon salt, one-quarter teaspoon paprika, two tablespoons lemon juice, four tablespoons olive oil. Process—Put the salt and pepper in bottom of bowl, add oil and beat thoroughly; add lemon juice.

Ordinarily cut flowers perish so rapidly that during the cold weather they are out of the reach of people with a moderate income. The most delicate and fragile of blossoms, however, can be kept in good healthy condition for a month or six weeks if systematic care and attention be given to them. The first precaution must be taken when the purchase is made. Satisfy yourself that the flowers are very fresh. Remember that there is a regular market price for flowers, the same as for any other produce, and if your florist offers you roses at fifty cents per dozen when the market price is one dollar, you may depend upon it they have been cut for some days and will soon fade. There is no economy in buying cheap flowers. If they look limp and the leaves are dry, seared and gray, they have either been cut for some time or else they have not been properly cared for, and are scarcely worth carrying home, as no amount of nursing will preserve them for any length of time. The bright color, the full, juicy stem, vigorous leaves and firm bearing all bespeak nature in her prime. A florist who knows his business will pack cut flowers so that they will receive no injury from the elements during transportation, but if one has to attend to this one's self, it is well to know that paraffine paper is the best protection in either winter or summer. Flowers wrapped in paraffine paper and covered over with two sheets of brown wrapping paper are well fortified against Jack Frost. Before placing them in vases cut from the end of each stem one-sixteenth of an inch with a sharp penknife—scissors nip the pores together and prevent them from absorbing nourishment. The vases should be carefully scalded and then filled three-quarters full of water, into which should be dropped five or six drops of sulphate of ammonia. This can be obtained from any chemist, and five cents' worth will outlast many bunches of flowers. During the day the vases containing flowers should be placed in the light away from the heat and gas. At night the stems should be sponged off in clear cold water, so as to remove any decayed matter which may have accumulated during the day, and all the withered leaves and jaded petals should be removed with a sharp pair of scissors. During the night they should be put into a vase containing a solution of soap and water and set in a cool place. In the morning cut the end of the stems again and leave in clear cold water for two hours before returning them to the vases containing the sulphate of ammonia. Rosebuds will fatten into large, fullblown roses if placed in the ice box for twenty-four hours. White carnations can be tinted to almost any shade by putting dye in the water into which they are placed.

PULLED BREAD.

Take a freshly baked loaf of bread, cut off all the crust, then with a fork or the fingers tear the crumb into long thin strips; lay these on a pan and place in a moderate oven until dry through, then quicken the heat so as to color quickly. When a pale golden color take from the pan and serve warm.

CREAM CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Cream thoroughly together one-half of a cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar; add alternately one-half of a cupful of water and two cupfuls of flour and beat until light and smooth. Stir in one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla and the whites of four eggs beaten to a very stiff froth. Lastly add two scant teaspoonfuls of baking powder and divide into jelly tins. Bake for about twenty minutes in a moderately quick oven and when cold prepare the filling. To one cupful of warm water add six ounces of gum arabic and stand over hot water until dissolved, stirring occasionally. Strain, add one cupful of granulated sugar and put over the fire in a double boiler. Cook until the mixture is as thick as good honey, then add the whites of three eggs beaten to a very stiff froth and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Stir until the mixture will not adhere to the fingers, then take from the fire and spread between the cakes. For the chocolate icing take two squares of chocolate, scrape or cut fine and place over hot water until melted. Add four teaspoonfuls of cream, two teaspoonfuls of water and one-third of a cupful of sugar. Boil gently until the mixture will hair, or spin a short thread, then pour quickly over the top of the cake.

CHEESETTES.

Mix one and one-half cups grated cheese with one-half teaspoon salt, a few grains cayenne and the well-beaten whites of three eggs. Pile on small circles of toast and brown in oven.

Tulips are flowers in which there are hidden dangers. If the odor of the tulip is inhaled for a time it produces lightheadedness, which is followed by a feeling of deep depression. The poppy, on account of the great quantity of opium it contains, has the effect of making any one who passes through a field of these flowers feel very drowsy. In Asia Minor, where they are grown in great quantities, it is risky for one unaccustomed to the odor to pass through the neighborhood. Two deaths among tourists were traced directly to visits paid to a poppy plantation. All flowers grown from bulbs should be banished from the rooms of a sick or invalid person. It would be as much an act of kindness to present a sick person with a dose of morphines as to send a patient a bunch of lilies of the valley, tuberoses or hyacinths. The only place for these flowers is the death chamber. Be careful, too, how you pluck to pieces such blossoms as begonias, rhododendrons or peonies. If there is a slight scratch on the fingers that handle these flowers carelessly, it is probably that festering will follow, with a possible loss of the finger nails.

The luncheons that girls are having this spring and early summer might reasonably be classed among those things designated as "fit for the gods"—that is, if they were not still more frequently spoken of as being "visions and food for fairies."

An ethereal and elfin-like appearance is noticed about these tables when spread with lattice work and trellises of asparagus sprays, and when snuggling among such greenery are daintily prepared and refreshing dishes.

Indeed, it seems much the fashion now for tables to be decorated almost exclusively with ferns of feathery and fine texture. They are so grouped as to suggest little dells and nooks. Tiny mirrors, ten or twelve in number, are placed about in imitation of enclosed pools, and a fad even reigns to balance a dish of fruit at one end of the table with a spherical ball holding goldfish at the other.

Cool, light and inviting are the points strongly accentuated in the decoration of luncheon tables this season. Of the many green things sprinkled over the surfaces it is pleasant to find that some of them are good to eat. Small glass dishes placed at the corners hold often, instead of salted almonds, well picked sprigs of watercress grown under glass, and for the purpose of nibbling throughout the meal.

The prepared halves of grape fruit which very generally are passed for the first course at a luncheon show little extra fixings in the frozen cherries and glaced white grapes which partly cover their cut edges.

Salads also have cast off the conventionalism of winter and are now made as gay, almost frivolous, as culinary art can devise. Usually they show some strong note of color. A salad among those, however, that are serious is composed of small, well-shaped tomatoes, stuffed with an equal mixing of white celery and apples cut in very small pieces.

A good deal of sugar is added to the mayonnaise dressing of such a salad, and it rests also abundantly as an upper crust below the replaced lid of the tomato.

NOTES.

Make the cheese balls of cream cheese. Cut the cheese in squares and then make into balls about the size of an English walnut and finish each one by quickly turning in powdered parsley. Serve on a napkin and garnish with parsley.

Cafe parfait is made of one pint of cream, one cup of sugar, half a cupful of strong coffee, mixed chill and whip; take the froth off into a freezer or into a mold; pack the mold in ice and salt and let it stand two hours without stirring. One pint is sufficient to fill six glasses. It is ordinarily served in tall, slender glasses, but punch cups can be substituted if more convenient.

PITTER-PATTER

Bring cakes of Scotland's oatmeal gray,
And German barley brown,
By all the rye of Russia lay
The wheat of Egypt down,
And pour the rice of east and south
From Amalthea's horn—
Their savor shall not tempt a mouth
That knows good Indian corn.

An old lady has offered Mr. Balfour an income of £5,000 a year if he will not play golf on Sunday. In case Mr. Balfour does not care to accept, we would be glad to find a substitute for him.

It was past midnight and the poet was still wrestling with an obdurate verse which persisted in refusing to become fit for publication.

"Why don't you quit work and retire?" called Mrs. Poet from their bedchamber.

"Because," he responded wearily, "I am not yet wealthy enough."

It may be somewhat surprising to learn that by means of a properly constructed instrument you can wind off from an ordinary garden spider, on an average, just about a couple of miles of silken thread. Not only that, the supply is almost endlessly renewable. You can deprive the creature of its silk to-day to the very last inch, and a couple of miles more will be ready for you by the day after to-morrow. For something like half the body of a spider consists of tubular glands, which secrete the silk in a liquid form, and almost every atom of food that it eats is converted into this valuable substance. Such being the case, one wonders why man does not make more use of it. The demand for silk is enormous, and we breed silkworms by the thousand million in order to meet it. But why not breed spiders instead? They are independent of climate, you can catch them anywhere, and instead of having to grow mulberry trees or lettuces to supply their fastidious requirements, you can feed them with flies. Spider's silk, however, is nevertheless used by man to some extent, and in some cases is put to a very curious purpose.

The woman who has a special fondness for things original is dividing her admiration between the lemon and apple hat. The apple hats all show small lady apples with pretty pink cheeks, and the apples are used more as a trimming than to form the entire hat. One smart looking model was a rather large shape made of burnt straw, with the edge of the brim bound with a pale shade of turquoise velvet ribbon, loops of the ribbon were arranged at one side, and about the crown were green leaves, with here and there an apple. Another attractive apple hat was of faint green straw trimmed with sprays of pink and white apple blossoms with a cluster of lady apples toward the front, which showed pretty tints of light yellow, delicate green and soft red. There are blackberry and red raspberry hats which look as if a box of berries had been overturned on them, and there are hats in all shapes, trimmed with cherries, currants and grapes—grapes which are an excellent imitation of those which grow on the vines are used. Of all the fruit hats, perhaps the lemon hat is the most conspicuous. It is made of lemons and green leaves—nothing else—and is shown in a shape which is rather small, and fits close to the head. The lemons look as if they must be real, and the fault of the hat is that it has too heavy an effect. In reality it is not heavy, for the lemons are extremely light in weight, and so is all the fruit used on the summer hats.

What is in your bicycle tires and why do they become soft? Air is pumped into these tires. We should therefore find that they contain air. Is this so certain? We know that oxygen attacks india-rubber; the composition of the air would be modified by this fact, and besides this, mixed gases do not pass through a porous partition at the same rate. For this reason the air in a pneumatic tire must undergo a change of composition. In fact, the air that we pump in is air no longer at the end of a certain length of time. M. d'Arsonval says that all cyclists agree that a newly inflated tire under a pressure of two to six atmospheres becomes deflated little by little even when it shows no loss when placed under water. One can not see how the air gets out. He finds that this mysterious deflation is not continuous; it becomes slower as the air is pumped in again and the pressure maintained constant. If the gas in the tire is analyzed at this moment, it will be found that it is almost entirely deprived of its oxygen. It is almost pure nitrogen. Thus we are manufacturing nitrogen merely by pumping up our bicycle tires. The oxygen is absorbed in part by the rubber and partly escapes through it. As air is a mixture of 21 parts of oxygen and 79 of nitrogen, it follows that the tire loses about a fifth part of its inflation more or less quickly, according to the composition of the rubber used in it. We know also, from the phenomena of dialysis, that when air is filtered under pressure through a very thin membrane of rubber, the oxygen passes much more quickly than the nitrogen; there is collected in the receiver a gass containing about forty per cent. of oxygen. From these observations M. de Parville thinks, we may deduce the following practical consequences; it is useless to seek to inflate pneumatic tires with carbonic acid; it would never succeed. With air we must expect a slow deflation whose duration will depend on the nature of the rubber. All cyclists know that there are some tires that "hold the air" and others that do not. On the contrary, it would be a good plan to inflate with nitrogen, for which the rubber is only slightly permeable.

