THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—SHOWERY.
Sun rose to-day at 4.54, sets at 7.18.

94TH YEAR NO. 187. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10 1901 PRICE ONE CENT

GERMAN STEEL AVAILABLE FOR THE ELEVATOR

The United States Steel Strike Need Not Delay the Construction.

CONTINENTAL MAKERS LOOKING FOR MARKETS

Commercial Depression at Home Sends Germans to Foreign Fields.

The difficulty of obtaining steel cannot be put forward as a reason for delay in the construction of the Montreal elevator or elevators.

It has been stated that the strike of United States steel workers might make it impossible to obtain plates and structural steel necessary for the erection of the big granaries. This trouble in the United States, however, is offset by trouble of another kind in Germany. In the United States there has recently been a heavy increase in output of steel, but a heavier increase in the demand. The strike has stopped production, but the demand is still there.

In Germany there also has been great growth of steel production, but recently commercial troubles have checked the demand but not the production, and the surplus is being offered at low rates. The man who wants the Montreal elevators can get all the steel he wants at low rates from this source and can get prompt delivery of his order.

Mr. Gerald Lemer, of this city, who has a connection with German steel manufacturers, says on this point: "The steel strike in the United States need prove no obstacle to the construction of the elevator. Canada can take advantage of an unfortunate condition of affairs in the commercial circles of Germany which has caused demand for steel there, lowered prices and driven German steel producers to look for markets abroad. The troubles in South America and in China have shut the markets also. Large quantities of German steel in the shape of steel rails, plates, boilers, wire rod, structural material, spring steel, axle steel and tubes, have been coming to Canada this summer. Since the action against the ring in this business has been enormous. This is due to the fact that the home demand in both the English and United States practically ceased, leaving the home market open to competition."

"The only danger at the present time lies in the fact that the German manufacturers have not the storage of the certain kind required in the United States by the consumer, whose orders, which are now coming in, must be filled promptly."

COUNTER PROPOSAL FROM ABATTOIR CO

The Latter Fails to See Western Abattoir Matter in Same Light as City Fathers.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon a letter was received from Mr. J. Bruneau, Sen., secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Union Abattoir Company, in which the proposition made by the Western Abattoir to Purchase the Montreal Abattoir was considered. The letter was addressed to the Finance Committee meeting. In a memorandum attached to the letter the figures will be found which were laid before the Board of Control by the Abattoir Company. The letter was as follows:

Mr. Bruneau's letter was as follows:

[illegible] Western Abattoir to purchase [illegible] Abattoir Company, we beg to say that [illegible] Abattoir Company is not prepared to entertain the proposition made by the Western Abattoir Company. The letter was laid before the Board of Control at its meeting held on the 29th ult., when the following resolution was passed:

"That the Abattoir Company be informed that this Board is not prepared to entertain the proposition made by the Western Abattoir Company to purchase the Montreal Abattoir Company, and that the Abattoir Company be requested to submit a proposition to the Board of Control for the purchase of the Abattoir Company's property."

The Abattoir Company has since had a meeting of its directors, and has decided to submit the following proposition to the Board of Control:

"The Abattoir Company is willing to sell its property to the city for the sum of $150,000, and to lease the property to the city for a period of ten years at a rental of $15,000 per annum, the city to pay all taxes and assessments, and to keep the property in repair, and to insure the property for the benefit of the company for $100,000, the company to pay the premiums on the insurance."

NO VALUE TO COMPANY.

"In the opinion of the directors of the company the property is of very little value to the company, and they would be willing to sell it to the city for the sum of $150,000, as mentioned above, rather than continue the business, as the city has practically taken away the business of the company by the erection of the abattoir on the city property, and by the regulations which have been passed by the Board of Control, and which have practically destroyed the business of the company."

COMPENSATION OFFERED.

"The only compensation offered by the city is the saving in the loss and expenditure of $15,000 on the city's property, and the saving of $8,000 in the remuneration of Meat Inspectors, a sum which will not be by any means saved.

"It is unnecessary to allude particularly to the city's proposition as to the return of the deposit and sinking fund moneys, because we consider this only a question of re-adjustment, and it would be a simple matter to meet the committee's wishes on this point.

"The propositions made by the company to the city were viz.: the company offered to maintain the cattle yards at the east and west, which, with the salaries of the employees, repairs, interest, cleaning, etc., would cost $3,500 each, making per annum, $7,000. And as an offset to this annual expenditure the company asks exemption of: Property and business tax, East End, per annum, $2,000; water, say, per annum, $5,000."

WHAT WAS DESIRED.

"The company also as a compensation the loss and expenditure of $145,000, as explained, and for the rental of the [illegible] for the western city market, say [illegible] ar, asked the remission of water [illegible] say $4,000; the weighing of [illegible] ear of expenses, $3,000; and the [illegible] of land at St. Henri, which cost t[illegible] y $25,000.

"The Abattoir Company is of opinion that this property is of very little value to the city with its present incumbrances, the city being obliged to build on this parcel of land, cattle yards, with the obligation of spending for their perpetual maintenance an annual sum of $3,500 and after this year the city having to pay taxes to the City of St. Henri, the whole without receiving any revenue therefrom.

"As to the salaries of meat inspectors, the company believes that common equity relieves the Abattoir Company from this obligation, the moment the city does not and cannot enforce its by-law for the prohibition of the entrance in the city of meat not properly inspected."

WATER RATES.

Ald. Laporte, in speaking of the water taxes due by the Abattoir Company, explained that there was a disputed period of one year, ending last October, during which the company had paid five cents a thousand gallons, though the regular price was 15 cents. As the contract had expired the city's contention was that the special rate which would otherwise have been all right—had also expired. Since last October, when the city began to collect its cattle fees, there was no disagreement about the matter. Whether the city was liable for the $10,000 yearly bonus since the new arrangement of the city collecting its own fees had existed was also discussed. Both matters were, however, referred to the city attorneys, as for the following resolution: "That the city attorneys be asked to furnish this committee with a written opinion, as to whether the Abattoir Company is entitled to the $10,000 a year for cattle fees and water supply at five cents a gallon, subsequent to the termination of the agreement in October, 1890."

MORE MONEY ASKED.

Mayor Prefontaine appeared before the committee to ask for a supplementary grant of $3,000 in addition to the $16,000 already appropriated for the reception of royalty next month. The Mayor explained that the amount was absolutely needed, but that this would be the last demand made upon the committee for this purpose. Ald. Smith reminded the committee that fully $8,000 of the original appropriation had been spent on permanent work in the shape of repairs to the City Hall. Without further discussion the amount was then voted.

ATTEND MUNICIPAL CONGRESS.

Representatives of every city in America have been invited to attend the Pan-American Exposition on Municipal Day, which is set for the 23rd instant. It is proposed to discuss municipal problems. The committee decided to provide $300 for the use of the Mayor and three aldermen, who will represent Montreal. The personnel of the delegation was not determined. Ald. Laporte said it would be impossible for him to go.

WANT STREET GRADED.

Mr. C. Cushing spoke of the grading of Ontario Avenue, which was in 1894 [illegible] and he expressed the [illegible] That [illegible] had not been carried out. The [illegible] was the Montreal Improvement Company [illegible] 1894 the property was sold [illegible] the street to the city, and now [illegible] thought the city should grade it. Under existing [illegible] property was [illegible] taxes were the same. Notwithstanding the urgent [illegible] the Ald. Laporte explained, [illegible] done until the annual appropriations for the coming year were made.

SHOT BRITISH IN COLD BLOOD

Boers Reported to Have Entered Upon Campaign of Revenge.

[illegible]

A DARING BOER SPY

[illegible]

KITCHENER NOT WOUNDED.

[illegible]

REATHS

LIDDELL — At 454 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, on Friday August 9th, Edith Ravenscroft Liddell, daughter of Geo. W. Liddell. Funeral private.

ROSS — At 345 Dorchester Street, on the 8th inst. William K. Ross of Chicago, brother of Dr. Geo. T. Ross, of this city. Funeral private.

STRIKE LEADERS TO STAND TRIAL

James T. Wilson and Joseph Lennon Arraigned Before the Court of King's Bench.

The leaders of the striking trackmen will have to stand trial in the Court of the King's Bench for criminal libel. The men who used too vigorous language and who will have to make explanations to a jury are J. T. Wilson, of St. Louis and Joseph Lennon, of Agassiz, B.C., officials of the Brotherhood of Trackmen of America.

The charge against them is based on a circular signed by them which made strong charges of a personal nature against B. C. Montgomery, assistant road master of the Ottawa division.

The two men gave bail for the appearance at the next term of the King's bench.

The prosecution is represented by Messrs. R. D. McGibbon, K.C. and Victor Mitchell and the defence by Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields and Mr. Baker, of Merrickville, Ont.

STOCK OF HERBS SEIZED

A seizure was yesterday made of the stock of George Wood, 1446 Notre Dame street, and a complaint was laid against him for selling medicine without a license. He pleaded not guilty in the police court, and was admitted to bail for an examination August 14. Wood is an herbalist and the charge against him is that of selling medicine without a license. The provincial revenue department is prosecuting.

CHIEF PLANKS OF PLATFORM

Senator Vest Outlines the Issues of the National Campaign in 1904.

Swee Springs, Mo., Aug. 10.—Senator George V. Vest, in an interview, says that the principal planks of the Democratic platform of 1904 will be:

First: A declaration for a graduated income tax.

Second: An unrelenting opposition to trusts.

Third: A declaration against Imperialism and the colonial system.

"It would be suicidal," said the Senator, "to entrust the silver issue forward again."

MURDER OR MANSLAUGHTER?

Decision In Corbett Inquest Will Be Given Monday.

MRS. BULGER'S RELEASE DEPENDS ON WHICH VIEW THE COURT TAKES.

[illegible]

UNIQUE HONOR TO TWO CANADIANS

Rev. Dr. Shaw and Rev. Dr. Carman to Preach for Conference.

Unique honor has been bestowed on two Canadian Methodist ministers in connection with the Ecumenical conference in London, England. In September Rev. W. J. Shaw, D.D., of Montreal, will preach the sermon on the Reformation anniversary in the Huguenot Evangelical Church, while Dr. Carman, of Toronto will preach on the 351st anniversary of the Church itself, born in September. The church where Dr. Shaw will preach was founded in 1550 by charter of Edward VI and can accommodate 5,000 people. The president minister is a Canadian.

CONSTABLE TELLS STRANGE STORY

Offered to Protect Grocer From Arrest For $50—His Explanations.

In the Recorder's Court this week, Constable Hormisdas Vigeant acknowledged that he offered, for $50, to give Messrs. Ram and Jacobson, two Hebrew grocers on St. Dominique Street, protection from arrest if they sold liquor on Sunday.

The constable had charged Mr. Ram with interfering with the arrest of a Jewish peddler and a counter charge was put in while the Recorder took the matter under advisement. The constable in acknowledging that he had asked Mr. Ram and Mr. Jacobson for $50 said he believed they were selling liquor on Sunday but could not catch them. This offer to give them protection was a trick to catch them. He told them to insure protection he had to pay $5 to each of eight men and $10 he would keep for himself.

He gave Mr. Ram a piece of paper containing the names of the eight men to whom he said he had to give $5 each. These men he told Messrs. Ram and Jacobson were all constables or detectives.

Vigeant said that if the $50 had been given to him he intended to pay it into the court and then to arrest the men who had given it to him when they started selling liquor on Sunday.

Vigeant is neither a city nor a provincial constable but a special constable in the employment of J. B. Belanger, who is employed by the Merchants' Protective Association to suppress peddling without license.

What would indicate that there is more than one man aware of what is going on is the fact that yesterday afternoon two men called at Ram and Jacobson's store to find out if their names were on the list which Vigeant gave them.

Mr. W. S. Jacobs, of the legal firm of Jacobs & Lyon, says he intends to demand an investigation into the action of the special constable and push the case to a finality.

WERE ON THE OCEANIC

Toronto, Aug. 10.—Senator George A. Cox, Mrs. Cox and several members of the family are on board the Oceanic, which collided with the Waterford steamer, Kinkora, in the Irish Channel. The Kinkora sank and seven of her crew were lost, but the Oceanic had only a few dents in her port plates.

AUSTRALASIAN DUE MONDAY.

Allan Line R.M.S. Australasian, Capt. Brown, from Liverpool is due to reach Montreal on Monday.

RIGHTS OF MAIDS AND MISTRESSES

National Servant Girls' Union Formulates Its Demands.

Rules and regulations for servant girls have been prepared by the National Servant Girls' Union and are now being circulated throughout the country by the local unions of that organization. The rules, together with a schedule of wages for the servant girls, were received here yesterday. They are as follows:

I. Work shall not begin before 5 a.m. and shall cease when the evening dishes are washed and put away. Two hours each afternoon and the entire evening at least twice a week shall be allowed the domestic as her own.

II. There shall be no opposition on the part of the mistress to club life on the part of the domestic. Entertainment of friends in limited numbers shall not be prohibited, provided the domestic furnishes her own refreshments.

III. Gentlemen friends shall not be barred from the kitchen or back porch. Members of the family of the house shall not interrupt the conversation arising during said visit.

IV. Domestics shall be allowed such hours off on Monday as will permit them to visit the bargain counters of the stores and enjoy that day the same privileges enjoyed by the mistress.

V. All complaints shall be made to the business agent of the union. The question of wages shall be settled at time of employment and no reduction shall be allowed.

The wages specified are as follows:—Cooks and housekeepers, $5 to $7 a week; general and second girls, $4 to $5 a week; young and inexperienced girls, $3 to $4.

It is not yet known what action will be taken by the housewives of Canada in regard to these demands. The servant girls of Montreal are not organized to this same extent as those of Ottawa, for example and little trouble as expected at present, although it is feared in the future.

PATIENTS KINDLY TREATED

Chaplain of the General Hospital Refutes Accusations.

HIS POSITION ENABLES HIM TO SPEAK WITH AUTHORITY ON THE SUBJECT.

In connection with an article which appeared in a recent article of La Presse stating that French-Canadian patients at the Montreal General Hospital were unkindly treated by the nurses, Rev. E. McManus, one of the chaplains of the institution, was asked to give his views in the matter.

Mr. McManus said he had been chaplain of the General Hospital for three years and during that time several hundred patients had come under his notice. They had freely communicated to him all their pains and troubles, but in not one instance had any of them complained of neglect or unkindness on the part of the nurses. On the contrary, many of them had expressed sentiments of gratitude for the care and solicitude with which they had been surrounded. Mr. McManus says he is in a positon to state that the reflection cast upon the hospital and upon the nurses by the article in La Presse was absolutely false and without foundation.

ALMOST A FATALITY

Bacon's Bay, Que., August 9.—What almost proved a drowning fatality occurred yesterday about a half mile from Ayer's Flat. A group of four young men camping at Bacon's Bay, consisting of Mr. C. U. Ford, principal CSoaticook Academy; Mr. E. B. Fischer, proprietor of Coaticook meat market; Mr. W. A. Akhurst, machinist, and Master George Munns, started in a small sailboat for Ayer's Flat to procure provisions. A sudden gust of wind upset the craft and precipitated all into the water. After many vain attempts to right the boat they cut the rigging and clung to it until help arrived from Ayer's Flat. When rescued all four were thoroughly chilled and partially exhausted.

REV. MR. MACKENZIE BETTER

Dr. Robert Wilson, of Wellington Street, last evening received a telegram from Lucknow, Ont., stating that Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, the pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church was out of danger and steadily improving. Rev. Mr. Mackenzie had been reported in a very dangerous condition and up to yesterday his life had been despaired off. The news that he was out of danger has been received with great relief by the members of his congregation.

KING STARTS FOR CRONBERG

His Majesty, Queen Alexandra and a Royal Party Will Attend Funeral.

London, Aug. 10.—King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and a distinguished official party, left London last night for Port Victoria. All slept on board the royal yacht, that awaits the King, and sail for Flushing this morning.

Their Majesties will be welcomed on their arrival at Flushing by Vice-Admiral Kennedy and other high personages. There will be no salutes, however, or other demonstrations. The royal party will proceed to Cronberg and thence to Potsdam for the funeral next Tuesday.

BOERS CAPTURE A BLOCKHOUSE

London, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Lord Kitchener, dated from Pretoria to-day, says:

"A block house near Brandfort (Orange River Colony), was rushed and captured by the Boers after severe fighting the night of August 7.

"Elliott has captured 70 prisoners and large quantities of stock and waggons which he is sending in. No details have been received."

CABINET TO MEET THIS AFTERNOON

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—(Special.)—A Cabinet meeting will be held this afternoon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to-day from his trip down the St. Lawrence, and Hon. Clifford Sifton and Sir Louis Davies came in from Gaspe, where they have been staying with their families. Hon. Dr. Borden, who has been at Canning, N.S., has also returned to the city. Hon. David Mills left this morning for London and Hon. James Sutherland has gone to Woodstock for a few days. Mr. Mills intends to spend a few days on his farm west of London. Mr. Fisher has gone to Brome, Que., for a couple of weeks. The business of the Cabinet to-day will likely be in connection with the programme for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Canada.

COLUMBIA OR CONSTITUTION?

New York, Aug. 10.—Rumor spreads in Seawanhaka yacht circles to-day that Columbia is destined to take the place of the Constitution in the contest for America's Cup. Both reports are not denied, nor yet are they confirmed at New York Yacht Club, among those in a position to know. It is stated that even Sir Thomas Lipton has unofficially informed that he may expect to again sail against the Columbia. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, on being asked to express himself on the subject, said the discussion was premature, in advance of the trial races. But yachting men whose opinions cannot be ignored, with safety, say positively that the question is seriously considered, and that a semi-official notice such as it is said Sir Thomas Lipton has received, is not at all improbable, though, of course officially nothing will be done until after the trial. Certain it seems to be, however, that the Constitution will be watched very critically in these trials, and unless the new boat behaves very prettily indeed, the cup committee will stand by the old boat.

STILL LOOK TO CANADA AS THEIR HOME

French-Canadians of the United States Always Want to Return,

NEW ENGLAND FEARS THEY MAY SOON LEAVE

Their Departure Would Sadly Cripple Many Prominent Industries.

"There are in the New England and Middle States probably half a million French Canadians. They are a conservative, quiet, clannish people of whom one sees little. It is said that we are about to lose most of them, in consequence of the arguments of repatriation agents who have during the past year been urging them to return to the land of their birth."

This was the expression of Mr. George R. Bennet, of Richford, Vermont, a wealthy merchant and friend of Canada, who is at present spending a short vacation in Montreal and district.

Continuing, he said: "They love Canada and I can assure you they are loyal to it—at least to their ideal of it. Living as they do in Eastern provinces, hearing little but their own tongue, attending churches that were built long ago, reading few papers, and no books, they do not realize as if were the political changes that have occurred of late years.

STATES NEVER A HOME.

"The United States has never been a home to them. It has been merely a place for the making of money, and as soon as they have amassed their pile, they are willing to go back to the villages and hamlets along the St. Lawrence.

"They are probably the most thrifty people we have among us. In the mill towns of New England, where they are employed by thousands, they are the largest bank depositors. Their industry is unceasing; they are not apt to create trouble by strikes.

"In the State of Maine alone, I am told, there are nearly one quarter of a million French-Canadians employed in lumber mills and camps and in domestic service, and should this element in the populace be suddenly eliminated by emigration, certain industries are sure to suffer as a consequence; but we have an ever increasing population of Slavs, Huns, and Poles, people undoubtedly of a lower grade, but equally thrifty and fairly industrious, who have supplanted the Germans and the Irish in many of the mills and mines of the Atlantic States, and who are rapidly extending over the rest of the land."

In speaking of the present state of trade throughout the United States Mr. Bennet remarked that the eRpublic was at the present time enjoying prosperity. As in other countries, however, there existed a certain amount of discontent among the working classes.

"Yes, I am a great admirer of Canada. I like your people, I like your system of doing business, I appreciate your hospitalities, your frankness, and above all, your generosity of sentiment. I can see nothing in the future of this great Dominion but prosperity and growth. The East is in constant communication with the West, by one of the greatest railways crossing any continent. You have a system of canals second to none. You have a land rich in forest, mine and stream. Your form of Government and mode of governing cannot be improved upon. You have a college and school system equal to the best. Your people are happy and contented. Your national standing is respected, and above all, the word Canadian is a synonym for honor and respectability."

THE ARCHBISHOP'S VISITS

The Archbishop of Montreal has completed arrangements for his visits in the deanery of Iberville. They are as follows:

Valleyfield—Rev. W. T. King, August 18th, Sunday, 10.30 a.m.

Ormstown—Rev. J. J. Strong, August 18th, Sunday, 7.30 p.m.

Huntingdon—Rev. W. A. Fyles, August 19th, Monday, 10.30 a.m.

Hemmingford—Rev. W. A. Fyles, August 19th, Monday, 2.30 p.m.

Franklin—Rev. J. J. Strong, August 20th, Tuesday, 10.30 a.m.

Havelock—August 20th, Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.

Edwardstown—August 21st, Wednesday, 10.30 a.m.

Hemmingford—Rev. J. H. Lackey, August 22nd, Thursday.

Lucile—Rev. Seth A. Mills, Aug. 23rd, Friday.

Norton—Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, August 25th, Sunday, 10.30 a.m.

Clarenceville—Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, August 25th, Sunday, 2.30 p.m.

What is Going On.

TO-DAY.

Proctor's—"Young Mrs. Winthrop," 2 and 8 p.m.

Francais—"Rip Van Winkle," 2 and 8 p.m.

Sohmer Park—"Vaudeville," 2 and 8 p.m. Gentry's Trained Animal Show," 2.30 and 8 p.m.

Baseball—Brockton vs. Montreal, 4 p.m.

Lacrosse, senior—Montreal, at Shamrock grounds.

Lacrosse, intermediate—Pointe, at National grounds.

Lacrosse, junior — Pointe, at Montreal grounds.

Lawn tennis—Ottawa, at Montreal.

Swimming Club races, at Island.

Victoria Rink—Mounted sword contest, 8 p.m.

TO-MORROW (Sunday).

Baseball—Montreal vs. Brockton, S.A.A.A. grounds, 3 p.m.

Lacrosse—Shamrock II. vs. Mascotte, Mascotte grounds, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

Probs:—Unsettled and showery.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Victoria, 52—70; Kamloops, 42—78; Calgary, 40—72; Qu'Appelle, 50—74; Winnipeg, 52—66; Port Arthur, 54—56, Parry Sound, 46—64; Toronto, 50—66; Ottawa, 58—70; Montreal, 60—72; Quebec, 48—68; Halifax, 60—66.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

STEYN IS GOING to Holland to join Kruger and we hear that he has found some new clothes since we last heard of him. Steyn at The Hague in his pale blue pyjamas and a bird cage would undoubtedly make a hit.

MANITOBA FARMERS this year are undecided whether to buy Pierp Morgan out or not.

THAT PARIS BALLOONIST might do good here if he tried the barrel racket over Niagara Falls.

CANADA'S POPULATION is more than [illegible] says Mr. Blue. Of course. Let Toronto have another guess, and we can [illegible] up to [illegible].

FOUR MONTREAL NEWSBOYS stole a ride on the roof of a Pullman car, thus realizing many of the inconveniences of the upper berth.

MAN WRITES TO the Star to say that there was a paragraph in last night and he failed to get any sleep in the like. Well, if every man will study about half an hour looking for a hidden meaning that's not there, we guess it's on them.

HERALD'S DICTIONARY.

POLICEMAN—(Police-man)

[A guardian of the peace. An officer of the law. A cop. A flat-foot. A peanut robber.]

A POLICEMAN WEARS blue clothes and a star on which there are numbers. The numbers are chiefly used by intoxicated persons who sometimes come under the eye of the law and who, when arrested, only know the figures on the star of the policeman who arrests them, and then play the numbers in the lottery. The numbers of figures taken from a policeman's star is [illegible]



called rough neck's row, and is very lively. A policeman carries a club and prods on a corner. When he is not sweeping he eats peanuts and deals with he obtains by waving past the Italians fruit stand. Every night a cop goes by the stand he gathers up square meals from the Italian goes to Hickerson and on to the barracks. There are several kids of policemen known as sparrow cops by boys and rubber shoes. Sparrow cops are to be found in the squares and parks. Fly cops and rubber shoes walk with soft rapid the street and only go out nights so as to use dark lanterns. They always say: How I have a time. When they get a clue they beat it to death with their clubs and take it in the patrol waggon to the police station. Some policemen are called plain clothes men, because they wear striped trousers red vests white and black checked coats blue and green neckties, diamonds as big as walnuts and watch chains big enough to tie the Allan Liner Parisian to the wharf.

HURRO! OXYGEN says London Daily Mail will cure weak eyes, bald headedness and consumption. Hang the eyes and consumption, something to make the hair grow is what the world is looking for. No more bald head rows at the theatres!

WINDOW GLASS TRUST is the latest. This will give the trade a pane.

THE ONLY MAN who will not admit that there are mosquitoes in Lachine, is the real estate dealer, says the Westmount philosopher.

THE OBESE MAN who is anxious to lose a little flesh, should try a safety razor.

WHAT THEY WANT.
THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC, as it jogs
Through on a lower berth,
To tip the porter properly,
Should hand him out the earth.

In Manitoba



OUT IN FAR-OFF MANITOBA
The wheat is falling now,
And the sweaty, perspiring farmer,
Stops to wipe his fevered brow,
Wh[illegible] the tramp sons there the police:
Wanted [illegible] man."
And observes, as on he passes:
"Well I'm just dyin' round again."

IF RUDYARD KIPLING really wants to do something for his country, let him move up to the front line and read his last poem to the Boers.

YOU WILL HAVE NOTICED that when Pierpont Morgan's yacht collided with the yachts of lesser men it was the other yachts that got hurt.

Our Summer Resorts.



LET MEN FLEE where'er the ocean
In its heavy sea-ward surge,
Where the surf beats on the seashore
Many many miles away
Let them seek salubrious climates,
There to sweeter there to bake,
But your uncle is not moving
From Vancouver by the lake.

THE WEATHER MAN is recovering. In the last 24 hours he has indicated 26 different kinds of weather.

A GOOD THING.

"YOUR MEDICINE has helped me wonderfully," she wrote to the patent medicine house. "Three weeks ago I could not spank the baby, and now I am able to thrash my husband."

ONE MAN KILLED his wife because she refused to take a boat ride, but the average Montreal woman would fall dead with surprise if her husband should invite her to take such a trip.

"CORN KING" PHILLIPS is said to be contemplating the addition of "and Emperor of the Oats Crop" to his title.

GAZOOTS CONTINUAL JIBES at labor unions reminds us of a clergyman who constantly preached against Hebrews. There were none in his congregation.

MONTREAL AND SUBURBS

DOMESTIC NEWS

HAPPENINGS IN THE PROVINCES

City News in Brief.

ITALIAN ACQUITTED.—Henry Delicato, Italian ice cream vendor, arrested on Tuesday for receiving stolen goods, was acquitted in the Police Court yesterday.

DEATH OF MISS LEGURE.—An inquest will be held this morning as to the death of Miss M. Legure, who died on Thursday as the result of a street car accident.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.—Jas. Neville, 22 years of age, was arraigned yesterday for stealing $00 from Thomas Gallery, of Toronto. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded till next Monday.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—The second annual moonlight excursion of the employes of the Laurie Engine Works Company, will be held on Monday evening, the 20th, on the steamer Duchess of York. Casey's orchestra will be in attendance.

FINED FOR ASSAULT.—Ovide Lemieux, Louis Beauchamp and Oscar Briere, were declared guilty in the Police Court yesterday of assault on Philomene Theriault, of St. Justin street. Briere was fined $5 or two months, and the others each $10 or two months.

CASE DISMISSED.—The case against Philip Menier, for assault on Edmond Bleau, who died at the Notre Dame Hospital, was dismissed in the Police Court yesterday. It was shown at the inquest that Bleau had died of kidney disease, and that Menier had struck him in self-defence.

TO SUE GOVERNMENT.—It is said that the Montreal Exhibition Company will sue the Quebec Government for $122,000, the amount due on account of the purchase of the old exhibition buildings subsequent to the failure of the company four years ago. The officials of the company have filed a petition of right at Quebec.

THE DELPIT CASE.—Mr. E. Taillefer, advocate, has returned from New York, whither he went to institute proceedings to obtain for Mrs. Delpit the guardianship of her children. Nothing can be done for the present, as one of the children is dead, one is in France, and the third is in some school not known. Mr. Delpit has gone to Maryland to secure a divorce.

HONOR FOR DR. CALLAGHAN.—Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, vice-chancellor, has been solemnly appointed by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, chaplain of his Cathedral, an honor given in recognition of signal services, and until now unbestowed on any English-speaking clergyman. This appointment, it is said, is intended to lead to still greater honors.

PRESSMEN'S EXCURSION. — The members of the Canadian Presa Association, will arrive in the city Thursday morning, on their annual tour, en route to the Maritime Provinces. After the arrival of the trains from the west, the association will hold a session in the Queen's Hotel, in order to meet their newspaper confreres of the city.

THE LONGUEUIL COLLEGE.—The Longueuil College will hold a reunion of students on August 21 and 22. The opening day will be a civic holiday. In the morning there will be mass; afternoon, athletic games; evening, a banquet and supply of fireworks. On the following morning a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for deceased professors and students of the college. In the afternoon will take place a grand fete champetre.

PHILATELISTS MEET.—The Montreal Philatelic Association held its last regular meeting Thursday evening, at Longueuil, Mr. William Patterson having kindly invited the members to his summer residence. The following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. F. W. Wurtele, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Labelle, W. Wilson, H. Wilson, O. W. Barwick, N. Huguenin, E. W. Stanton and W. James Wurtele (secretary-treasurer). The next meeting of the association will be held September 5, at the Chateau de Ramezay. All stamp collectors are invited.

A CROSSING ACCIDENT.—An unknown man was struck by a G.T.R. train at Atwater avenue crossing yesterday, a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and was taken to the General Hospital where he is unconscious. He was standing near a fast moving train when the buffer beam of the engine struck him and knocked him unconscious, in which state he was taken to the General Hospital suffering from severe internal injuries. He is 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 180 lbs., and is dressed like a laboring man. At the hospital he muttered some name like Rodrique.

AROUND THE CITY

HOCHELAGA-MAISONNEUVE

The Misses Mercier, of St. Hubert Street, have left on a visit to St. Anne des Plaines.

Messrs. Arthur Lamarche, E. Paquet and Dr. A. Lasalle have left on a trip to the Lower St. Lawrence.

At the Mascotte grounds, to-morrow afternoon, the Mascotte lacrosse team will meet the intermediate Shamrock lacrosse team. The senior Mascotte baseball team will play in Sorel.



Safe.

The little child is safe from ordinary dangers in the care of the faithful dog. But neither the dog's fidelity, nor the mother's love can guard a child from those invisible foes that lurk in air, water and food—the germs of disease. Children need to be specially watched and cared for. When there is loss of appetite, lassitude and listlessness in a child, an attempt should be made to revive the appetite and rally the spirits. In Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery parents have found an invaluable medicine for children. Its purely vegetable character and absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics commend it to every thoughtful person. It is pleasant to the taste, unlike the foul oils and their emulsions offered for children's use. "Golden Medical Discovery" makes pure blood and sound flesh, and absolutely eliminates from the system the poisons which feed disease.

Mrs. Ella Gardner, of Waterview, Middlesex Co., Va., whose daughter suffered from malarial poisoning and catarrh, writes: "My little daughter is enjoying splendid health. I am glad I found a doctor who could cure my child. She took twelve bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' eight bottles of 'Pellets,' and one bottle of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and she is well. We thank God for your medicines."

Give the little ones Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets when a laxative is needed. They're easy to take and don't gripe.

WESTMOUNT.

Rev. F. Charters, of St. Simons' Church, is spending his holidays at Old Orchard Beach.

Mrs. Thomas Fraser and Miss Olive Fraser, Westmount, have gone on a holiday to Willard, Me.

Mrs. Guy Pettigrew, of Westmount, has gone down to Old Orchard Beach to spend a couple of weeks.

Mrs. J. W. Scane, St. Catherine Street, Westmount, is spending a few weeks at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Miss L. Mortimer Taylor, of Westmount, has returned home from a holiday spent at the Island of Orleans, Que.

Mr. William Minto, secretary-treasurer of the town of Westmount, is one of the best-known residents of the town. For a number of years past he has carefully watched over all the interests of the town and has been of valuable assistance to the members of the various committees in handling



MR. WILLIAM MINTO.

different matters in connection with improvements to be made. At the Council meetings Mr. Minto always has a large amount of information on the questions to come up with regard to the items on the order list. He has to fill the important position of standing between the various committees and the public, and on a number of very difficult occasions has acted with much success.

Mrs. H. O'Neill and Miss M. O'Neill, Stayner Avenue, Westmount, have left to spend a couple of weeks at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Vallance and Miss M. Vallance, Greene Avenue, Westmount, have returned home from Cape Elizabeth, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Beever, Dorchester Street, Westmount, have returned home from a visit to Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence.

Professor McNaughton, of Kingston, will preach at Melville Church, Westmount Park, to-morrow. Morning service will alone be held.

Miss L. Sewell, Westmount, has recovered from her recent illness, contracted while attending to her duties as nurse in the New York City Hospital.

At the Westmount Presbyterian Church, corner Atwater Avenue and St. Antoine Street, Westmount, to-morrow, the pulpit will be supplied by Rev. J. Porteous Arnold, principal of the Roslyn Ladies' College.

At the meeting of the Westmount Town Council, to be held on Monday evening, the report of the town valuators will be submitted. Other important business in connection with the Empire Electric Laundry and other matters will also come up.

Rev. W. A. Dunnett, the well-known evangelist, will preach at both services at Grace Baptist Church, Westmount, to-morrow. The pastor, Rev. S. Sheldon, will return from his vacation next week and will again occupy the pulpit on Sunday, August 18.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

The Point lacrosse team meets the National team on the Maisonneuve grounds this afternoon.

Rev. Dr. S. Hamilton, of the Point Congregational Church, will preach at the service at Protestant House of Industry and Refuge to-morrow afternoon.

Rev. J. R. Webb, of the Point St. Charles Baptist Church, has returned to town after three weeks' holidays, and will occupy the pulpit at both services to-morrow.

Quite a few of the members of the Grand Trunk Gun Club will take part in the competitions of the Quebec Rifle Association to be held at Pointe aux Trembles during the coming week.

The members of the Congregational Church Sunday School are holding their annual picnic at Bout de l'Ile Park to-day. A large number of the children went down by special cars this morning.

The special committee of the members of the Point Congregational Church appointed to consider the question of a successor to the Rev. D. S. Hamilton will meet to-morrow. It is understood that two different calls have been extended.

Word has been received in town of the serious illness of Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, Wellington Street, at Chesley, Ont. The latest reports state that he is progressing favorably, and that no immediate danger is expected.

At the Railway Association to-morrow afternoon Rev. Mr. Taylor, of Norwood, N.Y., will preach. Immediately after the meeting the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary will tender the members and their friends a tea in the reading room. A large number are expected to be present. Mrs. Wilkinson, the convener, hopes to make it one of the most successful events of the summer season in the Point.

Now that the directors of the Railway Association have decided upon the erection of a new building on the present site, the question has come up, where will temporary quarters be secured? One of the directors, in conversation with a Herald representative, stated that at present they were considering taking the old City and District Savings Bank at the corner of Grand Trunk and Shearer Streets.