One of the most common methods to induce sleep needs correction; that is, making great efforts of various kinds. Instead of striving and worrying about it, relax, give up; and if sleep does not come at once, you will at least rest. When the strain is taken away from the brain, the body will begin to rest, and sleep will follow. Sleep and effort are foes. The old darkey who said to his master, who vainly courted sleep, "The best cure I knows of is to stay up the night before," was not far wrong in his advice. To those who are sufferers from insomnia, try to remove the cause which provokes the nerves to this state of rebellion by correcting the habits, by changing the diet, by proper massage of the body. My own experience and that of many whom I know is that massage of the body, calculated to balance the circulation, will induce sound, healthy sleep. A practice recommended to the sleepless is the taking of an air bath. This, before going to bed, or even getting up and taking it as an aid to sleep, will often prove beneficial. One should divest himself of all clothing and walk about; rubbing or rolling the body while in contact with the air is also helpful.

The Japanese collector of pictures keeps all her treasures stowed away in what is called a go-down, her storehouse, and her pictures are brought up one at a time if any visitor is present or expected. Usually a single picture is brought in and hung up, and you enjoy that beautiful picture by itself. Does not this tell the whole secret of the almon-eyed beauty's fair, unwrinkled skin and refreshingly placid expression?

In the French colony on the Island of Madagascar the manufacture of silk from the spider is being carried on with success. A Catholic missionary stationed there saw the great possibilities in the industry, and realized that improved methods would mean much to the native. So he devoted his time to a study of the spider.

One day he was watching one of the big fellows spin his web, and the solution of the problem came to him in a flash. "Why," thought he, "wait until the spiders spin their cocoons? Why not take the thread directly from them?"

From that the rest followed naturally. He discovered by experiment that it was perfectly feasible to draw the threads out of the glands. Then he studied and planned until at last he perfected an apparatus as simple as it was ingenious.

He has named it the "guillotine." This guillotine, however, is not intended to cut the head off the spider. It is simply a sort of strait waistcoat, which holds the savage creature so firmly that it can neither bite nor wriggle until the glands have been denuded of their precious contents. Then the victim is released without damage, to be fed and cared for until the operation can be repeated.

Here are some worry don'ts:

Don't start nervously if a child makes a noise or breaks a dish—keep your worry for broken bones.

Don't sigh too often over servants' shortcomings.

Don't get wildly excited if Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the hall table; the welfare of neither your family nor the nation is involved.

"Where my Julia's lips do smile,
There's the land of Cherry Isle."

sang Herrick, and undoubtedly the perfect mouth should have lips as firmly moulded and as brilliant as a cherry. Dry, parched lips are either the result of ill-health or that unfortunate habit of biting them which so many young girls adopt, in the mistaken idea that it gives fulness and color to them. Biting the lips certainly brings the blood to the surface, and gives a temporarily brilliant coloring to them, but the ultimate effect is to destroy their contour, to cause them to shrivel, parch and crack, and to become habitually sore and tender. When dryness and cracking of the lips are due to internal disorders, medical treatment is of course necessary, but when caused either by biting or by inclement weather, a healthy condition of their surface may be restored by the application of a good lip salve such as the following: White wax, one ounce; oil of sweet almonds, two ounces; alkanet, one drachm. Digest till colored; strain, and add six drops of otto of roses.

Mrs. Rupert Beckett, who is conspicuous in the Marlborough House set, thinks nothing of wearing four large arum lilies in a cluster. Lady Downshire confines herself to gardenias while in season, and Lady Algernoh Gordon-Lennox is content with nothing else than a very good-sized bunch of lilies-of-the-valley. These usually she wears tucked in her waist belt. One hardly ever sees the Duchess of Portland without five or six, sometimes seven or eight, of the beautiful Malmaison carnations, which are her favorite and especial flower.

Madge Merton

SPECIAL FEATURE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

SHORT STORIES FOR SUMMER READING

Copyrighted in Great Britain and the United States.

The Herald has made arrangements for a series of short stories by leading authors. These will be found particularly interesting fiction for the summer months. One story will appear each Saturday.

His Stepmother.

By MARY ANGELA DICKENS.

Author of "Cross Currents," "A Mere Cypher," "A Valiant Ignorance," "Prisoners of Silence," "Against the Tide," &c.

I.

"My dear Evelyn, don't look so frightfully uncompromising! I'm not a Dissenter or a churchwarden!"

"I wish to goodness you were," was the reply. "I might know what steps to take, then. I can't imagine what I am to do as it is."

With his words, the Rev. Evelyn Carstairs began to thread an agitated path through the intricacies of the Rectory drawing-room furniture. Having nearly overturned a delicate Chippendale "silver table"—the most valuable and the most unsteady thing in the room—he flung himself into or rather placed himself upon, for he sat bolt upright, an armchair opposite to his interlocutor, Lady Laura Carstairs. She was a woman of the age which is generally described as "about thirty"—and in her case the description would have been accurate enough for she was thirty-three. She was in full possession of that charm of maturity which comes to some fortunate women after their first youth. Her face was a small oval with delicate features—a straight Greek nose was counterbalanced by a mouth that was described as "mutinous" or "saucy" according to whether high-flown words or plain English seemed preferable to the speaker. The lips were a lovely red, and she had a clear brunette complexion, enhanced by large brown eyes, and a quantity of dark hair, growing low and brushed back from her forehead, broke round it into a soft outline of curly twists and rings. It was beautifully dressed with the care that betokens the possession of an experienced maid, and her whole dress, though she wore emphatically what are called "country clothes," showed that its birthplace had been an expensive one in London.

"I believe," Lady Laura went on, suavely, "the greatest minds have one weak point—Napoleon and that sort of person had, hadn't they? And if they are strong-minded people it shows itself in a trifling subject—as it does with you."

This gently uttered sentiment seemed to bring the proverbial last straw to the burden which Mr. Carstairs bore. He literally bounded from his chair and stood on the hearthrug.

"Trifling!" he said, in a bitter voice. "Trifling, you call it?" He broke off, choked it seemed, with indignation.

Lady Laura smiled lightly. Mr. Carstairs kicked the fender—not lightly.

"Evelyn!" said Lady Laura, exactly in the tone in which one speaks to a naughty schoolboy, "I'm surprised at you."

"Surprised?" he retorted. "I only which I could surprise you in any way likely to do you any good. I—I beg your pardon for my violence, of course," he added, more gently, "but that you should call it trifling is too much for me. You can't think it so," he went on, evidently growing calmer as he argued the point; "you cannot. Let me just set the facts before you in their true light."

"Set them before me in any light you like, by all means," was the answer. "Do try anything you think likely to prove soothing."

Mr. Carstairs gave a sigh which ended in a groan, and sat down once more—this time more upright than ever.

"Your home has been with me now for six months," he began slowly.

"And two weeks—and three days," put in Lady Laura. "You were going to set things in a true light, Evelyn."

He bit his lips fiercely. He was a handsome man of forty; fair, with keen blue eyes, and more of the soldier than the parson in his bearing, though his clerical "get-up" was even ultra correct. He rose from his chair again restlessly, and began to play with an ornament on the mantlepiece—a little Chinese mandarin, that shot its tongue out when it was shaken. He was tilting it quite unconscious of the effect, but Lady Laura's eyes were fixed on the little grinning face, and her whole face trembled with suppressed laughter.

"It seemed the obvious thing," he continued. "I was very glad to welcome you here. I like a lady's presence about the house and what a lady's influence might do in the parish I could not even estimate."

"Well, some of the Sunday school girls do dress a trifle better. I've spoken to them about their atrocious taste—I really have."

The man made a very impatient sound and tilted the little mandarin on to his back suddenly.

"You know what I mean," he said, in a voice he kept quiet with evident effort. "You are not so insensible as you pretend to be. You know the only direction your influence has taken here is a harmful one."

"I don't know."

"Then—pardon me if I think you do, though—I must try to make you know, that is all. You came here in December. It was in January that I discovered that Grant was not doing an atom of work—but I do assure you until I found him here that afternoon it never occurred to me that he was wasting his time in so atrocious a manner."

"You were always so polished in speech, dear boy," she murmured. "It's your strong point."

"Then came the day when you took him out fishing, and he forgot that wedding—a frightful thing! And then he caught that chill rubbing brasses for you—as if you knew or cared a straw about brasses! And then, led on quite shamelessly by you, he asks me if he may 'aspire to the honor of your hand'—he always was a bit of an outsider, though he's a saint—and you make me dismiss him for you, and he'll never settle down again—he's heart-broken, if ever a good fellow was. You didn't wait long before filling is place. You talked of helping Lizzie Stone with her singing, but it wasn't Lizzie who interested you. And now there's Dick Stone talking of selling the old farm and going to Brisbane, and the Stones have had the old farm for generations. I told you all I thought on each of these occasions."

"And I told you it was ridiculous—all you thought."

"And this last," he pursued, unheeding, "is the worst of all your doings. Just figure to yourself my feelings. I look into the school this morning to speak to Jones. I find you there."

"Clergy-ladies always visit the school in books."

"We are in real life. I find you there, I repeat; the work at a standstill, the children more or less at play, while you and Jones stand talking at his desk, and he so engrossed as not to see me come in even."

"Ah!" said Lady Laura, softly and mischievously.

"I have discovered that this is your fourth visit to the school."

"Well, I found Mr. Jones interesting, and even I draw the line at calling on him in his house—there's not even a housekeeper for chaperon."

"You simply are beyond words!"

In any less clerical person the gestures Mr. Carstairs made might have been described as dashing the mandarin down on the mantelpiece. It lay there smashed—he turned abruptly on his heel and strode out of the room. Lady Laura lay back in her chair and laughed till she cried.

Mr. Carstairs entered his study, locked the door as one who locks out the world, the flesh, and the devil, and flung himself into an easy-chair.

It was a little hard certainly. Lady Laura Kellie had been the daughter of a Scottish family which was poor enough. If anyone thought she had been brought to marry the worthy and rich old Mr. Carstairs when she was twenty-nine, by pressure on the part of the impecunious head of her family, no one said so. "Quite suitable" was what they said. And when Mr. Carstairs died, leaving her well provided for, they were ready enough to acquiesce in her sudden plan for spending some time with her stepson, Evelyn Carstairs, in his country rectory. "Very suitable," they said this time.

Wilmington was a pretty village in the Midlands—not too far from London, but far enough to meet Lady Laura's wishes for quiet, if she had such.

And her step-son had felt he was doing the right thing in according the temporary shelter of his roof and his position to his father's widow. He, too, had thought it "suitable" for a time. That time was now over; ended, as he said to himself—he was inclined to be wordy in soliloquy as in sermons—"by her own act and deed alone."

"What in the world am I to do now?" he ejaculated. "I can't send her away, and she says she doesn't want to go. What is to cut the knot, heaven knows! I only know this can't go on."

II.

The Rev. Evelyn Carstairs was walking home across the fields. It was a peaceful June evening, and anything less in harmony with the atmosphere about him than was Mr. Carstairs's expression it is impossible to imagine. A few hours previously, Mr. Jones, the invaluable schoolmaster who had taught the young idea of Wilmington to satisfy an exacting inspector for the past ten years, had given in his resignation. It had been given in a manner half brusque, half hang-dog; it had been accepted with uncompromising severity. And now, in his first leisure moment since the interview, Mr. Carstairs was reviewing the position with an intensification of his feelings of the previous evening which brought them to the point of desperation.

"There won't be a man left in the place as far as I can see," he said to himself fiercely, as he strode along. "It's terrible, and in a member of my household it's—it's improper. Who'll be the next? What a frightful question to have to ask oneself, and yet after all what a serious question it is."

He was walking along at a swinging pace on a high path overlooking another field through which ran a little stream. He lifted his eyes with something like a groan, as though calling to heaven and earth to answer his question, and then stopped short with a gasp. Earth, at any rate, had responded with extraordinary promptitude to the appeal. There below him, about two hundred yards away, he saw a graceful figure in gray which he knew only too well. And close beside it, bending over it in a manner which made Mr. Carstairs positively blush, was a tall man. The answer could hardly be considered a satisfactory one, inasmuch as the tall man was entirely unknown to Mr. Carstairs. But as he knew, by sight at least, every inhabitant of the country for some miles round he was able on a principle of negative argument, aided by the clear-sightedness of fiery indignation, to localize the stranger fairly accurately.

"One of the Manor House party," he muttered to himself. "Now, how in the world—good heavens! She'd find someone to flirt with if she were on a desert island alone!"

He turned his back to the shocking spectacle before him, and, retracing his steps, marched down a path which led over a steep bank into the high road. The energy of his exasperation led him to take the last few paces at a flying leap, and as he landed in the road he was received with a soft, startled exclamation, which made him turn his eyes hastily in the direction from which it came. It seemed to him as he did so that he was face to face with the exact counterpart of the figure he had beheld a few moments before down by the stream. Female figures were differentiated for Mr. Carstairs solely by a certain vague outline and the hue of their dress. The figure by the stream had been slight in contour and grey in hue. Therefore, at the first blush, they appeared to him exactly alike. But even as he lifted his hat with a word of apology, Mr. Carstairs reproached himself for his first hasty impression. This was also a woman of "about thirty" — but her appearance was striknig, not so much in itself, as because everything about her was unusual. She looked as if she had stepped out of a picture, and yet she was not, strictly speaking, picturesque. But there was something about her that did not belong to, or accord with, this hurrying day of ours. Her fair hair was worn very plainly under a wide black hat, and in the belt of her very simply-made summer dress some China roses were tucked. Everything about her was neat. Her face had no striking features, though all were regular and pretty; if Lady Laura had only remotely resembled this sweet and gentle-looking woman, Mr. Carstairs thought, with an inner sigh, how different life would have been!

"I'm afraid I startled you," he said. "This is rather a lonely road, and I'm afraid it never occurred to me that anyone might be passing."

"Please don't apologize," she said. "I'm afraid I'm a little nervous. Would you mind—I don't quite know my way—would you mind telling me the nearest way to the Manor?"

"The Manor?" repeated Mr. Carstairs, and his brow clouded at the recollection of that other visitor to the Manor whom he had so lately beheld. "I'm afraid the road is rather complicated. You are not alone, surely?"

The gentle eyes clouded slightly. "Yes," she said. "I—I was rather tired, and I thought this was a short cut. Is it far to the Manor?"

"Not far," he returned. He was thinking vaguely that he had never heard anything so sweet and musical as her voice. And the thought made him falter quite guiltily, as he added: "It's only, as I said, rather complicated. May I—would you allow me to show you the way?"

She bent her head with a pretty gesture of gratitude.

"It would be very kind of you," she said. "Only I'm afraid I should be taking you from your work."

Mr. Carstairs was not above the common frailties of human nature, and it gave him a distinct glow of satisfaction to hear the words "your work" pronounced thus deferentially and admiringly by a charming woman. He enjoyed the twenty minutes that ensued as he had never enjoyed intercourse with any woman in his life before. The conversation, as a matter of fact, was practically a monologue on his part; drawn forth by interested and sympathetic little questions from his companion. And when they arrived at the Manor gate and stopped, as if by common consent, there was one of those momentary silences in which people realize that a great deal of ground, mentaly speaking, has been covered in a very short time.

"I hope I haven't bored you with all those parish matters?" he said.

"I've been more than interested," she said. And there was a ring of unmistakable sincerity in her voice. "I've had so little opportunity of hearing of this sort of thing. Ah!" she broke off suddenly, looking down the road. "I'm so glad. I can introduce you to my——"

But Mr. Carstairs, usually the most courteous of men, interrupted her. He, too, had looked down the road and had seen coming towards them the male figure of the tableau by the stream. Incontinently, and without pausing for reflection, overwhelmed with a sudden tide of indignation and dismay, beside which his previous emotions on the subject faded into insignificance, he turned to his companion.

"I—I fear I have an appointment," he stammered, incoherently. "I am so happy—so sorry——"

He lifted his hat and positively fled from the oncoming male figure.

The tumult in the mind of the Rev. Evelyn Carstairs was wholly indescribable. He felt that he had now reached at last the climax in his difficulties with his stepmother. That she should flirt unblushingly with every unmarried man she met was bad enough. But that a married man should be added to the list of her conquests, and that the husband of the woman he had just left, was positively outrageous.

"So sweet! So gentle!" he ejaculated, and the epithets did not apply either to Lady Laura or her new admirer. "This must and shall be stopped at once."

He strode into the Rectory and flung open the drawing-room door. He had vague notion that Lady Laura started from a somewhat unusual attitude on the sofa, but he ascribed the start to a guilty conscience, shut the door vigorously, and began without a moment's delay.

"There are limits to every man's endurance," he said, "and mine are reached. This is no time for beating about the bush. I saw you down by the Low Stream this evening."

Lady Laura's face, which was rather pale, passed through every variety of expression in the course of this brief speech, from blank bewilderment to an amusement which had a certain shamed tinge about it which was not unbecoming.

"Oh!" she said.

"I saw you with a man," he said. "That is nothing new, of course; but I happen to know that this is a married man——"

Lady Laura rose slowly. Her color was coming and going, and there was a dancing light in her eyes which her step-son knew too well.

"Oh!" she said again. "Do you really? May I ask how?"

"I have met his wife," returned Mr. Carstairs, sternly. "A woman so sweet and gentle that I should have thought any man who had the honor to be her husband might—would—could not——"

He was floundering somewhat hopelessly between his intense indignation and the difficulty of expressing it in the pretty presence in which he stood. And a new idea dawned in Lady Laura's eyes. They gleamed with a mischief which seemed to be an outlet for some unusual excitement.

"Oh, really!" she said. "And where did you meet this delightful creature?"

"I met her in Rose Lane," he answered, in a deep, stern voice, which harmonized but ill with the words. Lady Laura laughed, and he went on. "She had lost her way, and I walked with her to the Manor gate. If you have seen her—and you surely must have met her at the Manor garden-party the other day——"

"See what you missed by not going to that party," ejaculated Lady Laura, softly.

"If you have had any conversation with her," he continued, sternly, "you must surely recognize the fact that to give a moment's pain — to bring the slightest cloud into the life of such a woman would be—would be——"

Lady Laura broke into a long, musical laugh. "Would be almost as shocking as it certainly is for a respectable middle-aged cleric to speak with such enthusiasm of a comparative stranger, and that stranger a married woman," she said. "Evelyn, my dear boy, I think you had better betake yourself to your study and lecture yourself a little! You really need it far more than I do, I assure you. But don't forget that we are dining at the Manor to-night."

Bereft for a moment of his reasoning faculties, her step-son grasped feebly at the one tangible statement contained in her speech.

"Dine at the Manor?" he gasped. "Why?"

"Because I accepted an invitation to do so a week ago. Didn't I tell you?"

"I won't go."

"Are you afraid?" she retorted. "Now see the advantage of innocence, Evelyn. I'm not. I shall go without you."

She disappeared with another laugh. And her step-son subsided into a chair and buried his face in his hands with a groan.

The Rev. Evelyn Carstairs, though he was something of a prig, was also a truly good man, and the idea which his stepmother had presented to him was a terrible one to his mind. It was also bewildering to him, in its strangeness, and his brain was in something as much like a whirl as it had ever known. Sermons and parishioners had brought him acquaintance with some of the disturbing influences of life. But solely as they affected sermons and parishioners. He himself, amazed though he would have been to hear this, knew really nothing of these same influences. They had hitherto left his well regulated life untouched. Until that afternoon he had never given a single thought to any woman. To-day, for the first time, he had felt something stir in him that he had never known before, and that the object of that something should be the wife of another man was a falling away from his ideal which lowered him indeed in his own eyes.

He passed through a bad quarter of an hour alone in the pretty drawing-room, and then he rose, stern and pale-faced, and went to prepare for the dinner at the Manor. It was his duty, he decided, to do what he could to chaperon his stepmother and prevent what he vaguely described as "mischief."

It was a gloomy presence which he presented in the drawing-room of the Manor an hour later, and a gloomy response did he make to his hostess's introduction of his companion of the afternoon as "Mrs. Fraser." He took her down to dinner, and the gentle eyes grew gradually a little troubled in the shadow of his extraordinary taciturnity, and glanced more than once from him to the other side of the table, where Lady Laura and the man whom Mr. Carstairs had heard, as he expected, referred to as "Mr. Fraser," sat side by side talking and laughing together low and eagerly.

It was a lovely evening, and after dinner there was coffee in the garden, an arrangement which Mr. Carstairs resented desperately in his heart as greatly complicating the difficulty of the task which duty had set before him. He did his best to fulfil it, despite Lady Laura's mocking glances and the somewhat obvious boredom expressed by Mr. Fraser. But at last, his attention being claimed for the moment by his host, he found that Lady Laura had eluded him.

He started instantly in hot pursuit, stalked the pair with a grim determination, and after a hot and weary chase, ran them to earth. It was not a moment too soon. They were in a summer-house at the far end of the kitchen garden, and as he stood tall, stern, and avenging in the doorway, Mr. Carstairs saw beyond any possibility of mistake that Lady Laura's head was on Mr. Fraser's shoulder and that Mr. Fraser's lips were pressed to her hair.

What sound or movement escaped him Mr. Carstairs did not know. A muttered oath came from the man, a choking cry from the woman. And then, as Lady Laura lifted her head and saw her step-son's face, she suddenly stretched out her hand to him.

"Oh, my dear boy, don't—don't!" she said. "It's all right. We loved each other ever so long ago, only we were foolish and young and didn't know it. And now—and now—he's going to take me off your hands, Evelyn. Aren't you glad?"

Mr. Carstairs caught at the summer-house for support.

"But isn't he—isn't she—who is Mrs. Fraser?" he demanded.

The man laughed.

"My good fellow, as you've got one of your own, you might have guessed," he said. "She is my stepmother. Now, couldn't you go?"

But Mr. Carstairs had already gone—to find the other stepmother.

(The End.)

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

MR. DOOLEY DISCOURSES ON THE FIGHTING WORD

By F. P. Dunne.

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"That man Bailey iv Texas f'r me ivry time," said Mr. Dooley.

"What's he been doin'?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"He's done me frind Biv'ridge iv Injyanny" said Mr. Dooley. "An' I'm for him f' leader iv th' party. He's wan iv th' best two-handed orators in th' sinit or annywhere. He has a wondherful left an' his repartee with th' right is said to be very stingin'. He's inthrajooced th' sthrangle holt be means iv which th' debate can be suddenly cut off. He's me ideal leader.