The moonlight excursion to be given under the auspices of the St. Gabriel Social Club on Friday evening next, August 16, promises to be largely attended. The steamer Duchess of York has been chartered for the occasion, and it is intended to spend the evening on Lake St. Louis. The club comprises a number of the most prominent residents of the Point, and has been formed for the furthering of good fellowship.

Mr. J. L. Gogerty, who resigned his position as yardmaster of the Grand Trunk Railway at Point St. Charles about a year ago to become connected with the Wabash Railway, has returned to the city. He has accepted his former position at the Point yards. Mr. M. J. Conroy, who succeeded him, going to Belleville, Ont. Mr. Gogerty was very successful during his previous stay in the Point. He has a large number of friends in the Point, who are pleased at his return.

The residents of Point St. Charles have seldom taken so much interest in any sporting event as the races in which the members of the Grand Trunk Boating Club take part at Brockville this afternoon. Quite a number of the friends of the contestants went up with the boys last evening and intend giving them all the encouragement possible to help them on to victory. A large number of the members of the club were down at the station to give them a hearty send-off.

PROTOCOL NOT SIGNED

Washington, D.C., Aug. 10.—The State Department makes public the following:

"A cablegram received from Mr. Rockhill late yesterday reports that the delay in signing the final protocol of agreement between the powers and China is due to objections raised by Great Britain against the international commission for the revision of the tariff. The nature of the British objections is not stated. It also appears that the British Government asks the reconsideration of some clauses as to which no agreement had been heretofore reached on account of the opposition of several of the powers."

London, Aug. 9.—The British Foreign Office is telegraphing to Sir Ernest Satow, the Minister of Great Britain at Pekin in order to ascertain the reason for his refusal to sign the Chinese settlement protocol. In view of this fact, Lord Cranborne, the under secretary of the Foreign Office, has requested Henry Norman, Liberal, to postpone his interrogation on the subject in the House of Commons until Monday next.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC

Quebec, Aug. 10.—The syndicat de Quebec have gotten up a new provincial flag, which will be very popular. It is all white, with the exception of the provincial coat of arms in the centre. The syndicate have registered it at Ottawa.

Rev. J. Almond, well-known as the Anglican chaplain with the first Canadian contingent to South Africa, has been appointed to take charge of the Anglican Church Mission at Grand Mere. At present he is one of the curates at the English Cathedral.

Mr. R. Lemieux, M.P., and Mrs. Lemieux arrived here yesterday from a trip down the river, and are the guests of Lieutenant-Governor and Mme. Jette at Spencerwood.

Mr. Henri Menier is expected to arrive here from Buffalo to-day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood, of Ottawa, who will accompany the Duke and Duchess of York on their trip through Canada, will arrive here on Monday, in connection with Quebec's reception to Their Royal Highnesses.

Charles Trudelle, Knight of the Order of Gregory the Great, and ex-president of the Pontificial Zouaves, died here yesterday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier are at River du Loup, the guests of Hon. C. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick.

The Montreal Exposition Company have filed a petition of right against the Provincial Government, claiming $11,049. When the Government purchased the Montreal Exhibition grounds and buildings, the experts valued the property at $122,000, and the amount claimed is for two year's interest on the amount of the award.

CUTS DOWN COAL BILLS

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—A scheme to save a couple of dollars per ton on the price of coal has been adopted by a number of Ottawa gentlemen. These men met together recently and each told how much coal he would need this coming winter. In all the total amounted to nearly 200 tons. One of their number will nominally appear as a coal merchant, and will order the 200 tons from headquarters. This he will get at rock bottom prices. The coal will be delivered in Ottawa, and then it will be delivered to each party in the quantity he ordered. The man who appears nominally as the coal merchant is not to receive any profit out of the deal, but simply acts for the others. The result of this, according to the men, who have carefully figured the thing out, is that they will get their coal at from $1.50 to $2 per ton cheaper than the current and the combination price at present maintained in the capital.

CHIEF PREVOST AGAIN

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Small boys on King Street yesterday were teasing Horain Viau, a storekeeper. To escape their persecutions he ran into a restaurant on the corner of Clarence. The boys persisted in their annoyance, however, and Viau, becoming enraged, ran out and fired three shots at his persecutors. Twelve-year-old Thibaudeau Layeux was shot in the arm. Fire Chief Provost, formerly of Montreal, arrested Viau, disarmed him, and held him till the police arrived.

PETITION OF MAIL CLERKS

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Mr. W. S. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister of Labor, has replied to the letter of the 15 mail clerks who run north of Ottawa, and who asked the Minister of Labor to endeavor to put a stop to the trackmen's strike, owing to the alleged danger from a poor condition of the tracks. Mr. King states in his reply that the Minister has noted the statements in the mail clerks' petition and has written the Canadian Pacific Railway with respect to the same.

Mrs. Gilbert Coupland and two daughters are spending the month at St. Agathe.

A. E. Harvey, barrister, has returned from a week's outing at Abernakis Spring.

BECAME ALARMED.

Dundas Farmer Pulled Up in Time to Save His Life.

Donald George Ross, a farmer, near Dundas, was travelling down the road that leads to misery and death. For three years he had been on that road, slowly but surely making his way to the certain goal.

Donald Ross had Dyspepsia. For three years his head had ached and his nerves had been racked because his stomach was weak and could not digest his food. And the less nourishment he got from his food the weaker his stomach as well as the rest of his body became, because the stomach receives its strength from the food we eat like every other organ and member.

However, Mr. Ross did not finish his journey on that road. He pulled up in time. He cured his Dyspepsia. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets were the means of actually saving his life, for Mr. Ross himself says nothing else would have cured him. Perhaps his own letter will state the case better than anything else.

"For about three years," he writes, "I have been troubled with Headaches and Nervousness, caused by Dyspepsia. I could not get any relief. Doctors told me I had a very bad case and that I would never get cured. I became alarmed and consulted one of the best doctors in Hamilton, but no use. I could not get help. Then I heard about Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I tried them. I found them all they are claimed to be. They gave me a complete cure. I can highly recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to any one troubled as I was."

If you have Dyspepsia try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are only fifty cents a box. They will surely help you.

TO VIEW MANITOBA FARMS

A Party of French-Canadians Welcomed at Winnipeg.

THEY WERE SENT OUT TO REPRESENT FARMERS OF THE THREE RIVERS DISTRICT.

Winnipeg, Aug. 10.The Canadian Northern train from the south yesterday, brought to the city a party of delegates who wore badges inscribed, "Delegue de la Province de Quebec au Manitoba." They were delegates from the Lower Provinces who were sent west to "spy out the land" on behalf of farmers in the Montreal and Three Rivers districts, near the St. Lawrence River. Rev. Father Blais, of St. Boniface, was in the party, and he was largely responsible in inducing the French-Canadian representatives to come west. Others were Rev. Father Blais' brother, who is also a priest, from Three Rivers; L. Milot, St. Leon; J. Roberge, St. Stanislaus; Dr. Coulville, St. Justine; Charles Peloquin, St. Hyacinthe; J. A. Giard, St. Hyacinthe; N. Beaudry, St. Marys.

DISTRICT NEWS

SMITH'S FALLS.

Smith's Falls, August 9.—Mr. A. Taggart, of this town, was appointed by the Government as lock tender at Jones' locks.

New buildings have been erected in nearly every part of the town, but they are too expensive in most cases for the workmen and what is most needed is a class of dwellings that will rent for about $7 per month.

The most terrific rain and hail storm that has visited Smith's Falls for years has just spent its fury. While it lasted hailstones as large as small apples fell wih great force. Mr. J. A. McMillan's new house was struck and one chimney knocked off. This building is just being erected and it will delay the work for a few days.

Mr. King brought here yesterday a car load of wild horses for sale, they were put up at public auction and only 3 were sold, prices were low and the sale was stopped, the horses being removed to the depot for shipment to some other part.

OTTAWA DIVIDES FUNDS

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The Civic Reception Committee last night divided up the appropriations of $10,000 for the reception and entertainment of the Duke of York, as follows:—Decorations, $5,250; entertainment and music, $1,250; transportation, $1,000; street improvements, $1,000; clerical expenses, $300; badges, $300; press committee, $250; illuminated address, $50; contingencies, $600.

SMALL FIRE IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—Fire broke out last night in the basement of Cummings Bros. boot and shoe store, Sparks Street, next to J. R. Craig's tailoring establishment. The fire was soon put out by the brigade, but the goods are badly damaged with water. The stock is said to be valued at $18,000, on which there is $4,000 insurance. Over the store is the office of Harvey, Bulford, of Galt Bros., Montreal, which was also flooded with water.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PROGRESS.

In 1899 we entered our new warerooms with the impression that for many years additional floor space would not be required, but last spring our store was literally packed with Pianos and Organs, hence the necessity of extension of premises.

Intending purchasers of Pianos and Organs should not fail to attend our alteration sale.

Layton Bros., importers and dealers in high-class Pianos and Organs; warerooms, 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square.

AT ABENAKIS SPRINGS HOTEL.

The following guests are registered at Abenakis Springs Hotel: L. E. Curran, J. P. Curran, Hon. Justice Curran, Mrs. L. Harris, Miss Rose Harris, Mr. Morgan, Edmund Guerin, A. J. Morton, J. T. Keene, Misses Boivin, L. G. Robillard, A. Robbillard, A. N. Robillard, J. E. Robillard, J. P. Chillas, F. Boiegel, L. F. T. Brisson, Ed. Smith, J. A. Valois, Miss H. Ogilvie, Miss J. Ogilvie, Montreal.

PATENT NOTICE.

La Societe Internationale de Meunerie et de Panification, Systeme Schweitzer, of Brussels, Belgium, the owner of Canadian Patents Nos. 61,274, covering improvements in bread making machinery, and No. 61,275, covering improvements in baking ovens, is willing to grant licenses for the use of such patented inventions, or otherwise to supply the same. Applications should be made to Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, Montreal.

CARSLEY'S LINENS.

Great interest is centred in our Linen Section, caused by the tremendous values offered. There's unequalled ranges of Fine Linen Damask, exquisite Table Cloths, while Applique Linens are shown in really marvellous designs.

WHITE SHIRTS.

In shirt making we are up-to-date in all the intricate details. You cannot fail to appreciate the comfort and durability of Carsley's Shirts, they are cut full size, no skimping.

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 daylight trip both ways. No tourist should fail to take it. Excellent accommodation at Hotel Roberval. Round trip tickets only Ten Dollars each

CANADIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Fifteen Given the to Royal Academy of Music.

THEY ARE OPEN TO RESIDENTS OF THE DOMINION AND THE BRITISH ISLES.

Toronto, Aug. 10.—A special cable from London says:—"The Royal Academy of Music has just received a most magnificent gift from Mrs. Ada Lewis, being 15 full scholarships. She specially provides that these scholarships are to be open to residents of British Isles and Canada. This is one of the most generous gifts ever given for the study of music."

WON'T LAY CORNER STONE.

There is scarcely any likelihood that the Duke of York will be asked to lay the corner stone of the Longueuil bridge. Although President Hogan has asked to have such a ceremony placed among the events of the visit, Mayor Prefontaine, who is a member of the bridge company, to-day said that all the financial arrangements to assure the completion of the bridge would have to be made first. As some of the expected bonuses were still in the air, it would be impossible to carry out the suggestion made by Mr. Hogan.

A Knockout for Asthma.

You have had many disappointments, filled your stomach with nasty drugs, tried lots of things but they all failed. Not being a stomach complaint, of course Asthma can't be cured by stomach medicine. But Catarrhozone cures Asthma; it gives it a tired feeling in about fifteen minutes. Inhale Catarrhozone; it makes breathing easy, cures the cough, makes you well. Doctors say there is nothing like Catarrhozone for Asthma. 25 cents and $1.00.

Mrs. A. E. Harvey, of St. Lambert, left by boat last Tuesday for the Gulf, lower ports and Boston. Mr. Harvey leaves later on for Old Orchard, where he joins Mrs. Harvey for three weeks.

PHENYLE

Is a powder that **Kills Germs. Drives Away Vermin. Keeps Out Disease and Destroys All Bad Odors.** It will keep your place sweet and clean and save life and health. It is being sold by the barrel to large institutions and by the package to families. It was awarded two Gold Medals at the World's Fair as the King among Germicides and Disinfectants. **Downing & Co., Agents for the Province of Quebec, 871 St. James Street, Montreal.**

ABENAKIS An ideal spot for the family to spend the season. Country air, boating, bathing and fishing. In fact all the comforts of home with rest, recreation and health-giving **Abenakis Mineral Water.** For illustrated booklet and rates address R. G. Kimpton, Abenakis Springs P.Q.

Sons of England B. S.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 36.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

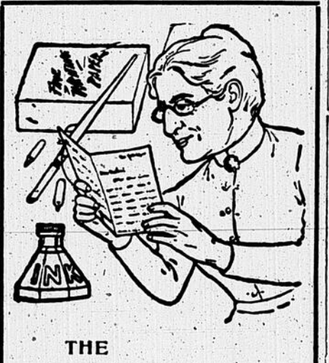
On Steamer "Duchess of York,"

Thursday Evening, Aug. 15

Steamer leaves Victoria Pier, at 8 p.m., and calls at Longueuil Ferry Wharf, at 8.15.

MUSIC FOR DANCING.

Refreshments at City Prices. Tickets, 25c.



THE

Mightier Weapon

The pen and the sword have been compared as weapons, with the result thgt the pen holds the palm as being the mightier. The

Commercial Pen 065

Of the Lion Series Of Steel Pens,

Long ago entered the race for supremacy in the mercantile world, and so quickly forged ahead that it is known as "the easy writer," and "the most durable" and most satisfactory pen extant for office use." If your dealear does not handle Lion Pens send direct to the selling Agents:

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited,

TORONTO, ONT.

"IN ITS" Onward march for supremacy over Japans

"SALADA"

Uncolored Ceylon Green crushes out all competition on a tea pot infusion.

Sealed Lead Packets only. Same form as the Famous "Salada" Black Teas.

25c. 30c. 40c. 50c. 60c.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Men's Hat Dept.

All Straw Hats at Half Price.

Caps

All kinds of Caps, Golfing Caps, Travelling Caps (in silk or tweed), Yachting, Caps, etc.

Linen Hats

Fine Linen Fedoras, silk faced, silk trimmed, now $1.00.

Wide brim Chambray Hats, suitable for country wear, 60c.

JUST RECEIVED THREE NEW LINES OF

Umbrellas

Very pretty, and reasonable in price. Umbrellas re-covered and repaired.

Men's Boots & Shoes

Tan Boots and Shoes, at 10 to 20 per cent. discount, all new goods, latest styles.

Sporting Goods

Golf, Baseball, Football, Cricket, Croquet, Boxing, Lacrosse and Fishing Requisites.

Send or Write for Anything You Require.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

There is all the Difference in the World

Between the Soda Fountain and the Fountain of Nature. It's the difference between the artificial and the real. In fact, so-called Vichy in Syphons or Soda fountain is not Vichy.



THE GENUINE

VICHY

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Is the property of the French Government, and is sold in bottles only. The name of the spring, which is

CELESTINS

Is figuring on the label, capsule and cork.

Moreover, every bottle of genuine Vichy has a tri-color neck label bearing the name of

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO., Montreal.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

MARK TWAIN AT ST. JOHN

St. John, N.B., Aug. 9.—The yacht Kanawha, 322 tons, Miller master, put in here this evening from New York for coal en route to Basin of Minas. She will return to St. John, thence go to Halifax. Her party consists of Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Mark Twain, H. H. Rogers, owner of the yacht; H. H. Rogers, jr., his son; Colonel Payne and Dr. Rice, of New York. The party is interested in recent discoveries of copper on Parrsboro shore. The Kanawha is a beautiful vessel, three years old. On trial trip she made 22 and 7-10 knots an hour. She carries 40 men all told.

Great Reduction for the Month of August on Seasonable Goods

The balance of our Refrigerators at 25 to 30 per cent.
Some fine Hammocks still at a very low price.
Ice Cream Freezers sacrificed this week.
Hunting and Fishing Tackle, the finest choice in the city, etc.

The E. Lavanchy Co.

WHERE DOVE & SPENCER USED TO.

Bell Tel. . . Main 3078.
Merchants Tel. . . 2301.

THE SUMMER RESORTS | WHERE MONTREALERS ARE GOING THIS YEAR

LONGUEUIL

The second white dance of the season was held in the Longueuil boating house last Saturday, and in point of attendance and enjoyment was if anything more successful than the first one. The entertainment was given by the ladies of the B.C. H., and thanks to the efforts extended by them, it was most enjoyable. A large and jolly crowd came over from the city and returned on the last boat, which, through the courtesy of the Richelieu & Ontario Company, left at 11.25. Mr. Jack Foley was the floor manager and Mr. Cooper furnished the music for the dancing. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Ahern, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Blaikie, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Chauve, Mrs. Brault, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, the Misses Ahern, M. Ahern, Allan, Bolt, E. Bolt, Brault, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Clarke, Currie, T. Currie, R. Currie, Cookson, G. Cookson, Davis, B. Davis, D. Davidson, Danks, Edson, Globensky, Godin, Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, Jodoin, McKenna, Masson, Chauvean, E. Chauveau, Labelle, Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Lapointe, B. Lapointe, Pierce, Cooper, Reynolds, Shaw, Tremaine, G. Tremayne, Barton, Severs, A. Severs, Smith, F. Smith, N. Smith, Sully, Thomson, Donnelly, White, Walker, Varin, Thivierge, Mrs. Lapointe, the Misses Benoit, the Messrs. Allan, Asbury, Ahern, Brault, Brunn, Bowie, Bourne, Benoit, Chauveau, Carmichael, Cameron, Dobbin, Desrosiers, H. Desrosiers, Dipple, Davis, Donnelly, Emblem, Edson, Foley, Fairbarn, Laurie, Lanning, G. Lanning, E. Johnson, W. Johnson, L. Hurtubise, T. Hutchins, A. Hutchings, W. Hutchings, Irving, Lightbourn, Bourke, Labelle, McKenna, F. McKenna, McColl, Masson, Marcou, L. Marcou, King, J. King, Pierce, M. Pierce, Reynolds, Rodden, Radcliffe, Smith, P. Smith, Snowdon, C. Snowdon, Shaw, Sutherland, Sully, Thompson, Thornton, Wills, Walker, H. Wilson, C. Wilson, W. Wilson, Nivin, Stanway, Virtue, Dyer, Currie, Massey, Lapointe, Thivierge, Tansey.

Mr. Tom Currie spent the past week in Longueuil visiting his mother.

Mr. W. Davis and Mr. G. Wood were among several Longueuilers who went out to St. Johns for the regatta and bonnet hop.

Mr. Bullock returned Monday from a visit to Buffalo, where he spent some time at the Exposition.

Mr. Higginbotham and Mr. O'Connor are spending the summer at Madame St. Marie's, on St. Charles Street.

Mr. Edwin Hurtubise, with Lieut.-Colonel Labelle and Mr. Gustave Labelle, spent a few days last week at Lac de la Tortue fishing. The party had fair luck, bringing home several dozen good sized fish.

Mr. Alphonse Turcotte, who has spent the past four weeks visiting friends at Lac Dechene, returned home last Tuesday.

Mr. Jos. Hurtubise came back Monday from St. Agathe, where he spent a few days. While there Mr. Hurtubise competed in the regatta and won the double scull race with Mr. Joe Contant.

The Misses Davidson were over here on Saturday visiting friends.

Mr. De Beaugen is spending a few weeks here with friends.

Miss Chauveau, of Montreal, wa svisiting her sister during the week.

Our second cricket team played their first motch last Saturday on the local grounds, and proved their ability as good cricketers. They met and defeated the Mount Royal Cricket Club by the score of 41 to 32 for one innings. A second innings was begun, but stumps had to be drawn before the innings could be completed. Mr. Palmer made the highest number of runs, scoring 30 runs not out. Mr. Fred Walker made 13. The umpires were Mr. Emblem and Mr. Hand.

The next important cricket match will be played on the home field this afternoon, when our first eleven meet the Canada Paint Company. As the Paint team are the only ones who have as yet defeated us, we shall do all in our power to reverse the outcome of the former match. The game will begin sharp at 3.15, and all lovers of good cricket will be made welcome.

Mr. Harry Massey, of Mackay Street, was over here to the hop Saturday night.

Mr. Macadam returned Monday from a trip to Halifax, and spent some time here with Mr. Willie Davis.

Miss Sully spent some time in Longueuil this week.

Miss Pierce and Miss Cooper were among the many Montrealers over here for the white dance, which took place last Saturday.

Miss Sanders, of Toronto, who has been visiting here, left last Monday for the States.

Mr. Dyer and Mr. Chas. Virtue were over here during the week and spent Saturday and Sunday at Beaullieu's Hotel.

Miss Varin is the guest of Miss Thivierge on Bout de l'Eau Street.

The past week has been one full of gayety and quite a number of five o'clock teas have been given. One of the largest was given last Saturday by the Misses Webb on Quinn Avenue, and the guests numbered almost seventy-five the majority of them coming over from town.

Mr. Cris Shaw returned during the week from Buffalo, where he has been spending his summer vacation.

Miss Kendall was over here Saturday visiting her sister, Mrs. Hannigan, on Upper Quinn Avenue.

Mrs. Alfred Brunet was in Longueuil this week visiting friends.

Mr. Von Houten, who has been visiting Mr. Lapointe for the last two weeks, left here Saturday for a trip to New York and Chicago.

Mr. Giles spent Saturday and Sunday at St. Ceasire with Mrs. Giles, who is remaining there for a few weeks with Mrs. Dorion.

Mr. Charlie Harrod spent Saturday and Sunday in Bondville, Que.

Miss Julia Walker, Palace Street, Montreal, was visiting Miss Severs, Thursday.

Mr. Joe Rowatt spent Sunday here the guest of the Messrs. Marcou.

Mr. Chas. Saxe, who spent June and July in Longueuil, has left here and will spend the rest of the summer at Lake St. Louis.

Mr. Beard, who has been visiting friends in Woodstock and Hamilton, returned home last Monday.

Mr. P. Hicks was visiting friends in Longueuil on Sunday.

Mr. Price, of Loudon, Eng., is spending the summer in Longueuil.

Mr. Chas. Virtue, who is spending the summer in Longueuil, was in Carleton Place last week visiting friends.

Mr. Fred Demers was out to St. Anne de Bellevue last week, where he spent Saturday and Sunday visiting his mother and sisters at the Clarendon.

A small euchre party was given last week by the Misses Severs, St. John Street, at which quite a few Montrealers were present. Among the guests were Miss Reynolds, Miss Walker, Miss Davis, and the Misses Severs, the Messrs. Sully, Foley, Walker, W. McKenna.

Mr. Len Dobbin, Peel Street, was the guest of Mr. A. Laurie, on Sunday.

Miss Charlebois was visiting friends here during the week.

The last race in the series of the yacht club cup was held on Saturday last and by winning it Mr. Sid Thornton is now the proud possessor of the trophy. This is the second successive year that Mr. Thornton has won it, and he is to be heartily congratulated on his clever sailing. Saturday's race was a pretty one from a spectators' view and as a steady wind was blowing during the afternoon the time made was very fast. Mr. Marcou was starter and got the yachts well off together. The official time was: Start, 3.40; finish, 4.42. The Marion, Rob. Elliott's boat, was second to Thornton's. Ilva, while the Marcou Bros., Alma, was third and Hurtubise's Fleur-de-Lys fourth. The result of the whole series is as follows. Mr. Sid. Thornton on the Ilva, has 18 points; Mr. R. Elliott has 16, the Messrs. Marcou have 12 and the Hurtubise Bros., bring up the rear with 10 points.

Miss Lawless, of Brockville, Ont., has been visiting the Misses Shaw on Bord de L'Eau Street, for the last two weeks.

Mr. Willie Marcou returned to Longueuil last Friday after a trip to Gaspe and the lower ports, where he spent a month.

Mr. J. Davidson has gone to Cacouna where he will spend a few weeks.

The Misses Bolt, who have been spending a few weeks in Longueuil returned home to Westmount last Wednesday morning.

Miss May Graham, of Prince Arthur Street, spent Sunday, visiting Mrs. Viger here.

Mr. Jas. Elliott was in Longueuil this week visiting his aunt Mrs. Viger.

Miss Howard remained here Saturday and Sunday with friends.

The Messrs. Bain were over here for several days this week.

Mr. W. Hutchings was in Longueuil Saturday evening.

Several people who came over from town to the white dance last Saturday evening were unfortunate enough to miss the last boat. Happily, however, they were able to persuade Captain Jodoin, of the Longueuil to make another trip which he did leaving here about a quarter past midnight.

After the race on Saturday the yachts, with jolly crowds upon them, sailed about until dinner time.

Mr. Fred Dorion was over here Monday visiting Mr. Bev. Giles.

Mr. Gordon Twinning, of Boston, Mass., spent a few hours in Longueuil on Monday.

Miss Currie leaves here on Monday with her brother, Mr. Tom Currie for a trip to the summer resorts along the Maine Coast.

Miss Danks and Miss Maud Shaw where in Longueuil this week visiting friends.

Mr. Snowdon has gone to Cacouna where he will spend the next two or three weeks.

Mrs. Chas. Harrod and her little daughter, who have spent the last few weeks at Bordville, returned home on Wednesday.

The weekly meeting of the B.C.H., was held on Tuesday at Miss Currie's when the returns were made of the white dance. The success of the entertainment was all that had been anticipated and will add considerable to the finances of the Club Helpers.

The usual Wednesday evening dance was held at the Boat Club this week and a fair crowd was present. Music was kindly provided by some of the ladies and gentlemen present and dancing was kept up until eleven o'clock. Among the dancers were the Misses Fauna and Morah Smith, Miss McKenna, Miss Walker, the Misses Bolt, Miss Margraf, Miss Smith, Miss Danks, Miss Dufresne and Miss Shaw. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Margraf, the Messrs. Edson, Davis, Wilson, Walker, Dipple, McKenna, Giles, Pickard, Bourke, Marcou, Hurtubise, Nivin, McClure, Thornton, Sutherland, Smith, Virtue, Johnson.

One week from to-day our annual regatta takes place and from present indications it will rank among the banner ones of the Longueuil Boatig Club. Entries are being received from all the prominent boating clubs in the vicinity of Montreal and some very close finishes should be the order of the day. Naturally the single canoe open is the subject of much discussion and champion McLean will have to look to his laurels.

Mr. Fred Blaikie, the secretary of the boating club, is away on his holidays. Mr. Gray is acting as secretary during Mr. Blaikie's absence.

Mr. King was in Longueuil Saturday and spent some time with his brother, Mr. Joe King at the Bankers' Club.

Miss McGlade, of Ottawa, is visiting the Misses Webb in Longueuil.

Mr. Bert Sutherland was visiting friends here on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Byrne and Miss Byrne are visiting Mrs. Dufresne, on Chambly Road.

Everything is in readiness for the two days' festival that is to be held on the 21st and 22nd of this month at the Roman Catholic College here. The first day there will be solemn high mass chanted in the parish church after which a grand banquet will be held in the college on St. Charles Street. Among the many prominent speakers at the banquet will be His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi and His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, who is himself an old student of the Longueuil College. The second day will be spent in games of various kinds, and a large picnic at which several speeches will also be made by well-known orators.

The regular fortnightly hop will be held in the Club House and it promises to be as successful as any yet held this season. If the weather keeps fine a large crowd of the city members and their friends are expected over. The fact that Mr. Cooper is to preside at the piano is a guarantee of good music.

Mr. Cholette left here on Monday for his annual trip to the Magdalen Islands.

There was to have been a picnic to the Island Thursday afternoon, but the rain interfered and the picnic had to be postponed for the second time. Instead of the outing the festive crowd adjourned to the club house where dancing was begun and kept up until half-past eleven o'clock. During the evening supper was served and altogether the impromptu gathering was a most enjoyable one.

Mr. Labelle and Miss Labelle have left on a visit to the Magdalen Islands.

Miss Wilson was in Longueuil Thursday visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray together with Mrs. W. Thomson, left here on Thursday morning for an outing of two weeks. In a large cumrass waggon driven by two horses they will drive to Brome Lake where they will camp for about ten days.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS

Rain, fog and a cold east wind were the elements which greeted the hundreds of visitors who came out to Ste. Agathe on Saturday morning to see the sham fight and the regatta. Such was the disappointing outlook up till 11 o'clock, when, to the great delight of everyone, the fog lifted, the rain stopped, and the sun shone brightly out. Several special trains, all well filled, were run out from town and returned in the evening.

The chief event of the morning was the sham fight on the hills at the back of R. Wilson-Smith's property. The Royal Canadian Artillery, which had come up on an early train, as the guests of their hon. lieutenant-colonel, R. Wilson-Smith, were divided into two parties, the one to attack and the other to defend Ste. Agathe. The attacking party was commanded by Captain Motherwell, and the defending party by Captain Renouf. After some very good work on both sides the decision was given in favor of the attacking party. After the fight the honorary colonel entertained the officers, as well as many guests, at luncheon.

While many were intent upon watching the fight, others were interested in the half-rater race which was being sailed at the same time. A light westerly wind had sprung up, and when the starting whistle sounded six yachts crossed the line almost together. This is the largest number of yachts which has turned out this summer, and they presented a very pretty appearance with every inch of sail set to catch the light, shifty wind. From the start, "Bob" Rolland's boat, the Fidget, drew ahead and eventually won, with Mr. Sparrow's Sporting Duchess a close second.

The second sailing event was the open canoe race. Three canoes started, but an accident put one out early in the race, and "Bob" Rolland and Ernest Gnaedinger were left to sail it out. Rolland's canoe was well in the lead when his jigger mast gave way and Gnaedinger, finishing the course, was awarded the race.

The regatta, which took place in the afternoon, was a great success, and those who witnessed it saw some very good racing and close finishes. The Castel des Monts, in front of which the finishing line was placed, was crowded with spectators, and countless small craft glided up and down gally decorated with flags.

In the evening the presentation of the prizes took place, followed by speeches by Mayor Prefontaine and R. Wilson-Smith. The large dining-room of the Castel des Monts was cleared for dancing, excellent music being rendered by the band of the R.C.A. The sight of the illuminations on the lake was one which will never be forgotten by those who saw it.

Every house along the lake shore was brightly decorated with Chinese lanterns of all colors and shapes and the entire shore was lined with colored lights at regular intervals.

Great interest was taken in the contest for the prize offered for the best illuminated boat. The "Idlers' Camp" was awarded the prize which was richly deserved. Two of their yachts having been fastened together, the decks were laid out to represent a camp. A large tent was erected in the centre under which was a large red light representing a log fire. The sides were lined with cedar trees and the whole gally strung with Chinese lanterns.

Mr. Sparrow's boat also presented a very pretty appearance, the outline of a huge swan being formed by strings of many colored Chinese lanterns.

From many boats as well as from the shore thousands of rockets of all descriptions were fired and from time to time the scene was lighted up by red, blue and green flash lights.

The Y.M.C.A. Camp was well represented both at the regatta and the dance, and Lake Brule was also well represented.

Sergt. Wray, representing the Duke of York Hussars, accompanied the R.C.A. on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. Duffy was the guest of Mr. Rolland at Roc Roy, over Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Tom and Arthur Saunders who have been spending their holidays with Mrs. Renouf have returned to town.

Miss Robb is at present visiting Miss Tooke at Beaconsfield.

Mr. Charles Sise spent a few days the guest of Mrs. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Raza and the Misses Raza left for town on Sunday evening to attend the wedding of Miss Eva Raza to Mr. Claude Cook which took place at 7 o'clock in the church of St. James the Apostle. Mr. and Mrs. Cook left on the Quebec boat for the Saguenay and other points of interest.

The interest in golf has rapidly increased lately and the club is now in first class working order.

Mr. James Walker has been out for the last week on his holidays.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown, of Drummond Street are spending the month of August at the Castel des Monts.

The following guests are expected at Miss Wand's next week.

Mr. Allan Law, J. Taylor, Arizona; Miss Gildersleeve, Mrs. W. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler.

An annual sale and Japanese fete in aid of the English church is to be held next Saturday at Miss Wand's.

The following guests have registered at the different hotels and boarding houses during the past week: Castel des Monts—Alphonse Decary, Miss B. Hamilton, Miss A. Loranger, Mrs. J. F. Loranger, M. and Mds. Chas. de Bellefeuille, Belle C. Delbec, Geo. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ball, Miss Edith Miller, E. J. Clarke, W. G. W. Bastian, J. E. Beaudoin, Mds. L. Beaudoin, Mlls. Robillard, Jas. A. Brunner, F. R. Delfosse, Oscar F. Berthiaume, Miss M. Stark, P. E. Lavigne, H. S. Hersey, J. H. Garceau, J. A. Richard, E. Sullivan, Alph. Leduc, G. Courville, A. F. Blanchard, J. N. Archambault, Alf. Meloche, J. A. Langlois, A. Clark, A. E. St. Amour, J. C. Cusson, Mlle. Bovin, Hector Lussier, Mlle. Albertine, Mrs. J. P. Whelan, Miss Whelan, Miss D. Whelan, Miss P. W. Whelan, Miss Avelle Marguerite Demole, Paul Wilson, Paul Gallibert, James Wright, C. S. Babcock, Mrs. C. S. Babcock, Miss Edith Babcock, Mrs. H. Brody, Morrisburg, Miss Laura Stuart.

Hotel Gordon:—W. C. Brown, E. J. O'Brien, F. A. A. Mackenzie, Chas. Bayly, E. F. Haley, A. Herrebout, Alfred Morells, Chas. D. Patterson, Gilbert Salmon, L. Comeau, Sam. Proulx, C. St. Jean, A. R. Angus, A. G. Bauley, R. W. Beauchamp, Fred. D. Hughes, M. MacInnes, and C. MacInnis, Boston; Mrs. Halley, Boston, Carrie E. Stephens.

Miss Wand's Quisiana:—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Birks, Mr. Gerald Birks, Mrs. F. Taylor, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Mrs. Chas. McEchran, Mr. Earle Birks, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. A. McGillvray Shaw, Miss Fisher, Miss Louise Fisher, Miss L. Dougall, F. W. Fisher, J. Arnold.

Avonmore Cottage—Geo. H. Ham, Mrs. B. A. McNab, Mr. L. O. Millard, Mr. John Birmingham, Master Otto Schafheitlin, Mr. Richard Coogan, Miss Maggie and Miss Fanny Coogan, Mrs. M. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Heelan, Miss Agnes Heelan, Mr. H. A. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Heaton, Mr. E. H. Mackenzie, Mr. Chas. Bayly, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, Mr. Calite Gallibert, Mr. Emile Gallibert, Dr. A. S. Morrison, Ottawa; Mr. F. X. St. Charles.

The following are at Beverly Cottages the guests of Mrs. L. F. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. John McNally, Miss Violet McNally, Miss Edith Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hirsch, Miss Hirsch, Miss Esse Hirsch, Mr. Robt. Hirsch, Mr. Marcus, Hirsch, Miss Gertie Wiseman, Mr. Lauson, Miss Silverstone, Miss Florie Silverstone, Miss Lizzie Dineen, Mr. Carmin, Mr. Chas. O'Brien, Mr. Manley, Mr. McGillis, Miss Friedman, Miss Levinstone, Miss May Levinstone, Mr. J. Levinstone, Mr. W. Bishop, Miss Florie O'Brien, Miss Irene O'Brien, Mr. H. W. Hill, Mr. E. Laurie, Mr. H. S. Wheatley, Mrs. Reid, Miss Reid, Mr. Simons, Mrs. J. W. Scane and child, Mr. McHenry, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. McConkey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Jacobs and family, Mr. and Mrs. Morice Levi and family, Dr. and Mrs. Aylen and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. Morris.