"I want a leader who's got a good grip on public affairs an' men, who can take hold iv anny question or anny raypublican an' choke it or him till they're black in th' face. Bailey's th' boy. I followed Tillman f'r awhile, but he's gone back. He belongs to th' ol' school iv parlymintaryans, th' same that Jawn L. Sullivan belongs to. H's clever f'r an old 'un an' I'd be willin' to back him again anny raypublican in New England at catch weights. His reply to Sinitor McLaurin was said to be wan iv th' quickest iver heerd since th' days iv Dan'l Webster. It laid open th' scalp. But they tell me Tillman's speeches is not what Hogan calls impromptchu. He rehearses them ivry mornin' wid a punchin' bag. Bailey is more iv a nachral debater. No holds barred with him. Hand or fut 'tis all th' same.

"What was it all about, says ye! Well, ye see, this siniter fr'm Injyanny, me frind Jeremiah Biv'ridge made a mos' insultin' remark to Mister Bailey. What did he say? I mustn't tell ye. No, no, 'tis too horrible. Well if ye must hear it, close the dure an' pull down th' blinds. Whisper. There! There ye have it. I blush to raypeat th' fool wurruds. To think that anny man shud be so demean himsilf as to imagine such a thing, lave alone say it. But he did—right out in th' sinit befure Hinnery Cabin Lodge. Oh, it was turr'ble. Here it is in th' papers: Misther Biv'ridge said th' st-t-m-nts iv' th' hon'rable sinitor from Texas was un-w-r-nted. Modesty where was thy blush? as Shakespere says, accordin' to Hogan. Now, th' sinitors iv th' United States is not asily shocked. That's not th' way ye get into th' sinit. Th' bright blush iv shame hasn't been used there more thin twice since th' war. Ye can say almost annything ye like to the sinitor. Ye can say he wanst stole a horse, that he's living undher an assumed name, that he was made be a thrust, that his on'y nourishment is beets, or that he belongs to New York s'ciety, an' th' sinit will on'y yawn. But wanst even hint that his such-an'-such is so-an'-so (I will not repeat th' heejous wurruds) an' ye mus' hurry an' slip on th' brass knuckles f'r they'se a slap comin' to ye.

"Here's what happened: Sinitor Bailey stepped quickly over Sinitors Hoar, Mason, Quay an' others an' made for where Sinitor Biv'ridge was quietly smokin' a cigar an' talkin' to himsilf. Sinitor Bailey says: 'Hon'rable sir, ye must withdraw that loathsome insinooation again me good name,' he say. 'I have not led a pure life. No man has. I don't claim to be anny bethher thin others. But no wun before has ived said about me such things as these, an' if ye don't take thim back at wanst, I'll kill ye, I'll choke ye, I'll give ye a slap in th' eye," he says. "I cannot consint," says the bol' sinitor fr'm Injyanny, "I cannot consint to haul back me epithet. It would not be sinitoryal courtesy," he says. "Thin," says Sinitor Bailey, "here goes f'r an assault an' batthry." An' with a gesture iv th' thrue orator, he seized him be th' throat. Th' debate become gin'ral Sinator Spooner iv Wisconsin led f'r th' raypublicans an' Sinator Morgan iv Alabama counthered f'r th' dimmycrats. Sinitor Platt made a very happy retort with a chair, to which Sinitor Gorman replied wit a sintintous cuspidor. Owin' to th' excitin' nature iv th' debate on'y a few iv' th' best remarks reached th' gall'ry; wan iv thim, a piece iv hard coal, laying out a ripristintative iv th' Sultan iv Zulu. At th' hospital he declared himsilf much imprissed. Durin' th' proceedin's Biv'ridge acted in th' most gintlemanly an' even ladylike manner. His face wore a smile iv complete sang fraud or pain, an' he niver took his cigar from his mouth wanst. Indeed, it was siv'ral hours befure th' Havana could be exthracted be th' surgeon who was called in. While th' debate was in progress, a pitcher iv Thomas Jefferson was obsarved to give a slight moan an' turn its face to th' wall. Th' sinit thin took up the routine business an' th' janitor swept up th' hair, and neckties. Sinitor Bevridge was not much hurt. Th' tinder outside iv th' windpipe was somewhat bruised, but th' wurrukin' inside is still intact.

"'Twas a pretty scene, Hinnissy, an' wan that makes me proud iv Bailey f'r his courage in pouncin' on his colleague, I'v Biv'ridge, f'r th' manly self-restbraint an' raysp it f'r th' dignity of the sinit that par'lyzes a man's hands whin his wind is cut off; iv our noble counthry that projooces such sturdy sons; iv 'th' sinit that brings thim together in a clinch, an iv sesiff because I wasn't there, I'm with Bailey. Bailey f'r prisidint! Bailey or bust or choke!

"I'm not sure that if I was in th' same place I'd do the same thing. But I'm no statesman. Who am I to say that what wudden't be manners in a bar-room is not all right in th' suit? Diff'rent men has diff'rent raisons f'r fightin'. Ivry man will fight because he is brave an' a coward because he is a coward. All men will fight an' all men will run. Some will fight before they'll run, but they'll fight, but they'll fight. They'se a pretty good fight an' a pretty fast run in ivry man I know. Th' debate in th' sinit don't prove annything about th' merity iv ayether pug. In some other circumstances Biv'ridge might have hunted Bailey up a three. It happened to be Bailey's day.

"As I get on in years, I believe less in fightin'. 'Tis a turr'ble thing to see th' aged an' infirm swingin' away at each other. 'Tis so unscientific. I hate to think iv a man with wan leg in th' grave usin' th' other to thrip th' free foot iv a fellow aged. I'm glad Bailey an' Biv'ridge ar-re young men. What a scandal if Sinitor Cullon and Sinitor Morgan shud mix it up! Wan if th' things a man learns as he grows old is to dislike fightin'. He dislikes annything he can't do as well as he could. I'm that way. But I wasn't always so. No, sir. They was a time whin I'd fight at th' dhrop iv a hat, f'r money or marbles or pool checks, f'r the good name iv women or th' revarse, f'r political principals or unprincipled politics, f'r th' gate receipts, f'r me religion, f'r the look iv th' thing, because th' barkeep heard what he said, because he whispered to her, f'r the sacred theory that th' buildin's is higher in Chicago thin in New York, f'r th' fun iv th' thing, an f'r th' Fight. That last's the best iv all. A man that won't fight f'r th' fight itself is no ralo fighter. I don't know what wud make me fight nowadays. I know lots iv things that wud make me want to fight, but I've learned to repress me desires. Me heart is full iv song, but I've lost my voice. In me dhreams I'm always punchin' somebody's head. I shall niver f'rget th' night when I put Jeffries out iv th' business with wan well directed punch an' me in me bare feet, too. I can niver fr'get it f'r I fell out iv bed an' bumped me head again th' rocker iv a chair. But in me wakin' hours I'm a man iv vi'lent impulses an' peaceful raysults. In a fight I'd be like a deef-mute in a debatin' s'ciety. But as I said, Hinnissy, they was a day whin th' lightest wurrud was an insult. Nowadays I say to mesilf: 'Consider the soorce' How can such a low blaggard as that insult me? Jus' because some dhrunken wretch chooses to apply a foul epitaph to me am I goin' to dignify him be knockin' him down in th' public shtreet an' p'raps not, an' gettin' th' head beat off me? No, sir, I will raymimber me position in th' community. I will pass on with a smile iv bitter contempt. Maybe I'd bethher run a little. Dear me, why didn't I think to bring an axe with me?'

"Th' last thruble I got into I begun to think iv 'th new suit I had on an' I knew me warryor days was over. Whin a man raymimbers his clothes or his appearance in battle, 'tis high time f'r him to retire fr'm th' ring. Th' ca'm, almost deathlike, smile that rests upon a man's face whin another man is cloutin' him about is on'y th' outward exprission iv something about two numbers up th' chest fr'm sea sickness. That's all I've got to say about fighting. Ye can't lay down any rules about it."

"Ye niver will go to th' sinit with thim views," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I don't want to," said Mr. Dooley. "Some day th' sinit will be pulled."

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When the weather is hot the sands of the little life are apt to glide away before you know it. You can't watch the little ones too carefully at this period. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera infantum and disorders of the stomach are alarmingly frequent during the hot, moist weather of the summer months. At the first sign of any of these, or any of the other ailments that afflict little ones, give

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—AGENTS—

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE

THE ROAD OF NOW.

Pretty-Soon Lane and By-and-By
Are most unpleasant paths to tread,
And he who walks those ways will sigh
From the time he gets up till he goes to bed;
For things will drag at his heels all day
Till he finds small happiness even in play,
In By-and-By Path and Pretty-Soon Lane
There are lessons unlearned and tasks undone,
Numberless losses and scarce any gain,
Fret and worry, with no honest fun;
Oh, a drearisome way is By-and-By,
Or Pretty-Soon Lane, for together they lie.

But I know of a road that is merry with song,
Where the views are superb and the air is fine;
There is frolic and fun there all day long,
And it leads straight to your door and to mine;
If you'd like to walk there, I'll tell you how:
Whatever you have to do, do it now!

YOUR TWO EYES ARE SNAP-SHOT CAMERAS

The eye is really a very much improved snap shot camera, and our little friends who have been vainly longing for cameras in order to take photographs of many things that interest and amuse them, can be partially comforted by the thought that they have a twin camera in their own head that is better in every way than the weak imitations that are for sale. The eye is a combination of parts so beautifully arranged that no imitation by man can ever hope to equal the photographic power of sight. Its parts can be more easily understood by comparing them with the different parts of a camera, which is really a mechanical eye, but very imperfect when compared to your own.

The entire eye is generally known as the eyeball. This is almost round, about an inch in diameter, but with a slight bump in front, much as if a little slice of a smaller ball had been pasted on to the side of a ball ten times as large. This bump is transparent, and serves the same purpose as the outer lens of a camera. The rest of the eyeball is not transparent, and serves as a framework and to keep out light from the sensitive parts within, just as does the outside "box" part of a camera. It is made of three coats. The outer coat is tough, firm and white, and is generally called the "white of the eye." It keeps the eye in its proper round shape and to it are fastened the muscles which move the eye from side to side. The middle coat is dark, something like a grape-skin, and is lined with flat, dark brown cells. These cells absorb very strong rays of light, which enter the eye, and would interfere with a clear view by dazzling the sight, and serves the same purpose as the black inside lining of a camera. In the front of the eye this coat forms the iris, the colored part of the eye, sometimes blue, gray, hazel, brown or black, and performs the same duties as the shutters of a camera.

In the centre of this is a transparent dot called the pupil, which looks black, but is really without any color; but in looking at any one's eye we look through the pupil into the dark chamber behind it, just as we look through the inner lens of a camera, which also appears to be black. It serves the purpose of a second lens and it brings closer to a point the rays of light that enter through the outside lens of the little bump.

The third coat, inside of the other two, is the retina, which is really a spread out end of a nerve called the optic nerve, leading directly to the brain. Inside of this and just behind the iris is a jelly like substance that is shaped just exactly like a magnifying glass. Its use is to bring the rays of light that enter the eye to a sharp point, or focus, on the back part of the retina. This is called the crystalline lens, and is one-quarter of an inch thick.