SET. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

One of the most successful of Ste. Anne's regattas was held here last Saturday afternoon, though the weather in the forenoon was unpromising the afternoon was perfect. A short distance from the shore was anchored the judges' barge and on which were all the officers of the day, among whom were the following: H. M. Perrot, president; C. A. Read, vice-president; Geo. Kent, secretary treasurer; G. S. Hubbell, starter; A. H. Burton, clerk of course; committee—John A. Rafter, L. F. Kenny, J. George Brown, M. D. A. Bastien, J. O. Gauthier; judges—A. Roy, A. L. Kent, H. W. Ross, J. L. Lafleur, Eug. Tarte, O. Bastien.

The following is a list of the prize winners: Sailing dingy's, Geo. Dowker; flat bottom boat, Pilon; canoe race, single paddle, H. Perrault; single skiff, L. Caron; hurry scurry, S. Kent; gasoline yacht race, Miles (Vaudreuil); tandem canoe, H. Johnson and W. Kissock; tub race, B. Pilon; tandem, lady and gentleman, Miss M. Kent and R. Kent; swimming race (100 yards), S. Kent; four in a canoe, S. Kent, R. Kent, P. Kent, Ouimet; swimming race (boys), N. Kissock.

A novel feature of the regatta was the grand display of fireworks in the evening which was set off from the judges' barge and did much towards making the evening a pleasant one. Instead of dancing in doors as usual a large canvas was stretched on the hotel grounds, which were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns. A great many people were present, a few coming from sister clubs on the lake shore, among whom were noticed: Mrs. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Valiquette, Mr. and Mrs. Demers, Miss Ducharme, Miss Charlebois, Mr. and Mrs. Tetrault, Miss Tetrault, Mr. and Mrs. Normandin, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rodin, Miss N. Feron, Miss I. Feron, Mr. and Mrs. Marquette, Mr. and Mrs. Cardinal, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Lanctot, Mr. and Mrs. David, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Bastien, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Misses E. and O. Demers, Miss F. Rafter, Miss F. Belanger, Miss Morgan, Miss Wright, Miss E. Hubbell, Miss L. Hubbell, Miss McKeown, Mr. and Mrs. Vennor, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar Brown, Miss Alley, Miss E. Brown, Miss B. Brown, Miss Lantiere, Miss Caron, Miss Maloney, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Geo. Brown, F. Charlebois, J. Charlebois, H. Perrault, R. Lanctot, F. Demers, E. Demers, R. Kent, S. Kent, H. Johnson, J. R. Kissock, E. Bailey, H. G. Brown, W. Peck, R. Chillas, G. Hannings, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Houston, Mr. Moore, Mr. Smaill, H. D. Beland, B. A. Scott (Toronto), James M. Aird, O. Souliere, Harold Rice, Eug. Godin, J. H. Turpin (Pointe Claire), J. B. Trestler, V. Paquin, S. Chillas, R. Skill, Fred. Soltoy, H. Holland, M. Holland, Geo. Howard, Geo. Tetreau, L. S. Tarte, C. H. MacArthur, H. H. MacArthur, E. Valois (New York), Com. Legault, Capt. Hardy, P. S. Murphy, M. Bourcher, James Monk, Leslie Whilley, E. B. Boutin, E. Charlton, J. C. Beckwith, Alf. C. Tucker, James Marcotte, J. B. Vanier, W. G. Guay, E. H. Bisson, M. A. Bisson, M. N. Bisson, J. Leduc, F. G. Leduc, S. Sclater, A. N. Sclater, A. White, M. Perrault, A. Marshall, K. Mackay, M. Lord (Bedford, Que.), James Brown, J. Peckin, W. L. Crane, E. L. Lewis, James D. Cary (Toronto), and many others.

Mr. Maurice Perrault was out here over Sunday, the guest of his father, H. M. Perrault, at the Clarendon Hotel.

Miss Telfer, who for the past few days has been visiting at Varennes, has returned.

Mr. Geo. Howard was out here for a few days, the guest of Mrs. Hubbell.

Chief Legault, of Montreal, was entertained to dinner by the committee.

A party of young men drove up here from Beaconsfield for the dance last Saturday evening, among whom were H. Brown, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Moore, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hemmings, Mr. Houston, Mr. Smail, Mr. W. Peck, Mr. Chillas and several others.

Mr. and Mrs. Ohimet were out here over Sunday, the guests of friends on the Avenue.

Miss Scott was the guest of Miss F. Read over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. David, who for the past few weeks have been at Fraserville, have returned home.

Mr. J. Charlebois, of Pointe Claire, was out here over Sunday, the guest of his brother at the Clarendon.

Mr. F. Deers, of Longueuil, was out here over Sunday.

Mr. Eug. Tarte was out here for a few days this week.

Messrs. F. and B. Finnie were out here on Saturday.

Mr. Wm. Wright, of Rigaud, spent Saturday here.

Misses E. K. Irwin are visiting Miss Quinn in Senneville.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE

Tourists revel in the scenery of the Muskoka district, the beauties of the Thousand Islands and the grandeur of Lake George surrounded with its mountains and noted for the clear purity of its waters, but to the favored few who have witnessed the picturesque setting and grand surroundings encircling this lake named from the number of island gems decorating its expanse, comparison with any or all of the resorts so generally favored, serves but to emphasize the position of Sixteen Island Lake and establish its precedence.

Increased interest is manifested with each succeeding season, and the present month every available accommodation for holiday seekers is taxed to the limit, and the "Idler's Rest" camp, the pioneer club of the Lake, have found their clubhouse accommodation inadequate, involving the addition of a huge tent. What with sailing yachts, row boats and canoes to add interest to the natural beauties of the lake, a jolly crowd of campers, the purest and most exhilarating air and open air informal evening entertainments, some difficulty would be experienced to locate a camping party so signally favored. Those forming the camp are Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Seybold, Mrs. and the Misses Learmonth, Miss Kerr, Miss Ethel Atkinson (Hamilton), Miss Anderson (Huntingdon), Miss Mabel Atkinson, Messrs. William M. Kerr, John L. Kerr, Brodie Atkinson, John Allan, George Hanna, Dr. R. Ashton Kerr, O. B. Surpless (New York), Ernest F. Kerr. The camp flag is unique, being a combination of Union Jack and Stars and Stripes, each cut diagonally and made one.

Saturday and Sunday to Monday excursions to Valleyfield, St. Timothee, Beauharnois, Woodlands, Chateauguay from Windsor Station, via New York Central. Particulars 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station ticket office.—Adv.

LACHINE

The usual reaction after all the excitement of the annual regatta has now set in and Lachine is more than unusually quiet. Last Saturday the two postponed events from the regatta of the week previous viz: the canoe tournament and the sailing race took place. The competing yachts in the latter event were as follows: Adne, sailed by Mr. A. H. Edwards; Canoe, sailed by Mr. P. Ward; Avoca, sailed by Mr. W. Pomprhett, and a half-rater sailed by Mr. Bert Colson. The jockeying for the start was a very pretty sight, the Avoca crossing the line first, followed by the Adne, Canoe and the half rater in the order named. Immediately after the start of the sailing race, President Frank Bickerdike and Secretary Bert Manson ordered out the contestants for the canoe tournament and the spectators present were treated to a most exciting and laughable set of bouts. To balance oneself in a cranky bith of a canoe holding a long unwieldly bamboo lance with a diminutive football fastened on the end and endeavor to push your opponent out of his canoe, is no easy feat as several of the too confident competitors found out to their sorrow. It was most laughable to witness the air of confidence to win pervading the features of one and another of the several contestants, soon followed by a lugubrious look of shame when after making a mighty lunge at his opponent positive that he had placed him "hors-de-combat" only to find that he and his mate were struggling in the "briny." Altogether the bouts were not as exciting as in previous years, probably accounted for by the fact that the entries were purely local and from members of the club. The final bout was won by that past master in the art of "canoe tilting," Mr. Frank H. Elliott, who, with his mate Mr. P. C. Howard, have won this event for the past four successive years. Shortly before the final bout in the canoe tournament, the yachts were seen coming back on the final leg of the course, all pretty well bunched together with the exception of the Canoe, which appeared to be hopelessly out of the race. The Avoca was the first to cross the finish line amid considerable applause for her skilful skipper, Walter Pomprhett, and the half-rater and the Adne, followed shortly after in the order named.

The second prize in the canoe tournament was won by Mr. Dick Charlton and Gordie Davison, who succeeded in staying in their canoe throughout the series only to fall victims to Mr. Elliott's finease in the finial bout. Messrs. F. Bickerdike, B. Manson and W. Sadler were the presiding officers for the afternoon and gave entire satisfaction, not a single decision being questioned. There was a large number of spectators present both on the wharf and club house, and a perfect day helped to make the afternoon a most enjoyable one.

Although aquatic affairs are quiet just now around the boating club it is only the "lull before the storm" as the list for the "Fall Fours" is to be posted on Monday next and the club house will again be the scene of rowing rivalry. Quite a large number of the members who did not row in the "Midsummer Trials" have signified their intention of competing this fall which will probably make a larger number of entries than ever before.

Certainly as far as rowing is concerned, there has been no lack of enthusiasm this year and next year will probably see an entry from Lachine in the senior and junior fours at the C.A.A.O. regatta.

The yacht Adne was out last Sunday for a spin on the lake in spite of the heavy sea and the furious gale that was blowing. The intrepid mariners on board were Messrs. Thorne, Manson, Truscott, Johnson, Rust and Edwards.

Mr. Walter Pomprhett was out also on Sunday afternoon in his yacht Avoca, the crew consisting of the Misses Kennedy Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. G. Pomprhett and the worthy skipper himself.

Mr. Homer Nichols left last week for Cleveland, Ohio, where he intends to lead one of the fair daughters of that city to the altar and thus enter the ranks of the Benedicts. A number of his friends and well wishers were present on the occasion of his departure and gave him a hearty send off.

Mr. Wallace Dafoe is spending his vacation in the lumber district north of Ottawa.

The many friends of Mr. O'Donoghue will learn with regret of his serious illness. Mr. O'Donoghue has been confined to the house ever since his return from the country some weeks ago, with an exceedingly severe attack of bronchitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson Lee have taken up their residence here this summer and are staying at Mrs. Frye's.

Mr. Sennez and family of Westmount, are guests at the Poirier boarding house at present.

Mr. Charles Truscott leaves for his vacation to-night on a trip to the Pan-Am., and intends visiting Rochester and Syracuse before his return.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike jr., spent last Sunday in Lachine.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

It is safe to state that very few people of Montreal know anything about Abenakis, its beautiful situation, easy accessibility, and the truly remarkable curative properties of its water. That the place exists, is somewhere between Montreal and the Gulf, and that its water is different from ordinary first rain water, is all that is generally known. If the facts were known and realized, no doubt hundreds of the city people would pay these springs a yearly visit. The rear cars of the train leaving the G.T.R. station at 5.15 p.m. daily run down the south shore of the river, through a very pretty country, to St. Francois du Lac, on the St. Francis River. Here the Abenakis House busses meet the train and take the visitors two miles down the bank of its little river, to the commodious, pleasant, well-kept, homelike hotel. The lawn is nicely laid out and well kept. The genial manager, Mr. R. S. Kimpton, has provided for the amusement and recreation of the guests, a tennis court, a croquet ground, several boats, with a private wharf, pool and bagatelle tables, and other attractions, all of which (with the exception of one situated in the extreme right hand corner of the billiard hall, run on the European plan) are gratis to the guests. The curative properties of this "Abenakis" water, meaning in the Indian language, "Water of Life," are little short of miraculous, as many people cured of chronic forms of rheumatism and stomach troubles can testify. While the writer was there a young man from Coaticooke left the springs in perfect health who was two weeks before arrival there so crippled with rheumatism that he had to be assisted from the buss to the hotel. Similar cases are frequent. For those who wish to get away in order to plunge into a whirl of excitement and return home worn out, many other places are more suitable, but for those who desire a great beneficial rest, and especially such as suffer with the troubles mentioned, and many others, Abenakis Springs is destined to become a real Mecca.

POINTE CLAIRE

In the matter of stirring events and startling innovations, Pointe Claire has been resting this week, everything going on, but nothing coming off, so to speak. It is as well to get a breathing space. Nervous prostration and brain fag are not the objects one goes to the country to attain.

Preparations are progressing for the annual regatta which will take place on Saturday next, when something recherche in the way of regattas may be expected.

More activity on the tennis grounds is one of the results of cooler weather, which tones up one's energy.

The chief attraction for this afternoon will be at the Beaconsfield golf links, where the golf club will give an at home, to which a large number of guests have been invited.

A happy idea, and one which seems to be popular, is a croquet tournament, to be held at the tennis court, in which the contestants are to be married ladies.

Although the weather looked so threatening, the fortnightly dance filled the boathouse on Wednesday evening with life and music. Among the usual guests were many visitors newly arrived at Beaconsfield and Pointe Claire, and a party from Ste. Anne's. The conditions for dancing were very pleasant, a floor not too crowded and the air nice and cool; and the dance was agreed by all to be a success and very enjoyable. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Skaife, Miss Savage (of Boston), Mrs. and the Misses Shaw, Miss Heuback, Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Miss Bacon, the Misses Chillas, Letendre, Kirkpatrick (of Kingston), Mr. and the Misses Hubbell (of St. Anne's), Mr. and Miss Woolfe, Mr. Doutre, Miss W. Robb, Mrs. Simms, the Misses Lomer, Holland, Jordan, Mudge. Anderson, Messrs. Alley, Brown, Chillas, Doutre, Eckenstein, King, MacLean, Lepine, Morphy, Skill, Tellier, Tooke, Houston, Hall, Peck, Anderson, Jordan, Horan.

Mr. Hugh Allan paid a visit during the week to his new residence, "The Knoll," which will be occupied later by his family.

Messrs. Theodore Lomer and Harold Hackett returned on Saturday last from their canoeing trip up the Ottawa, having enjoyed themselves immensely. They were away two weeks, and went as far as Ottawa city, paddling by day and camping by night.

Mrs. G. Lomer and Miss Lorna Lomer will start in a few days on a visit to the seaside, where they will remain for some weeks.

Miss Ruth Savage, of Boston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lewis Skaife.

Miss Mabel Anderson is spending a couple of weeks in Pointe Claire.

Mrs. Robt. Meredith, who has been away visiting, returned home this week.

The management of "Rustic Life" have decided to discontinue the issue of the paper for the present, on account of the inability of the editor, Mr. Geo. F. Bolton, to devote more time to the work of editing the same.

Mr. Jack Woolfe is here for a couple of weeks, staying with his sister at Madame Duchesneau's.

Mrs. Hy. Holland entertained a number of friends at an evening party on Thursday.

Mr. Chretien Zagg was a visitor at Madame Duchesneau's last Saturday.

COWANSVLLE

Mr. D. Ewan McKeown, of Montreal, and T. F. M. Wickham, of St. Lambert, were the guests here of Mr. W. Kenneth McKeown, for a few days last week.

Mr. W. Robertson, of Victoria Park, St. Lambert, who has been the guest here of Mr. K. McQuillen for the past couple of weeks, left this week for home.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. O'Halloran, of Westmount, are the guests here at present of Mr. Jas. O'Halloran, K.C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. N. Boyer and family, of Valleyfield, spent a few days here this week, the guests of Mr. J. McQuillen.

Miss May Wilkinson, of Toronto, is the guest here of Miss Nesbitt.

Mr. G. G. Foster, K.C., of Montreal, spent Saturday last here.

Miss Mabel Watson, of Cownansville, is the guest at present of Mrs. Wm. McKenna, at Magog.

Mrs. W. O. Wetherbee, of Melrose, Mass., is the guest here of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Leach.

Miss Beedee, of St. Lambert, is the guest of Miss Bowker for a few days.

Miss J. Simpson, of Montreal, who has been the guest here of Mrs. J. H. Carson, for the past two weeks, returned to Montreal on Monday.

Miss Lily Lynn, of Hutchinson street, Montreal, returned to Montreal last week, after having spent several weeks here, the guest of Miss Gertrude McQuillen.

Miss Mabel Batcheller, of Sweetsburg, is the guest here of Mrs. G. W. Sisco, at present.

Mrs. L. Ruiter, of Manchester, N.H., is the guest here of Mr. and Mrs. J. McCabe, for a few days.

Miss Gannon, of Granby, who has been spending a few weeks here, a guest at the Ottawa, returned home this week.

Mr. D. Goyette, of Granby, spent several days here last week, the guest of Mr. E. C. Goyette

THE HERALD

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OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Readers of the Herald going out of the city for the summer may have the paper sent to any address in the United States or Canada for 25 cents a month.

THE CITY'S NEED.

The statement made by Ald. Martineau to The Herald yesterday concerning the financial needs of the city, makes interesting reading. The alderman demonstrates pretty conclusively that any extra revenue there may be available next year will be required to supply the city with necessary temporary services, and that when every dollar of it has been used no provision will have been made for the repair of the streets. The calculation may or may not be accurate. It may include payment for services that are not needed, as in the case of the fifty extra policemen, and it may leave out of account, as we are pretty sure it does, some very considerable savings that are being made in more than one department. But clearly it is near enough the mark to warrant the conclusion that there is no prospect of the streets being brought up to anything like a city standard without exceptional measures being taken. What these measures shall be is the question that has divided the Council and will continue to divide it.

Ald. Martineau appears to be in favor of appealing to Quebec for leave to borrow more money. The normal attitude of the legislature is that Montreal has now a funded debt that constitutes a mortgage upon its real property quite as large as that property ought to be encumbered with. If we were wise that would be the view in Montreal also, but, thanks to the example set in years past, we have gotten into the comfortable but dangerous habit of thinking that as long as we can get Quebec to take the responsibility for wrong measures we have escaped our own difficulty. The resort is unmanly to begin with, and has in it the elements of business folly as well. A business man would think twice before he invited his own clerks and a lot of other clerks to run him head over heels into debt, and then to save the situation by getting him still further into debt. In our municipal affairs we flatter ourselves it is rather a clever thing to do. It is true that consequences are inexorable here as elsewhere, that the interest charges increase faster, relatively, than the revenue, and that therefore the municipal services are starved and are bound to be starved. But is it not astonishing, in the face of this condition, that capable students of the situation should seek a cure for these evils by inviting more of them in the same way? It is the old cure by taking a hair of the dog that bit you, a delusion and a snare as many a man has found to his cost.

If we must have money for the streets, and we ought to have it, the part of wisdom is to frankly agree that the reconstruction period, which was also, unfortunately, a period of extravagance, has put the city into a bad financial position; that the position ought not to be deliberately made worse; that there is nothing to be gained by feeding the street service next year with the certainty of starving that or the administrative branches the year after; that we are in an exceptional difficulty and should meet it by an exceptional measure; that what things ought to be done and which, if they are done must be paid for, should be made the object of a special short date loan, one that will be wiped out within a specified time and not added to the permanent debt; and that since, as Ald. Martineau and others have demonstrated, our present revenue does not provide means to repay such a loan, it should be repaid by a special tax of sufficient amount, permission to levy which should be asked from the Legislature and from the people of Montreal. It will have to come to that eventually, and it would be far better for all concerned to levy a special tax whose proceeds would be devoted to these necessary improvements, than to continue in the present chaos for a little longer, only then to face the proposition laid down long ago by His Worship the Mayor, "What signifies a quarter of one per cent?"

INDIA'S CLAIMS FOR CONSIDERATION.

Attention was drawn in these columns the other day to what seemed to be a weak spot in British rule in India—the failure to appreciate at their true value the susceptibilities of the native races. An Indian missionary of many years experience, Mr. J. Knowles, writes to say that India's sufferings are of a nearer and more direct kind than any save those who have spent years in the study of India's social problems would dream of. One of the first duties of the governors of India, so at least it is alleged by persons who ought to be regarded as competent authorities—unless they have allowed their judgment to become warped—is to cover up the avoidable sufferings that exist amongst our fellow subjects in the East and to represent the general position of the people as happy and prosperous, save for the calamities sent by Providence. The indifference to Indian questions which is so notoriously apparent in the Imperial Parliament springs less from hardheartedness than from the confirmed belief that British rule under any and all circumstances is beneficial to India, and that it is not only a waste of time but a piece of pernicious officiousness to interfere with matters that are already in good hands.

It is one of the ironies of fate that it should be left to a handful of so-called Little Englanders to show in the Imperial Parliament real concern as to the lot of the Indian natives. Mr. Balfour, Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Chamberlain may share the reproach as they will, but it is nevertheless a fact that when the proposal for a famine grant was brought forward last year the great Imperialist party voted solidly against it. There is indeed too much reason for believing that the vast and crushing responsibilities of India are sedulously kept in the background, while the glory and prestige of Empire in the East are paraded for more than they really are worth.

Within the next few days the Imperial Parliament will, in accordance with time-honored custom, devote a few hours to the discussion of Indian problems. It is mostly retired Indian officers who deal with them and as these gentlemen unfortunately are not highly gifted in the art of oratory the debate rarely attracts public attention and never the gallery. Lord George Hamilton has made up his mind not to produce the famine commissioner's report in time for discussion, and the prospects of the debate are not improved thereby. It is said that the report contains a body of criticisms and recommendations which go to the root of Indian administration methods. The report will be published during the recess, like many other important Parliamentary documents, and it will attract no attention. It is, however, an open secret that Sir Antony Macdonell's document by no means countenances the idea that British methods are infallible. And there never was a time, unless in the days before the mutiny, when it was more necessary to cultivate a sympathetic and comprehending habit of mind towards India than the present moment. The condition of what would in Europe be called the peasantry, is deplorable. The burden of debt is crushing the people to the ground, prices of food are high, and famine still stalks over the land. These conditions, coupled with the decline in the value of silver, due to British legislation and an appalling decrease in the population—between thirty and forty millions, according to the census—make it evident that suffering India has a strong claim for consideration.

AN AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

The outline of the Australian military proposals submitted by Mr. Barton for the new Commonwealth of Australia, tends to give one a new idea of the responsibilities the people of that country are disposed to take upon themselves. We have heard before of their disposition to grumble over this arrangement with Germany about Samoa or that with other powers about other Pacific islands, we have read fiery addresses of Australian public men hinting at something like an Australian supremacy in the Pacific, and there have been tentative proposals to establish a navy, proposals on which a good deal of cold water has been thrown. That was when Australia was still composed of a number of separate states each with its separate government, and no common authority nearer than London. With the political change that has lately taken place the plans outlined by the representative head of the Commonwealth take on a more considerable interest. It is now Australia that speaks through an all-Australian cabinet, and Australia is evidently of the mind not only to take such measures as are thought may sometime be necessary for military defense, but also to step in amongst the nations with a navy of her own. The idea of an Australian navy is not new, as has been said. But in British naval circles the idea of an Australian navy has not as yet been cordially welcomed. British naval officers have thought all purposes likely to be better served by an Australian contribution to the British naval expenditure. This view has been urged over and over again, and is quite familiar to Australians interested in the subject. If we are to judge from Mr. Barton's announcement, the decision has been reached to adhere to the original programme and to provide with what Australian money there is to spare for the purpose, the best Australian navy that can be had. It is to be said, moreover, that there is in Great Britain a thoughtful school with whom this plan finds favor. It is only a few days ago that the London Spectator, for fifty years the highest product of British weekly journalism, recommended a similar course to Canada, and if it were right for Canada to have a Canadian navy how much more appropriate for Australia, whose only possible danger is in the chance of an attack by sea. Of such an attack there is happily little probability, as far as can be seen. The risk is there, however, and must be met. And while taking the necessary measures to meet it, Australia also gets rid in some measure of the reproach, with which all the self-governing colonies have been visited, of enjoying the protection of the British navy for their territory and their commerce without making any contribution to it. What there is of merit in that reproach must be a sore spot with Australians as it is with Canadians, and it will no doubt be a great satisfaction to them if they find they have hit upon a means of satisfying their amour propre without sacrificing in the least the principle of Government with discourages financial contributions to an exchequer over whose disbursements the contributors have not immediate and effectual control. It is quite to be expected that this project for an Australian navy will set Canadians to thinking, especially those of them who live in the Maritime Provinces, and who see already under way a development of the iron and steel industry which might be greatly promoted if there were occasional contracts for a fast cruiser or two.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Now let us see to it that the census of 1911 is all that could be desired.

The story of the Indian shooting near Buffalo proves once more that blood will tell, especially when there is whiskey mixed with it.

Dear Duke—We would have liked to have entertained you royally, but house cleaning has to be first attended to, and it's taken about half of our money.

Ald. Martineau's proposal that the city go to the Quebec Legislature for power to raise more money sounds to the ear like the talk of former days, when ringsters flourished and the debt increased.

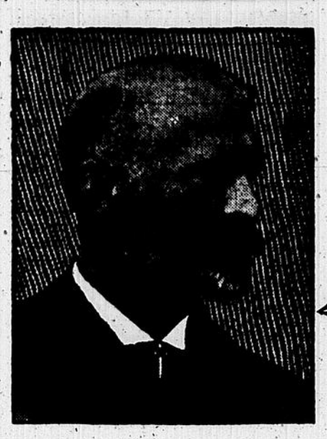
Let us hope the real census returns will come along pretty soon. It may be the turn of Tory journals to gloat over a small increase, but even so, it was our turn in 1891 and nobody wants to change places.

Montreal has fought for home rule, has won it, and is going to keep it. If the Chairman of the Roads Committee needs more money he must ask the people for it. If they do not give it, the responsibility for bad roads will not rest on him.

Prof. Robertson threatens to publish the names of steamships whose officers are careless in handling shipments of Canadian produce. The best way to stop such treatment is to stop shipping by these vessels. You can't bump a barrel of apples if you haven't got it to bump.

Diverting appropriations has long been a favorite practice with Montreal aldermen, but to divert eight thousand dollars from eighteen thousand voted for the entertainment of royalty, and spend it on house-cleaning the City Hall, is a change that should make some aldermen of the past turn green with envy.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY



MR. J. A. PRENDERGAST.

The general manager of La Banque d'Hochelaga, is of Irish and French ancestry, and was born in the Ancient Capital. He studied law at Laval, and was called to the Bar in 1866. When the Papal Zouaves left Canada for Italy, a year later, to fight for the Holy See, he was among them, and saw a deal of active service, attaining the rank of sergeant-major. He later received the Order of Pius IX. for his services to the Church. On returning home he practiced law with the late Senator Trudel in Montreal, and subsequently became head of the firm which published L'Etendard. Mr. Prendergast's banking career commenced in 1885, when he became cashier of La Banque d'Hochelaga. Having a thorough knowledge of the theory of banking, his rise was rapid, and under his management the bank has prospered exceedingly. He is a member of the executive of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

The Coal Deposit At Stukely

Why is it "geologically impossible" that a deposit of true coal should exist at Stukely?

This question has doubtless occurred to many on reading Dr. Hoffmann's statement in The Herald, and the following explanation is given by a correspondent.

The surface of the earth is covered by successive deposits of rock, laid down in times of subsidences of the land, which deposits may be compared to the layers of an onion. Each of these layers or formations is well defined and identified by its general appearance or by the fossils contained in it, and the whole series divided into the periods and subdivisions of periods shown on the table given below. These deposits are of great depth. Sir Archibald Geikie estimates the total mean thickness of the accessible fossiliferous rocks of Europe to be 75,000 feet, or about fourteen miles. In some cases the rocks forming a certain member of a period, or even whole periods, are wanting in certain localities, owing to the local conditions which prevailed. If the subsidence did not take place, or if the land were covered by a deep ocean, the condition for the deposition of sediment were unfavorable, and where the land was exposed it might be removed by denudation; hence different localities show at the surface different formations, from the oldest Laurentian upwards.

The following table, from "Geology of Canada," p. 20, gives the various formations found in Canada, showing their order and subdivisions:

CARBONIFEROUS.

20. Bonaventure formation. (Base of coal measures.)

DEVONIAN.

19. Portage and Chemung group.
18. Hamilton formation.
17. Corniferous formation (upper Helderberg group.)
16. Oriskany formation (upper Helderberg group.)

UPPER SILURIAN.

15. Lower Helderberg group.
14. Onondaga formation.

MIDDLE SILURIAN.

13. Guelph formation.
12. Niagara formation | Anticosti group.
11. Clinton formation |
10. Medina formation |

LOWER SILURIAN.

Montreal—9. Hudson River formation.
8. Utica formation.
7. Trenton formation.
6. Bird's-eye and Black River formation.
5. Chazy — Sillery (?) | Quebec
Stukely — 4. Calciferous — Levis | group.
3. Potsdam group.

AZOIC.

2. Huronian series.
1. Laurentian system.

From this table it will be seen that Stukely is situated almost at the base of the Lower Silurian formation, and that it is separated from the coal bearing rocks by nearly the whole of the Silurian and the Devonian formations, and unless there was at some time a deposit of the carboniferous age, which has been carried away by denudation, leaving perhaps a remnant, of which, however, there is no evidence, it would be impossible, geologically speaking, that coal could be found in this locality.

As to the material which was discovered, it is in all probability similar to that found in various places in the Laurentian in pockets and small quantities, which has been supposed to be the remains of vegetable matter, another form of which is found in the graphite of the Laurentian limestones.

Music and the Drama

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

The new programmes for next week at Proctor's Theatre include such widely diverging plays as "The Widow Bedott" and the brilliant dramatic comedy "Moths," the piece that scored so famous a run at Wallack's Theatre, New York, a decade ago. In staging these two violent dramatic contrasts, in the same week, it means a test of no common order to the members of the Proctor stock. "Widow Bedott" was created years ago by the famous star, Neil Burgess, whose rendition of female characters has long assured him a unique position in the theatrical world. The piece is purely farcical throughout, and is bound to create an abundance of merriment. "Widow Bedott" will run through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and will be followed on Thursday afternoon by the first production at Proctor's of "Moths." The curtain-raiser will be "In a Dressing Room" and it will run throughout the entire week. The vaudeville features lending the needed variety to the programme are Maude Lee, Frank West, and a new series of moving pictures on the kalatechinoscope.

SOHMER PARK.

The Street Railway men will hold their annual fete in Sohmer Park Monday and the three following days. First on the programme will be Sam Lockhart's four performing elephants, which display almost human intelligence in some of their feats. The children will be invited to feed them on the stage each day. Rachette brothers will do some extraordinary high kicking. Polk and Trek will amuse with acrobatic eccentricities. The mutascope will show new views, and the motor men and conductors will contribute a number of songs and dances. The orchestra will present a new programme of music.

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"Under Two Flags" will be the offering at the Francais next week and will bring the successful season of summer stock to a fitting close with an exceptionally elaborate production of a fine play. Ouida's novel has always been immensely popular, and in its stage version seems to have taken on a fresh lease of life, as it was one of the greatest successes of last season in New York. Miss Lotta Linthicum will be the Cigarette, a part recently played by Miss Blanche Bates and Miss Blanche Walsh and Mr. Joseph De Grasse will make his first appearance in Montreal as Bertie Cecil, the hero. Several scenes of the play are laid in Algeria, which will give opportunities for picturesque stage settings, and there are a number of thrilling effects including a sand storm and Cigarette's ride for life across the desert, which will be shown in a realistic way on the large stage of the Francais. The company has been largely augmented for this production, and the costuming will be unusually fine and correct in detail.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

H. Grattan Donnelly has written several plays, and in each case they have been placed before the public with profit to both writer and manager. His latest effort to be presented at he Royal for he fort to be presented at the Royal for the American Girl."

QUO VADIS.

The regular dramatic season at the Francais will be inaugurated on Monday, September 2, by Whitney's magnificent production of Quo Vadis, which will be given in its entirety with all the original scenery and company exactly as during the phenomenal runs in New York, Boston and Chicago.

SCHOOL AT FERME NEUVE

The efforts put forth by the French newspaper men in this city to raise $500 for a school at Ferme Neuve have been very successful and already $150 has been collected. It is the result of one day's work. Mr. George Gauvreau, proprietor of the Theatre National Francais, has promised to give the proceeds of one performance. Madame Dandurand wife of Hon. Senator Dandurand, has expressed her willingness to assist the principals in the movement. If more than the required sum is raised a second school in the district will be built.

The Canadian Antiquary

In this column recently, mention was made of the melancholy accidental death of the Duke of Richmond, one of our early governors. It was stated his remains lie under the church of the English Cathedral at Quebec. On the walls a white marble tablet is to be seen with this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
Charles,
Fourth Duke of Richmond, Lenox and Aubigny;
Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Garter.
Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the County of Sussex.
High Steward of the City of Chichester.
A General in the Army, and Colonel of the 36th Regiment.
And of the Royal Sussex Militia.
Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.
And Over all His Majesty's Possessions in North America.
Who Died in Richmond, Upper Canada, On the 28th of August, 1819, in the 55th Year of His Age.

* * *

The above recital brings to mind another accidental death of another popular Governor-General—he who had brought together the union of the two Canadas. While out riding on horseback in Kingston, Lord Sydenham was thrown from his horse and after lingering some days, passed away. His remains were laid to rest under the chancel of St. George's English Cathedral in Kingston. A handsome tablet erected on the walls of this sacred edifice gives us the following facts connected therewith:

Near this spot lies the body of
The Right Honorable
Charles Poulett Thomson,
Baron Sydenham,
Of Sydenham, County of Kent and Toronto in Canada.
Born September 13th, 1799.
Bred a Merchant of London and St. Petersburg.
He From an Early Age
Devoted himself to the service of his Country.
He sat in Parliament for Dover and Manchester.
From 1826 to 1839.
Was Vice-President of the Board of Trade
From 1839 to 1834.
And President With a Seat in the Cabinet
From 1834 to August 1839.
When He was Appointed
Governor-General of British North America.
While in this high office he accomplished
The reunion of the Canadas
And Labored Unceasingly
To Founder System of Institutions Fitted to Secure the Permanent Peace and Prosperity of this Country.
A Fatal Accident Occasioned His Premature Decease.
At This Place on the 19th of September, 1841, Aet. 42.
"He Rests From His Labors, and His Works do Follow Him."

* * *

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN GRAVES SIMCOE.

The epitaph to the late General Simcoe in Exeter Cathedral, by a liberal subscription, the head of which was the Prince Regent and members of the first nobility there, had just been completed by Flaxman, the sculptor. His bust rests on a sarcophagus, supported by an American Indian, and a British volunteer, with the appropriate emblems of the two countries on which is inscribed:

"Sacred
To the Memory of John Graves Simcoe,
Lieutenant General and Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of Foot.
Who Died on the 26th of October, 1806,
Aged 54.
In Whose Life and Character
The Virtues
Of the Hero and Patriot and Christian
Were so Eminently Conspicuous,
Who It May be Truly Said
He Served
His King and His Country
With a Zeal
Exceeded Only by His Piety Towards His God.
Those Friends Who Honored and Loved Him
Have Erected This Monument."

It will be noticed not a word is said about his being the first Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada.

BEAVER.

* * *

The following in connection with the Simcoe family is interesting:

Epitaph on monument of John Simcoe, Esq., in St. Andrew's Church, Coterstock.
"To the Memory of John Simcoe, Esq.
Late Commander of His Majesty's Ship Pembroke,
Who Died in ye Royal Service Upon That Important Expedition
Against Quebec, in North America.
In the Year 1759, Aged 45 Years.
He Spent the greater part of his life in the service of his King and Country.
Ever preferring the good of both to all private Views.
He Was an Accomplished Officer,
Esteemed for his great abilities, in naval and military affairs.
Of Unquestioned Bravery and unswerving Diligence.
He was an Indulgent Husband and Tender Parent and Sincere Friend.
Generous, Humane and Benevolent to all.
So That His Loss to the Publick, as Well as to His Family,
Cannot be Too Much Regretted.
This Monument Was Erected in Honor to His Memory
By His Disconsolate Widow, Katherine Simcoe, 1760.

A Problem in Rural Journalism

In the valedictory of Mr. W. E. Jones, of the Richmond Guardian, he stated that he considered a public journal "a public educator," and expressed the hope that: "My young successor may solve the difficult problem that I have failed in; that problem is to make his readers appreciate the fact that a journal conducted on high lines of literary merit may be at least as readable, as interesting as that ordinary sample of the country journal which astonishes a wondering world with the startling information that John Brook's sow had dropped a litter of twelve pigs, and that Edward Tittle had whitewashed his barn-yard fence. I never succeeded in accomplishing that feat, and I am glad of it."

Commenting on this the Hamilton Times says: "With Mr. Jones' idea that a public journal should be a public teacher we have full sympathy. But is it not possible for an editor to express his honest opinions, and to endeavor by communion with men and books to hold correct opinions, without sharing Mr. Jones' contempt for the modest local item about the litter of pigs or the whitewashing of the fence? Mr. Robert Mathison, now the superintendent of the Ontario Deaf and Dumb Institute at Belleville, tells a story of his experience as publisher of the Brantford Expositor thirty odd years ago. One day a country correspondent sent to the Expositor, among other items, the following: "The Cathcart House has a new sign." Cathcart is a little village eighteen or twenty miles from Brantford. Mr. Mathison had taken up his pencil to mark out the item, when the thought occurred to him that the correspondent might have some reason for sending it, and he decided to let it go. The next week, the proprietor of the Cathcart House, a man whom Mr. Mathison had never seen, called at the Expositor office paid his subscription for one year in advance, and remarked that the people out his way were saying that the Expositor was the best paper in the county. A few weeks later, he called again, with a list of subscribers whom he had influenced to take the paper, and up to the time when Mr. Mathison left Brantford, the Expositor had no better friend than the proprietor of the Cathcart House. The incident made Mr. Mathison, a firm believer in the usefulness of such personal items as Mr. Jones, of Richmond, seems to have ever regarded with contempt and aversion.

It was not a matter of great or general interest that "the Cathcart House had a new sign," but the mention of that fact in the Expositor was a good financial investment and it was the means of enabling Mr. Mathison to reach, with his excellent political, social and moral dissertations, a number of persons who might otherwise have been left in ignorance, or poisoned with the pernicious doctrines of the rival newspaper.

Letters to the Editor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—Not very long ago, a child died of that most terrible of all diseases—cancer. No pysician attende the sufferer. The little one was allowed to shriek in agony for weeks, its tortures unassuaged by opiates. Though no physician attended the child, it was under the ministrations of those befogged metaphysicians, who call themselves Christians and scientists. In order to cure the patient, they threw themselves into their therapeutical states of consciousness, and conditions of psychical exaltation, and the child moaned and wailed and screamed in its anguish. They might as well have read over it "Kant's Critique of Pure Reason." At last, death ended the tragedy. If one half the torture this innocent and unprotected victim needlessly endured, had been inflicted upon the vilest criminal in our prisons, the militia would have been needed to save the one who inflicted it from lynching.

These fanatics were doubtless sincere, and not intentionally cruel. Against legal interference with their so-called religion, they would appeal to the fortunately well-established principle of religious toleration. But Mormonism was a religion and yet its practice of polygamy, in spite of the Old Testament sanction, was made an offence punishable by imprisonment. A Mohammedan, in this country, is obliged to practice his religion without the assistance of his harem. And if the ancient Aztecs could return to life, they would hardly be permitted to cut out with copper knives, the hearts of human victims as offerings to their gods. In these days when even religious intolerance repudiates torture, shall it be permitted in the name of religious toleration? Let the adult Christian Scientists treat themselves as they will, but let the state protect the children. Why not send some of these torturers to jail?

Christians would approve, and Christian Scientists could not logically protest, for how could they call such a course unjust, when they deny the existence of evil; and consequently of injustice?

"Evil," says Mr. W. D. McCrackan, of the Christian Science Publication Committee, in the North American Review, "Evil is not a part of God's creation. It is an illusion and a delusion—nothingness—outlawed by commonsense." Do not imagine for a moment that Mr. McCrackan means that, though "evil is not a part of God's creation," it may be the creation of man. Not at all. He is fiercely, if one may use such a word, of such a man, in such a world as this,—fiercely determined not to leave a lurking hole anywhere in the universe for evil.

Listen to one who can "understand logically a God." "How is it possible," asks Mr. McCrackan, "to understand logically a God who is infinite, and yet admits the presence of his opposite, evil?. For the term infinite means all, and there can be nothing more than all. If God is infinite and harmonious, how is it posible to admit the presence of discord or disease?"

Mr. McCrackan asks the old question, which has been often put and never can be answered. He lives in a wonderful world of his own, in which "evil is an illusion and a delusion," in a world so mysterious that, according to him, his own body seems to be and is not, and yet his logical understanding of a God enables him to start with mystery, and to reach the conclusion that mystery is impossible. It is certain, even in this world of illusions and delusions, that it is easier to ask questions than to answer them. Here are a few, out of many, for Mr. McCrackan.

If there is no evil in the world what is the mission of Christian Science, what can it find to reform, what can it find to do?

If everything is good and Christian Science is simply trying to make the world better, still the world is imperfect, and how, "if God is infinite and harmonious is it possible to admit the presence of imperfection?" And, finally, if there is no evil, and consequently no injustice in the universe, where, oh, where, would be the injustice, if we should clap two or three hundred torturing Christian Scientists into jail?

They couldn't logically find fault with the society there. They would meet a pleasant company of high-principled and pure-minded ladies and gentlemen with no evil in them. Nearly all of them would profess their spotless innocence and maintain that they are victims of injustice. The Christian Scientists could reason with these, and while, of course, agreeing with them as to their innocence, could show them the absurdity of supposing that injustice could exist in so perfect a world as this. As to the others, who confess to a few peccadilloes such as throat-cutting and highway robbery, and that they did wrong, the Scientists could prove to these deluded innocents, that wrong is "an illusion and a delusion," and that they are as white as the driven snow, and as harmless as rattlesnakes. There is missionary work for the Scientists in jail, and the torturers should be sent to work there.

JAMES J. DOOLING,
122 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

GOMPERS STANDS WITH SHAFFER

American Federation of Labor Pledged to Support Steel Strike.

Pittsburg, Aug. 10.—There were gravely important developments in the strike situation yesterday. The United States Steel Corporation moved decisively in its strike campaign, with a peremptory order directing that the great Dewees wood plant at McKeesport be dismantled and removed to the Kiskimenetas Valley.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, after a two days' conference with President Shaffer and his associates, issued a formal statement tonight specifically pledging the Federation to the moral and financial support of the Amalgamated Association. His written reviews of the train of events leading up to the industrial quarrels, sustains the course of the Amalgamated Association and declares that nothing remains for labor but to battle for the cause of unionism.

The official announcement of the order to dismantle the Dewees wood plant came yesterday afternoon toward the close of an otherwise uneventful day, and its importance was such that it claimed the serious consideration of the men on either side of the great industrial conflict now being waged here.

QUALITY OF IMMIGRANTS

The immigration to Canada at the present time is almost entirely agricultural. The statement was made by Mr. W. Watchorn, of Washington, Inspector of United States Immigration Agencies in Canada, who has covered Canada and looked into immigration affairs as deeply as any one on the continent. This, he says, is due to the fact that Canada's greatest development has been along agricultural lines and the agricultural opportunities are the easiest for a foreigner. This was the case in the United States some years ago, but with diversity of development variety of immigration ensued. This, he says, will be the case in Canada when our development becomes a little more complex. Last season 300,000 immigrants were received in the United States and the average was high. This is due to the severe inspection. The quality of people coming to Canada he thought very good.

WORK FOR CONTRACTORS.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Brompton Falls, P.Q., are making extensive additions to their plant, and are asking for tenders from contractors for excavation work, construction of foreboy walls, wheel chambers and mill foundations, building, etc.

BISHOP DECELLES PRESIDED.

Mgr. Decelles, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, yesterday presided at the ceremony of the taking of the veil in the Carmel Monastery, St. Denis street.

Rotary Chairs!
TEES & CO. 300 St. James Street.

August Clearance Sale.



3 Stores H. A. WILDER & CO. 3 Stores

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, etc.

Parlor Set of Five Pieces.....Prices from $18.00 upwards.
Bedroom Set of Three Pieces.....Prices from $12.00 upwards.
Sideboard.....Prices from $7.50 upwards.
Dining Tables.....Prices from $5.00 upwards.
Dining Chairs.....Prices from 75c upwards.

A visit to our stores will convince you that our stock is the largest and best assorted in Montreal.

H. A. WILDER & CO., 358 ST. JAMES ST., 1837 NOTRE DAME, 2415 ST. CATHERINE, 2080 NOTRE DAME.

The Store Closes This Afternoon at 1 O'clock.

Scroggie's

Monday's Money-Saving Opportunities

A comparison between actual values and Monday's prices reveal economies that it would be well to take advantage of.



PRESERVING KETTLES, 15C EACH.

Grey Steel Granite Preserving Kettles. The regular price is 25c each. To be sold Monday at, each 15C

PLATES, 5C EACH.

Plain white Dinner and Soup Plates. The regular selling price, $1.00 doz. To be cleared out Monday at, each 5C

JELLY GLASSES, 39C DOZEN.

Jelly Glasses, with covers. The regular price, 60c dozen. To be sold Monday for, per dozen 39C

WINDOW SCREENS, 19C EACH.

Wire Window Screens, extend from 18 to 36 inches, 18 in. high. Never before sold for less than 30c. Monday's Price, each 19C

Enamel Saucepans 21c each

Grey Steel Enamel Straight Saucepans, with retinned covers; guaranteed first quality. The regular price, 38c; Monday, each..... 21c



In the Grocery Department

Very Fine Dairy Butter, equal to most Creamery. Monday, per lb. 19½C

Shredded Wheat Biscuits. Monday, per package 12½C

Condensed Milk. Monday, per tin 10C

Fine New Comb Honey. Monday, per section 12½C

Best Corn Starch. Monday, 3 packets for 17C

Fine Red Salmon. Monday, per tin 12½C

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

August 12th to 17th

LAST WEEK OF OUR

Discount Piano Sale

In addition to the 15 to 33 1-3 per cent. we are giving off our new Steinway, Nordheimer, Heintzman, Howard and other pianos, we quote here some of our special bargains for the coming week.

$190 On the easiest kind of terms for a fine large Walnut (good as new) Williams Piano. 3 pedals, all latest improvements. Regular price of this piano $350.

$165 Payable $10.00 cash and $7.00 monthly for a Rosewood Upright Boudoir Chickering Piano. Very sweet tone and nice appearance.

$250 For a $650 Decker Bros. Rosewood Upright Piano. Condition like new. This is a high-class piano and a decided bargain for some musical family. Easy terms.

$150 For a $350 Bacon & Karr Piano, New York. A good practice instrument. A1 value. Very easy terms.

$350 For a $1,000 Baby Grand Steinway Piano. A chance that very rarely is offered to secure an artist's piano at one-third its value. Terms to suit.

Also many other used pianos at very great reductions.

Remember we offer the choicest pianos at prices and discounts that will pay every intending piano buyer to buy now. Write us if out of town, or call personally if in Montreal.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
2366 St. Catherine Street.
EAST END BRANCH—1622 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
OTTAWA BRANCH—108 BANK STREET.

TRADE SALE

—ON—

Wednesday, 14th inst.,

At Ten O'Clock A.M.,

At our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, a large stock of

Tweeds, Meltons, Beavers and Serges

Cloakings, Suitings, Pantings, Linings, Buttons, Handkerchiefs, Underwear of all kinds, Hosiery, Top Shirts, Cuffs and Collars, Neckties, Cashmeres and Wool Gloves, Clouds, Hoods, Linens, Dress Muslins, Towels, Cloth Caps, Sweaters, Flannelette, Farmer Satin, Lace, Embroidery, Mitts, Fancy Goods, Soap, etc.

—ALSO—

A Bankrupt Stock of Ladies' Whitewear

Children's Dresses, Hoods, Christening Cloaks, Patterns for Fancy Work, Ribbon, assorted Embroidery, Silk and Floss, Torchon Lace, Show Cases, Tables, Chairs, Hat Stands, etc.

Positively without reserve and in lots to the trade.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Notice of Sale.

We have received instructions of the interested Insurance Companies to sell by public auction, in lots to suit the trade, and positively without any reserve, at No. 1673 Notre Dame Street, at Two O'Clock p.m., on

WEDNESDAY, 14th August, Inst,

THIRTY-THREE BALES of JUTE

About 660 pieces, assorted widths and qualities, and slightly damaged by sea water.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

WANTED,

MEN FOR SOUTH AFRICA...

AS HORSE ATTENDANTS.

Steamship Raeburn will sail about 15th Aug. Apply at 19 St. Maurice Street.

THE TELFER-CLIMIE COMPANY.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal



EXPRESS JUMPS TRACK

Batavia, N.Y., Aug. 10.—The two rear cars, an observation coach and a Pullman parlor car on the Lehigh Valley's eastbound Black Diamond express jumped the track and broke loose from the balance of the train at North Leroy, ten miles east of Batavia shortly after noon yesterday. The train was running over 50 miles an hour at the time. The parlor car remained on the ties and no person in it was injured, but the observation car plunged down the embankment and dropped over on its side in the ditch. It was badly demolished, but only eight of its occupants were injured, and they not seriously.

The cause of the accident is a mystery. Where the observation car went down the embankment the rails seemed to have spread towards the edge.

Cucumbers and melons are "forbidden fruit" to many persons so constituted that the least indulgence is followed by attacks of cholera, dysentery, griping, etc. These persons are not aware that they can indulge to their hearts' content if they have on hand a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, a medicine that will give immediate relief, and is a sure cure for all summer complaints.

SUMMER RESORTS

Continued from page 2.

CORNWALL

Miss Kellert, of Montreal, and Mrs. L. Fraid, of Gananoque, are guests at the residence of N. J. Fraid.

Miss Mary Maloney, of Montreal, is spending a few holidays with old Cornwall friends.

Mrs. A. E. Evans, of Montreal, is spending a few days in town.

A. P. Gardiner, Miss Adele Troup, Miss Kate Troup, and Mrs. Troup, Miss Radway, Miss M. E. Gardiner and maid, Edgar Upthegrove and Gifford Upthegrove, all of New York City, are at Stanley Island and leave the end of the week for the White Mountains.

Geo. A. Pringle of Rochester, is spending his summer vacation with Cornwall friends.

Miss Grey, of New York, is visiting at James Campbell's, East Front.

Mrs. Henry Clark, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Clark, Adolphus street.

Wilfrid Macdougall has returned from a visit to his sister, Mrs. J. J. McMartin, Sault Ste. Marie.

Mrs. Pettit and Miss Pettit, who have been visiting friends in town for some weeks, left for Toronto on Wednesday.

Thomas Cavanagh, of New York, is spending a couple of weeks' holidays in town with his parents and other friends.

Mrs. W. Colquhoun and Miss Bertha Colquhoun, and Miss Lizzie Colquhoun East Front, are at Bar Harbor, Me.

Miss Chris Munro, of Montreal, is spending the holidays with her father, David Munro, of Clover Leaf farm, Maxville.

Mr. Smelzer of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. A. J. McMartin last week. Mrs. Smelzer is visiting at present at James Colin Campbell's Martintown.

Miss Ward, of Montreal, who has been a guest at the residence of J. H. McIntyre, Avonmore, for some time past, has returned home.

Mrs. John McLennan and daughter, of Montreal, are visiting her brother, David Munro, Seventh concession of Roxborough.

Rev. Rural Dean Houston and Mrs. Houston, who have been away on a holiday trip have returned. Mr. Houston will conduct the services in Trinity church on Sunday as usual.

LAKE ST. JOHN

Recent arrivals at the Roberval are: F. Brosnan, Miss D. Brosnan, H. S. Glazier, Chas. Calman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weld, A. C. Hill and wife, F. W. Frimm, Louis H. Kirby, E. Dean, Coulter, Chas. S. Conklin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Averill, Miss Graham, Carl W. Petty and wife, N. H. Averill and wife, New York; Miss M. Giles, Mrs. Fred Paint, Miss Smith, Dr. P. D. McLeod and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Beggs, Boston, John Ross, A. E. Lalonde, Wm. H. Edge, Montreal; Frank Semple and wife, Mrs. D. Nettleton, Miss Semple, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Miss M. A. Anderson, Miss J. M. Craig, Pittsburg; G. Shipwith, London, Eng.; W. Craymer, Miss E. L. Craymer, Troy, N.Y.; J. C. Blais, Ottawa; John S. Darcy, Newark, N.J.; Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Schumaker, child and nurse, Miss M. Linderberg, Columbus, Ohio.; Thos. Allen and wife, B. Oppenheimer, Miss M. Talbot, Miss S. P. Brackenbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Ullmann, Henry J. Ullmann, Ullmann, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. Waterbury, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss Cozzins, Miss J. M. Cozzins, Rochester, N.Y., Dr. A. Fuelenald, Miss Fuelenald, Baltimore, J. M. Emmons, Miss M. L. Emmons, Holyoke, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snyder, Miss R. Bellingsley, Beaver, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Burton, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sherman, South Orange, N.J., J. A. Blagden, Miss R. Tifford, Miss M. B. Creighton, J. E. Theberge, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, N. H. Asselin, Rev. A. Balfour, H. H. Smith, G. A. S. Campbell, J. B. Morrisette, Rev. J. M. Almond, H. Bouchard, Quebec; J. N. Turcotte, Drummondville; Julius Wolf, Cincinnati, Miss A. M. Marshall, Cambridge, Mass.; V. J. Huot, and wife; Lawrence, Mass.; Walter Cassels, Miss K. Cassels, Miss H. Cassels, Miss E. Hamilton, Cacouna, Dr. F. A. Heming and wife; Delaware, Wis.; A. A. Patterson and wife, Miss E. Patterson, Harold W. Patterson, Benton Harbor, Mich.; J. N. Seguin, ptre, Lennoxville, Que.; C. J. Paradis, Ptre, Rochester, N.H.; Marquis de la Gandara and valet, Rome; P. Pearsall, Miss P. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sanborn, Wilmington, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Richards, Hackensack, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John Kinnell, Stratham, London; Jas. V. Sweets and wife, U.S.A.; Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Washington; J. A. Bayne, John Waddell, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. H. Harris, A. W. Damon, Springfield, Mass.; O. P. Norriss, wife and child, Barneville, Ohio.; Geo. N. Brown, wife and child, St. Clairsville, O., G. Bombardier, Marieville.

BEACONSFIELD

Now that the international races which occupied everyone's thoughts and conversation for weeks past are almost buried in oblivion, Beaconsfield, which was certainly a point of vantage to view them from, has resumed its days of peace and quietness, only, however, to blossom forth in the shades of evening into impromptu dances, yachting parties and amusements of all sorts to keep the ball rolling, though as a matter of fact its more difficult to see the matrons, pounce upon that little "god of gaiety," and allow discretion and beauty sleep to reign instead, but its by no means an easy matter to put old heads on young shoulders and so the world wags on.

Mr. Archer Robertson is in the lower provinces on a business trip.

Mrs. and Miss Battersby are among Mrs. Weeks' arrivals at the Grove.

The dance at the Grove last Friday evening was as usual, a very jolly one, The floor was in splendid condition and needless to say, the music was of the very best and any number of partners for the fair ones. Three necessities for a successful dance. Among those present were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Edith Shorey, Mr. F. Shorey, accompanied by their guest, Miss Rae, Mr. and Mrs. Turpin, Mr., Mrs. and the Misses Ellis, Mr. Baker, (Halifax); Mr. F. H. Carter, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Bacon, the Misses Mudge, Shaw, Jordan, Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Auchmuty and the Misses Eastwood, Clift, Desbarat, Morphy, Skill and others.

Miss Henbach, of Brooklyn, N.Y., returned home this week to spend the remainder of the summer here.

Miss Jennie Riley gave the small boys and girls a very jolly little dance at the boat house last Wednesday evening. Many were the cries of despair at ten o'clock, when Brisbois' bus arrived to carry off the childrens' favorite to the railway station.

Cupid seems to be doing hard work in Beaconsfield this summer, already two engagements have been announced. Miss M. Ellis, second daughter of Mr. A. E. Ellis to Mr. Prescott Baker, of Yarmouth, N.S. and also Mr. Ernest Bolton, to Miss Kate McClure, of Plainfield, N. J.

Miss A. Jordan is spending her holidays at Lake Muskoka.

The members of the golf club are entertaining their friends to 5 o'clock tea this afternoon on their grounds.

Miss M. Robertson, who has been away on a short visit, returned home this week.

Mr. F. Moore, of the Bank of Montreal, is spending the month of August here.

Mr. S. Heward arrived this week at the Grove.

Mr. W. Robertson is entertaining a number of his friends to a luncheon at the Forest and Stream club, this week.

Miss A. Erskine is the guest of Mrs. A. H. Sims.

Mr. W. McLean, Toronto, is visiting his sister, Mrs. A. H. Sims.

Miss Amy Dawson, who returned home this week will be greatly missed by her many friends in Beaconsfield.

Mr. Ambrose spent Sunday here.

Mr. J. Lamb is a guest at Ku Hu.

Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisk, and Miss Armstrong, are enjoying the sea breezes at Carlton, for a few weeks.

Much sympathy is felt for the editor of the late Rustic Life, as he has been rather harshly dealt with, there being many people who, unfortunately, cannot take a joke, consequently the little paper is a thing of the past.

Dr. Scott Ives has returned to town.

Mr. B. Tooke is expected home this week.

Mrs. A. J. Bird, of Belleville, Ont., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Abraham. Mrs. Bird was hurriedly summoned to the bedside of her daughter who, while visiting here was attacked with apendicitis. Miss Bird is now quite out of danger and will return home in a few days. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham and family leave next week for the Pan-American.

HUDSON HEIGHTS

On Friday afternoon a very enjoyable lawn tea was given by Mrs. T. J. Parkers, to a large number of guests, among whom were Mrs. Booth, Barton, Foster, Lister, Macaulay, McNally, Holland, Murray, Williamson, Mumford, Nolan, Bailey, Joyce, Tippett and the Misses Tippe, Parks and Schneider.

Miss Parkin is a guest of Mrs. G. G. Robinson.

The regatta on Saturday last proved to be the most successful ever held here, every race being stubbornly contested. The committee to whose efforts theis result was due, were: Referee, Mr. G. G. Robinson, Judges, Messrs. W. B. Matthews, Kneeland and Percival; clerks of the course, Messrs, Parkes, Pyke, McNally and Williamson. During the evening following the regatta, handsome prizes were distributed o he contestants and after refreshments, dancing was indulged in until a late hour.

Mr. Geo. Reynolds, was recently the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. McNally.

A merry party of young folks visited the campers on Pig Island, last Monday and had a splendid time under the chaperonge of Mrs. W. B. Matthews.

Mr. J. McBoyle and Mr. Parkin, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Robinson last Sunday.

Mrs. James W. Pyke, entertained a few friends on Monday afternoon at a five o'clock tea.

The Misses Robinson, welcomed a few friends to a social evening's amusement, on Tuesday last.

The hoonlight excursion on Wednesday evening proved a veritable success, notwithstanding the unpleasant weather which threatened to spoil it earlier in the day. Happily it cleared up beautifully toward evening and over three hundred availed themselves of the opportunity of a ride on the lake.

The two young daughters of Dr. Chipman entertained a number of their little friends on Monday evening, at which a choice programme was rendered. Refreshments were served and the little ones were unanimous in voting it an enjoyable evening.

Messrs. Taylor and Carter who have been camping on Pig Island for the past two weeks have struck camp and left us after having splendid weather for their annual outing.

TADOUSAC

Recent arrivals at Tadousac Hotel are: T. A. Gordon and wife, Alveston; Frank D. Felt, Lynn, Mass.; O. T. Bright and wife, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. Ives, G. T. Gunn, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Clement Money, North Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. Best, Mrs. E. D. Coffin, Miss Coffin, Pittsburg; Melle. Amos, Melle. Boyer, H. J. Tellier, Miss Tellier, S. T. Stewart and wife, Melle. J. Anctil, Melle. Papineau, Montreal; B. Leclerc, O. Lesueur, J. H. Huot, Sorel; Mrs. Sullivan Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. Allen, Mr. K. Allen, Cleveland; General W. W. Henry, U. S. Consul at Quebec; Mrs. Henry, Mr. Harcourt Smith, Dr. Grondin and wife, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Smythe, H. C. Atkinson, Quebec; Mr. and Miss Heaven, Mr. and Mrs. Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, W. H. Burr, F. C. M. Grasett, J. Stuart Grasett, Undine Todd, M. E. Nichols, J. S. Robertson, Toronto; L. Melick, W. G. Griffith, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sherman, South Orange, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Burton, Clarence A. Cotton, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. Paint, Miss Smith, Mrs. Marden, Geo. A. Marden, Mr. J. B. Rack and wife, Boston; Mrs. Thomas Kilpatrick, Miss Kilpatrick, Omaha, Neb.; Walter Cassels, Miss Kathleen Cassels, Miss Harriet Cassels, Miss Edith Howarth, Cacouna; Captain P. H Anderson, England; A. A. Patterson and wife, Miss Ethel Patterson, Harold Patterson, Benton Harbor; Mr. G. L. Starr, Kingston; C. E. Stinson and wife, C. P. Babbitt and wife, A. B. Fairman, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roy, Ottawa.

Mr. Gildersleeve and Capt. Johnston spent a day at the hotel and were very much pleased with the surroundings and general aspect of the place and intend making extensive improvements for next season.

The weather here during last week was very cool and bracing, giving every one an opportunity of enjoying the golfing and boating to the full extet. Towards the end of the week it became a little warmer but not unpleasantly so. The brilliant moonlight nights added greatly to the beauty of the scenery, casting an almost fairy like charm over bay and river, mountain and sea. Many of the visitors took advantage of the monolgh nights to take the trip up the Saguenay, thus viewing the scenery of this wonderful and mysterious river to the best advantage.

Several interesting social functions took place during the week. A pleasant euchre party was given by the Misses Jones, (Russelhurst), prizes being awarded to the fortunate winners.

A delightful yachting party was given by Mrs. Robertson, in honor of Miss Ethel Fenwick, of New York. Among those invited were the Misses Evans, Buchanan, Russell, Pentland, Miller, Mrs and Miss McLennan and Miss B. McLennan. Messrs. Proctor and Rosenthal, of New York, C. Hayne, W. Cogh, lin, Gilmour and others.

The golf tournament came off successfully and although the weather was rather dull and cloudy it did not retard the progress of the game. The ladies prize fell to Miss Bethune, of Toronto, and the gentleman's to Mr. Yuile, of Montreal. The last of these events was a sale of work and "Ping-Pong" tournament, held at Mrs. Rhodes, in aid of the orphan asylum of Quebec. The weather being warm and bright, the grounds were filled with guests from both hotel and cottages. The tournament went on merrily all afternoon, the game being well contested and the prizes finally won by Mrs. W. Price, of Quebec and Mr. C. Hayde, of New York.

Among the latest arrivals at the hotel are: Mrs. Preble MacKintosh, the Misses Amos and Boyer, of Montreal; Mr. M. Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. Coombe, of New York, Mr. Atkinson, of Quebec.

Mr. Weir and Miss Weir, spent a few days at the hotel last week.

Miss Mathias, of Montreal, is spending her holidays at Mrs. Russell's.

Mrs. Wigmore, and her daughter have arrived and are staying at Miss Jones' (Russelhurst).

Chancellor Bethune and Miss Bethune returned to Montreal last Thursday.

Mr. W. Coghlin left for Montreal on Sunday, having spent two weeks' holidays at the hotel.

Mr. B. Robertson has returned from Cacouna, accompanied by Mr. Pat. Dunlop, who is his guest at the Bungalow.

Miss Ethel Fenwick, of New York, is also a guest at the Bungalow.

Mrs. C. Handyside expects to rejoin her family in Georgeville, during the coming week.

ST. LAMBERT

Miss Wickham, and Master Jack Wickham, returned home dast Friday from Notre Dame de Portage.

Mrs. Don Brown, Victoria Park, had a small party last night week.

Mr. Arthur Horsfall, Hon. President of the St. Lambert Boating Club, contemplates shortly removing to Hamilton, Ont., and advertises his residence for sale.

Another beautiful residence here for sale is that of Mr. Lewis A Hart's Villa Rosa, Victoria Avenue, who contemplates moving into the city this fall.

Several lads were caught stealing apples in Mr. Walter Andrews' garden last Saturday.

The list of officers of the St. Lambert Liberal Club, published by you last week was that of the French Liberal Club solely.

Mr. Roslyn Hart, was in the town last Saturday evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the town council was held on Monday evening last, when routine business was disposed of. Councillor Rosevear was acting Mayor, as Mayor Wickham had to go out of town.

All work has been stopped upon the river front improvements.

Most of the path walks in the town are still in a horrible condition, and the road work seems to be "at rest."

The Citizens' Committee in charge of the Government work has been dissolved by the Government, owing to friction among themselves.

The meeting on Tuesday evening, of the Liberal club, was very successful and everything passed off smoothly. A good selection of officers was made.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Lorne Avenue, leave to-day for Toronto on a few week's visit.

On their weekly visit on Monday evening, the scavengers always seem to be in a great hurry for they only half do their work—that is, they only half empty the pails and boxes, etc., put out. Why, is constantly asked? This should be looked after at once by the council.

Mrs. Charles Robertson and family, of Victoria Park, leave on Tuesday or Wednesday next for a month's sojourn at Portland and Old Orchard Beach.

Miss Goodacre has gone to Cacouna for a few weeks visit.

Dr. Hart, of Hutchison Street your city, was a visitor in our town last Tuesday.

LANCASTER

Dr. A. D. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, who have been spending some weeks in Eastern Canada and the White Mountains, New Hampshire, returned to town this week.

Miss Clark, of Montreal, spent some days at Ridgewood recently.

J. S. Rayside, left recently on a business trip to Toledo, Ohio.

Miss K. McDougall, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss H. McDonald.

Mrs. W. Stafford is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Hodgson, at Como, Que.

U. S. Leroux, of Wyoming, was in town this week, having come east on a holiday trip.

Byron Fraser, of Lowell, Mass., is visiting his uncle, Andrew Fraser, South Lancaster.

Miss Jennie Kilgour, of Montreal, is visiting friends in the First Concession of Lancaster.

Miss Flora McCrimmon, of Denver City, Col., is visiting friends in town and vicinity this week.

Miss McIntyre, of Montreal, is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Dunlop, South Lancaster.

Mrs. James McDougall, of Lowell, Mass., was a visitor at the home of A. R. McDonell recently.

Miss J. Fraser and Miss W. Wightman left on Friday to spend a few weeks in the Queen City.

Mrs. J. McRae, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is visiting at the home of A. McRae, second concession of Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. D. Cameron and daughters, of Iron Mountain, Mich., are the guests of Mrs. Cameron's mother, Mrs. S. McRae.

The Misses Margaret, Sarah and Laura Fraser, of Montreal, spent the first of the week with friends on the Front, South Lancaster.

P. F. Munro, B.A., has returned to Argyle Farm, River Aux Raisin, after a pleasant trip through Manitoba, as far west as Calgary.

Master Gordon McLennan, of Ottawa, is visiting at the home of his cousin, J. K. McLennan, Second Concession, of Charlottenburg.

After some two years residence in Paris and London, Miss C. McNaughton has arrived in town on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. W. Dewar.

Miss Mary C. Fraser, of the staff of nurses in the Sick Children's hospital, Toronto, arrived here on Monday for a few weeks' visit with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Westley, of Denver, Col., who have been on a visit to Charles Westley, senior, East Front, returned west the early part of this week.

Mrs. D. C. Barton, Mrs. J. E. Millward, Miss Elaine and Master Gordon Millward, have returned to Montreal, after a visit to Lancaster friends.

Miss E. Stafford left on Wednesday evening for Portland, Me., to spend a few weeks with her friends, the Misses Hill, at Peak's Island on the coast of Maine.

Mr. Galbraith, of Arnott, Ont., has been selected from a number of applicants to fill the position of principal in the public school, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hood.

Wallace O'Hara of the H. & A. Allan Steamship Company's office, Montreal, is spending a few days in town preparatory to a trip to Port Colborne and the Pan-American.

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

MR. NATION ASKS DIVORCE

Medicine Lodge, Kan., Aug. 10.—David Nation yesterday brought suit for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the temperance crusader. The petitioner alleges that his wife held him up to public ridicule, neglected her family duties, and abandoned his home.

NECTAR

is a rich, fragrant, perfect blend of Black Teas, sold in lead packets only 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c.

PROCTOR'S | THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE

F. F. PROCTOR, Prop. and Manager. J. AUSTIN FYNES, General Manager.
NIGHT PRICES—Orchestra 50c, Balcony 25c, Gallery 10c, Box Seats $1.00.
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BOX SEATS ONLY RESERVED. TEL. UP 2425.
WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 12.
TENTH WEEK IN MONTREAL AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

THE F. F. PROCTOR BIG STOCK CO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TWICE EVERY WEEK.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Every Afternoon and Evening.
"WIDOW BEDOTT,"
Preceded by "IN A DRESSING ROOM."

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Every Afternoon and Evening.
"MOTHS,"
And "IN A DRESSING ROOM."

General Stage Director—Mr. Frederic Bond.
BETWEEN THE ACTS — PALEY'S KALATECHNOSCOPE; MAUDE LEE, Danseuse; FRANK WEST, Monologue, Etc.
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.

SOHMER PARK

SOHMER PARK 3 & 8 P.M.

COOL BREEZES FROM THE RIVER

Finest Vaudeville IN THE LAND.

BAND.

10C

Children, including ride on the Carousal..... 5C

All Cars Go to Sohmer Park.

R. & O. Nav. Co.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

SATURDAY—To Quebec and Return, $3.00. Going Saturday, returning Sunday or Monday. To Prescott, $5.00. Going Saturday, 11.30 a.m., returning Sunday, 6.00 p.m. Meals and berth included. To Vercheres, 50c. Going 2.30 p.m., returning 8 p.m.
SUNDAY—To Sorel, 90c. Going 8 a.m., or going 3 p.m., return 11 p.m. Three Rivers, going 3 p.m., return Monday, 6 a.m., $1.50. Isle Gros Bois, boat leaves 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
TICKET OFFICE—128 St. James Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE Crichton School.

1170 SHERBROOKE ST., MONTREAL.
School Residence—705 Pine Avenue.

Rector: Rev. J. Williamson, B.A. (Oxon.) Assisted by: C. W. Jackson, M.A. (Cantab.); H. G. Creelman, B.A., B.Sc. (Edin. and London); P. J. de St. Maurice, B.A., B. Sc. (Paris); and special masters for German, Drawing, Physical Training, etc.

Primary School .....for boys of 9 to 11
Secondary School .....for boys of 11 to 18
McGill Matriculation Class.

Preparation for the universities a specialty. Thorough training in modern languages, mathematics, etc., for boys intended for business.

Small classes, individual attention, thorough work.