Just behind this lens is a mass of perfectly transparent jellylike matter, which completely fills the third coat or retina. This is to act as a support for the outside coats and to support the chrystalline lens in front and the very delicate part of the retina behind. This part of the retina is just like a sensitive plate of the camera. Rays of light coming into the eye through the different lenses are brought to a point on the retina, forming a picture, just as they do in a camera. If you will look through the back of a camera you will see on the ground glass plate the picture made by the rays of light that come through the lens in front. This is just such a picture as is made on the sensitive plate of the eye, the retina.

As the retina is really the end of the nerve, these pictures are flashed straight to the brain, where they are labelled, and we are told what they are. If the optic nerve should be cut there would be no impression taken to the brain, and we could not see, even although the pictures would be on the retina just the same; that would be just as if a camera tried to take a picture all by itself, with no one to help it. There would be a picture on the sensitive plate, but no one to tell what kind of a picture it was. If the optic nerve were bruised or injured there would be a picture on the retina as usual, but the nerve would carry a wrong impression to the brain.

As Seen by Her.

ETHICS OF THE DUST.

See the madly blowing dust—
Dusty dust!
How it revels in the gust,
How it covers with a crust
Of tenacious, moisty must
Ev'ry object in the stree
It is monarch of us all—
When it rises up we fall;
When it comes,
When it hums,
Ev'ry kind of business flags—
Ev'ry branch of business lags—
And it gags,
And it snags
Ev'ry class of trade afloat,
It is death to eyes and throat,
For it kills
As it fills
Ev'ry eye and ev'ry throat,
Oh the dust, dust, dust—
It is useless to complain,
Intercessions are in vain—
But it's neither fair nor just
We should suffer so with dust,
For the city is not bust,
Oh the dust!
It is here, it is there,
It is flying everywhere!
How it permeates the air!
People swear!
Oh, the dust—
How it's cuss'd!

—Eugene Field.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

Now that the summer girl, as she is ommonly called, is having her day, the newspapers are full of criticism, advice and comment. It might be supposed that the girl in a blue organdie or white duck changed her nature with her dress, and was a different being from the maid in the cloth suit. The New York Journal has some remarks to make which are certainly more sensible and practical than usual. Here they are :—

Perhaps more than one girl has won the love and respect of a good man for some of the following reasons :

Her handkerchiefs are always freshly laundered and faintly smell of orris; not grimy, nor reeking of cheap perfume.

Her veils are minus creases or gaping holes and are always neatly hemmed.

Her patent leather ties are never dusty, and the ribbon which laces them shows no sign of wear.

Her pique stocks, ties, etc., show no ridges of black at the nape of the neck.

Safety pins do not evidence themselves at her waist line.

She is particular about using fresh dress shields.

Her skirt bindings are not induced to stay on by means of pins.

Her stockings are mended.

Her white petticoats are white, not draggled.

Her skirts and hats are treated to thorough inspection of the clothes brush.

In short, she typifies that best of all things, "a tidy woman."

Another suggestion is that she never lets her heels stay run over, when it is so cheap to have them straightened, and another that there is a limit to the transparency of the transparent waist for street wear.

OUR HANDICRAFT SHOP.

The tourists who fill the city during July and August are so anxious to see all the sights that it would be a pity for them to miss the abode of anything so distinctly Canadian as is to be found at the studio of the Women's Art Association, No. 4 Phillips' Square. The association, after a great deal of hard work and much weariness of spirit, succeeded not long ago in establishing a permanent depot for the sale of home arts and handicrafts. So the American visitor may rest assured that when she is through shopping at Birks' and walks a few paces farther, she has discovered some purely Canadian work. If she wants souvenirs of the country, here is the place to find them. The Handicraft Shop contains a collection representing the cottage industries of the country. There are also sketches, by members of the W. A. A., of interesting old buildings of the town, specimens of wood carving and china painting. The Canadian homespuns for suits, skirts, &c., is for sale here, and is excellent wearing material. There also are to be found in this quaint, artistic studio Russian embroideries made by the Doukhobors now living in Canada, and Indian work and curios by Canadian Indians. Grass baskets made by the Abenakis and Montagnais Indians, and bead work is much admired. The studio is open from 10 to 5, and Miss Edith Watt, who has charge, is glad to tell visitors about the various articles.

YOUNG WOMEN GUIDES.

Talking of tourists, I have frequently pondered over the vast amount of false information assimilated yearly by the stranger within our gates who is obliged to depend on the cabman. The latter, in his own line, is an excellent person, but as a guide book is usually a failure. Anyone who hears what he tells the confiding tourists as he sits sideways on the driver's seat will agree with this. He frequently misplaces the public buildings, and in reply to the numerous questions fired at him is apt to say anything that comes into his head. The tourists being unable to contradict him, and not knowing anyone to set them right, depart with a large amount of information about Montreal which would cause them to be plucked in an examination on the subject. Naturally they want to learn all they can, and probably some of the questions are too much for the cabby. When he is called upon to give off-hand the number of children attending the public schools or the number of passengers the Allan liners carry, or the income of some of our millionaires, he has our sympathy rather than our censure when he tells things that are not the truth. It would be a good idea, however, to have guides to show parties of tourists about and tell them the truth about the city. Why should not young women be guides? There would be nothing objectionable about it, in fact it would be rather entertaining. The girl who took up the business could be at one of the big hotels each morning, and offer her services for a sum to be agreed upon. She could save cab fare by showing just what places could be reached by the cars, and she would in many ways be a boon to a party of tourists. She would need to have facts at her finger tips, and should be strong on the highest temperature in the city during the summer months. She should know all about the points of historical interest—and there are so many—and about the public buildings, McGill buildings, &c., and be ready to give plenty of useful general information such as is wanted by persons travelling through. There is no reason why an intelligent, well-informed girl should not make herself very useful in this way, and earn some money at the same time. M.

CROWNS OF THE WORLD'S RULERS.

In the matter of costliness the crown of Portugal takes the head of all others. It is computed to be worth £1,600,000. But it is not the most imposing of European crowns. The iron crown of Lombardy is said to be the oldest and stateliest of monarchs' crowns. It is gravely declared to be made out of nails of the original cross, and is said to be 1,500 years old.

King Oscar of Sweden has not only two crowns, but, although Sweden and Norway are now one kingdom, the Swedish King receives two coronations.

The crown has no part in the inaugural ceremony of the King of the Belgians, who merely swears to preserve the constitution and to observe the laws.

While some monarchs have no crowns, others have several. The Czar of Russia has a large assortment. Among the headpieces of the Czar are the crowns of Kiev, Kasan, Siberia, Astrachan, Poland, Finland, and the Crimea.

Spain originally had no crown, and there is no actual coronation now, the monarch only taking an oath similar to that of the King of the Belgians. But though not actually invested with the round and top of royalty, a Spanish King has a crown of a very costly and elaborate design, though it originally was only a plain band of gold.

The Sultan of Turkey has no crown, and nothing of the kind is employed in his investiture with despotic power. His authority is frankly the power of the sword. Instead of coronation, the Sultan is girt with the sword of Othman. "Take it with faith," is the injunction, "for you receive it from God."

HAVE YOU ANY DOLLS?

I suppose you all know, my big and little girls, that there is a vacation school and playground for the summer at the Berthelet Street School. Here several hundred children a week play and enjoy themselves, to make up for not going off to the country as so many of you do. The ladies in charge are always delighted to receive games and toys for the children, and I have just heard that they are dreadfully short of dolls. Now you girls who do now, or at any rate, did once, love your dolls, will realize what a privation this is. Don't you think it would be a Sunshine Society act to "pass on" your dolls to these children? Address the Matron, Berthelet Street Vacation School, Montreal, and you may be sure the gift will be much appreciated. Please look over your supplies and see if there aren't some dolls who would be proud to amuse these children.

—Pandora.

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EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
MODERATE TARIFF

SOME OLD POEMS RE-PRINTED

Young readers—and others too—are asked to send copies of popular poems which will be published.

WILLIAM TELL AMONG HIS MOUNTAINS.

Ye crags and peaks I'm with you once again!
I hold to you the hands you first beheld,
To show they still are free. Methinks I hear
A spirit in your echoes answer me,
And bid your tenant welcome to his home
Again! O sacred forms, how proud you look!
How high you lift your heads into the sky!
How huge you are! how mighty and how free!
Ye are the things that tower, that shine—whose smile
Makes glad, whose frown is terrible; whose forms,
Robed or unrobed, do all the impress wear
Of awe divine. Ye gods of liberty
I'm with you once again! I call to you
With all my voice! I hold my hands to you,
To show they still are free. I rush to you
As though I could embrace you!

Scaling yonder peak,
I saw an eagle wheeling near its brow
O'er the abyss; his broad expanded wings
Lay calm and motionless upon the air,
As if he floated there without their aid,
By the sole act of his unlorded will,
That buoyed him proudly up. Instinctively
I bent my bow; yet kept he rounding still
His airy circle, as in the delight
Of measuring the ample ranch beneath
And round about; absorbed he heeded not
The death that threatened him. I could not shoot!
'Twas Liberty! I turned my bow aside
And let him soar away!

Young Contributors

THE SPIRIT OF GRIEF.

Georgio Turner sends these verses for the column, and explains, in case the meaning is involved, that the dark wood and the pale woman are the abode of Grief and Grief itself. The end means that if one looks towards the light when in trouble, one cannot see the darkness, and so the shadows fall away. With this explanation we will read the verses. Here they are:

THE SPIRIT OF GRIEF.

At night I wandered in the deep damp wood,
And through the trembling leaves I saw the moon shine pale.
Anon the interlacing branches would
So thicken that the moonbeams' light would fail.

Methought I heard a step, I turned my head
And, startled, saw a woman's form, dark clad.
A moonbeam broke the gloom and softly shed
A light on her pale face and deep eyes sad.

The deadly nightshade laced its fearful bloom,
Through her black tresses in strange, weird array.
I watched her as she gazed towards the moon,
Clasping her hands in quick, convulsive way.

But even as I looked the moonbeam fled,
The woman's form more faintly distant grew,
She faded to the shadows deep and dread,
As in a dream I walked the damp wood through.

The gold moon pallid grew, the dawn of day
Showed in the east with quickening, rosy light,
And as I looked the shadows fell away,
I walked with day and glancing sunbeams bright.

—Georgie Turner.

Dixie, Que.

A UNIQUE CURIO STUDIO.

Careen, who is spending her holidays in Magog, sends a capital account of her "curio studio," which some other members of the circle may like to copy. Careen had already sent a description of her holiday abode, but the studio is so interesting that it is published first.

Lorna Ben, Magog, July 15, 1902.

Dear Pandora,—It was fine of you to think of such a nice name for my rock. "Careen Castle" will just suit, as I always claim it as mine, and it is just like a high castle out in the water. I am glad you liked the description of Magog and the mountains, the only trouble is that I can't half tell you how lovely it is.