The buildings are new, with a hall for physical training, and a large playground.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

At the School Residence, 705 Pine Avenue, there is unsurpassed accommodation for 16 resident pupils.

Prospectus on application.

Diocesan Ladies' College

COMPTON, P.Q.

This School, with greatly improved buildings and accommodation, will re-open on Wednesday, 11th September, with a full staff of ladies from England, thus presenting advantages hitherto unobtainable in the Province. The ordinary course includes thorough English, Latin, French, German, Mathematics, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc. The extras include Music, Singing, Drawing, Painting, Wood Carving, etc. For full particulars, apply to the Hon. Bursar the Rev. G. H. Parker, The Rectory, Compton, P.Q.

LOYOLA

A Classical College, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. There is a Preparatory Department for junior boys and a Special English Course. The Philosophical and Scientific Course will be added this year. Classes will be resumed Thursday, September 5, at 9 a.m.

For further particulars, apply to the Rector Rev. Arthur E. Jones, S.J., 68 Drummond Street.

FRANCAIS | SUMMER STOCK SEASON

BALDWIN-MELVILLE CO.
TO-DAY Mat. and Night,
RIP VAN WINKLE
Prices.—Night, 10, 20, 30 and 50c, Matinee, 10 and 25c. No higher.
Next Week.—UNDER TWO FLAGS.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon & Ev'g.
NEXT WEEK, AUGUST 12th.
Opening of Regular Season, A. Q. Scammon's
"THE AMERICAN GIRL,"
with GEO. F. HALL and great company.
PRICES:—10, 20 and 30c.
WEEK OF AUG. 19—The Limited Mail.

BEAUTIFUL AND REFRESHING
Trip to Carillon, $1.00.
—PALACE STR. SOVEREIGN—
Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

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AUG. 26 TO SEPT. 7.

$35,000 in Premiums.

$30,000 in Attractions.

CANADA'S GREATEST FAIR.

Reduced rates on all lines of travel.

ART ASSOCIATION,
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GALLERIES OPEN DAILY
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$4.00

Will buy you a pair of Trousers, made to your personal measure, and cut latest style, fit, finish and wearing capacity, never equalled in Montreal. Try a pair, we know they'll please you.

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FURNITURE at a Sacrifice

IN OUR AUGUST SALES.

We have been preparing for this AUGUST SALE for months, and it is an event that no prudent housekeeper can afford to overlook. To enumerate all the many and equally remarkable Bargains this Sale places within your reach would be well nigh impossible. But we give a few sample offerings. This August Sale is the decisive underselling event of the year and if you are likely to need Furniture for some time, get it now.

Students' Easy Chairs

In genuine Leatherine, best imitation of leather ever made, or you can get this chair in Tapestry, from....

$4.00 to $6.00

Box Lounges

With Woven Spring Tops and Handsomely Upholstered cushions (loose). This is the piece of furniture you need to fill up the odd corner in your room.....

$10.00 to $15.00

A Brass Bedstead

With beautiful design in moulded brass at head and foot, worth $25.00. August Sale Price.....

$15.00

Interwoven Wicker Work Chairs

Man Designs and Styles, full roll back and arms, capacious seat, comfortable and easy, worth every cent of $5.50, the usual price. August sale price .....

$3.75

Handsome Oak Bedstead

Finely made, very strong, This bed gives a very stylish appearance to a room, worth from $8 to $15. August Sale Price .....

$4.00 to $8.00

Furniture

of all kinds repaired, old matresses recovered, hair cleaned and thoroughly renovated. Called for and returned same day. A postal will bring us to your door.

To test the value of this advertisement we will give a further discount of 20 p.c. to all who present a clipping of this "Ad" when purchasing.

BASEBALL, LACROSSE, ATHLETICS

NEWS OF ALL SPORTS BRIGHTLY TOLD

YACHTING, CRICKET, THE TURF

SPORTING COMMENT

On another page will be found the opinions of the presidents of the N.A.L.U. and the clubs composing it, on roughness in lacrosse as the game is played to-day. Every one of them recognizes the fact that there is undue roughness in the game by the fact that they state where they think the blame should fall. Every one also declares most emphatically that our referees are, as a rule, not strict enough. They are unanimous on a third point—in not suggesting any means of obtaining a larger number of capable officials.

Truly the question is one of very great difficulty. For years the same state of affairs has existed, and many expedients have been tried. There has always been the same outcry against the leniency of referees. That seems to point to one conclusion only, and that is, that it is impossible to get a large enough number of capable referees who know the rules thoroughly, and who will enforce them to the letter without favor.

The position of referee is not an enviable one. He can't satisfy everybody, and for a few days after a match he is the butt of remarks that are anything but pleasant. The consequence is that he is very much inclined to be lenient to try and save himself some of the unfavorable comment. That is what lies at the bottom of this lack of strictness. Another thing is, that if a referee is strict, some club which has a dirty player or players will get "soaked." The club gets sore and won't have him as referee again.

• • •

A careful study of the rules leads to the decision that they are well enough adapted to stop rough play (with the exception of deliberate fouls), if they are enforced. But that is the trouble. Years of trial have shown that few referees will enforce them.

What then is to be done? A good number of prominent lacrosse men have gradually grown into the opinion that the rules must be altered and made so definite that the referee has certain lines of action laid down for him which he cannot escape, and which will be severe enough to put a stop to a great deal of the present roughness. In the light of the fact that the majority of the referees have failed to enforce the rules as they stand, it seems a possible solution of a very difficult problem. But so far certain very conservative gentlemen have blocked this change. It is to be hoped that the next annual meeting of the league will make the necessary changes.

• • •

Ottawa appears to have the right end of the argument in the fight over the grounds on which the United States vs. Canada cricket match should be played. At its annual meeting that body decided that it would be in the interest of cricket to pass the international matches around. It has been played on Toronto whenever it has been Canada's turn to have the match, for about 20 years, and this year it was to have been given to Ottawa. A few weeks ago, however, the executive of the C.C.A. arranged a meeting at a time when the outside representatives were playing at Philadelphia, and decided to hold the match at Toronto again this year.

Ottawa has always been noted as a sporting city, and surely has a most of any and been a financial failure. With vice regnant, or perhaps even royalty, present, the benches would be crowded and a financial success assured. In Toronto some of the matches have been played before a stand minus empty seats. Toronto's greatest argument fails to the ground.

Add to the mint Ottawa supplies yearly some of the best men on the team—such renowned bowlers and batters as Hall, B. McGiverin and M. G. Bristowe. Surely they are entitled to consideration. This should have clinched the matter, but it looks as if Toronto would carry the day by the snap verdict they got when the outside men were across the border.

• • •

The Royal Canadians are very sore at their treatment at the Buffalo yacht races, as the following from the Toronto Star shows:

"Ye Gods and Little Fishes! What do Canadian sailors think of a collection of men calling themselves a yacht club who would postpone scheduled races because a 12-knot breeze was ruffling up the surface of the blue lake? That is what the Buffalo Yacht Club did last week on the last day of their regatta, and earned the derision of all Canadian sailors. 'Horse and buggy sailors' is the name the Canucks applied to the Buffalo men, and the name will stick. Such a thing was never before heard of—at least in Canada. Over here we postpone races because of lack of wind, never because it blows too hard. No matter how hard it blows here, the signals are fired, and the yachts can start or not, just as they please—they usually start, and so it, too, as long as they can spread a rag."

• • •

A despatch from Toronto announces that the Toronto Lacrosse Club is trying to arrange for a match with the leading C.L.A. club, and that President McMillan, of the C.L.A., refuses to allow it.

What a beautiful canard. The author of the despatch is certainly a believer in all he hears, or is not as truthful as he might be. Try to imagine Torontos suing to the C.L.A. when they withdrew their name from the C.L.A. because of professionalism in the C.L.A. Imagine them now trying to get a game with Brantford, when they know that they would be professionalized by playing against such a team. There is a little word of three letters that wouldn't be far out if applied to the despatch.

SPORTS OF ALL SORTS.

There was great interest in the $2,000 match race at Fort Erie between S. H. Knox's Emma M. and A. H. Miller's Lolita. Emma M. took the first heat in 2.09¾. Lolita captured the second in 2.16, and Emma M. the third in 2.11½. In the fourth heat Emma M. had a comfortable lead at the half mile and appeared to be winning easily, when she went up in the air, and before settling down to business again Lolita took command, winning the heat in 2.14½. Emma was more fortunate in the fifth heat, leading from start to finish and winning the race in 2.16¼.

At a meeting of the Judiciary committee of the C.L.A. Thursday night, the Alliston Club was suspended for playing two men under assumed names in a game with Tottenham and the game was awarded to Tottenham. The players in question, J. A. Watson and T. S. Pittman, both of Glen Williams, were also suspended and if they have not a satisfactory defence they will be expelled.

JOHNSTON'S SWAT OVER THE FENCE

Won Yesterday's Game Against Brockton in the Tenth Innings.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast,
Man never is but always to be blest,"
And Montreal baseball fans, it is said,
Still dream that we may yet come out ahead.
—Kid Felix.



Your garrison finishes that you read about are small potatoes compared with the way the Birds dashed under the wire yesterday.

It was a special cyclone touch. The Birds intend to get out a patent on it.

"I don't tink dat de Birds is in it," observed little Swipsey McFadden with his eye glued to a St. Catherine Street knot hole, but in the ninth Swipsey took another guess.

But at the time of speaking Swipsey was more or less correct.

With the score 4 to 0 against them, the Birds played ball like a—well, we don't know what, unless it was a one-legged man going up a ladder.

Barnett pitched a ball that curved like



IN THE SEVENTH THE BIRDS BEGAN TO HURRY AROUND THE BASES.

a tin plate in a wind storm, and could the Birds hit it?

Not on your suspenders.

The Birds refused to hit it.

Thomas Raub and other eminent sluggers came up while Barnett handed them the merry laugh and twirled the ball around their necktees.

And that sort of thing went right along until the seventh innings, and then, amid 17 or 18 different kinds of excitement, we forget which, they piled up four runs and tied the score.

And to say that there was bales of applause floating around is a conservative statement of what happened.

It was so cold that the crowd had to cheer, otherwise they would have been congealed.

A brisk nor'wester, as they call it in the story books, blew into the grand stand and struck the spectators in the appendix.

There was no fake about this nor'wester. It was the real thing.

It felt altogether too much like Christmas to be comfortable, so as a life-saving device, by which the blood could be kept in active circulation, the rooters arose and yelled at everything.

Even the women decided to get enthusiastic, which was the proper thing to do, especially when some were dressed for 100 in the shade instead of a few points above zero.

The tenth innings was ushered in with the score 4 to 4, and when Brockton retired, the fans decided we would have to have a run.

Some of the fans murmured "4-1" to themselves in order to bring it along, but over near the club house there were very interesting doings.

Little Eva Nash, the 220-pound treasurer of the Montreal Club, sat on a chair near the fence, and settled the whole business.

For it was just here that Eva won the game.

He arose from his chair and ran around it 21 times by the clock.

If you run around a chair 20 times you only get a man as far as second base, but 21 times wins the game.

So Eva did the thing 21 times and got so dizzy that he saw the Arena get up and take a walk along Western Avenue, while the diamond turned upside down, and all of Sinclair Mackay's grass fell out.

Dooley was up at the time and swatted the ball safe.

The rooters didn't do a thing.

Johnston was called on for a hit, and what Johnston did passes into history as:

The crack of ball and willow,
Which to all is quite sublime,
And echoes on for ages
Down the corridors of time.

Johnston had a ball and a strike called on him, and then Barnett threw a straight one.

"Crack!"

It sounded like a chair breaking as Eva Nash sits down on it.

The fans held their breath; they saw Tommy Bannon running in the direction of the fence, and they let out a horrible yell as the ball went over and bounced on the top of a trolley car.

Then Eva arose and pinned a bouquet on himself—the hero of the matinee.

The game was won, and if ever a game was pulled out of the lost column, that game was this game.

Up to the seventh the Brockton bunch looked upon it as a cinch.

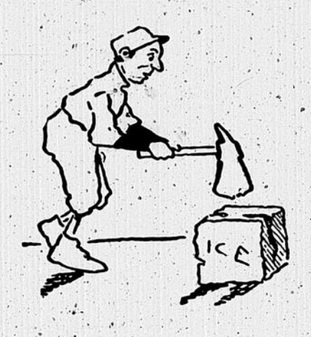
They had a right to. The Birds played very dopey on the bases and threw away at least two runs.

They awoke, however, in the seventh and began to play baseball.

Quinlan hit the ball on the seam, and although Tommy Bannon sprained himself, he couldn't get up to it. Quinlan took two bases.

The best Kid Felix could do was a fly to Wallie Woods, but Raub lammed out a single, and by plucky base running Quinlan scored.

The rooters started to buzz, and were



DOOLEY BROKE THE ICE WITH A SINGLE IN THE TENTH.

so enthusiastic that they had Barnett in the air. He gave Shearon four wide ones and as Delehanty plunked a long drive over Blake's head, everyone got on their feet.

Three runs, and one more was needed to tie.

Barnett threw four balls over Dooley's head, and there was excitement to light the furnace with.

Everybody was looking for the double steal, and Dooley started to run.

Barnett threw to Slater and Slater to Woods, while Delahanty came down the third base line like a steam engine.

Woods turned, lammed the ball to the catcher, but "Del" slid under his legs and the crowd used up all the vocal power it could safely call upon without spraining anything.

McManus, Woods, Slater and Barnett all rushed at one another and exchanged compliments, and a man with a glass eye could see that each considered the other a first-class ham.

That was how the game was won.

The rest of it is not worth talking about.

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Raub, c.	5	1	1	2	0	1
Shearon, r.f.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Delahanty, l.f.	4	1	2	7	0	0
Odwell, c.f.	5	0	2	4	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	0
Sheehan, 3b.	3	0	1	2	3	0
Johnson, 2b.	4	0	2	2	3	1
Quinlan, s.s.	4	1	1	1	2	0
Felix, p.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	37	5	11	30	12	2

BROCKTON.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bannon, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Blake, c.f.	5	0	1	4	0	0
McManus, c.	5	1	2	5	1	1
Smith, 3b.	5	2	2	2	2	1
Madison, s.s.	5	1	2	3	4	0
Francis, r.f.	5	0	3	0	1	0
Slater, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0	0
Woods, 2b.	5	0	1	4	3	0
Barnett, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	42	4	13	*20	14	2

*Winning run scored with two out.

Score by innings

Brockton	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases—Delahanty, Dooley, Johnson. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Slater, Barnett. Two-base hits—Delahanty, Quinlan, Smith, Slater. Bases on balls—By Barnett 5. Struck out—By Barnett 4. Wild pitch—Barnett. Double play—Barnett, Madison and Slater. Left on bases—Montreal 9, Brockton 10. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Gaffney. Attendance—1,000.

TORONTO WON AT LAST.

Toronto, Aug. 9. But for an error by Shaub in the sixth, followed by Smeh's two-bagger, Hartford would have been shut out by Altrock. Both teams fielded sharply and there were several sensational catches. Gatins was put out of the game in the third for kicking over a close decision at first base. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0000100*0	5	9	1
Hartford	0000001000	1	6	1

Batteries—Altrock and Toft; Gardiner and Steelman. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

BUFFALO LOST.

Buffalo, Aug. 9. Buffalo lost an exciting 11 inning game to-day after having the lead. Four successive hits in the eleventh inning gave Worcester two runs and the game. Score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	00020000000	2	6	3
Worcester	00000011002	4	7	3

Batteries—Hooker and Speers; Griffin and Doran. Umpire—Warner.

DAN M'FARLAN WON.

Rochester, Aug. 9.—Errors by Dixon and Barclay in the second inning, together with five timely hits, gave Providence an apparently winning lead in to-day's game, after which, however, the locals got together, combined heavy hitting with excellent base-running, and won in a walk. Providence's fielding was rank and their errors were numerous and costly. Score by innings:—

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	12263201*—19	17	6	
Providence	050100000— 6	7	8	

Batteries—McFarlan and Dixon; Corridon and McCauley. Umpire—Hunt.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Rochester	58	36	.617
Toronto	50	37	.575
Providence	53	41	.564
Montreal	44	45	.494
Hartford	41	44	.482
Worcester	42	46	.477
Brockton	34	49	.410
Buffalo	33	57	.367

BALL NOTES

A great game.

Johnston ought to get a medal.

Felix's pitching record is 17 games won, 10 lost.

Dooley and Johnston did the needful in the tenth.

The most exciting contest since the Rochester series.

Barnett pitched great ball the early part of the game.

Brockton hit Felix pretty freely in the first few innings.

Toronto won a game. Surprising things will happen sometimes.

The Birds may have a crack at the pennant yet. There is no telling.

It isn't every day in the week we get a home run in the tenth innings.

Whenever Felix tried his slow ball yesterday, they always managed to plant it safe.

Brockton is playing far better ball than Hartford, and ought to beat that bunch out in the race.

Dan McFarlan won his second game for Rochester yesterday, holding Providence down to seven hits.

Brockton outbatted us a little, but towards the end of the game Felix kept their hits well scattered.

Brockton will play its last game this season on the local grounds at 4 p.m. on Monday. Then Providence comes.

Third place is not so far away. If the Birds continue to play ball the way they have been doing, they'll get there.

Tommy Bannon's face is redder than his stockings. Just watch the comparison. Tommy certainly has a healthy glow.

"Tuck" Turner, the outfielder with Hartford earlier in the season, has been signed by Manager Barrow to play right field.

It was getting so dark that it was doubtful if they could have played another innings. Johnston's homer came in the nick of time.

A Boston man stated on the grand stand yesterday that the baseball seen in the Eastern League is every bit as good as it is in the National.

Sunday the two teams will play on the Shamrock grounds at 3 p.m. Michael Joyce and Patsy Flaherty will contest for victory on this occasion.

Any modest, unassuming pitcher who can win all of his games and bat about .440, can hear something to his advantage by applying to Manager Dooley.

Gordon, the Mascotte catcher, was in a Montreal uniform. Dooley will keep him in case anything happens to Raub while Wilson is away.

The Brockton bunch have uniforms very much like Toronto. Light fawn suits and crimson stockings, with a big crimson B on the breast.

It is surprising the increased interest the ladies are taking in the game. There were fully 300 of them on the grand stand yesterday, and it was a dull, cold day at that.

Scrappy Bill Joyce may again command the Giants. He has gone to New York in response to a wire from Freedman. He will, of course, play first, and Ganzel will be let out.

Montreal got in some pretty dopey baserunning in the early part of the game. In the sixth they got two bases on balls, a hit, an error and a wild pitch, and yet didn't get a run.

Charley Dooley made a great find when he brought Joyce to light and signed him for Montreal. It will not be long before some major league club is looking for the young Philadelphian's services.—Worcester Telegram.

The Toronto team has struck the tobogan slide and is going down at a mile a minute clip. Worcester has been there, but it was never beaten four straight games by a club of Brockton's calibre.—Worcester Telegram.

Johnson does not get credit in the score for the home run, although he gets the credit for a hit. The game ended just as soon as Dooley crossed the plate with the winning run. It's sort of hard lines on "Al," as all he gets is the glad hand from the crowd, apart, of course, from the hit.

The team that starts to hit Felix in the first innings is doomed to get it in the neck. In his three Rochester games, that lunch opened up on him as if they were going to put him out of business. Once Lush started with a home run and another time with a three-bagger. Yesterday Brockton made four hits in succession for two runs. The Kid, however, is the pluckiest pitcher in the business, and does not keep his heart in his throat. He merely gets in and mows them down for the rest of the game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—	R.	H.	E.
New York 200000000—	2	5	7
Philadelphia 03421012*—	13	16	2

Batteries—Deegan, Taylor and Bowerman; Townsend and McFarland.

At Brooklyn—			
Boston 000100002—	3	6	2
Brooklyn 000000202—	4	8	2

Batteries—Willis and Kittredge; Donovan and McGuire.

At Pittsburg—			
Chicago 2 10010000—	4	8	3
Pittsburg 100000000—	1	6	3

Batteries—Hughes, Taylor and Kahoe; Tannehill and Yeager.

At Cincinnati—			
St. Louis 241010203—13	12	1	
Cincinnati 010030001—	6	11	7

Batteries—Murphy and Ryan; Guese and Bergen.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	53	35	.602
Philadelphia	53	37	.589
St. Louis	53	40	.570
Brooklyn	47	43	.522
Boston	42	45	.483
New York	37	46	.446
Cincinnati	36	52	.409
Chicago	37	60	.381

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Boston—First game—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore 120034001—11	13	2	
Boston 200502000— 9	13	7	

Batteries—Nops and Bresnahan; Winters and Schreckengost.

Second game—			
Baltimore 200000000—	2	5	1
Boston 010300000*—	6	10	1

Batteries — McGinnity and Bresnahan; Mitchell and Criger.

At Washington—First game—			
Philadelphia 001100201—	5	12	4
Washington 200000011—	4	7	2

Batteries—Bernard and Power; Carrick and Grady.

Second game—			
Philadelphia 30002301—	9	17	0
Washington 00010200l—	4	9	2

Batteries—Plank and Power; Patten and Grady.

At Detroit—			
Chicago 10000000—	1	7	5
Detroit 00012702*—12	15	1	

Batteries—Patterson and Sullivan; Miller and Buelow.

At Cleveland—			
Milwaukee 011000001—	3	5	0
Cleveland 04001021*—	8	13	2

Batteries—Hawley and Maloney; Moore and Wood.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Chicago	58	33	.637
Boston	51	37	.580
Baltimore	49	38	.563
Detroit	49	43	.533
Philadelphia	43	44	.494
Washington	36	50	.419
Cleveland	36	50	.419
Milwaukee	33	60	.355

PETER JACKSON THE HEAVYWEIGHT DEAD

After Lingering for Months, the Famous Black Pugilist Passes Away.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 9.—Peter Jackson, the famous negro pugilist, died July 23 at a private sanitarium at Roma, near Sydney, N.S.W., of consumption.

Peter Jackson was born in the West Indies in 1861, but had passed the greater portion of his life in Australia.

His first battle, which was a draw with Jack Hayes, took place in Sydney, N.S.W. He met the same man a few months later and defeated him in 17 rounds. He then defeated Sam Bitten in a fight lasting 20 minutes.

In his next fight he suffered defeat for the first time at the hands of Bill Farnham, but when the men came together for a second time they fought to a draw. He next defeated Tom Dooley in three rounds. His next antagonist was Tom Lees, whom he defeated in 30 rounds at Melbourne, thereby winning the championship of Australia.

Jackson then decided to come to America and landed in San Francisco in 1887.

His first fight in this country was with George Godfrey of Boston, whom he defeated in 19 rounds at the California A.C. On December 28, 1888, he defeated Joe McAuliffe in 24 rounds before the same club for a purse of $5,000. He then became the boxing teacher of the California Club at a salary of $150 per month.

In the fall of 1889 he went to England under Parson Davies' management, and was matched to fight Jem Smith, for a purse of $5,000. The men met at the Pelican Club, London, November 11, 1889, and Jackson won in short order.

He met Jack Fallon, Jack Ashton, Gus Lambert and many more good men. In Chicago, on May 19, 1890, Jackson met and defeated Ed Smith of Denver in a five-round contest, with four-ounce gloves.

Returning to San Francisco in 1891 Peter fought his famous 64-round draw with Jim Corbett.

He then went to England and had the hardest and bitterest battle of his whole career, his opponent being Frank Slavin, who claimed the championship of Australia. The punishment on both sides was severe, and Peter got away with his man.

His last battle brought defeat at the hands of Jeffries in San Francisco, in 1897, the fight lasting but a few rounds.

WESTMOUNT HANDICAPS.

The regular monthly handicap of the Westmount Golf Club will be held over their links this afternoon, play commencing at 2.30. The usual prizes will be given. In the play off for the second prize of the previous monthly competition, W. Brown proved the winner, after tieing on three occasions with A. W. Roper.

MONTREAL C. C. VS. McGILL C. C.

The third league match between these clubs will be played to-day on the M.A.A.A. grounds, Westmount. It has been arranged to begin the match half an hour earlier than usual. The following will represent the Montreal club: A. Hodgson, E. S. Jaques, G. E. Moberly, C. B. Gorwin, F. Grundy, Fleet, A. Browning, P. E. Henderson, J. J. Boyes, P. Barton, E. G. Rykert, captain.

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY.

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of **Bobs, Pay Roll and Currency Chewing Tobacco.** Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

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These Remedies are MEANT for the above complaints, and the cure is permanent and speedy. Write to-day for circular giving description; it is sent Sealed FREE.

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P.O. Box, 762.

FOUR-DAY MEET AT ST. SCHOLASTIQUE

Prize List is $2,400—Cresceus' Slow Time Not Fault of Poughkeepsie Track.

The Ste. Scholastique Driving Park will give $2,400 in prizes at its meet on September 23, 24, 25, 26. The programme follows:

First day, Monday, September 23—2.18 class, pace, purse $200; 2.10 class, trot, $200; 2.50 class, pace and trot, $200.

Second day, Tuesday, September 24—2.23 class, pace, $200; 2.25 class, trot, $200; 2.14 class, pace, $200.

Third day, Wednesday, September 25—2.30 class, pace and trot, $200; 2.22 class, pace and trot, $200; free-for-all class, trot, $200.

Fourth day, Thursday, September 26—2.35 class, pace, $200; 2.25 class, trot, $200; free-for-all, pace, $200.

Conditions—Entries close September 12; National Trotting Association rules to govern races; four to enter, three to start. Entrance fee five per cent., and five per cent. from winners. No conditional entries. Only one money to winners. Purses divided 50, 25, 15, 10 per cent. Horses eligible September 1. Hoppies allowed. Right reserved to change order of programme. Right reserved to change or declare off class not properly filled by notice mailed September 16. The 5 per cent. must accompany entry. For all information, entry blanks, etc., address J. Fortier, secretary, Ste. Scholastique.

NOT THE FAULT OF THE TRACK.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 9.—About 2,500 people witnessed three fine harness races at the Hudson Driving Park this afternoon. The feature was, of course, the free-for-all race, and in one heat especially it proved to be a splendid contest. In order to show that the comparatively slow time made by Cresceus yesterday was not entirely the fault of the track the management offered a special prize of $100 to any horse beating 2.04½. That time was not made, but Prince Alert won the free-for-all in 2.05, 2.04¾ and 2.07½. He established a new pacing record in competition for this track. The first heat of this race was a sensational contest. The talent made Connor favorite at $50 to $20. Prince Alert being an uncertain factor, as it was his first race this season. In the two other races the favorites won.

AQUATICS

STE. AGATHE DECORATION PRIZES.

The results of the decoration competitions at Ste. Agathe regatta have been announced by Hon. Judge Robidoux and Mr. Paul Gallibert. Mr. R. Wilson-Smith gains the first prize for the best decorated residence, and the second prize goes to Mayor R. Prefontaine. For the night illumination of residences Mr. Meyers takes first prize for his very artistic design in illuminating his cottage residence. For the illuminated boats and flotilla, the Cedar boys, summering at Cedar Camp, win the first prize for their unique design, representing a complete camp, which floted down the lake with a brilliant array of colored lights, and Mr. J. B. Sparrow takes the second prize with his yacht, the Sporting Duchess, which appeared as if in full sail with sails and rigging outlined with tiny lanterns and towed by a swam. A special prize was awarded to Mr. Robitaille for an aerial flight of kites and a clever transformation of a skiff into a miniature man-of-war. The judges for the illuminated boats and flotilla were Messrs. Henry Garth, J. B. Sparrow and W. S. Brown.

The prizes, which are very handsome, will be presented to the winners on Saturday night at the Castel des Monts, by the Hon. Judge Robidoux.

ATHLETICS.

ROSS VS. M'TAGGART TO-NIGHT.

This evening, in the Victoria Rink, Sergeant McTaggart and Captain Duncan C. Ross will meet in a mounted sword contest. This time both competitors are in much better shape than when they met at Delorimier Park. Both have provided themselves with excellent mounts so that the contest should be a good one.

MAT AND RING

AFTER GRAECO-ROMAN MATCH.

Adolph Drews, a young German, who has had the benefit of Sandow's training, has arrived in Montreal from London. He is looking for a match with anybody in the country at 725 pounds or thereabouts, and is willing to let go a few pounds in order to make a match. His style is Graeco-Roman and no other.

HURST-TURNER MATCH.

"Jimmy" Hurst, of Montreal, and "Joe" Turner, of Indianapolis, yesterday afternoon signed articles for a 10-round go for points, the contest to be pulled off within the next two weeks.

HURLEY WAS BEATEN

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 9.—An excellent programme greeted the Pan-American Exposition visitors to-day at the fifth day of the National Amateur Bicycle meet, of the C.C.A. The feature was the defeat, his first on the Stadium track, of Marcus Hurley, of the New York A.C., in the five-mile national amateur championship. The trick was performed by T. J. Grady, Chicopee, Mass. Hurley remained in four place, with Gurdy close to his rear wheel. Flying the last turn, Grady spurted and gained a lead, which Hurley tried his best to cut down, but failed, the men finishing almost even across the tape.

The semi-finals of the two-mile national amateur championship were won by Grady, McConnell, Hurley and Hoffmie, excellent races every one. The grand semi-final and final will be run to-morrow. The one-half mile amateur handicap was divided into four fast finals. The only scratch man to qualify was Warren Urbrick, of Buffalo, but he was not in it at the final, the race being taken by William Morgon, of Toronto, with a handicap of 80 yards. It was a close and exciting finish.

Walter Smith, of New York, rode five miles in 8.30, the wind being too strong for record breaking. Marcus Hurley will ride in the handicap to-morrow, it being the first time he has been induced to enter such races. A vast crowd witnessed the sport.

CAUGHT IN THE GOLD NET.

"Dick" Kelly, the former star player of the Shamrock lacrosse team, and Mrs. Kelly are stopping at the Windsor Hotel, having just returned from a three months' honeymoon trip through Europe.

Sunday afternoon the Mascottes and Shamrock II. will play on the Mascotte grounds.

SPORTING GOODS

DEALERS IN ALL KNOWN

GOLFER'S BARGAIN WEEK.

We have bought a great line of perfectly new samples in Golf goods. These are the very finest goods, and for one week

These Prices Are Offered:

IN CLUBS. A limited number, but the best, and at a Discount of **20 p.c.**

IN CADDIE BAGS.

Leather, $6.00 at $4.00, $5.00 at $3.50
$4.00 at $3.00. Other Bags.
$3.00 at $2.25, $2.50 at $1.75
$2.00 at $1.50, $1.50 at $1.00

To these are added GOLF BALLS, which go with Clubs and Bags at BARGAIN WEEK PRICES. From Saturday, Aug. 10th to Saturday Aug. 17th (inclusive) ONLY. The early buyer, in this case, gets the Bargain.

Tel. Up 1012

2368 St. Catherine Street.

Mountain City Cycle Co.

Shirts were never so cheap as at Mackerrow's August Sale.

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Corner of Craig and Bleury and 2299 St. Catherine Sts.

Both Stores Open till 11 p.m.

NECKWEAR SHIRTS

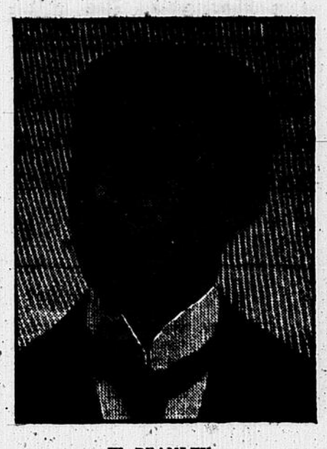
SOME SAY THAT THE PENALTIES ARE TOO SLIGHT

LACROSSE PRESIDENTS ON ROUGH PLAY

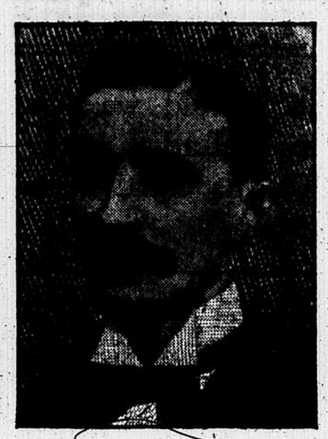
ALL THROW THE BLAME ON THE POOR REFEREE



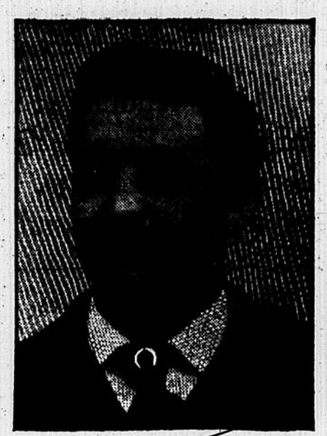
A. G. PITTAWAY, President N.A.L.U.



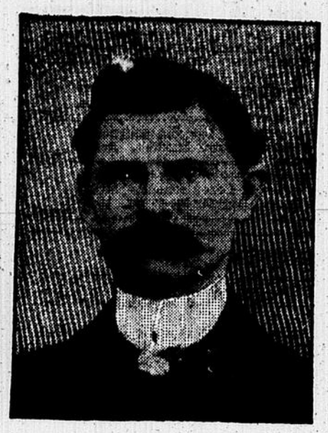
W. BRAMLEY, President Montreal L.C.



T. O'CONNELL, President Shamrock L.C.



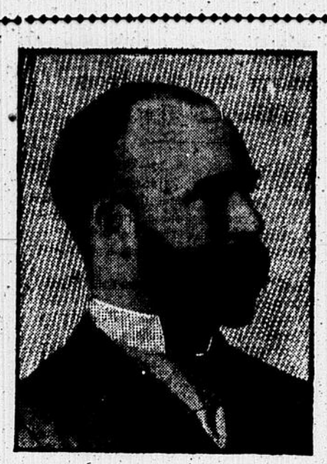
A. MEUNIER, President National L.C.



W. FITZGIBBON, President Cornwall L.C.



JAS. DAVIDSON, President Capital L.C.



A. F. RUTTER, President Toronto L.C.

There is not a lacrosse match played in which one team or perhaps both the teams are not charged with undue roughness. This is often the last resource of a defeated team, but there is too often considerable truth in the charges. The grand stand often confuses hard checking and foul checking, and so charges are often made against certain players which have little foundation. But there is enough at the bottom of all these cries of rough play to warrant the opinion that the game as played to-day is unduly rough.

To ascertain the opinion of the league on the matter, the president of the N.A.L.U. and the presidents of the clubs composing it were asked to state their views, and these are given below:

Pittaway—Blames referee.

President Pittaway, of the N.A.L.U., and one of the Capital executive, thinks that roughness in lacrosse depends entirely on the referee. He says that the rules against roughness are numerous enough and strict enough and that when roughness occurs, his experience is, that it is due to leniency on the part of the referee. Roughness usually starts at the beginning of a game and if the referee promptly sets on it the rest of the game will be clean. Mr. Pittaway has not considered any further remedies than now exist.

Bramley—Bigger penalties.

Mr. Wm. Bramley, president of the Montreal Lacrosse Club, expressed his opinions as follows:—

"That there has been too much rough play this season no one can doubt or deny. The game is coming to a pass when the ordinary young fellow, say in an office, can't play for the reason that he must take the risk of being laid up for days after any match. Play to-day means that the defence men stay where they are and a home man coming in is stopped by a deliberate blow. No man wants to be injured in this way and a continuation of these tactics simply means that the better class of fellows in the game at present will drop out and the better class of spectators will cease to attend the matches.

"How to put a stop to this is a question which is very difficult to answer. I think myself that the penalty for deliberate fouls should be very much more severe. At present it is possible to kill a man and only be out of the game for about ten minutes. In my opinion deliberate fouls should be penalized by retirement for the match at the discretion of the referee. Other fouls, too, should be more severely dealt with than under the rules at present.

"There is another point which should be attended to. Many, I was going to say most, of the referees, do not know the rules. Several are old men at the game, but they are busy men and have not followed the changes from year to year. Some of the board of referees, I understand, have not even a copy of the rules. Under these circumstances it is no wonder mistakes are made. That is a matter which is hard to control. But the league can do this much towards reducing the roughness.— They can increase the penalties for rough play."

O'Connell—Referee's fault.

Mr. Thomas O'Connell, president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, expressed the following opinion:

"There is no more roughness now than there was a few years ago. I don't think it is on the increase, as some people say, but there certainly is too much of it, and I think the whole blame lies with the referees. The rules are strong enough, and the penalties are great enough; if the referees would only enforce them. That is where the difficulty lies. If the referee would go out on the field prepared to enforce the rules and put the first man off that deserved it, the players would find out that it didn't pay to commit fouls and would stop it. We must certainly exercise greater care in the choice of referees. There are some men on the board this year who are not what they should be, and the clubs should watch this closely, and see that they are not nominated next year again."

Meunier—Severer rules.

Mr. A. Meunier, president of the National Lacrosse Club, says:—

"In my opinion there is altogether too much roughness allowed and it is spoiling the game. It means that a different class of men will be playing the game if it keeps on and the attendance at matches will fall off greatly. The fault, I think, lies in the rules which are not severe enough for deliberate fouls. At present a man goes off for about ten minutes for laying a man out deliberately. That is not enough. If he hurts his man badly he can go off for the ten minutes and his side has still the advantage that should not be. For a deliberate foul by which a man is hurt the offender should go off for the entire match. Unless the rules in this respect are made severe I see very little chance of the game being made cleaner.

"Then there is another thing which influences the game. That is the referees. There is great difficulty in getting a referee who knows the rules and who is strict enough to enforce all the penalties. This is another cause for roughness.

"The chief cause, however, is in the rules themselves, which are not severe enough."

Davidson—Referee should act.

Ald. James Davidson, president of the Capital Lacrosse Club, takes this ground:

"I think that to-day we are verging on a rougher system of play than is necessary in the best interests of our national game. Understand me, I am not one of those individuals who fancies that lacrosse can be successfully played with the same etiquette as you usually find on a cricket field or a lawn tennis court. I plead guilty to feeling a certain amount of enjoyment in seeing a husky and sporty player earnestly engaged in putting some physical energy into an up-to-date body check, and I believe such to be allowable and one of the fine points of the game. But I have no sympathy with any player who deliberately and systematically makes a point of fouling and slashing with the stick, and such play ought to be done away with.

"I further believe that the referee that will insist on a player using the stick for the purpose for which it was intended, and not as a means of putting an opponent out of the game, will be upheld in his decisions by the lacrosse loving people of Canada. It seems to me the time is ripe for such action on the part of the referees. Lacrosse is a grand game. It is on the boom. Let us see to it that we make it what a great Canadian, the late lamented Dr. Beers, intended it to be, the greatest game in the British dominions."

Rutter—Referee too easy.

A. F. Rutter, president Toronto Lacrosse Club, on how to stop lacrosse roughness, said:—

"I believe the only way to stop roughness in lacrosse is by a capable and fearless referee. The game from start to finish is in the hands of the referee. If you were to make fifty rules touching the matter they would not check roughness one particle without an efficient officer on the field. I believe two-thirds of the roughness in lacrosse is done in the heat of the game and is unlivited on the part of the player. In my experience with the game I have noticed only two instances of what might be called brutality. I believe that a firm referee would almost entirely stop roughness in the play, for in the first ten minutes of a game the players would size him up, and say, 'There is a man that sees things and will not allow foul play to go unpunished.' The rest of the game would then be clean.

"I believe a limited number of referees should be chosen at the commencement of the season, men noted for their ability and fairness and who have played the game themselves. I am against appointing as referee any man who has not a knowledge of the game received from actual play. We have rules enough and penalties enough, but only the referee can enforce them.

Fitzgibbon—Mostly the referee.

W. Fitzgibbon, president of the Cornwall Lacrosse Club, was asked by a Herald correspondent for his opinion as to what should be done to stop roughness in lacrosse. Mr. Fitzgibbon is of the opinion that the matter lies largely in the hands of the referee. Most matches are not as rough as they seem to be to the excited and enthusiastic spectators, and it is very seldom that any player receives serious injuries, and these are often the result of an accident. The number of men who are deliberately rough is not large and the referee can easily control these by following the rules which enable him to practically put the offender out of the game. Much of the fuss about rough play is made by people who are at a loss for any other excuse to give for the defeat of their favorites, and charge the victors with chopping them.

Mr. Fitzgibbon thinks that the referee's attention is often diverted from the play by captains who worry him to look at this and look at that, but he could suggest no remedy for this evil.

DROPPED CATCHES AND BIG SCORES

Are We Worse Fielders Now Than We Were a Generation Ago.

Mr. Horace Hutchison, writing in the London (Eng.) Daily Mail, goes into a recent criticism on the great English game of cricket. He says:—

A novel note in the wail has been struck just lately by a cricketer of some authority, writing in a magazine of some importance, an article portentously headed with the legend, "The Lost Art of Catching!" Under this head he proceeds to draw up a mighty indictment, setting forth that all the lits of unfinished matches and long scores, under which the cricket world now groans together, are due to the fact that we not only catch no better, but a deal less well, than our fathers. Catching, says this critic, is one of the lost arts. We drop the catches, therefore the men make immense scores. If the catches were held, these scores would not be made. A statistical table has been drawn up of catches missed, the result showing that the champion county has immensely the best record in this regard, a conclusion that very obviously suggests the inference that they owed their success in a very large degree to holding the catches.

Now with this last form of stating the argument no one is likely to disagree at all seriously. The more catches are missed, the longer the scores will be. That is almost as much of a truism as to say that if you do not get the batsman out he will stay in. But it is not at all the same thing as saying that we have lost the art of catching or that we catch less well than our forefathers. The fact (a fact it is, at least, so far as a matter of opinion can be made matter of fact by general agreement on the part of those who ought to know) is that no score ever is made or ever was made in the neighborhood of the three figures without chances, more or less obvious, given and declined. Batsmen always have given chances and fieldmen always have declined them. Cricket is not, and never has been, an affair of mathematical certainty, and we field no worse than our forefathers.

A FILLIP FROM AUSTRALIA.

I will even go so far as to hazard the opinion that we (I speak in the most strictly impersonal way) field a little better. I think there is little doubt that our standard of fielding is higher; and, again, I think there is little doubt to whom we owe the raising of the standard—it is to the Australians. It would be invidious, perhaps, to pick out a particular team; but the superlative excellence of fielding has not been so markedly characteristic of some later as of some earlier teams. When these teams came over their fielding generally, including their catching, was a wonder, and almost a revelation to us. This could not have been the case if we had received a standard very much higher than our own from our forefathers. But in truth the highest standard known to us was that new one then shown us by the Australians. We have tried to play ourselves up to it. We have, as a rule, failed; but Sir Walter Scott tells us that it matters less that we should attain our ideals than that they should be lofty. On the other hand, we have here and there seemed to have reached it, or very nearly. The fielding of the present Yorkshire eleven is superb, and they are not a national, but a county team.

And if fielding in general has surely not deteriorated, but on the whole improved, how very much more confidently may this be said of the department of fielding in which more catches are made than in any other—the wicket-keeping? The county teams of to-day—and decent second-class teams—all have wicket-keepers who will take fast bowling close to the wicket without a long-stop. Such a thing was unheard of in a former generation. Again, we owe the raising of the standard to the Australians—chiefly to Blackham—though of course it is only made possible by the true wickets.

WHY SCORES ARE LONGER.

It is impossible, therefore, as it appears to my humble judgment, to ascribe the greatly increased scoring and the unfinished matches to the account of any loss in the art of catching. Certainly we are no worse, and almo[illegible]'s we are rather better, in thi[illegible]n our fathers. But, for all t[illegible]ot follow that we are as goo[illegible] to be, or as we might be. [illegible] longer now because the wickets [illegible] more perfect. And the alleged loss of the art of catching appears a plausible account of the reason of their length, because the man who is missed to-day is so much more likely to make a big score than the man who was missed 20 or more years ago. Then he was missed, but in a few overs he was bowled, and no one gave a thought to the butter-fingered fieldsman. To-day he is missed, and makes a hundred; and the century is set down as a black mark against the man who missed him.

That is the logic of this allegation; but it is a logic that contains a moral. If a man is likely to make a hundred after he is missed, it is very much more important than in olden days that he should not be missed. As the difficulty of bowling men out increases, so the importance of catching them out becomes greater. In this respect the outcry about the "lost art" is very salutary, though it be based on a delusion. It behoves us to be very much better catches than our fathers, because the bowlers require so much more of our help, even if we cannot admit that we are, in fact, worse catches.

And cricketers might, and ought to, catch better than they do. The standard of catching is not high in cricket. It is as high as ever it was; but it is not nearly as high as the standard of catching in baseball. There is no reason why it should not be; and every day, as scores go on lengthening and matches remain unfinished, it becomes more imperative that it should be raised. After all, the best lesson is the practical one, and that is the lesson that Yorkshire is teaching now. The champion county is very distinctly the county whose team holds the most catches.

TURF AND TRACK

FASTEST RECORDS OF THE YEAR.

TROTTERS.

Fastest 2-year-old—Confianza, b f, by James Madison	2.41¼
Fastest 3-year-old—Hixie, Allerton, b f, by Allerton	2. 8¼
Fastest 4-year-old—Eleata, mlk f, by Dexter Prince	2.08¾
Fastest 5-year-old—Boralma, ch g, 5 by Boreal	2.07¼
Fastest mare—Eleata, bl f, 4, by Dexter Prince	2.08¾
Fastest stallion—Cresceus, ch h, 7, by Robert McGregor	2.02¼
Fastest gelding—Boralma, ch g, 5, by Boreal	2.07¼
Fastest new performer—Eleata, blk f, 4, by Dexter Prince	2.08¾

PACERS.

Fastest 2-year-old—Miss McClintock, b f, by Ashland Wilkes	2.18¼
Fastest 3-year-old—Silver Coin, b c, by Steinway	2.16¼
Fastest 4-year-old—Audubon Boy, ch c, by J. J. Audubon	2.08¼
Fastest 5-year-old—Bonnie Direct, bl h, 5, by Direct	2.05¼
Fastest gelding—Coney, blk g, 5, by McKinney	2.02
Fastest stallion—Bonnie Direct, bl h, 5, by Direct	2.05¼
Fastest mare—Hetty G., b m, 9, by Egg Hot	2.06¼
Fastest new performer—Carnot, blk h, by Locbinvan	2.08¾

SHAMROCK'S MAST 175 FEET

The racing spars of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. which arrived on the Anchor liner Astoria, have reached the yard of the John N. Robins Company, Erie Basin. They were transferred from the Astoria by a big derrick.

With them came a peculiar looking structure which at first sight seemed to be a sort of gang plank. It is a shoe in which the cup challenger is hauled out. This will be first fixed on the keel blocks and fits the keel to a nicety.

The steel mast of the yacht is a tremendous affair. It is all in one piece, there being no topmast. It measures about 175 feet 9 inches from the step to the truck. Of this length about nine feet will be under the deck, the actual step being about five inches in depth. The steel is doubled up at the step to give added strength.

Interiorly the mast is stiffened by eight ribs of angle steel. Two of these act as longitudinal butt straps, upon which the two halves of the mast meet and are riveted. There are six intermediate ribs. Each of these measures 2¼ inches by 2 inches. The longer dimension is riveted to the mast, the shorter one projecting into the interior. On the extremity of this longitudinal projection is a short angle, which is bulbed so as to make a double angle, the smaller one being further strengthened by the bulbing of the steel.

Outwardly the mast is perfectly smooth and the various butts cannot be discerned without some difficulty. To-day three sailors of the Shamrock II. who accompanied the spars were busily engaged in polishing the huge spar with sand paper. A gang of riggers was engaged in fitting on the steel shrouds that came with the spars from Glasgow.

Alongside the mast lies the steel boom. This is approximately about 105 or 106 feet in length. There is no difference in the old arrangement of attaching the mainsail by sliding travellers.

There are two steel gaffs that measure about 67 feet in length. One steel and one wooden club, beside spinnaker booms and a big wooden bowsprit also came on the Astoria.

The mast, however, is what attracts the most attention. When it is considered that the height of the Brooklyn Bridge above mean high tide is only 135 feet, some estimate can be formed of this great spar. The largest sailing ships afloat can pass under the bridge by housing their topgallant masts. Yet the Shamrock's mast, when stepped, will overtop this figure by some thirty or thirty-one feet. In diameter, the mast is about two feet in the thickest part. It is a remarkably smooth piece of work and is far ahead, in point of workmanship, of some of the spars of Shamrock I. Some of the spars are said to have been used on Shamrock I. They certainly appear to have seen considerable service, the wooden ones being abrased in many places.

SWIMMING STROKE IS A WORLD BEATER

A Trainer Describes It, and Talks of Work in a Modern Tank.

Samuel Wright, the Worcester trainer, who has James L. McCusker in charge, has developed a new swimming stroke. McCusker is using it and has made time recently that he has never been able to accomplish before.

The stroke is a modification of the English overhand, so much used by professional swimmers. It differs from the ordinary strke mainly in the way the right hand is brought to the side. There is also a difference in the way the hand leaves the body for the reach in the water. The main feature about the stroke is that the right hand and arm offer less resistance than is possible to attain when the conventional overhand stroke is used.

Wright does not claim the stroke he teaches is radically different from the English overhand. It is but the same idea pushed to its logical conclusion. The conventional stroke brings the right hand at rest on the lower part of the chest. Wright goes further and carries the hand down to the right hip. Then with a backward turn the hand shoots up at an angle of about 45 degrees and again takes the water. The movements of the left hand are identical with those of the ordinary stroke.

STAYING UNDER WATER.

McCusker finds that there is more money in tank swimming than in speed and distance work and is practising that branch of the art.

The great demand made upon the entertainment world by vaudeville in recent years has opened a career to professional swimmers heretofore undreamed of. The public gazes with astonishment upon a man who goes into a tank full of water and stays nearly five minutes on the bottom. As the moments slip by and the swimmer sits contentedly on the bottom, eating, or, perchance, smoking, the spectators are apt to hold their breath in sympathy. It is considered a wonderful feat, and, in a way, it is. It takes with a vaudeville house as well as any line of attractions on the variety stage, and tank swimmers of note get big money.

Samuel Wright contends, and McCusker agrees with him, that one man can make as good a tank swimmer as another. McCusker started in that line of work something over a year ago, knowing nothing about it. While accustomed to performing feats that called for great endurance, he had never had special training in holding his breath. But he now has the world's record for remaining under water. His limit is a few seconds over five minutes, the previous record having been four minutes and 42 seconds.

"Providing a man is strong and sound physically, there is no reason why he should not remain under water four minutes," says Wright. "It looks to be a great feat, but in reality it is not. When a man begins he usually stays under about a minute. Then he comes up, purple in the face, and almost dead from the exertion of holding his breath. He is apt to think that he has been under water at least 10 minutes.

"The seconds drag like hours toward the last of it, but he hangs on and on, satisfied that he is beating the record at his first attempt.

"Later he learns better than to hold his breath so hard. When he begins he usually makes the mistake of over-inflating his lungs, and half is strength is wasted in holding the unnecessary air. Gradually he stays under longer and with less effort. Before he realizes it he is doing three minutes with ease. Beyond the three minutes mark it is harder to gain than up to that point.

SMOKING UNDER WATER.

"The various tricks performed by tank swimmers, such as eating, drinking and smoking under water, are not so difficult as they look. Anyone can learn them with a little practice. When a person gets so he can rest on the bottom of a tank without getting nervous, he can eat and drink without trouble. Smoking looks more difficult, but there is a little trick connected with it that makes it easier than it appears.

"Before entering the water the swimmer stands smoking his cigar. It has previously been smoked down to the right length and is scarcely more than a respectable stub. Just before descending he deftly turns the cigar end for end in his mouth and tightly closes his lips around it. Taking the fire end into the mouth is a trick any kid on the street can do. If a fellow keeps his tongue out of the way he will be all right. The swimmer simply blows through the cigar and the smoke rises to the surface of the water and breaks in bubbles. It is an odd trick and never fails to catch the crowd.

"All professional swimmers use a belt to hold them under water, just as divers do. McCusker uses one that weighs 10 pounds, but some find it necessary to wear one fully twice as heavy. With such a belt on nothing would bring a man to the surface but his own efforts.

Different swimmers have different ideas about inhaling previous to descending. I do not believe in taking too great a breath. A man's capacity to hold air rapidly increases with practice, but in the nature of things there must be a limit to the amount he can retain. The swimmer ought to inhale very deeply, with the idea of retaining most of the air in the lower lobes of the lungs. That leaves the upper part of the chest free from strain and does not give him the cramped feeling that most people experience when holding their breath.

"Most swimmers descend slowly. This is done mostly for effect. They try to give the spectators the impression that they are as much at home under water as they are out of; hence there is no necessity for haste. But when the swimmer begins to sink into the tank he is all the time taking breath. Up to the last minute that his head is above water the air is streaming into his lungs. He knows to a certainty just how long he is staying, providing time is being called. He can hear as plainly in his tank as anybody in the house. There are many little tricks in the tank swimmers' trade."

THE CANADA'S CUP.



This is the trophy for which the Chicago Yacht Club's Cadillac and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Invader, are sailing today for, at Chicago. The series consists of three triangular and two straight away races of 18 knots.

The cup was first raced for in 1896 when it was presented by the Toledo International Yacht Race Association to represent the championship of the lakes in the 35-foot class. In that year the Canada, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, beat the Venoedar, of Chicago, at Toledo and won the cup and $1,500.

The Royal Canadian donated it as a challenge trophy under the name of the Canada's Cup. In 1899, the Rochester Yacht Club challenged and their Genesee beat the Beaver, the Canadian yacht.

MAT AND RING

WILEY AND HAZLIP.

Max Wiley and Johnny Hazlip last night were signed to meet within two weeks, best two out of three catch-as-catch-can style of wrestling. Once before these clever boys met in Rochester. It was a bitter contest and a close one from start to finish. Wiley winning. Hazlip injured his shoulder by being crushed up against a brick wall, but made no complaint.

WHEEL

A CYCLIST INJURED.

St. Catherines, Ont., August 9.—During a bicycle race on the fair grounds yesterday afternoon, the forks of James Sumes wheel broke, throwing him heavily to the ground. Fred Graves was immediately behind and being unable to stop or turn out in time, ran over Sume and was also thrown, but not much injured. Sume was badly injured about the head and was unconscious for several hours. He is in the hospital.

THE BEST IN TOWN ARE
Stillwell's Meals
Be sure of a reliable restaurant in hot weather
Fine Meals 15 Cents.
Cor. Craig and St. Alexander Streets
VERY CENTRAL.

ATHLETICS.

WENT 16 MILE INSIDE 3 HOURS.

Sarnia, August 9.—A bet was made between a Sarnia man and W. Berkshire of Petrolea that the latter could not cover the distance between the two towns, 16 miles, on foot inside of three hours. A start was made at 6.01 in the morning and in two hours and forty-five minutes the Petrolea boy had covered the distance. The first ten miles was made in 1.17, leaving time to go the rest of the distance at a leisurely pace. Later in the day Berkshire returned to Sarnia and played in the baseball match at Bayview. He won $50 on the race against time.

EXPANDS CHEST 10½ INCHES.

New York, August 9.—Bobby Thompson, the motorman of one of Archie McEachern's pacing machines, has a chest expansion which surpasses that of any fighter, strong man or other athlete in this country. His normal chest is 34 inches. He can expand to 44 inches without any extraordinary effort, and with a week's practice can reach 44½. This leaves Sharkey, Jeffries and others far in the rear.

While talking about chest expansion at the Manhattan Beach bicycle track a few days ago Tom Eck declared that nobody could eclipse Johnny Johnson's of nine inches.

"Why, I've got a man who can easily beat that," said McEachern.

"Trot him out," said Eck incredulously, and to make the matter interesting a bet was made.

The cyclist called out his motorman Thompson, and the tape was put around his chest. Thompson gave a blast and then stretched the tape ten and one-quarter inches.

"I'm licked," said Eck; "that's the greatest thing I ever saw in my life."

Thompson is a native of Toronto, Canada, and is twenty-three years of age. He is 5 feet 8½ inches tall and weighs in the vicinity of 140 pounds. He is an all-round athlete, rides in summer and boxes in winter. As the champion lightweight boxer of Canada he has won forty-seven battles and in thirty-two fights in America he has been defeated only once, and then by George McFadden.

Thompson has been pacing for only two years and has been with McEachern all that time. His chest expansion lies altogether in the width. Many a time it has assisted McEachern considerably in a hard finish. In such a crisis the motorman inflates his remarkable lungs to their fullest extent and in this way forms a perfect shield for the rider behind him.

THE HOSS

I claim no hoss will harm a man,
Nor kick, nor run away, cavort,
Stump suck, or balk, or "catamaran,"
Ef you'll jest treat 'em like you ort.

But when I see the beast abused,
And clubbed around, as I've seen some,
I want to see his owner noosed,
And just yanked up like Absolum.

Of course they's difference in stock—
A hoss that has a little ear,
And slender built and smaller hock,
Kin beat his shadder mighty near;

While one that's thick in neck and chist,
And big in leg and full in flank,
That tries to race, I still insist
He'll have to take the second rank.

And I have jist laid back and laughed
And rolled and wallered in the grass
At Fairs, to see some heavy draught
Lead out at first and come in last,

Each hoss has his appointed place—
The heavy hoss should plough the sod,
The blooded racer he must race,
And win big wages for his toil.

I never bet—nor never wrought
Upon my fellowmen to bet—
And yet at times I've often thought
Of my convictions with regret.

I bless the hoss from hoof to head—
From head to hoof, and tail to mane!
I bless the hoss, as I have said,
From head to hoof and back again.

Then Him that perished on the cross,
I love my God the first of all,
And next my wife—and then I fall
Down on my knees and love the—hoss.
—J. Whitcomb Riley.

A LINIMENT FOR THE LOGGER.—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined, are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wonders.

The Hon. Frank Jones, proprietor of the Maplewood Stock Farm, of Portsmouth, N.H., refused yesterday an offer of $25,000 for Eleata 2.08¾, the mare than won the M. and M. stake at Detroit, says the Boston Traveler of August 1. The offer was made by H. M. Hanna, president of the Cleveland Driving Association.

Neuralgia Almost Drives People Mad

Only those who have suffered it, know of the darting, distracting pains and aches neuralgia inflicts. Ordinary remedies don't even relieve. It requires an extraordinarily strong, penetrating liniment to drive out the pain. To get relief rub Polson's Nerviline into the spot. Pain can't resist Nerviline which has five times the strength of any other liniment. Drives out neuralgia in half an hour. Never fails! Never harms! Always successful. Try a large 25 cent bottle.

HE WAS HAPPIER WET THAN DRY

That is What is Said of Captain Rhodes, of the Constitution, by His Father.

Lond Island, with her land-locked Great South Bay, can well be termed a cradle of American seamanship. Nearly all the skippers who have sailed our cup defenders to victory hail from there. Born in the small towns that dot the south shore of the Island, they grew up in an atmosphere dear to the yachtsman's heart.

Here and there an arm of the bay extends well inland, affording a good harbor in stormy weather. In these quiet creeks the men who have stood by the wheel in many an international race took their first lessons while still in their teens.

Captain Richard Rhodes, the father of Urias Rhodes, now skipper of the Constitution, said as he sat on the front piazza of his cosy vine-clad cottage on Third Avenue, Bayshore:

"I am proud of my son. He has reached the goal that every south shore man tries for—the highest prize in seamanship. I always knew my son would make a good sailor.

"Why, do you know," continued the old captain, "he would go down to the creek and sail a toy sloop that I made for him out of a piece of wreckage, while yet a mere child. As a barefooted boy, his greatest pleasure seemed to be when I would take him with me on the bay. No matter how hard the wind blew he was always up to windward, and when a wave would break alongside he would shout with glee. Then I knew he was going to be the right sort, for he was happier wet than dry.

"When he was fifteen years old I took him with me to the West Indies on the John Mosser, of which I was captain. We started at Albany, N.Y., with a good sailing load. Urias took his trick at the wheel with the rest of the crew. He could sail her better than many of us old ones. While on the way down the coast we would fall in with vessels going our way. I had to keep my eye on him, for several times he went a mile or two out of the way while at the wheel, in order to pick a race with some coaster.

"Shortly after this trip, I built him a thirty-ton sloop, the first one he ever owned. He named her after me, the Richard Rhodes. In the summer season he took sailing parties out on the bay. When the oyster season opened he carried many a boatload of them to New York in all sorts of weather.

"As many other boats would start about the same time, they would race clear up to New York. The way those oyster men would carry sail on their boats in all sorts of weather makes me wonder now that there were not more accidents. It was then that Urias learned his best lessons in sailing. He knew every shoal in Great South Bay, every rip and eddy of the tide, so necessary in sailing a race.

"It was not often with a fair start that they would beat him to New York. The next summer, while sailing a pleasure party, the owner of the old racing yacht Atlantic happened to be on board. He so admired my son's sailing qualities that he hired him to sail his boat.

"This was the starting point. After that he sailed the Lasca, a centreboard boat, owned by Mr. John E. Brooks, N.Y.Y.C., to many victories. When the Lasca went to Europe, in May, 1894, my son was in command, and so much confidence was reposed in his ability and judgment that Mr. Brooks and two friends sailed with the yacht. Captain Rhodes made the exceptional passage with the Lasca in fifteen and a half days to Fastnet from Sandy Hook Lightship. In seventeen and a half days the yacht was at anchor in Gourock Bay, Scotland, without losing a rope yarn.

"Since then my son has been in command of many well known vessels. He is very careful in picking out his crew. Urias was born here on February 28, 1852. I am now in my seventy-third year, and am strong and healthy. The boy has inherited my love for racing. It seems to be bred in the bone, for my father was given to racing himself."

HUMAN CHAIN SAVES MAN'S LIFE

The Mayor of New York Town Rescues Aged Man From Under Car Wheels.

Yonkers, N.Y., August 10—While on his way to the hills of Pennsylvania last Tuesday Mayor Leslie Sutherland, of Yonkers, became the object of praise from a trainload of people for the part he played in rescuing an elderly man from a terrible death.

As the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train started from Mauch Chunk the Pennsylvania limited arrived. Passengers change here on both systems. E. H. Wright, seventy-four years old, a well known citizen of Bellview, Ohio, stepped off the Pennsylvania train and started on a run for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train, which was then moving out. He caught hold of the railing of the Pullman car, but his feet slipped and he was unable to gain the steps.

The train was then going rapidly, and the old man, realizing his awful position, cried for help. Mayor Sutherland heard his cries as did the porter also. Both ran out and down the car steps and each grabbed an arm of the old man, who weighed something over 200 pounds. The train increased in speed, and all three men called loudly for help. The old man held on with the grip of one who realized that his life was at stake, for if one of them had let go he would have fallen under the wheels. No one seemed to hear their cries for assistance. The train was going at a high rate of speed, while the old man's body dangled over the rail, threatening to be wrenched from their grasp with every lurch of the car.

The noise of the train drowned their cries and they were becoming exhausted. For several minutes they held on, and they were becoming faint, when finally some one passing through the vestibule from one car to the other, and saw the three men struggling to retain their hold on the railing.

Several men ran down the steps just as the old man lost his grip, but the Mayor and the porter held on to his arms. Others got hold of the Mayor and the porter from behind, the cord was pulled to stop the train and, as it slowed down, they were able to haul the old man aboard. Through the aid of this human chain all three were saved and were carried fainting into the car, where stimulants restored them, and the train proceeded.

Only the great strength of the Mayor and the porter saved them from being ground under the cars. They escaped injury, but Mr. Wright was badly hurt about the back and his arms were nearly torn from their sockets. He was returning home from a vacation spent at Atlantic City. When he was revived and found himself safe in the car he could not say enough to express his gratitude.

GOOD EFFECTS OF CLOSURE RULE

Financial Business of Parliament Greatly Facilitated by It.

New York, August 10.— The Tribune has the following from its London correspondent:—With the closure of the outstanding supply votes into classes, the financial business of Parliament was greatly facilitated. There was much suppressed excitement, and Liberals shook their heads ominously over the abandonment of the constitutional privilege of tramping up and down the division lobbies over every detailed estimate. But the Government benches were relieved by the limitations placed upon obstruction. Mr. Gibson Bowles, who, in place of being an eccentric comedian, must now be regarded as a trenchant satirist on the decline and fall of parliamentary privilege, was the only old Tory not in sympathy with the new method of despatching financial legislation by railroading through the remaining votes of supply in compartments.

The Irish members were perhaps the happiest men in the House. They look upon the enforced change of rules as a practical demonstration of their own power. Men like Mr. T. P. O'Connor consider that the Irish cause has made great progress during the last eight months. The Nationalists have been reunited, and are now led with firmness and efficiency. Bickerings have disappeared, and the factions are welded into a single homogeneous party, which compels the leader of an overwhelming majority to alter the procedure of the House and amend the rules made by himself. The Nationalists do not hesitate to claim the drastic method of closure now in operation as their success in dislocating and paralyzing the business of the session, and forcing Mr. Balfour to play fast and loose with the rules and settled practice of the House and his own pledges. The Irish members assert that the cause of Home Rule has advanced by leaps and bounds, owing to their dogged perseverance in conducting in their own way a constitutional agitation at Westminster. This is a purely Irish view of the situation, but it is confirmed by the barren record of legislation during the session now drawing to its close.

FINED FOR ASSAULT

Elzear Gladu, cigarmaker, was fined $20 and costs or two months yesterday for assaulting Mr. Victor Goulet, of the firm of Goulet Brothers, cigar manufacturers, of City Hall Avenue. Recorder Weir read a lesson to Gladu and said he considered the assault inexcusable and unprovoked As to the counter charge taken by Gladu against Mr. Ludger Goulet, who went to assist his brother, and, then assaulted Gladu, the Recorder said there were extenuating circumstances. There was no doubt but that an assault had been committed and Mr. Goulet should have waited for the police and not taken the law in his own hands. However, the assault was not unprovoked, and he felt inclined to be lenient. A fine of $2 without costs was imposed.

DAVIDSONS WILL SAIL IT

Sydney, Aug. 10.—The Cape Breton Yacht Club boat, Prince of Wales' challenger Cibou, left for Halifax yesterday afternoon with Captain Shirley Davidson, Lyle Davidson, E. LeRoi Willis and pilot on board.

ITALIAN INJURED.

Aroyld Deluca, an Italian employed in the Grand Trunk depot, was taken to the General Hospital this morning severely bruised.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 10th. 1901.



STYLISH WASH GOODS REDUCED

Throngs of people who visit the Wash Fabric Section every day, all go away satisfied with goods bought at these great reductions. It's not selling, but giving away. Get here early on Monday, as a few hours will clear most of these lines.

250 PIECES BEAUTIFUL CASHMERE PRINTS, SWISS Lawns, Mousseline Oriental, Belgium Ginghams, Sateen Indian. Regular 8c to 10c. Monday 5C

200 PIECES PRETTY FANCY PIQUES, Sateens, Ginghams, Roman Stripes, Scotch Plaids, Oriental Muslins. Regular value, 15c to 20c. Monday 10C

170 PIECES DAINTY FANCY CHECKED GINGHAMS, Broken Checks, Dentelle de Swiss, Lace Grenadine, Mousseline d'Alsace, Point de Paris. Regular 20c to 25c. Monday 12½C

GIGANTIC SELLING IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Fashionable Fabrics, for every use, for every place. Stuffs that will sun themselves on the mountain and at the seashore, or add grace to the home. Catchy fancies, pretty colors, handsome effects. It's a telling story at every counter, a money-winner from every looker, with present prices below anything we have ever known. All reduced

FROM 33 1-3 P.C. OFF TO LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

32 PIECES FANCY PLAID DRESS GOODS, in a pretty range of colorings, light summer weight, suitable for Ladies' and Children's wear. Regular 27c to 35c. Sale Price 18C

33 PIECES LIGHT SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 40 inches wide, English fabrics, all selected shades and designs. Regular value, 55c. Special Sale 19C

21 PIECES FANCY DRESS GRENADINES, black grounds, colored stripes and lace insertion, 2½ inches apart. Regular value, 55c to 65c. Special Sale 38C

73 PIECES FANCY CHECK DRESS MATERIALS, 40 inches wide, French fabrics, in all the most recherche shades and designs. Worth from 67c to 95c. Special Sale 38C





Buy Linens Now.

There are certain times of the year when it's most desirable to buy Linens—that time is now—now, when prices have reached their lowest limit. Now, when reduction has followed reduction until profits are out of the question and the prices plainly say "BUY NOW."

Fringed Huck Towels.

Every kind of Linen Towel that you wish for in stock. Just what you want, and cheap.

Size 14 by 24 inches.	Special	4c
Size 15 by 28 inches.	Special	5c
Size 18 by 38 inches.	Special	9c
Size 20 by 40 inches.	Special	13c.
Size 22 by 42 inches.	Special	18c.
Size 13 by 25 inches.	Special	3c
Size 16 by 30 inches.	Special	4½c
Size 17 by 35 inches.	Special	6c

Damask Napery.

Full Bleached Table Napery, in all new patterns, now at July Sale prices.

White and Colored Damask Tray Cloths. Worth 15c. Sale Price 9½C

Fancy Bureau Covers, damask finish, 45 inches long. Worth 25c. Sale Price.. ..... 21C

Irish Damask Table Covers, red and white, blue and red, green and red, size 2 by 2½ yards. Sale Price $1.85

GIGANTIC SALE OF

FANCY SUMMER SILKS

50,000 YARDS OF FANCY SILKS

COMPRISING STYLISH WASHING SILK, in pretty stripes of blue, helio, pink, cadet, Nile, mauve, cerise, etc., etc. In the regular way the price would be 50c. Special Price 25C

SLEDGEHAMMERS FOR MONDAY.

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Wire Fly Traps	25c	12½c	Malt Breakfast Food	15c	12½c
Enamel Wash Basins	35c	18c	Wheat Marrow	15c	12½c
Grass Scythes	30c	15c	Swiss Food	15c	12½c
Crystal Fruit Dishes	5c	3c	Olive Oil Soap	5c	2½c
China Jug Stands	8c	5c	Pears' Unscented Soap	15c	11c
Dish Mops	6c	3½c	Heliotrope Soap	10c	6c
Shoe Brushes	15c	9c	Virgin Castile, per doz.	30c	20c

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS AND PUBLICATIONS ON SALE AT

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

NEW YORK STOCKS LOWER

The New York stock market opened lower all round this morning.

Amalgamated Copper opened at 112¼ and held steady.

Atchison opened at 72¼ and declined to 71⅞ at 12.30.

New York Central opened ¼ lower at 150½ and Canadian Pacific opened steady at 108.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit declined from 73½ to 73⅜, and Atchison preferred from 95 to 94¼.

Erie opened at 36⅛ and declined to 35¾.

People's Gas was firm at 109¼, an advance of ½ from last night.

Southern Pacific opened ¼ lower at 53¾ and at 11 o'clock stood at 53⅝.