I am writing this letter in the "Curio Studio." It is a tiny room off the garret that we have fixed up and are going to keep all our curiosities in. We arrange all our curiosities in the room, take pictures of those we cannot bring to the room, and write in a note book (The Curio Studio Note Book) those we cannot get a picture of. Do you think any of the members would like to start a room for themselves? This is what ours is like, and I will name some of the curiosities. The walls of the room are blue. The door is of dark brown wood, and in the wall opposite the door is a small cupboard where we keep hammer, tacks, mucilage, paste, paper, wire, a knife and scissors. On one wall we have given the place of honor to a battered old sword, which was used by an old friend of our circle's in the Crimean war. The rest of the wall, and also the one opposite is hung with curiosities that we collected ourselves. In the centre of the room we have a table made entirely of bamboo rods that we found along the shore. We have a jar on the table that was given to father by a Chinese noble. Judy let it fall, and as father thought it was no use he gave it to us when we asked him for it. We counted one hundred and forty-eight pieces, but we mended it in three days.

Here are some of our own curiosities. Those that we have I will write studio after, those that we took a picture of I will write picture, and those that we could only make a note of I will write note.

A bird we cannot find the name of with a red tuft on each side of the head and a red tip to its tail. The back and wings are gray and the breast is white. The bird has a song like a robin's. (Picture.)

A fungus that is dark red in color and fills the room with a very sweet smell. We looked at the fungus with the microscope and found a tiny blue flower on it. The flower cannot be seen without the glass. (Studio)

A crow that dived into the water and brought up a fish. (Note.)

A swallow that fed a robin with a worm; the robin's wing was broken and it was lying on the ground. (Picture.)

A snake that tried to swallow a frog, but the mouth of the snake was too small for the frog and half of it stuck out of the snake's mouth. The snake must have expanded its jaws too much, as it died in about a quarter of an hour with the frog in the same position. The snake is quite large and has been stuffed for our room. (Studio.)

A stick of wood about three feet long that had a tiny green speck at one end. We kept it in the house for a week and a vine commenced to sprout on it. It is a very pale green and has trailed all around the stick. It must be an air plant, as the stick of wood has no life. We sprinkle it with water once a day. (Studio.)

A forsaken wasp's nest, which we half filled with earth and planted a date stone in it. The plant is about two inches above the earth. (Studio.)

Those are some of our curiosities, and as I have written a pretty long letter I think that is enough for just now. If you think any member would like to try it, I know they would be astonished at some of the queer things there are in the country. Do you mind my writing such a long letter? If you care to know, I will tell you how we furnished the room when I write again. I wish you could come out here and see our old garret, I'm sure it's full of spooks at night. I would not care to sleep there. Yours, with love,

—Careen.

The Post Bag.

All young people are welcome to this column. The editor is pleased to receive letters and will answer as soon as possible. Please don't write with dignity to say that as your letter was not answered the same week you are sure the editor does not wish to be troubled, and you will not write again.

George J.—Hope you'll have a splendid time, and be ready to tell all your experiences to the Circle when you return.

Georgie Turner.—The idea in the verses is a pretty one, and the verses pretty fair.

Hazel.—Your letter was most welcome, and if you look in the Sunshine column you will see the post card, which I will return. I hope you'll have a delightful visit to the place with the queer name. Donald must be away I think. I hope to have some good competitions. Your idea is a good one, but there is always the danger of the criticisms being too severe and hurting sensitive feelings. However, we'll take it up again.

Careen.—You will see more about your letter in the Y. C. column. The idea is excellent. What a lot of interesting things you have found.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

PEACE.

"O, heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so.
What we have missed of calm
We couldn't have, you know!
What we have met of stormy pain
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark ho
We have known
When our tears fell with the shower,
All alone—
Were not shine and sorrow blent
As our gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With his own.

For we know not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetful of the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put up our foolish tears,
And through all the coming years
Just be glad."

—Ernest McGaffey.

Some of us are afraid to smile lest we be considered frivolous and wanting in that serious feeling that recognizes the woes as well as the responsibilities of life, and so we carry about with us lugubrious countenances that frighten joy from the hearts of others and send little awesome chills up and down the spinal column of those still young enough to see life through rosy glasses.

I have long thought that it was a mistake about Pandora being in time to catch only the gift of hope to shut up in her little box, for surely a sense of humor is nearly, if not quite, equal to the gift of hope. The only trouble seems to be that there was not enough to go around, which accounts for the long and doleful faces one meets on every side, and yet life is not all sad.

Why not take lessons in good humor and cheerfulness the same as we take up music or any other art. On my soul, I think the benefit to mankind would be far greater and more lasting than that derived from all the arts ever pursued, either frivolously or diligently, by them.

Miss Margaret Jones, of 510 Cadieux Street, left this week for St. Andrews, N.B., and will no doubt return with new ideas for the Montreal branch, of which she is secretary.

THE BEST FAITH.

I deem his faith the best
Who daily puts it into loving deeds
Done for the poor, the sorrowing and the oppressed;
For these are more than creeds;
And though a blinded reason oft may err,
The heart that loves is faith's interpreter.
—Edward Payson Powell.

THANKS FOR MAGAZINES.

The following letter to the secretary of the Montreal Branch speaks for itself:

All Saints' Vicarage,
Gladstone, Man., July 7, 1902.

Miss M. Jones, Montreal:

Dear Miss Jones,—Allow me to thank you very heartily for your splendid box of magazines, etc., which came safely to hand today. I assure you they will be very acceptable to many people here who are too poor to procure reading matter for themselves. Your society is doing a good work and one worthy of every encouragement. I trust success will attend your kindly efforts.

With renewed thanks, I remain, faithfully yours,

JAS. Y. B. BELFORD.

DRIVE FOR INVALID.

Thanks to the kindness of Sunshine friends, the invalid widow who said how much she would enjoy a drive had her wish gratified. The Montreal Branch secretary called to take her up to the cemetery, and the drive was much enjoyed.

LETTER FROM SICK GIRL.

Miss Hazel Knight, Moncton, N.B., secretary of a Sunshine branch which grew out of the Boys and Girls' Page in The Herald, received a card lately from Laura Macdonald, West Gore, Hants Co., N.S., in whom several members are interested. She said: "Dear Hazel,—I have been thinking ever so much about writing to you, but I was not able to. I got the book you sent, and I have read it almost through. I got a pretty picture the other day. I think you sent it. It is so pretty that my little sister says the little girl is she, only Ethel has longer curls. We have thirteen little turkeys and ten chickens. If you are writing to your friend Donald Bowles, I wish you would say I was very glad to get the letters and papers and book she sent to me. I could not write to her. My back pains an awful lot. The doctors say they can do nothing for it, so I just have to stand it. It is pretty bad. . . I am glad you write such nice long letters. Next time I hope you will tell me all about your home and sisters. We live in the country. It is very nice, but I cannot go out doors, so I get very lonesome. I have to write in bed, so cannot write much."

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Made of Imported Tweeds and Serges. Our prices
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SOME SPECIALS FOR NEXT WEEK

About 100 Yards Of Black Taffeta Silk

45 inches wide, extra value at $1.50 per yard, to clear at $1.10 per yard. With a limited quantity such as the foregoing, intending purchasers should come early!

65 Hemstitched Table Cloths

Assorted as follows:—
25 Cloths, regular value $2.25, for $1.75.
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1,000 Yards Fancy French Sateens

Embracing all the Best Shades, regular value 25c, to clear at 15c per yard.

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Formerly 50c per yard, to clear at 15c per yard.

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Former price 35c, while they last, 15c per yard.

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Lords of the North

By A. C. LAUT

CHAPTER XIII.—Continued.

True, in my sudden conflict, I had forgotten about the marauding Sioux; but the fellows had disappeared from the field of the buffalo hunt and it was to the embankment that my Indians were anxious looking. Three thin smoke lines were rising from the prairie. I knew enough of Indian lore to recognize this tribal signal as a warning to the Sioux band of some misfortune. Was Miriam within range of those smoke signals? Now was my opportunity. I could offer Diable in exchange for the Sioux captives. Meanwhile, we had him secure. He would not be found till the hunt was over and the carts came for the skins.

Mounting the broncho, which Little Fellow had caught and brought back, I ordered the Indians to get their horses and follow; and I rode up to the level prairie. Against the southern horizon shone the yellow birch of a wigwam. Vague movements were apparent through the long grass, from which we conjectured the raiders were hastening back with news of Diable's capture. We must reach the Siox camp before these messengers caused another mysterious disappearing of this fugitive trime.

We whipped our horses to a gallop. Again thin smoke lines arose from the prairie and simultaneously the wigwam began to vanish. I had almost concluded the tepee was one of those delusive mirages which lead prairie riders on fools' errands, when I described figures mounting ponies where the peaked camp had stood. At this we lashed our horses to faster pace. The Sioux galloped off and more smoke lines were rising.

"What do those mean, Little Fellow?" I asked; for there was smoke in a dozen places ahead.

"The prairie's on fire, Monsieur! The Sioux have put burnt stick in dry grass! The wind—it blow—it come hard—fast—fast this way!" and all four Indians reined up their horses as if they would turn.

"Coward Indians," I cried. "Go on! Who's put off the trail by the fire of a fool Sioux? Get through the fire before it grows big, or it will catch you all and burn you to a crisp."

The gathering smoke was obscuring the fugitives and my Indians still hung back. Where the Indian refuses to be coerced, he may be won by reward, or spurred by praise of bravery.

"Ten horses to the brave who catches a Sioux!" I shouted. "Come on, Indians! Who follows? Is the Indian less brave than the pale face?" and we all dashed forward, putting our hard-ridden horses without mercy. Each Indian gave his horse the bit. Beating them over the head, they craned flat over the horses' necks to lessen resistance to the air. A boisterous wind was fanning the burning grass to a great tide of fire that rolled forward in forked tongues; but beyond the flames were figures of receding riders; and we pressed on. Cinders rained on us like liquid fire, scorching and maddening our horses; but we never paused. The billowy clouds of smoke that rolled to meet us were blinding, and the very atmosphere, livid and quivering with heat, seemed to become a fiery fluid that enveloped and tortured us. Involuntarily, as we drew nearer and nearer the angry fire-tide, my hand was across my mouth to shut out the hot burning air; but a man must breathe and the intake of breath blistered one's chest like live coals on raw flesh. Little wonder our poor beasts uttered that pitiful scream against pain, which is the horse's one protest of suffering. Presently, they became wildly unmanageable; and when we dismounted to blindfold them and muffle their heads in our jackets, they crowded and trembled against us in a frenzy of terror. Then we tied strips torn from our clothing across our own mouths and, remounting, beat the frantic creatures forward. I have often marveled at the courage of those four Indians. For me, there was incentive enough to dare everything to the death. For them, what motive but to vindicate their bravery? But even bravery in its perfection has the limitation of physical endurance; and we had now reached the limit of what we could endure and live. The fire wave was crackling and licking up everything within a few paces of us. Live brands fell thick as a rain of fire. The flames were not crawling in the insidious line of the prairie fire when there is no wind, but the very heat of the air seemed to generate a hurricane and the red wave came forward in leaps and bounds, reaching out cloven fangs that hissed at us like an army of serpents. I remember wondering in a half delirium whether parts of Dante's hell could be worse. With the instinctive cry to heaven for help, of human-kind world over, I looked above; but there was only a great pitchy dome with glowing clouds rolling and heaving and tossing and blackening the firmament. Then I knew we must choose one of three things, a long detour round the fire-wave, one dash through the flames—or death. I shouted to the men to save themselves; but but Burnt Earth and Ringing Thunder had already gone off to skirt the near end of the fire-line. Little Fellow and La Robe Noire stuck staunchely by me. We all three passed, facing death; and the Indians' horses trembled close to my broncho till I felt the burn of hot stirrups against both ankles. Our buckskin was smoking in a dozen places. There was a lull of the wind, and I said to myself, "the calm before the end; the next hurricane burst and those red demon claws will have us." But in the momentary lull, a place appeared through the trough of smoke billows, where the grass was green and the fire-barrier breached. With a shout and heads down, we dashed towards this and vaulted across the flaming wall, our horses snorting and screaming with pain as we landed on the smoking turf of the other side. I gulped a great breath of the fresh air into my suffocating lungs, tore the buckskin covering from my broncho's head and we raced on in a swirl of smoke, always following the dust which revealed the tracks of the retreating Sioux. There was a whiff of singed hair, as if one of the horses had been burnt, and Little Fellow gave a shout. Looking back I saw his horse sinking on the blackened patch; but La Robe Noire and I rode on. The fugitives were ascending rising ground to the south. They were beating their horses in a rage of cruelty; but we gained at every pace. I counted twenty riders. A woman seemed to be strapped to one horse. Was this Miriam? We were on moist grass and I urged La Robe Noire to ride faster and drove spurs in my own beast, though I felt him weakening under me. The Sioux had now reached the crest of the hill. Our horses were nigh done, and to jade the fagged creatures up rising ground was useless.

When we finally reached the height, the Sioux were far down in the valley. It was utterly hopeless to try to overtake them. Ah! It is easy to face death and to struggle and to fight and to triumph! But the hardest of all hard things is to surrender, to yield to the inevitable, to turn back just when the goal looms through obscurity!

I still had Diable in my power. We headed about and crawled slowly back by unburnt land towards the buffalo hunters.

Little Fellow, we overtook limping homeward afoot. Burnt Earth and Ringing Thunder awaited us near the ravine. The carts were already out gathering hides, tallow, flesh and tongues. We made what poor speed we could among the buffalo carcasses to the spot where we had left Le Grand Diable. It was Little Fellow, who was hobbling ahead, and the Indian suddenly turned with such a cry of baffled rage, I knew it boded misfortune. Running forward, I could hardly believe my eyes. Fools that we were to leave the captive unguarded! The great buffalo lay unmolested; but there was no Le Grand Diable. A third time had he vanished as if in league with the powers of the air. Closer examination explained his disappearance. A wet, tattered moccasin, with the appearance of having been chewed, lay on the turf. He had evidently bitten through his gag, raised his arms to his mouth, eaten away the hare thongs, and so, without the help of the Sioux raiders, freed his hands, untied himself and escaped.

Dumfounded and baffled, I returned to the encampment and took counsel with Father Holland. We arranged to set out for the Mandanes on the Missouri. Diable's tribe had certainly gone south to Sioux territory. The Sioux and the Mandanes were friendly enough neighbors this year. Living with the Mandanes south of the Sioux country, we might keep track of the enemy without exposing ourselves to Sioux vengeance.

Forebodings of terrible suffering for Miriam haunted me. I could not close my eyes without seeing her subjected to Indian torture; and I had no heart to take part in the jubiliation of the hunters over their great success. The savory smell of roasting meat whiffed into my tent and I heard the shrill laughter of the squaws preparing the hunters' feast. With hard-wood axles squeaking loudly under the unusual burden, the last cart rumbled into the camp enclosure with its load of meat and skins. The clamor of the people subsided; and I knew every one was busily gorging to repletion, too intent on the satisfaction of animal greed to indulge in the Saxon habit of talking over a meal. Well might they gorge; for this was the one great annual feast. There would follow a winter of stint and hardship and hunger; and every soul in the camp was laying up store against famine. Even the dogs were happy, for they were either roving over the fields of the hunt, or lying disabled from gluttony at their masters' tents.

Father Holland remained in the tepee with me talking over our plans and plastering Indian ointment on my numerous burns. By and by, the voices of the feasters began again and we heard Pierre the rhymster, chanting the song of the buffalo hunt.

Now list to the song of the buffalo hunt,
Which I, Pierre, the rhymester, chant of the brave!
We are Bois-Brules, Freemen of the plains,
We choose our chief! We are no man's slave!

With arrows ready and triggers cocked,
We round them nearer the valley bank;
They pause in defiance, then start with alarm
At the ominous sound of a gun-barrel's clank.

A wave from our captain, out bursts a wild shout,
A crash of shots from our breaking ranks,
And the herd stampedes with a thunderous boom
While we drive our spurs into quivering flanks.

The arrows hiss like a shower of snakes,
The bullets puff in a smoky gust.
Out fly loose reins from the broncos' bits
And hunters ride on in a whirl of dust.

The bellowing bulls rush blind with fear
Through river and marsh, while the trampled dead
Soon bridge safe ford for the plunging herd;
Earth rocks like a sea 'neath the mighty tread.

Up, riders, up, ere the early mist
Ascends to salute the rising sun!
Up, rangers up, ere the buffalo herds
Sniff morning air for the hunter's gun!

They lie in their lairs of dank spear-grass,
Down in the gorge, where the prairie dips.
We've followed their tracks through the sucking ooze.
Where our bronchos sank to their steaming hips.

We've followed their tracks from the rolling plain
Through slime-green sloughs to a sedgy ravine,
Where the cat-tail spikes of the marsh-grown flags,
Stand half as high as the billowy green.

The spear-grass touched our saddle-bows,
The blade-points pricked to the broncho's neck;
But we followed the track like hounds on scent
Till our horses reared with a sudden check.

The scouts dart back with a shout, "They are found!"
Great fur-maned heads are thrust through reeds,
A forest of horns, a crunching of stems,
Reined sheer on their haunches are terrified steeds!

Get you gone to the squaws at the tents, old men,
The cart-lines safely encircle the camp!
Now, braves of the plain, brace your saddle-girths!
Quick! Load guns, for our horses champ!

A tossing of horns, a pawing of hoofs,
But the hunters utter never a word,
As the stealthy panther creeps on his prey,
So move we in silence against the herd.

A rip of the sharp-curved sickle-horns,
A hunter falls to the blood-soaked ground!
He is gored and tossed and trampled down.
On dashes the furious beast with a bound,

When over sky-line rulks the last great form
And the rumbling thunder of their hoofs' beat, beat,
Dies like an echo in distant hills,
Back ride the hunters chanting their feat.

Now, old men and squaws, come you out with the cars!
There's meat against hunger and fur against cold!
Gather full store for the pemmican bags,
Garner the booty of warriors bold.

So list ye the song of the Bois-Brules,
Of their glorious deeds in the days of old,
And this is the tale of the buffalo hunt
Which I, Pierre, the rhymester, have proudly told.

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MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Interesting Anecdotes Told by Herald Readers

The prizes this week, which will be followed by two similar ones of a dollar each next Saturday, are awarded to Mr. C. MacArthur, of Montreal, for his story entitled "When He Woke Up," and to Mr. Charles T. Smith, of Mitchell, Ont., and to Mr. S. Sobey, of Quebec, for that entitled "The Wrong Man."

WHEN HE WOKE UP.

They were drummers, all five of them, and without permanent address ten months out of the twelve, but they had decided if possible, to be in Montreal for the Yacht Club ball last winter. They fixed things accordingly, and the 7 p.m. train from the West brought them all in in a bunch. Dick Hunt had left Chicago the night before and was pretty well fagged out, so when they reached their hotel, he lay down for an hour's nap to freshen up. When he woke, the rest of the crowd were all togged out in swallow-tail coats and immaculate shirt bosoms, and already had on their hats and overcoats. "Why didn't you waken me," growled Dick as he shot out of bed and proceeded to do the lightning change act. In an incredibly short space of time he had climbed into his dress suit, and donning his coat and hat, he turned to them with the triumphant query, "How's that for quick, eh? What time is it anyway? Hadn't we better be going?"

"It's just half-past three," yawned Fred. Casey, "I danced every dance, and I'm tired. We're going to bed. You can do as you like." A. MacA.

Montreal.

THE WRONG MAN.

A man who lived in Montreal was, or was supposed to be, insane, and his friends thought, of course, that he should be sent to Beauport. An old friend of his, armed with the doctor's certificate, etc., invited him to take a holiday with him and go and see the old city of Quebec. Arriving there they put up at a hotel. The crazy man had a suspicion that he was getting fooled, so in the night he went through the pockets of his friend, took the doctor's certificate, etc., and at an early hour went to Beauport Asylum, saw the governor and told him he had a crazy man whom he wanted to bring there in the course of the day. He will be sure to tell you that he is not crazy, but that I am the one who should be shut up here. However, the friend after breakfast took a carriage, and with the crazy man went to see the sights around Quebec, finally landing at Beauport Asylum. The crazy man, of course, brought the other man before the manager or governor and said this is the man I spoke of this morning. Of course the man was highly indignant, and well he might be, but the governor called two of the keepers and said, take this man and shave his head and give him a shower bath, which, of course, they did. The crazy man went back to Montreal, and when asked where his friend was, he said I left him down at Beauport. He's gone raving mad.

Quebec.

WENT UP ONE.

"Now boys," said the master, "I have a few questions in fractions. Suppose I had a piece of beafsteak and cut it into two pieces what would those be called?"

"Halves!" shouted the class.

"Correct. And if I cut each half into two pieces?"

"Quarters."

"That's right. And if they were each cut in halves?"

"Eighths."

"Correct. And if those were cut in two?"

"Sixteenths."

"Very good. And when these were cut in halves what would they be called?"

Here they hesitated a little, but in a moment two boys said:

"Thirty seconds."

"Quite right," said the school master. "And now we will chop those in half. What have we now?"

Silence followed this question, while the boys shifted uneasily, and the master held his breath. "Do none of you know?" asked the latter.

There was a moment's pause; then a hand was raised, and the smallest boy in the class piped out: "Please, sir I think I know."

"Well, Johnnie, what?"

"Mincemeat," said the youngster, and there was a burst of laughter in the schoolroom. C. T. S.

Mitchell, Ont.

WEIGHTY WORDS.

A "drummer" who was driven to a railroad station in a Southern city, by an old negro gives the result of their conversation:

"Boss, if you can say over a few big words on de way down, I'd be extremely disobliged to you."

"How big words do you want?"

"Can't get 'em too big, boss. I's a powerful hand to 'member big words, an' git 'em off when a calamitous occasion predominates."

"Do you expect to find use for them this morning?"

"Reckon I does, sah. My son Abraham works down to de depot, and whenever I comes around he tries to show off ober me, an' makes me feel small. He'll try it on dis mawning, an' I jest want to be fixed to paralyze his desirability."

We had about half a mile to go, and before we reached the depot I gave him a large and chief assortment of Webster's longest vocabularic curiosities.