St. Paul opened at 157½ and declined to 156⅞, while Union Pacific opened at 95¼ and declined to 94⅜.

United States Steel common opened at 41½ and stood at 41¾ at 11 o'clock, while the preferred opened at 90½ and declined to 90¼.

Canadian Pacific opened lower in London at 110¼.

ANOTHER FACTORY HERE

Woodstock, August 10.—The Dominion General Engineering Company, organized to construct the Tree rotary engine will establish its works and head office in Montreal.

DIES FROM INJURIES.

The man who was run over at 4.20 yesterday afternoon by a G.T.R. train at the corner of Atwater and St. James Streets, died at 4.30 this morning. An attempt will be made to notify his relatives, whoever they may be, and an inquest will to be held on Monday or Tuesday.

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived August 9.

Huron, Dorwood, Shields, R. Reford & Co., general.

Campana, Demers, Lower Ports, J. G. Brock & Co., general.

Cleared August 9.

Parisian, Wallace, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

Cebriana, Sullivan, Hamburg, Furness, Withy & Co., general.

Atlantic, Sears, Lower Ports, Henderson, Taylor & Co., general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Aggi. Hatteberg, R. Reford & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Orcadian, Imrie, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Raeburn, Hemming, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Marina, Taylor, R. Reford & Co. Moored near C.P.R. elevators.

Huron, Dorwood, R. Reford K Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Campana, Demers, J. G. Brock & Co. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Schooners.

Mignonette, Menard, C. A. Boucher. Moored at foot of St. Sulpice Street.

Charlevoix, 437, Taylor, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Moored at foot of St. Sulpice Street.

Barquentine.

Harry Merryday, 250, Halliday, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Moored at foot of St. Sulpice Street.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Sailed.

Steamship.	From.	For.	July
Rembrandt	Montreal	Cape Town	5
Ionia	Durban	Montreal	10
Torr Head	Montreal	Cork	23
Monteagle	Bristol	Montreal	23
Garth Castle	Montreal	Havre	28
Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	St. Lawrence	27
Frisia	Hamburg	Montreal	28
Ontarian	Montreal	Glasgow	31
Breckfield	Newcastle	Portland	28
Leander	Quebec	Leith	30
Tritonia	Montreal	Glasgow	31
Albanian	Antwerp	Montreal	31

			Aug.
Lake Ontario	Montreal	Liverpool	2
Australasian	Liverpool	Montreal	1
Cambroman	Liverpool	Portland	1
Memnon	Bristol	Montreal	1
Numidian	Montreal	Liverpool	3
Huronian	Glasgow	St. Lawrence	3
Carrigan Head	Belfast	Montreal	4
Forest Holme	Montreal	Cork	3
Glen Head	Belfast	Montreal	7
Em. of China	Hong Kong	Vancouver	7
Kildona	Montreal	London	8
Parisian	Montreal	Liverpool	10

Arrivals.

Steamship.	At.	From.	Aug.
Montserrat	New York	Genoa	9
Marseilles	New York	Naples	9
Aug. Victoria	New York	Hamburg	9
La Champagne	Havre	New York	9
Siberian	Glasgow	Phila	9
New England	Boston	Liverpool	9

THE PARISIAN SAILED TO-DAY.

The Allan Line R.M.S. Parisian, Captain J. W. Wallace, sailed this morning for Liverpool with a full general cargo and a good list of passengers. Despite the weather, the vessel, which presented a bright appearance, was crowded with passengers and their friends, and until a late hour the scene both on shipboard and in the sheds was an animated one.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN IN PORT.

The Elder, Dempster & Co. steamship Lake Champlain, Captain Stewart, arrived in port early this morning with passengers and a general cargo. She arrived at Quebec at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, where the whole of the steerage passengers disembarked, but owing to the amount of cargo to be discharged, she did not leave the Ancient Capital until 11 a.m.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Head Line steamship Dunmore Head, Captain Cotter, has arrived at Cork. All well.

The Allan Line steamship Peruvian, from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out Friday afternoon.

The Dominion Line Royal and United States mail steamship New England, Captain James, from Liverpool, August 1, arrived at Boston Friday at 6 a.m.

The Norwegian barque Poseidan, Captain Chaussen, having discharged her cargo of molasses, has cleared for Quebec, where she loads a cargo of deals for the United Kingdom.

The Head Line steamship Bray Head passed Cape Ray inwards at 6.30 yesterday morning. She is due to arrive here on Monday to load a full cargo of deals for Messrs. Dobell, Beckett & Co.

Too Late for Classification.

TO LET — LOWER FLAT, 97 HUTCHISON street, seven rooms; no furnace; sixteen dollars a month; immediate possession. 187x

SITS VACANT cmfwyp 6.. 6.. 6.. 6..

WANTED — SMART CLERK FOR GROCERY, for West End; one not afraid of work. Apply Grocery Clerk, Herald Office. 187x

FOR SALE—BLACK AND TAN TERRIERS, also puppies, or will exchange for canaries. 401 St. Dominique st. 99x

ROOMS — AND BOARD. THOSE DESIRING to spend a few weeks pleasantly in the country, can find satisfactory accommodation by applying to E. Brown, Morin Flats, P.Q. x

FOR SALE — CONCORD, BY BERARD & Major, cost $160, with top; American pattern pneumatic road buggy, cost $325; fine light harness, by Murphy. All as good as new. And 2 fine road horses, a fine turnout. No further use. Apply 16 Inspector st. 187x

PERSONAL — THE FUNERAL NOTICE for Courtland Auburn, announced elsewhere in this issue, to take place on Sunday, August 11, will not be held. Friends will kindly accept this notice. x

WANTED — JUNIOR FOR FINANCIAL OFfice. Apply in own handwriting, giving references. Box D.C.L., Herald. 187x

A High Grade Wheel

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

To readers of the Herald we offer our new high grade up-to-date 1901 model Edgemere Bicycle, Gents or Ladies, at the extremely low figure, sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents ($16.75). This is equal in workmanship and material to many other wheels selling at $40.00 and $50.00.

A Written Binding Guarantee

is issued with every wheel. This guarantee covers every piece and material entering into the construction of this bicycle to be strictly high grade. The Company, which is the largest house in America, is ready to fill this guarantee and return every cent of your money if this wheel is not as represented here.

Offering the Edgemere Bicycle

at this price ($16.75), our profits, as a result, are not large, but owing to the immense business handled, and being the largest house on the continent, it is naturally more profitable for us to sell many wheels at a profit little over cost of material and skilled labor, than it would be possible for smaller houses to do, and they consequently charge you $30.00, $40.00 and $50.00 for a wheel probably inferior to the Edgemere Bicycle at $16.65.

As said before, doing a huge business on a large scale, the best of material and skilled labor has been procured and expended on this wheel to produce an excellent, serviceable, high grade 1901 model.

HIGH GRADE EQUIPMENT

Apart from other sterling features of the Edgemere Bicycles, we call your attention to the high grade equipment, the celebrated Clipper highest grade double tube pneumatic tires, one of the highest grade pneumatic tires made, and with care will outlive any other tire made. The equipment also includes strictly high grade ball bearing pedals, high grade padded saddle, handle bars, tools and tool bag.

INFORMATION

For further information we refer you to description below, and we distinctly wish it understood that every Edgemere is put out under a written, binding guarantee, covering every piece and part that enters into its construction. Strictly high grade for 1901, perfect in every piece and part, and so warranted.

How We Can Sell at $16.75.

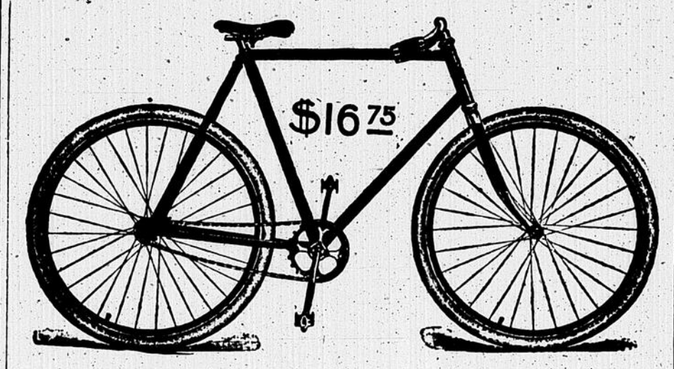
By having these wheels made up in immense quantities, arranging with the factory in a way that that they can order their tubing and all the raw material in very large quantities, contracting for thousands of bicycles to be made up through the dull months of the winter when most other bicycle factories are closed down and when skilled labor can be had at moderate wages. To maintain the highest standard of quality every possible influence has been brought to bear, in the way of quantity, cash and dull season for the manufacturers to make possible this price, $16.75.

Our Edgemere Bicycle for 1901

is the equal of bicycles that are being sold generally at $30.00 and $40.00, and worth a dozen of the cheap shoddy bicycles so widely advertised by small advertising houses, small department stores, hardware stores, etc.

Our Edgemere Bicycle for 1901

is built on the same lines as the 10,000 sold everywhere last year with such universal satisfaction. Improved, strengthened, beautified, brought right up to date for 1901.



NO. 1901.—ORDER BY NUMBER IN FULL.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

FRAME. — The Edgemere frame is made from high grade 1⅛ inch tubing, the latest 1901 diamond pattern. Comes either 22, 24 or 26-inch frame, as desired. It is well fitted at every joint, made extra strong and given a handsome finish throughout. We endeavor to furnish in our Edgemere frame all the strength of the highest priced bicycles made.

HANGER.—Our Edgemere comes regularly in the latest 2-piece hanger, ball bearings throughout, extra well finished. The cranks are highly polished and heavily nickel plated. Sprockets assorted designs.

HANDLE BAR.—Our Edgemere is furnished with strictly high grade handle bar, made of ⅞-inch seamless tubing, drop or upturned, as desired, fitted with cork grips.

Adjustable handle bar, when so desired, 25 cents extra.

WHEELS.—Our Edgemere has strictly high grade wheels. The hubs are ball bearing, beautifully finished, heavily nickel plated. Has high grade non-warpable rims, extra strong, well finished spokes, 32 spokes to the front wheel, 36 to the rear.

CHAIN. — Our Edgemere carries a high grade chain, guaranteed in every respect.

TIRES.—The celebrated Clipper double tube pneumatic tire, complete with quick tire repair outfit. We believe we offer, without fear of contradiction, one of the very highest grade pneumatic bicycle tires made, a Clipper tire that will outwear two of the cheaper tires with which wheels at $20 to $25 are usually equipped.

PEDALS.—Our Edgemere is fitted with extra quality full ball bearing pedals, well finished, highly polished, heavily nickel plated inside and out.

SADDLE.—Our Edgemere is fitted with a good quality full padded, full guaranteed stock, fair leather saddle. Comfortable and easy riding, extra well finished.

GEAR.—We furnish our Edgemere in any gear from 68 to 84 inches, as ordered. Unusual demand may prevent sending exact gear ordered, but we shall always send the nearest size possible.

FINISH.—Our Edgemere is given an extra fine finish. Comes enamelled in black, green or maroon, as desired; neatly striped. All usual parts heavily nickel plated on copper, handsomely finished throughout.

EQUIPMENT. — Our Edgemere Bicycle comes complete with handle bar, saddle, tool bag, wrench, oiler, and quick tire repair outfit.

WEIGHT. — Weight, all on, about 28 pounds.

FROM THE ABOVE ILLUSTRATION, engraved by our artist from a photograph, you can form some idea of the appearance of our new 1901 model Edgemere Bicycle. Sprockets highly finished, of assorted designs. Understand, this is a thoroughly reliable wheel, made for us under contract by one of the best makers in this country, and should not and must not be compared with the many cheap wheels with which the country is now being flooded.

OUR NEW 1901 LADIES' DROP FRAME

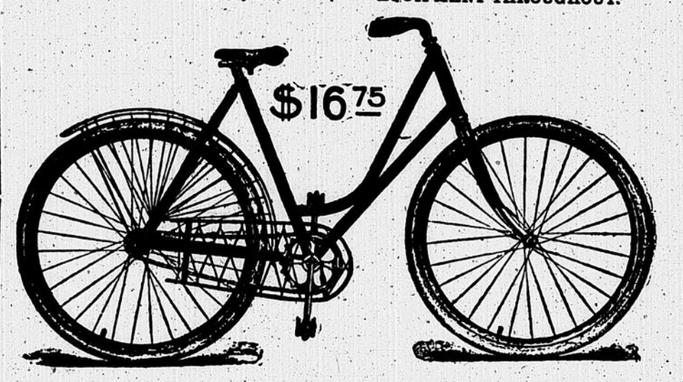
Edgemere Bicycle

Has been greatly improved over the 1900 Model—Perfect in every line.

FULLY EQUIPPED.

Latest Model for 1901

HIGH GRADE EQUIPMENT THROUGHOUT.



NO. 1913.—ORDER BY NUMBER.

From the above illustration, engraved from a photograph, you can get a very good idea of the appearance of our new 1901 model Ladies' Edgemere Bicycle, strictly up to date, greatly improved for 1901. Sprockets highly finished, of assorted designs.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION.

FRAME.—The Ladies' Edgemere has the very latest 1901 style drop frame, is gracefully curved, made of extra quality 1¼-inch tubing. The frame is 22 inches high; cranks are 6½ inches long. The frame is fitted with mud and chain guards, nicely laced.

WHEELS.—Wheels are made from strictly high grade materials, 28 inches in diameter. Spokes all finely polished, standard swaged, thoroughly tested, highly polished and guaranteed in every respect.

RIMS.—The rims are made of selected non-warpable wood, highly polished, guaranteed not to split or crack, fastened with dovetailed joints, the strongest made.

HUBS.—The hubs used in our Ladies' Edgemere are the large barrel hubs, with improved oiling device. They are turned from solid bar steel, nicely finished, highly polished, and are far superior to any hubs used on any wheels sold at anything like the price. They are ball bearing throughout, accurately adjusted.

HANGER.We furnish in our Edgemere a high grade two-piece hanger, latest model for 1901.

BEARINGS.—The bearings we use in our Ladies' Edgemere will outwear one-half dozen of the cheap grade bicycles. The bicycle is full ball bearing, with ball retainers throughout. All bearings are made from cold drawn bar steel, all guaranteed.

HANDLE BARS.—The handle bars are raised, made from ⅞-inch high grade tubing, very gracefully curved, nickel plated, fitted with cork grips and nickel ferrules. Extra for adjustable handle bars in place of rigid bar, 25 cents.

CRANKS.—Cranks are made from strictly high grade forgings, 6½ inches long, round and threaded, heavily nickel plated, highly polished and guaranteed in every respect.

CONNECTIONS.—Connections in this bicycle are made from selected steel, highly polished and finished, such as you will not find in any other wheel at anything like the price.

GEAR.—Our Ladies' Edgemere comes geared from 68 to 80 inches as desired. Unusual demand may prevent sending the exact gear ordered. We shall always send nearest possible size.

SPROCKETS.—Sprockets are made from selected forgings, heavily nickel plated, in assorted designs.

COLOR.—These wheels come enamelled in black, green or maroon, as desired; the green and maroon with fancy transfer ornamentation.

GENERAL FINISH. — These bicycles are heavily enamelled, handsomely polished and beautifully ornamented. All bright parts heavily nickel plated on copper and highly polished.

TIRES. — Our Ladies' Edgemere has the highest grade Clipper pneumatic tire made, covered by the regular association thirty days' guarantee. It will outwear almost any other tire on the market. With care will last many seasons.

EQUIPMENT. — We furnish the Ladies' Edgemere complete with high grade padded saddle, high grade handle bar, high grade ball bearing pedals, heavy leather tool bag, all necessary tools, the Clipper pneumatic tire with quick tires repair outfit.

WEIGHT.—Bicycle weighs, equipped complete, about 28 pounds.

THE COST OF PRODUCTION could be reduced several dollars. We might make a price of $7.00 or $8.00 on a bicycle by cheapening the construction, the tubing, bearings, hubs, spokes, wheels, equipments, etc., but our Edgemere, as illustrated, is a thoroughly reliable wheel, carries our very highest equipment, the genuine Clipper Double Tube Pneumatic Tire, covered throughout with the same binding guarantee.

TESTIMONIALS:

We desire to call your attention to testimonials below which are a few picked at random from the many that have reached us from all over the States. These testimonials speak for themselves and give you some comprehension of the vast trade and splendid value given.

WOULD NOT GIVE IT FOR $50 WHEELS.

Houston, Tex.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen,—I received my wheel all O.K. and am indeed glad to say I was very much pleased with it. Would not give it up for any of the $50 wheels we have here in Houston. I have saved about $20 by buying my wheel from you. Wishing you more success, I remain, yours respectfully,

MISS JOSPHINE DRINKLE.

NO USE TO WASTE MONEY.

West Springfield, Pa.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs,—The wheel which I bought of you last spring I will say that I was very much pleased with, and consider that I saved at least $15. My brother and I both rode it all the season and it is good for another season. I would not buy a wheel of the dealers around here when I can send to you and get just as good a wheel for about half what I would pay them. Wishing you an increased sale of wheels, I remain, as ever, your friend,

CHAS. HOULAND.

THE EQUAL OF ANY $40 WHEEL.

Washington, D.C.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen,—The wheel which I purchased of you a year ago has proven in every respect as represented, and is the equal of any $40 wheel in the United States, although I paid less than one-half that amount to you.

When in need of a new wheel will call on you and shall commend my friends to do likewise. Very truly yours,

F. W. COLLINS.

SOLD AT A PROFIT AFTER EIGHT MONTHS' USE.

Iron City, Ga.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs,—I bought a bicycle of you in the summer of 1898 and it was as represented, gave entire satisfaction. I was truly pleased with the wheel I bought of you. I run the wheel eight months and sold it at a profit of $3. You may use my testimony if you choose. I was thoroughly satisfied with the wheel bought of you in the summer of 1898. Hoping you much success in business, I remain your customer. Respectfully yours,

B. B. FUNDERBURK.

WORTH ALL CLAIMED FOR.

Sutton, Neb.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs,—I received the bicycle you sent me and I am very much pleased with it, and I think it is worth all that is claimed for it. Yours,

OSCAR O. LARSON.

WOULD NOT TRADE FOR $40 AND $50 BICYCLES.

Adrian, Mich.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen,—I received the bicycle I ordered of you in due time. I am well pleased with it. I think I savd $15 or more by purchasing it of you. I would not trade with many that have paid from $40 to $50 for their wheels. Yours truly,

ALBERT C. HOWE.

SAVED $30 IN THE PURCHASE.

Charleston, S.C.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs,—I have been well pleased with the wheel bought of you last year, and firmly believe I have saved at least $30 by the purchase. Yours very truly,

A. R. DORKEWITZ.

HIS WHEEL IS A TREASURE.

Auburn, N.Y.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen, — You sold me an Edgemere wheel last fall, which is a little beauty. The balancing excellent. I have not had much chance to use it yet, as I have a good old wheel and the new one is too nice to bang up in snow and ice; but I assure you that I am splendidly pleased with it and do not hesitate to say that it was worth every cent of the money. I like dealings with you as I have before told you, and my little Edgemere is a treasure. Cordially yours,

WM. B. CHISHOLM.

BEST WHEEL IN THE COUNTRY.

Trenton, Mich.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs,—The bicycle I bought from you last year in April I am very well pleased with. I think I got the best and strongest bicycle in Wayne County. It has not cost me one cent yet for repairs, and I used it on very rough roads last year. Very truly yours,

AUGUST LAATZ.

IN ORDERING

If prompt attention and despatch is desired the form should be cut out and clearly and distinctly filled in.

When ordering, we request that readers will use the order form below, which, filled in and forwarded to us with price of wheel, will be all that is necessary for an accurate and prompt fulfilment of your order. We further request that you do not write unnecessarily, as all information appears here, and as this wheel is sold at such a remarkably low figure, allowing but small profits, and owing to the large demand, readers will understand our above requests.

REMIT

Only by Post Office Money Order. It is not safe to send currency through the mails.

Make all remittances payable to

SEARS, ROEBUCK & COMPANY,

PER D. V. T.

68 to 96 Fulton, 73 to 87 N. Desplaines, 1 to 31 Wayman, and 74 to 88 N. Jefferson Streets,

CHICAGO.

DON'T FAIL to mention how you wish your Bicycle to be shipped by putting an X under proper heading. Freight. Express.

NOTICE: WHEN ORDERING ALWAYS SIGN YOUR FULL CHRISTIAN NAME.

Write Name and Address Plainly.	Below Give Shipping Point if Different From P.O.
Name	.....
Postoffice	.....
Street and Number	Shipping Point .....
County ..... State	County ..... State .....

The name of the Bicycle is ..... Price, enclosed, $16.75

Do you want ladies' or gent's? ..... PER V.D.T.

My first choice of color is .....

My second choice of color is .....

My first choice of gear is .....

My second choice of gear is .....

Be sure to state whether rat-trap or rubber pedals are desired .....

What style of handle-bar do you wish? .....

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ASHWORTH—On August 2, at 21 Admiral Road, Toronto, the wife of James Johnston Ashworth, of a son.

CARTER—At Amherst, N.S., July 30, to Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, a daughter.

DESBARATS—At 87 Durocher Street, on August 8, the wife of Mr. E. Desbarats, a son.

HARLEY—At North Brookfield, N.S., June 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Harley, of Northfield, a daughter.

GOULD—At Nappan, Cumberland, N.S., on July 26, to Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Gould, a son.

GREEN—At 31 Congregation Street, Point St. Charles, on August 8, the wife of George Green, of a son.

HARBESON—At 292 St. Urbain Street, on August 8, the wife of Herbert W. Harbeson, of a son.

KENNEY—At North East Point, Shelburne, N.S., July 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Jethro C. Kenney, a son.

LEBEL—At Mount Pleasant, on August 6, Madame J. A. W. Lebel, of a son.

O'NEILL—At Amherst, N.S., August 1, to Mr. and Mrs. William O'Neil, a son.

REID—At Avoca, on August 3, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. E. Reid.

SMITH—At Fort Lawrence, Cumberland, N.S., August 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Smith, a daughter.

SMITH—At Newelton, Shelburne, N.S., on July 17, to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchel Smith, a daughter.

WARREN—At Halifax, N.S., August 5, to the wife of F. R. Warren, a daughter.

WEATHERBE—At Fair View, Lower Truro N.S., July 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Weatherbe, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARROLL-McQUARRIE—At Pictou, N.S., July 31, by Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Philip Carroll to Elsie J. McQuarrie.

CLINCH-FERGUSON—At Musquash, St. John Co., N.B., August 3, by Rev. H. M. Spike, Isabella M. Ferguson, of South Musquash, to Frederick S. Clinch, of Musquash.

GRAY-CROSBY—At Yarmouth, N.S., Aug. 8, by Rev. W. F. Parker, Ritchie W. Gray to Sarah B. Crosby.

JACKSON-PURDY—At Westchester Station, Cumberland, N.S., Jul y31, by Rev. G. A. Belyea, A. B. E. Fenwick Jackson, of Williamsdale, to Minnie E. Purdy.

MacEWEN-PALMER—At Chatham, N.B., on July 31, by Rev. D. Henderson, Francis MacEwen to Miss Priscilla Palmer, all of Chatham.

MAY-BRYANT—At Hartford, Conn., July 21, by Rev. Mr. Kelsie, Florence M. Bryant, of Yarmouth, to John C. May, of Hartford.

REID-OAKS—At Truro, N.S., August 1, by Rev. J. W. Cox, William A. Reid to May Oake, all of Truro.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

GREEN—At 31 Congregation Street, Point St. Charles, on August 8, Annie E. Burt, beloved wife of George Green, aged 30 years.

LAFFOLEY—On August 7, at the residence of her son, 65 Esplanade Avenue, Jane M. Laurens, widow of the late Elias J. Laffoley, aged 72 years.

ROSS—At 945 Dorchester Street, on Aug. 8, William K. Ross, of Chicago, brother of Dr. Geo. T. Ross, of this city.

SHINNERS—On August 9, at 213 Ottawa Street, Mary Geraldine, infant daughter of William and Maggie Shinners.

AUBURN—Cortland Victor Auburn, beloved son of Mrs. James Stewart, died Aug. 9.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BELL—At 27 North Starr Street, Halifax, N.S., August 1, Geraldine Agatha, infant daughter of Thomas and Jessie Bell, aged 3 months.

BURR—In London, Ont., August 4, Alexander Burr, aged 52 years.

DOWLING—At Halifax, N.S., August 3, Mary Louise, widow of Daniel Dowling, in the 47th year of his age.

GOULDING—At Wetmar, Man., on July 31, Irene Goulding, daughter of Dr. F. J. Goulding, aged 11 years.

HANLON—At St. John, N.B., on August 5, Martha Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Hanlon, aged 4 months.

HENIGAR—At Upper Kennetcook, Hants County, N.S., on August 2, Hattie, beloved daughter of Ephraim and Maggie Henigar, aged 18 years.

Pure-Minded Damsels

dote on lady charlotte gelatine—yum yum.

DR. SHAW WILL PREACH.—Rev. Dr. Shaw, of this city, will preach September 15, to the Huguenot congregation in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, England. This will be the 345th anniversary of their worshipping there.

CHIEF DIES TO SAVE A WOMAN

One of Leaders of the Senecas of New York Killed in Fierce Fight.

Buffalo, August 10.—A special to the Express, from Gowanda, N.Y., says:—Jesse Jamieson, for years the recognized chief of the Seneca Nation Indians, on the Cattaraugus Reservation, and one of the most prominent red men in this part of the United States, is dead. Richard Crouse, another red man, high in the councils of the Indians, is in a precarious condition, and his son, Dick, is under arrest as the result of a bloody fight, which took place on the Crouse farm, about six miles from here, on Thursday night. Feeling runs high among the other Indians. Both men were well liked and have many followers. It is said that other Indians who have the reputation of being quiet are arming, and further trouble is expected. Justice of the Peace, Fred. Place, who is trying to pacify the warring factions, says that he would not be surprised to hear of an outbreak at any time. The Federal authorities in Buffalo have been notified of the trouble, but as yet no one has been ordered to take charge of the affairs of the Government.

The trouble started over a woman. Some weeks ago a pretty Canadian Indian girl arrived here from Upper Canada. Jamieson immediately engaged her for his housekeeper. Jamieson went on a spree a few days ago and chased the young woman out of the house. She appealed to Justice Place for shelter and protection. Jamieson is considered to be a dangerous man when under the influence of liquor, and no one dared to cross him by sheltering the Indian girl. Crouse finally consented to take her in until affairs quieted down. When Jamieson heard that the girl was at the Crouse home he procured a gun and started for the place. Crouse saw him coming and barred the doors. Jamieson broke open the door and began firing into the room, where Crouse and the girl were hiding. Crouse was shot in the ear and above the heart. Crouse's son, who was in the barn, heard the firing and run to his father's assistance. Jamieson ran away. Crouse and his son chased him for a distance, and then returned to their home. They barred the doors and waited the return of Jamieson, which, they felt sure, would come. But the old chief had fought his last battle. He was found several hours later with his body fairly riddled with bullets and weak from loss of blood. He died in a few hours.

The elder Crouse is not expected to live and his son has been arrested.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents recently granted to Canadians:—

United States—679,781, shoe for turning up car wheels, M. Power; 679,756, device for stretching wire, William McCloskey; 679,862, acetylene gas generator, Timothy B. Rider; 680,006, whiffletree, W. H. Spillman et al; 680,112, corset, John D. Belcher; 680,166, flue cutter, J. T. McGrath.

Great Britain—10,702, machines for forming horse collar rims or like metal frames, Henry L. Gulline; 12,617, condensers for refrigerating apparatus, Carl W. Vollman.

Norway—9,678, hydraulic air compressors, William John Linton.

HINDOOS VISIT CANADA

Toronto, Aug. 10.—Rai Bahadur Nauah Chaud, the chief minister of the Prince of Indore, one of the native states of Central India, and his friend, Deen Dayal, were callers at the Parliament Buildings yesterday. Deen Dayal is a wideawake Indian gentleman, and he speaks English with fluency. This is his first trip outside the Indian Empire.

The famine, he says, is well under control now, there being only some 513,000 people receiving food from the Government.

Asked in regard to the danger of an inroad from Afghanistan, he said there would probably be some trouble over the succession when the Ameer died, but he did not think Russia was ready to make an attack on India yet. Still, he believes the attack will come some day or other. The sympathies of the natives, he says, will then be with the British Government.

MAY MEAN WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

United States Carefully Follows Trouble Between Colombia and Venezuela.

Washington, August 10.—The situation in Colombia and Venezuela continues to occupy much of the attention it was not felt that affairs had reached a serious aspect, yet it was appreciated that both the official and unofficial advices indicated a condition of affairs which might mean war between Colombia and Venezuela, complicated by revolutionary outbreaks in both countries.

During the day the State Department received a rather lengthy mail communication from Consul-General Gudger at Panama, and though this was dated nearly a month ago, it told of the landing of a revolutionary expedition and expressed the current belief held at Panama that this would be followed by other expeditions. The department also received a letter from Mr. J. Edward Simmons, of New York, president of the Pan-American Railroad, confirming his communication of yesterday relative to the trouble on the Isthmus, and stating that the superintendent of the road had advised him as to the depredations of an insurgent band which did not number, however, much over 50 men. The more serious aspect of the matter was presented in the press despatches from Willemstadt stating that the Colombians again had invaded Venezuela.

There was no official confirmation as to this and if it should prove true, there seems little chance of avoiding an open conflict between these two countries as such an invasion by Colombia would be, in itself, an act of war.

The Colombian legation had no news to confirm the press report of a new Colombian invasion of Venezuela.

Mr. Herran, the first secretary of the legation, who is now in charge during Dr. Silva's absence, said the point at which an invasion is now feared is near the borderland in the vicinity of Meta river, south of Lake of Maracaibo.

Mr. Herran discussed generally the ability of Colombia to cope in an actual war with Venezuela. He pointed out that Colombia has a population of 5,000,000, against the 3,000,000 of Venezuela, and an army of about 40,000 men who have been for the most part in active service against revolutionary bands for the last year.

As far as known, neither of the Governments involved has addressed the United States Government concerning the troubles on the Isthmus, nor has there been any occasion for this Government to address either of them in reference to the difficulty. If the affair in the Isthmus should be stopped, it would probably bring about an enquiry by the U. S. Government to the Government of Colombia as to the ability of the latter to cope with the situation for the primary duty is on Colombia, and only when she fails, will the United States step in.

THE CHURCHES

God's mercy. Oh! let not the Lord be angry.

Hints to the teacher.

Draw a map of the Dead Sea and its surroundings, and show the probable location of Sodom and the cities of the plain. Attention might be called to the scientific and archaeological questions in connection with the destruction of Sodom, but it is not desirable to occupy much time with them.

We would suggest as the best theme in teaching this lesson The Requisites for Successful Prayer.

I. Fellowship with God. Because Abraham lived in communion with God he could talk to him freely, even boldly, in prayer. Notice the close intimacy shown in verses 17-22. We must walk with God if we would possess power in prayer. A friend can ask freely when a stranger would be repelled.

II. A Godly Character. See verses 19 and James 5. 16. Just as the vast store of water in the reservoir sends out the cupful at the faucet with power, so the entire weight of a man's personal character contributes to the power of his prayer. There are lives which are prayers in themselves.

III.—Love for men. We observe the deep affection that breathes through Abraham's prayer. He loved the people of Sodom, not because they were worthy of his love, or because they were related to him, but because they were men. The praying heart must be a loving heart.

IV. A Humble Spirit. How humble is Abraham's manner in talking with God! how much more before the King of kings!

V. A Bold Spirit. There may be at the same time the deepest humility and the loftiest boldness. We see both united in this prayer. Let us come boldly unto the throne of grace. (Heb. 4. 16.)

VI. A Believing Spirit. Having spoken, Abraham leaves his prayer with God, sure that the Judge of all the earth will do right. Was this prayer answered? It was, in the fact that God granted all that Abraham asked; it was not, in the fact that Sodom was not spared. If Sodom had added its supplication the city would have been preserved. We, too, have an Advocate, higher, holier, nearer to God, mightier than Abraham; but if we would receive benefit from Christ's intercessions we must add our supplication to them.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ Church Cathedral:—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., pastor of Montreal—10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

St. George's Church, eleventh Sunday after Trinity—11.05, morning prayer, preacher, Rev. Oswald W. Howard, B.D. 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7.05, evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. Oswald W. Howard, B.D.

The Church of St. James the Apostle—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher at both services, Rev. C. G. Rollit. All seats free after 7 p.m.

St. Martin's Church, Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the Rev. W. W. Craig. All seats free and unappropriated, strangers welcomed.

St. Jude's Church, Rev. Canon Dixon, rector—Morning prayer at 11 a.m., evening prayer and children's sermon at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services Rev. Henry Gomery. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Baptisms at 4.30.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher for both services, Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M. A.

All Saints' Church, corner St. Denis and Marie Ann Streets, seats free—11 a.m., the rector; 7 p.m., the rector. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

St. Cyprian's, corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets—11 a.m., morning service; 3 o'clock, Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square Methodist Church, Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services, morning at 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. John Armstrong will preach in the morning. The pastor in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., of Toronto, will preach on Sabbath, August 11th inst., at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church, Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

Advent Christian—Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. Services discontinued during July and August.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square. Services on Sunday, August 11th, at 11 a.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. All cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public, from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m. Visitors welcome.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes: Longue Pointe, on Sunday, August 11th, at 3 o'clock p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. D. A. Hamilton, B.A.

At the German Lutheran Church 129 and 131 St. Dominique Street on August 14, services will be held at 11 o'clock to commemorate the late Empress Friedrick, of Germany. Sunday school closed until September 8.

THE
Dominion Securities Corporation LIMITED.
SEND FOR LIST.
AUGUST INVESTMENTS
MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD and CORPORATION BONDS.
MONTREAL OFFICE, Canada Life Building.
E. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.
Telephone Main 888.

NOTICE.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Direct communication can now be had over the Long Distance Lines of the Bell Telephone Co, of Canada with

Brysonville, Howick,
Howick Station and Shawbridge, Que.

It is also the Company's intention to open an office at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que., on or about August 7th.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re, HAMEL & BLEAU, Insolvents, vs. J. M. Marcotte, curator. As per order of the court, dated the nineteenth of July, 1901:

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, in Montreal on Wednesday, the fourteenth of August next, at eleven o'clock a.m., the property bearing the Numbers 160 to 166 of Letourneux Street in the town of Maisonneuve, being the cadastral numbers 79, 80 and 81—8 of the incorporated village of Hochelaga, with the buildings thereon erected.

The purchaser shall assume the mortages and privileges attached to the property, as also the costs of sale. For information and further details, apply to the Curator.

J. M. MARCOTTE,
26 St. James Street.
Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Office of Marcotte & Marcotte.
26 St. James Street, Montreal.

Montreal, July 22nd., 1901.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

In Re LA BANQUE VILLE MARIE,
IN LIQUIDATION.

Sale by auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 15th August, 1901, at 11 o'clock.

Bills receivable, per list	$222,243.26
Open accounts, per list	83,922.51
Double liability of shareholders, per judgments, per list	133,307.50
	$439,473.27

A. L. KENT,
U. GARAND,
J. O. DUPUIS,
Liquidators.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

EUROPEAN & RAILWAY TICKET AGENCY
129 ST. JAMES STREET.
(Corner St. Francois Xavier).
European Tickets to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Paris, and all points on the continent.
Upper Lake Tickets to Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Thunder Bay.
Reservations by wire if desired. Baggage Bonded through to Steamer's Side.
Ocean Tickets Allan, Beaver, Dominion Franco - Canadian, Holland - America Lines, etc.
Plans of Steamers, Sailing Lists, etc., on application.
Excellent accommodation. Through Tickets from Montreal, including Rail and Sleeping Car Tickets.
WM. F. EGG, Agent,
129 St. James St., Montreal.