When we drew up at the platform Abraham was there, and also a dozen white people who were to go out on that train. It was a good opportunity for the son to show off, and he realized it, and came forward and raised his arm and shouted:

"Yo, dar, ole man; ha'n't I tole yo' 'bout fo' hundred times not to sagaciate dat stupendous ole vehicle in de way of de omnibus? Some ole niggers doan' seem to have no mo' idea of de consanguinity of rectitude dan a squash."

"Was yo' spokin' to me, sah?" stiffly demanded the father, as he stood up and glared at Abraham.

"Of co'se I was."

"Den, sah, I want yo' to distinctly understand dat when de co-operation of the imperialism seems to assimilate a disreputable infringement of hereditary avaricciousness, I shall retract my individuality, but not befo'—not befo', sah!"

Abraham's eyes hung out, his complexion became ash color, and his knees bent under him as if the springs were about to give way. It was a minute before he could utter a sound, and then he reached for my trunk with the muttered observation: "Things am getting so mixed up I can't tell wedder I'm his son or his fader."

E. M. F.

ALL OVER SOOT.

They were having a spelling class in one of the uptown schools the other day, at which the word chimney was given out to a little black-eyed girl, who had been spelling correctly throughout the morning, but she missed this word by inadvertently leaving out the "h." Quick as a wink a little boy next pounced on the word and spelt it correctly. "You may go up one, John," said the teacher. "I don't want to," whined Johnnie, getting ready to cry, "my mother would whip me if I did, because I would get all over soot."

Montreal. O. L. J.

FREDDY'S MISTAKE.

Freddy's parents were middle-class folk, whose tea table was far more rough and ready than it was fashionable. Upon a special occasion, however, when friends were being entertained, mamma brought forth her cosy. It at once struck Freddy as decidedly novel. At length, unable to restrain himself, he turned to his grandmother, and said, "Why, grandma, the teapot must be very old, for it's beginning to wear a cap like you."

Montreal. W. RICHARDS.

EQUAL TO ANYTHING.

Two passengers, one a stranger to ocean travelling, sat down to breakfast on board the P. and O. liner Australia.

The new arrival was soon made acquainted with the ways of the steward, Jack, who was always giving orders in his own peculiar style. Thus he would sing out: "Scotch mixture," instead of porridge; and Irish stew he would denominate "Gladstone in a fix." The youngster, confident he could puzzle Jack, made a wager with his fellow-passenger, and, calling the steward, he gave the following order: "Kindly get my friend and myself poached eggs on toast, and please see that the eggs are broken.

Away went Jack.

"Hi, below there!" he shouted; "Adam and Eva on a raft for two, and wreck 'em."

The new hand admitted that he'd lost his wager. F. M.

Montreal.

RATHER SARCASTIC.

A tall but very thin gentleman of the true masher type, accompanied by two ladies, tall, too, and stout, one on each side of him, was accosted by a little newsboy.

"Erald, sir?" No notice taken. "Spesh'l 'dition, sir!" "Get out the way, young un," was the answer. To the discomfiture of the three, but the delight of those within earshot, the "young un" yelled at the top of his voice to a pal: "Say, Bill!" pointing to the three, "there's not much ham in that sandwich."

Montreal. W. W. H.

IGNORANT, BUT NOT BLISSFUL.

Miss City-bred (in country)—What kind of tree is that?

Uncle Hayseed—That's an apple tree.

Miss City-bred—Why doesn't it blossom?

Uncle Hayseed—It's a little too late.

Miss City-bred—Oh, then, I'll get up real early in the morning and see it blossom.

Howick, Ont. W. T. GEBBIE.

HER SHARP RETORT.

The ready wit of Southern women was the subject of comment at a recent gathering, and numerous illustrative anecdotes were told. One had to do with a Virginia belle of a generation ago—a member of the Clarke county Taylors, and famous in the history of that State. Her betrothal to a worthy gentleman by the name of Mason had been announced at a formal luncheon, and one young gentleman whose hopes with regard to her had been crushed by the announcement greeted her thus: "May I beg to assure you that I am always yours in spite of the fact, Miss Taylor, that I hear you are to change your vocation for that of Mason?" She regarded him for a moment, and then replied: "I am quite certain of that, for having found a goose, I may decide to remain a Taylor."

Bordeaux. MARVEL CLIFFORD.

COULDN'T FOOL HIM.

"Pine apples! Pine apples! Only ten cents," called the fruit peddler in his most stentorian tones.

"Hold up a minute, Susan," said a passing ruralist who was taking in the sights of the city. "What d'yer call them fruit, mister?"

"Pine apples. Have one, sir?".

"Pine apples! Well, by gosh, et that don't beat all! Why, yer durned idiot, pine trees don't bear no apples, and they wouldn't be no good, neither, ef they did."

"Aw, go chase yerself around the block, hayseed. 'Aint got no time to fool with you. Pine apples! Pine apples! ten cents each!"

"I'll take one," said a customer.

"Don't ye do it! They ain't no pine apples, mister. I'm right from the pine woods myself, and I know what I'm talking about. He's trying to swindle the folks an' oter be arrested."

"You'll be arrested for a lunatic directly," said the man.

"Come on, Joseph," said his wife. "Taint none of our affair, I reckon, ef those city folks likes to be imposed on."

"Yer right, Susan," replied the old man, as they moved on. "They think they're awful smart and cunning, but they can't fool us, Susan. I never see such a dumed ignorant crowd. Pine apples! Gosh! How folks up to home will laugh when they hear about it. They darsn't try no such a gum game on in our section."

Knowlton. C. W.

A SCHOOL TRUSTEE'S VISIT.

On a special occasion in the town of —— the trustees visited the school. One of them addressed the pupils as follows:—"Boys and girls, I'm glad to see yez all lookin' so nice, and clane, and dacent, and yous, too, teachers. Now there's some people thinks they knows a whole lot about things they don't know nothin' at all about. Lookin' at me you'd never think I knew anything about natural histhry. Spakin' of natural histhry reminds me of Napoleon Bonaparte. But I never liked that man since the time he cut the head off William Shakespeare."

Perth, Ont. DOLLY VARDEN.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

An Englishman once remarked in company that he had just been taken for the Prince of Wales on account of his resemblance to that personage.

"Oh," said a Scotchman present, "I was once taken for the Duke of Arglye."

"I have been taken for a greater man than either of you," broke in Pat.

"Who?" they asked.

"Well," said he, "the other day as I was walking down Sackville Street, I met a friend whom I had not seen for many years, and the moment he saw me he shouted out, 'Oh, Holy Moses, is it you?'"

Westmount. A. I. S.

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JULY PRICES

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HE BLUNDERED.

"You must be on your good behavior this evening, George, for the minister is to take dinner with us," said a suburban lad yto her worser half, as he got home from his office in the city last Thursday.

"What have you for dinner?" queried the husband.

"Well, I know he is fond of fish, so I bought quite a string of small river fish, and several larger ones from the dam."

"I'm not much at doing the honors when we have a minister at the table," said George; "but I guess we can get through with it all right."

Half an hour later they were seated at the table, and a blessing had been asked by the minister. A little nervously the head of the house began dishing out the vegetables, and turning to the guest said:

"Will you have some of the little river fish or would you prefer some of the dam big fish?"

The warning kick under the table from his wife was unnecessary. He knew he had blundered, and cold beads of perspiration started out on his forehead.

"I mean"—— trying to repair the error, "will you try some of the dam river fish, or some of the big fish?"

Worse, and more of it! His daughter slyly pulled his coattail, to bring him to his senses.

"That is, would you like some of the river fish, or some of the other dam fish?"

The deep carnation spreading over the good lady's face didn't mend matters a bit, and with a gasp he plunged in once more: "Ahem! which of the dam fish do you prefer, anyway?"

W. H. J.

THE OFFICER'S JOKE.

At a party in Dublin Castle one of the young aide-de-camps tried to play a joke on Archbishop Whately. Approaching the primate the youth said: "Does Your Grace know the difference between an ass and an archbishop?" "No," was the grave answer. "Oh," says the youth, "An ass has a cross on his back, while an archbishop has a cross on his breast." "Very good," said the archbishop; "now will you tell me what is the difference between a young officer like yourself and an ass?" "I don't know," replied the youth. "Neither do I," said the archbishop, and walked away.

MARGARUITA McGARRY.

THERE WERE TWO OF THEM.

Here is a story told of Patrick O'Mars, a private in the Ninth Regulars. Not long ago he went to the colonel, who was a severe disciplinarian, for a two weeks' leave of absence.

"Well," said the Colonel, "what do you want two weeks' furlough for?"

Patrick answered: "My wife is very sick and the children are not well, and it ye didn't mind, she would like to have me home for a few weeks to give her a bit of assistance."

The Colonel eyed him for a few minutes, and said: "Patrick, I might grant your request, but I got a letter from your wife this morning saying that she didn't want you home; that you were a nuisance and raised the devil whenever you were there. She hopes I won't let you have any more furloughs."

"That settles it. I suppose, I can't get the furlough, then?" said Pat.

"No; I'm afraid not, Patrick. It wouldn't be well for me to do so, under the circumstances."

It was Patrick's turn now to eye the Colonel, as he started for the door. Stopping suddenly, he said:

"Colonel, can I say something to yez?"

"Certainly, Patrick; what is it?"

"You won't get mad, Colonel, if I say it?"

"Certainly not, Patrick; what is it?"

"I want to say there are two splendid liars in this room, and I'm one of them. I was never married in me loife."

A. J. S.

SHE MIGHT TAKE HER FEET WITH HER.

A good old minister in Scotland is no stickler for etiquette, and likes his visits to the members of his flock to be as informal and as homely as possible; but he has a great regard for truth. Recently calling unexpectedly on a widow who lives in a cottage on the outskirts of the village, he surprised her in the midst of washing a lot of clothes. She hurriedly hid behind a clothes-horse and told her little boy to say that she was out. The visitor knocked at the door. "Well, Jamie," he said, "and where's your mother?"

"My mother's no' in; she's doon the street on a message," replied the lad with promptness.

"Indeed!" replied the minister with a glance at the bottom of the screen. "Well, tell her I called, and say that the next time she goes down to the village she might take her feet with her."

Montreal. F.M.

INSANITY IN SUMMER BROUGHT ON BY NERVOUS AND MENTAL TROUBLES.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

The Great Tower of Safety and Rock of Health in the Hot Weather.

Nervous diseases when aggravated by mental disturbances produce more cases of insanity in the hot weather than at any other season of the year. Nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness and chronic constipation induce depression of spirits, extreme weakness, morbid fears, despondency and langour; from these, dread insanity comes slowly but surely.

Nervous sufferers have a dread of hot weather. Finding themselves deeper in the pit of misery than they were in the spring and early summer, they are in utter despair.

There is hope for you, dear reader, if you are one of the sufferers. You stand in need of Paine's Celery Compound, that great builder of the nervous system. Its vitalizing action commences with the first bottle you use. The volume of blood immediately increases in the arteries, and the body is fully fed and nourished. Your appetite becomes regular and natural, the nerves and brain are strengthened, and you have impulses of health that cheer the soul.

This remarkable remedy will surely meet your case and give you a new life; it will lay the foundation for happiness and long years. We counsel you to try this marvellous summer health restorer, at once, and enjoy the blessings of health.

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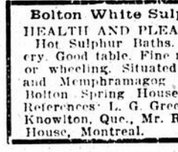
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