THE BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (Limited).
STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.
Private Wires to Leading Markets.
Representing
BARTLETT-FRAZIER & CO., CHICAGO
MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Liverpool Corn Trade Association.
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
29 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

Andrew Angus,
Accountant, Auditor,
Assignee : : : : :
Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
5 VICTORIA SQUARE,
Montreal.

G. J. Adams & Co.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
INVESTMENTS
AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.
205—ST. JAMES ST.—205
Telephone. Main 505.

The Metropolitan
STOCK EXCHANGE.
45 St. Francis Xavier Street.
Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid
New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission ¼.
Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4115

SYDNEY C. B.
F. D. SLOAN,
Commission Merchant, Real Estate Broker, Etc. Office—Royal Bank Building.
Correspondence solicited from wholesalers desiring representation in the "Iron City" and the Island of Cape Breton generally.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to authority of Orders in Council, the Red and White Pine Timber in the following Townships, in the DISTRICT OF ALGOMA, namely: The Townships of Graham (part), Hart, Cartier, Levack, Jarvis, Anderson, Chesley, Gillmor, Whitman, Curtis and Rutherford (part), and certain areas between the Pigeon River and the Arrow River waters in the District of Thunder Bay, will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Parliament Buildings, in the City of Toronto, on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the afternoon.

At the same time and place certain forfeited and abandoned Berths in the Townships of Digby, Sherborne and Lutterworth, in the District of Haliburton and County of Victoria, will be offered for sale, the purchasers of these latter Berths to have the right to cut all kinds of timber.

Sheets containing terms and conditions of Sale and information as to Areas and Lots and Concessions comprised in each Berth will be furnished on application, either personal or by letter to the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, or the Crown Timber Agencies at Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur.

E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, June 1, 1901.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this advertisement will be paid for.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Iona Wharf," will be received at this office until Friday, the 30th August, inclusively, for the construction of a wharf at Iona, 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 Iona, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for seven hundred dollars ($700) 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, 7th August, 1901.

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

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—NO. 110.

In the matter of Dame Rose Delima Lague, wife separated as to property of Nap. Messier, trader, of the Town of St. Henry, and there doing business alone as groceries, provisions and grain dealer, under the name and style of "N. Messier & Co.," Insolvent.

The creditors of said Insolvent are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the sixteenth day of August instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary S.C.

Montreal, August the 9th, 1901.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA
CAPITAL (Authorized) - $2,500,000
REST - - - - - - - - 1,850,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
H. S. HOWLAND - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - General Manager
Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
STERLING EXCHANGE
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

R. Wilson-Smith
INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities
A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF CANADA. Established 1859. Capital, $500,000.00
HON. JNO DRYDEN.. ....PRESIDENT
GEO. GILLIES .....VICE-PRESIDENT
H. WADDINGTON .....MAN.-DIRECTOR
All good risks insured at lowest rates.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province.
HENRY BLACHFORD, Mgr. Prov. Que.
Tel. Main, 868. Montreal: 180 St. James St.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR EXTENSION TO WHARF AND FREIGHT SHEDS AT PICTOU, N.S.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Wharf and Freight Shed, Pictou," will be received until

TUESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, 1901,

for the construction of a Creosoted Pile Wharf at Pictou, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after the 5th day of August next at the Station Master's Office at Pictou, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tenders may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., July 29th, 1901.

Montreal Water Works

TENDERS for SUPPLIES FOR 1901.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, endorsed with the name of one, or of any of the articles mentioned hereafter, as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on

TUESDAY, THE 13th OF AUGUST, INSTANT,

for the supply and delivery of the following articles:

SPECIAL CASTINGS.
LEAD PIPE.
METERS.
TIN.
BRASS CASTINGS.
LUMBER.
GENERAL STORES.
FIRE WOOD.

Also for the purchase of

IRON AND LEAD SCRAP.

The whole in accordance with specifications to be seen and obtained, as well as forms of tender, at the office of the Superintendent of Water Works, City Hall, and any tender not made on the official form, or not in conformity with the terms of the specifications, will not be considered.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Water Committee to be held after the reception thereof.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, July 31st, 1901.

Markets Department

TENDERS FOR THE DEMOLITION OF THE FISH MARKET, SITUATED ON COMMISSIONERS STREET, NEAR ST. PETER STREET, AND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SAME ON THE PIECE OF LAND CORNER OF BERRI AND COMMISSIONERS ST.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, will be received until noon on

Tuesday, the 20th of August, inst,

for the demolition of the Fish Market, situated on Commissioners Street, near St. Peter Street, and for the reconstruction of same on the piece of land corner of Berri and Commissioners Streets.

The whole in accordance with specifications to be seen and obtained, as well as forms of tender, at the office of the undersigned.

Any tender not made on the official forms will not be considered.

Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties at the first meeting of the Market Committee to be held after the reception thereof.

The Market Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

(Signed)
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 10th August, 1901.

Tenders for Grain Elevator.

The date for receiving plans, specifications, and Tenders for a grain elevator, called for by the advertisement of July 17th ultimo, has been changed from the 20th August to 12 o'clock noon, 3rd September, and the time for the completion of the elevator has been extended to 1st August, 1902.

The deposit of $25,000.00 with the sending in of tenders has been waived, but the successful tenderer will be required to deposit $25,000.00 as part security upon the signing of the contract.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

57 Common Street,
Montreal, August 7th, 1901.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect Aug. 7th.
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †3.20 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO — Lv. †8.55 a.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.45 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 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. 12.55 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. *9.30 a.m., 4.10 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.20 a.m., *6.10 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., §5.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON, PORTLAND — Lv. †9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.10 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a.m., §10.00 a.m., a12.30 p.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.45 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †12.10 p.m., a3.00 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., (I)1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., ‡8.20 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., (G)9.40 p.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.10 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 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., a6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 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)1.35 p.m., (H)5.10 p.m., §5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (K)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (K)6.55 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily, except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only. (G)Mondays only. (H)Fridays only. (K)Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
20,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED.
IN MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.
The Canadian Pacific Ry. will run FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS, second class, to C.P.R. Stations in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, Southwest and Northwest of Winnipeg as far as
$10.00
MOOSEJAW, ESTEVAN and YORKTON
and to Miami, Wawanesa and Elgin on Canadian Northern Ry.
On August 15, 1901, from Stations in Ontario, Sharbot Lake, Sudbury and East.
And August 16, 1901, from Stations in Province of Quebec, Quebec, Megantic and West.
Certificates will be issued entitling purchaser to a second class ticket good to return to original starting point by same route on or before Nov. 10th, 1901, at $18.00, only on conditions named therein.
For further particulars and tickets, apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Ry. Agent.

MONTREAL TO
BUFFALO
AND RETURN
Good Going — Good Returning
Every day $10.25 — 8 days after day of sale
Every day $11.90 — 15 days includ. day of sale.
Trains leave Windsor St. Station, 8.55 a.m. week days, and 10 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA
Good Sea Bathing
Best Golf Links in America.
Cheap Round Trip Rates from Montreal.
An Ideal Summer Resort for the Family.
ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA.
Sleeping Car Service.
Tuesdays and Fridays through sleeper leaves Montreal, Windsor St. Station, 8.20 p.m., for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Returning leaves St. Andrews, Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Montreal, 8.35 a.m. following day.
PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD SERVICE.
Through sleeper leaves Montreal, Windsor St., 8 p.m. daily. Through Parlor Car leaves 9 a.m. week days.
Through First-class and Sleeping Car Service between Quebec, St. John, N.B., and Halifax, via Megantic.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
BUFFALO
RETURN FARES FROM MONTREAL.
Good going Fare — Good returning
Every day $10.25 — 8 days after day of sale.
Every day $11.90 — 15 days includ. day of sale.
Excursion Fares from all other stations.
TICKETS VALID ON ALL TRAINS.
UNEQUALLED SERVICE
MONTREAL TO BUFFALO LESS THAN 11 HOURS.

	"International Limited."	Fast Night Express.
Lv. Montreal	9.00 a.m. daily	10.30 p.m. daily
Ar. Buffalo	7.50 p.m. daily	10.45 a.m. daily
Lv. Buffalo	8.00 a.m. daily	7.00 p.m. daily
Ar. Montreal	7.00 p.m. daily	7.30 a.m. daily

All trains via Toronto and Niagara Falls.
Cafe Parlor Cars on day trains, Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains. Double track.
Excursion tickets also sold returning by R. & O. N. Co. steamers through 1,000 Islands and St. Lawrence Rapids.
PORTLAND AND THE SEA SHORE
Trains leave Montreal 8.00 a.m. week days, 8.30 p.m. daily. Through parlor and sleeping cars to Portland and Old Orchard Beach.
Excursion tickets on sale every day.
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St., Telephones Main 460, Main 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bay of Fundy
GREAT TIDAL PHENOMENA
THE BORE MONCTON REVERSIBLE FALLS, ST. JOHN,
—ARE REACHED BY—
YOUR OWN LINE
THE INTERCOLONIAL
MARITIME EXPRESS
LEAVES MONTREAL
12 Noon Daily except Saturday.
Write for Descriptive Pamphlets to
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, MONTREAL.
E. TIFFIN, Traffic Manager, Moncton, N.B.
JOHN M. LYONS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Moncton, N.B.

Pure-Minded Damsels
dote on lady charlotte gelatine—yum yum.



I CURE PAIN

I don't ask any man to buy my appliance on a speculation. I know that it will cure these troubles, and I want my pay only when the cure is complete. I don't ask you to try it one month, nor two months, but long enough to cure you, and when I have cured you, you can pay me. If I fail in my task it's my loss, not yours. All you lose is your time, and if my Belt fails to cure you, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that the best, strongest and finest electric body appliance in the world—**one with 50,000 cures to its credit**—has failed, and that there is no cure for you in electricity. Remember my terms are PAY WHEN CURED.

Young Men Men young in years, but aged in appearance, aged in vitality, wan-featured, dull-eyed, slow-minded young men, young men, who have in a few short years thrown away the precious vigor of youth, young men who have scarcely stepped upon the pinnacle of manhood, and find that they have lost their right to stand upon it, young men who look back a few years and see themselves as they were, blooming into manhood, and now, as they are at the age when manhood should be complete, the heart strong, the eye bright, they find the force of manhood gone—wasted.

Middle-aged men and old men who fear that they have not the force of vitality which should be theirs—men of any age who are lacking in animal vitality can be made new by DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT. It will not fail. It cannot fail, as it infuses into the weakened parts the force of life and strength—the force which is the organ of all vital power—Electricity. **Old Men**

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Aches in any part of the Body, Weakness in any part of the Body, Tired Feelings, Sleeplessness, Premature Old Age, Weak Stomach, Weak Kidneys, Loss of Vim, Ambition and Youthful Fire.

Why, it warms the blood, puts fire and vim into the nerves, arouses the latent energies in every organ and nerve in your body. Be you man or woman, that will make you feel as if life held nothing but joy for you. Don't neglect it. Get it now, while you run no risk. I take the chances, because I know what it will do if you don't.

I give a free test to all who call. If you can't call I will send you my beautifully illustrated book with full information free. Call or write now. Don't delay.

Caution—Beware of concerns offering a thin piece of felt as a substitute for my cushion electrodes. These cheap coverings are used only to disguise their bare metal blistering electrodes. They have to be soaked in water, which quickly dries and leaves them without current. My cushion electrodes are my exclusive invention and cannot be imitated.

If you have one of these old-style, blistering belts I will take it in trade for one of mine. I do this not that the old belt is of any use, for it is not, but to establish the value of my goods with people who have been misled by the false claims of concerns selling a cheap, worthless article.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. SUNDAY, 10 to 1 P.M. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS TILL NINE.

HERALD WANT ADS Always Pay

One Time, 10 cents. One Week, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — $12.00 WEEKLY, EITHER SEX, copying letters at home. Inclose two stamps with application. Lake Shore Mercantile Co., Chicago. 192x

WANTED—SMART CLERK FOR GROCERY for West End. One not afraid of work. Apply Herald Office. 187x

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT wanted immediately. Apply at 299 Mountain st., between eight and nine o'clock this evening. x

WANTED — A YOUNG WOMAN, PLAIN cook, with references; no Sunday work. 1852 Notre Dame st. 188

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,000, TO MANAGE distributing depot for our paint products. Salary $1,200. Address Consolidated Paint and Oil Co., Indianapolis, Ind. x

WANTED — BY AN OLD ESTABLISHED manufacturing house, resident manager for general sales agency; salary $1,500 per annum and extra commissions; office duties exclusively; must furnish $2,000 cash and satisfactory references. District Manager, 722 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio. x

WANTED — SHIP YARD PLATERS. COMpetent men, $2.75 per day. The Bertram Engine Works Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. 190

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR SHIPPING office, good writer, speaking both languages, quick and correct at figures, testimonials of office experience required; good opening for worker. Apply Union Brewery. 188

WANTED — FOR AN INSURANCE OFFICE, an intelligent youth, speaking both languages fluently and writing a good hand. None without good references need apply. P.O. Box 2326. 187x

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD ALL ROUND machinist, a young man, English or Scotch, preferred. Apply in writing to M. M., this office. 192x

WANTED — TEN EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on shirt trimmings, runners and stitchers, also twenty experienced hands to put collars and cuffs on shirts; our prices are the highest in the city. Apply at once to Mrs. Thomas, at Gault Bros.' Factory, St. Helen st. 189

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, WITH good reference; country girl preferred. Apply 26 Crescent st. 192

WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS, for grocery. Must speak both languages. T. M. Taylor, 330 Charlevoix. 191x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of two persons; must be a good plain cook. Apply to 817 St. Denis. x

WANTED — FOUR GOOD JOB PRINTERS. Apply Job Dept., Herald Office. x

WANTED — TWO STRONG BOYS AS APprentices to plumbing. H. Baillie, 166 Peel street. 190x

WANTED — MACHINISTS TO KEEP away from Ottawa. Strike on. 188

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY A GOOD SERvant; good wages. Apply at once, 34 Arlington ave., Westmount. 188

WANTED — SMART BOY FOR INSURANCE office, one with some experience preferred $10 per month to start with. Apply in own handwriting, to P.O. Box 953. 191x

WANTED — LADIES TO CANVASS LIFE insurance; for thrift and ordinary business. Apply to O. Leger, between 9 and 10 a.m., 1766 Notre Dame st. 189x

WANTED — A GOOD, STRONG, INTELLIgent boy. Steady employment. Apply to W. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st. 189x

WANTED — AT ONCE, ENERGETIC CANvassers on commission, to do local work for a leading weekly publication of international circulation. Address Canvasser, care of N. W. Ayer and Son, Philadelphia, Pa x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A STENOgrapher, for two weeks. Apply between 6.30 and 9.30, at 13 Durocher st. x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS PLUMBER AND hot water fitter. Apply Brown & Semple, Brockville, Ont. 190

WANTED — SILK WAIST OPERATORS. We pay ten per cent. higher for wages than any factory in the Dominion. Apply at once. American Silk Waist Mfg. Co. 190

WANTED — OFFICE CLERKS, DOMESTIC help, laborers, agents, stenographers, typewriters and office boys. Apply immediately, Room 8, New York Life Building. 190x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS on ladies' wrappers, also apprentices; Singer machine. Apply Canadian Wrapper Mfg. Co., 411 St. James st. x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. Apply after 7 p.m., 724 Lagauchetiere st. x

WANTED—IN SMALL FAMILY, NO CHILDren, girl about 15 years old, to assist with housework and answer telephone; must be neat and obliging. Apply 2812 St. Catherine street. 190

WANTED — AT ONCE, FIRST CLASS TEMplate makers for bridge and structural steel shops. Apply to Hamilton Bridge Works Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont. 188

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, WITH good references; can sleep at home; flat; family three adults. Apply after 5 p.m., 2 Albina st. (near St. Louis square). 189x

WANTED — YOUNG WOMAN FOR HOUSEhold duties; small family; no washing or ironing. 4087 Tupper st. 188x

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND A boy 2 years old; good pay to reliable party. 81 Mentana. 188x

WANTED — WIDOW WITH CHILD, THREE years old, wants place as general servant; references. Box L, Herald Office. 190x

WANTED — A MAN OR LAD TO DELIVER goods with a rig. 26 Bronsden Lane. x

WANTED — GIRL, 14 OR 16 YEARS OF age, for light housework, and to attend to baby. Apply 3 Bosset st. x

WANTED— TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS IN each state to manage business of wealthy corporation. Salary $18 cash each Wednesday, direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Manager, 315 Caxton Building, Chicago. x

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COAT MAKERS wanted, male and female, at once. Apply J. R. McNeil, Ottawa. 195x

WANTED—FAMILIES WANTED FOR WOOL on mills. Apply Box 227 B, Herald Office. 190x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all dpartments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier Avenue. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF new and used desks, letter presses and everything that an office may require, also three large millinery upright show cases, cheap. Reply W. P. Stanton, 9 St. John st. Tel. Main 2306. 190x

PERSONAL — PEOPLE VISITING PANAmerican, write. Engage rooms, from 50c and upwards. Mrs. D. Billington, 90 Greenwood Place, Buffalo, N.Y. 189x

PERSONAL — IF YOU ARE PARTICULAR about your meals, try the Beaver Hall private dining rooms, 3 Beaver Hall square. Course dinner for 20 cents. Good service, comfortable surroundings. 180x

PERSONAL — WANTED, FAMILIES TO subscribe to new plan to relieve heavy funeral expenses. For an annual subscription of One Dollar ($1.00), we will furnish a coffin, varnished or covered in black, a hearse with two horses and the necessary house furnishings. Wm. Tracey & Co., Funeral Superintendents, 37 and 39 Inspector St. Bell Telephone, Maine 2486 East, 1882. tf

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED — A SMALL HOUSE OR FLAT, furnished or unfurnished, of 6 or 7 rooms, Dorchester to Milton, Union ave. to Stanley. Address R., 412 G, Herald Office. x

WANTED — TO RENT, SMALL FLAT OR tenement, about 5 or 6 rooms; central locality; state terms. Address 525 A, Herald 171x

WANTED — PARLOR AND DOUBLE BEDroom, on ground floor, near Scroggie's. Permanency if comfortable. Address 45, Herald Office. 190x

WANTED — NICE UPPER FLAT, 5 TO 6 rooms, from Windsor to Atwater, with modern conveniences and moderate rent. Address S., 22 McGill College ave. 192x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — BY FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker, sewing by day or at home; orders promptly executed; price moderate. Near Morgan's, 44½ Aylmer. 188

WANTED — BY THE DAY, WASHING, ironing or cleaning, by respectable woman. Address 99 St. Alexander st. 188

WANTED — SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPer by a widow, American, knowledge of French, with no objection to having a little boy with her three years old; good cook and thoroughly competent; good references. Address M. J., 388 St. Martin st., city. 190

WANTED — WORK BY DAY, WASHING, plain ironing, or cleaning; best reference. Apply 242 St. Chas. Borromee st., in rear. 191

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY (IRISH) position as companion-governess to small children, to take care of sick child; city references. Apply Miss Walsh, Varennes, P.Q. 190

WANTED — WIDOW WITH CHILD, THREE years old, wants place as general servant; references. Box L, Herald Office. 193x

WANTED — BY A GOOD COOK, COOKING by the day, week or month. Address 43B Aylmer st. 188

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants sewing to do at her home. Apply 33 Arcade st. 190

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY OF ANY kind by a respectable young woman with good references. 62 Latour st. 190

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing, at her own home. No. 47 Amherst st. 188

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION to take care of and teach children, or assist in light housework, where servant is kept, with evenings to herself. A good home more required than salary. Address M. G. D., General Post Office, Montreal, P.Q.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — DRUG BUSINESS, IN RISING locality; good reasons for selling; terms cash. For further information, apply to 334 Clark st., Annex. 191x

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR cash; exceptionally good stand. Reason for selling, poor health. Apply 205 Greene ave. Westmount. 191x

FOR SALE — PARTY GOING OUT WEST desires to sell good milk business. Rare chance for a young man to start business. 2A Herald. 172x

FOR SALE — CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND United States patents of a rare mechanical invention. When placed on market, fortune in each patent. Hardware specialty. Sell separately. 516 A, Herald Office. 188x

FOR SALE — A MANUFACTURING INDUSTry, paying five hundred per cent. profit, sold to all grocers and drug stores, will be sold for less than the profits of one year. H. F. Poirier, 1272 St. Lawrence. x

FOR SALE — FINE CIGAR STORE, CORner Notre Dame and St. Vincent sts.; rent moderate. For particulars and conditions, apply to Alex. Desmarteau, Trustee, 1598 Notre Dame st., Montreal. tf

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, 118 St. James street. 196x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, grocers, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co. for bargains. 505 Craig st., Telephone East 1810. 197x

LOST.

LOST — A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, OPEN face, inside engraved "Souvenir of Mother." last Tuesday, 6th inst., on St. James street. Finder will be rewarded at 78C David's Lane. 191x

LOST — GENT'S SILVER WATCH, ST. Catherine st., Saturday evening; Reward. A. S. Bourret, care of Jas. A. Ogilvy & Sons, St. Catherine st. 187

LOST — ON WINDSOR, DOMINION SQ., Osborne or Lagauchetiere, envelope, containing gold pin. Finder will please return to Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine. 187

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—50 BUGGIES, NEW AND SECond hand, lowest prices for cash, the kind and price you want. Must be sold, clearing store for alterations. Harness, Custom made, hand sewn. R. J. Latimer & Co., 144 McGill. 195x

HORSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION EVERY day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Trial given. Satisfaction guaranteed. T W. Foster & Co., 597-601 St. Paul St. Tel. Main, 3295. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. We pay best prices in the city. S. Pearson, 2336 Notre Dame. Mail orders promptly attended. 189

WANTED — YOURS OR YOUR GENTLEmen friends' cast off clothing; the best cash prices for good goods. Promptly called for by Mr. Frank, 492 Craig st. 189

WANTED — BY TWO YOUNG MEN, TO purchase outright or half interest in a growing retail business, hardware or grocery preferred. Full particulars to Box 472, G. P. O., Montreal. 189

WANTED — SECONDHAND ENGLISH BILliard table, in good condition. State particulars and price. Apply P.O. Box 1059. 188

WANTED — TWO SECOND HAND DRY goods trucks, with four wheels. Cheap. Box 393 B, Herald. x

ACCOUNTS COLLECTED.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. PROMPT remittance of collections. Low charges. Special terms for collection of current accounts. C. Booth, 16 Young st., off Park ave., Montreal Annex. x

LEGAL CARDS.

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

BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY, BARRISTERS and Solicitors, 180 St. James Street. Phone M. 2459. F. A. C. Bickerdike. H. J. Trihey.

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B.

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 & KENNEDY, ADvocates, etc., Canada Life Building, 183 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., ATTORney, Barrister, 356-358 Temple Building 185 St. James St., Montreal. Phone 1848.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Bldg., 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2279. J. P. Cooke K.C. Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

BUSINESS CARDS.

FINLAYSON & GRANT, CUSTOM HOUSE Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen. Bell Tel. Main 1303. P.O. Box 494.

ELECTRICAL WORK.

TELFER, TELFER & Co

44 Bleury St. Tel. Main 1188.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

WANTED — SITUATION BY YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses; highly recommended. Address 530A, Herald Office. 190x

WANTED — BY A BOY OF 16 YEARS, positon in an office; can furnish references; can speak and write both languages; quick at figures. Address L. C. F., Herald. 187x

WANTED — SITUATION BY EXPERT MEchanic; thorough knowledge of chemistry, physics and mechanics; references. The Chinase Co., Vaudreuil, P.Q. 191x

WANTED — SITUATION AS HOTEL CLERK or manager; experienced as proprietor and clerk. Address Hotel Clerk, Herald Office 191x

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — ENGINE AND BOILER. APply W 97, Craig st. 192x

FOR SALE — WE HAVE A LARGE ASsortment of carpet rugs, in Axminster, Wilton, Brussels and Tapestry, in various sizes and beautiful designs; oilcloth, curtains, table linen, furniture and house furnishings, etc., upright pianos, travellers' samples, etc., etc. Sweeping reductions in price during August. This is your opportunity; a handsome rug will cost very little more than what you usually have to pay for the border when buying by the yard. Private sale or by auction every Tuesday and Friday at 2.30 p.m., at Rae & Donnelly's Mammoth Auction Rooms, 241 and 243 St. James street. 192x

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, HOUSEHOLD furniture and effects, stoves, carpets, bedroom and drawing room suites, etc. Party leaving Canada cause of sale. No dealers need apply. A. B. C., Herald Office, Montreal. 192x

FOR SALE—MOVING PICTURE MACHINE, optigraph, stereopticon and calcium burner and electric arc lamp, Arnold patent portable calcium and gas making outfit, 700 candle power, 18 film of the Passion Play, 50 60, 100 feet long, 50 slides of Passion Play, 1 film Battle of San Juan Hill, 1 film Cavalry, fording stream, 1 infantry charge, 1 View of the War, Kentucky, 1 Transporting Americans to Cuba, 1 film Irish Reel, 1 film Tramp in Barber Shop, 50 slides of Spanish-American War, 11 slides moving, 1 Song, illustrated by 16 colored slides. Will sell this show $150, or separately. J. A. Noel, Box 283, Cornwall, Ont. 192x

FOR SALE—HIGH CLASS HAND CAMERA, by Fallowfield, London, splendid double lens and 3 extra ones, for portraits and copying; carries 12 plates, 4¼x3¼; shutter, time up to 1-150 second. Particulars from Albion, Herald. 192x

FOR SALE — SAFE, 4 FT. 6 IN.: HIGH roll top desk, 5 ft.; also strong high desk. 268 Ottawa st. 189x

FOR SALE — A FINE MILLINERY STORE, splendid show cases; everything new and doing a fine business; will sell cheap for cash. 517A Herald Office. 191x

FOR SALE — UNBIASED MUSICIANS ADmit the prize medal Morris Upright Pianos the best made in Canada. Sole Agent, W. H. Leach, 2440 St. Catherine st. Exchange made. 188x

FOR SALE — CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND United States patents of a rare mechanical invention. When placed on market, fortune in each patent. Hardware specialty. Sell separately. 188x

FOR SALE — REVOLVING BOOKCASE solid black walnut, and in good condition; $7.00 cash. After 5 p.m. to Closse st. x

FOR SALE — BERLINER GRAMAPHONE and 36 new, selected records, $14.00. Apply after 6 p.m., 801 St. Dominique st., upstairs. x

FOR SALE — ENGINE AND BOILER. APply W., 97 Craig st. x

ASK THOS. PATTERSON, CHAIR CANER, particularly for wicker; rocker, revolving or high class caning. Also babies' chairs recaned, at 172 St. Urbain st. 187x

FOR SALE — NAME PLATE, ENGRAVED, one dollar. Hundred visiting cards, printed from plate, one dollar. Wedding Invites. At Home cards, etc., best work; latest styles. Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., 806 Craig st. 206x

FOR SALE — RUBBER ROLLS FOR clothes wringers replaced. Other repairs done perfectly, at your house. Please send postal card. John Stapleton, 151 St. Urbain street. 201x

FOR SALE — MONUMENTS, OR HEADstones, in foreign or Canadian granite or marble. Get our price. Aberdeen Granite and Marble Works, 108 Bleury st. F. Hawkins, Prop. 191x

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE — GOOD STRONG HAND CART, nearly new, cheap. Apply 2531 St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE — BADGES FOR ENTERTAINments, socials, parades, excursion parties, pilgrimages, etc., and lapel buttons. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., Montreal. tf

FOR SALE—SPECIAL SALE KODAKS FOR one week only, 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. discount on Premo, Poco, Ray and Vive Cameras. R. F. Smith, 1756 Notre Dame street. tf

FOR SALE—BREAD, CAKES, FIRST CLASS bread and cakes, 14 cents. Telephone Main 307, or apply Montreal Cash Bakery, 89 Shannon st. tf

FOR SALE—CAST STEEL CASTINGS FROM 1 pound to 6,000 pounds in weight, are made to order by The Wm. Kennedy and Sons, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. x

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF COVERS, ALL sizes, for horses, waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's oilskin clothing, oiled hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The Sonne Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue, Bell Tel. Main 727. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, FURNIture and carpets for parlors, bedroom, dining room and kitchen, pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. F. Guibord, 189 and 189A Montcalm st., 2nd door above St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, PARLOR sets, bedroom suites, dining sets, carpets, oilcloth, curtains, stoves, etc. Prince Co., 32 St. Lawrence st. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 363 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139. Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up 2553. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIERNEY'S EXPRESS — TRY TIERNEY'S express for the removal of pianos, organs, safes, machinery of all kinds, household furniture, etc., etc. 339 St. James st. Tel. Main 1646. 188x

HAMS — ASK YOUR GROCER OR BUTcher for the celebrated "Brunswick" hams. Always ready for lunch, cooked with eggs, delicious. These hams are prepared with the best smoked meat. Beware of imitations of the same color and shape as the Brunswick, but which are in reality not equal to the commonest Bologna, which can be bought at 5 cts. per lb. Insist that each ham bear the label and brand, Brunswick ham, prepared by V. Castonguay and Co., Montreal, sole proprietors of the celebrated Brunswick hams. Registered. 212x

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 233 BLEURY STREET and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

CROCKFORD'S 15c MEALS ALWAYS ready. We serve the best 15c dinners in the city. Open day and night. 537B Craig street. 193x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

☞ There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD. 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 25c.

ROOMS — TO LET, A COMFORTABLY furnished bedroom, on first floor, also a room on bath flat. 2688 St. Catherine st. 190x

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, ON BATHroom flat, with first class board; modern conveniences, gas, tel., etc.; terms moderate. 421 Dorchester st., east of St. Denis street. 190

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, on bathroom floor. 102 Union ave. 192

ROOMS — TO LET, NICE, LARGE, FURnished rooms; gentlemen preferred, at 147 St. Chas. Borromee st. 192

ROOMS—159A MANSFIELD, ROOMS, FURnished, suitable for one or two; also single front in bath flat; all modern conveniences. 192

ROOMS — A SUITE ON BATH FLAT, FOR bachelor, other double and single for gentlemen only; a lovely bath; private house. 26 McGill College ave. 190

ROOM — TO LET, A NEATLY FURNISHED room, gas, etc.; no children; opposite Alexander's Cafe. Apply 6 and 8.30 p.m., 2359 St. Catherine st. 192

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS to let, newly furnished; transients accommodated. 91 Union avenue. Gas and hot water. 190

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, GENTLEmen preferred. 18 Gaudry avenue, near Atwater. 192

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS; also unfurnished; transients. 21 Victoria street. 192

ROOMS — TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 2442A St. Catherine st., near Windsor. 188

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, BACK parlor, also single front room, $5 monthly; board if desired; transients taken. 49 Victoria st. 188

ROOMS — AND BOARD, 112 STANLEY street, hot water heating, Auer light; private Protestant family; transients accommodated; references exchanged. 192x

ROOM—AND BOARD, ONE LARGE ROOM, for two ladies, with good board, where no other boarders are kept; good locality. 227 St. Urbain st., above St. Catherine. 187x

ROOMS — TWO GENTLEMEN OR LADY friends, could have choice of large double or two single rooms; private family; all home comforts secured; locality very desirable and central; with or without board. 319 St. Urbain, near Sherbrooke. 191x

ROOMS — AND BOARD, WELL FURNISHed, double or single rooms, with good board, bathroom flat; also table board; reasonable terms. 296C Aqueduct st. x

ROOM — TO LET, NICE COMFORTABLE room, opposite Dominion square and near Windsor station. 12 Osborne st. 188

ROOM — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED front room; breakfast and late dinner if desired; private family; references required. 1175 St. Denis st. 191x

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; no boarders or ladies taken. 53 Cathcart st. 188

ROOMS — TO LET, VERY NEATLY FURnished double bedroom and parlor, connecting, also double bedroom on bathroom flat Apply 64A McGill College ave. x

ROOMS — IN PRIVATE FAMILY, CLEAN, well furnished, with modern conveniences; opposite Dominion square. 18 Osborne st. 188

ROOMS — AND BOARD. COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, with or without board. Rooms and board, $3.50; meals, $2.50 weekly; 7 meals, $1.00. Victoria Dining Rooms, 304 St. James st. 190x

ROOM — TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED front room, in private family, every convenience. 74 Cathcart st., foot McGill College avenue. x

ROOM — TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURnished double bedroom, at 64A McGill College avenue. x

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, Auer light, with or without board. 51 Victoria st. 188

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE, COMFORTABLE room, on bathroom flat, electric light and telephone; very central. Address 7 Victoria street. 186

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, BATH flat, with or without board; transients accommodated. 45 McGill College ave. 190

ROOMS — LARGE FURNISHED FRONT bedrooms; transients accommodated. 132 Peel st., second door from Windsor Hotel. Telephone Up 1436. 190

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, on bathroom flat; family private. 108 Union ave. 190

ROOMS — COMFORTABLE AND NICELY furnished rooms, large and small; transients accommodated. 22 McGill College ave. 190

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, double and single, with quiet family; no children; all conveniences. 145 Mansfield st. Telephone Up 169. 190

ROOM — BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, WELL furnished room, all modern conveniences; private family. 70A Crescent st. 190

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, AI accommodation; upstair dining room; Beaver Hall House, No. 3 Beaver Hall square. Table board. 190

ROOMS — LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE first floor, also one on the bath floor, furnished or unfurnished. 2442A St. Catherine street. 190

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, on ground floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply No. 106 Mansfield street. 188

ROOMS — UNFURNISHED, TO LET, TWO front parlors to let, upper tenement, clean and healthy spot, bath and use of kitchen to married couple; no children. 1307 City Hall ave. 151x

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS and hot water; private family; no children. 147 Mansfield st. 189

SUMMER BOARD.

ROOMS — PAN-AMERICAN. INTENDING visitors may correspond for particulars to the undersigned for excellent accommodation in private house; desirable location. V. R. Merriman, 236 Herkimer st., Buffalo, N.Y. 188x

BOARD — A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated, good rooms and board, use of boat; good fishing; three minutes' walk to lake. Address Box 44, Foster, P.Q. 190x

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Two second hand Elevators, run by Hand Power. Will sell very cheap to prompt purchaser.

Three second hand Planers and Matchers, refitted, and in good working order.

25 H.P. Leonard "Clipper" Engine, in good order.

30 H.P. Self-Contained Boiler, in good order.

150 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.

40 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.

20 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.

A. R. WILLIAMS & CO., 330 St. James Street, Montreal.

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING.

Large Advertisers Get our prices for stereotypes or electrotypes. We know your requirements. HUGHES ELECTROTYPE and STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. Tel. Main 3162. 16 St. George st.

Late Classified Ads.

Condensed Advertisements received too late for classification will be found on Page 3.

LOOK

Around and see the gentlemen who are wearing TOOKE'S SHIRTS. It's easy to pick them out. They look well, fit well, wear well. ☞ Thousands are wearing Tooke's Shirts in preference to any other.

R. J. TOOKE, 177 ST. JAMES STREET. 2387 ST. CATHERINE ST., West. 1553 ST. CATHERINE ST., East.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

☞ Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c. each insertion.

ROBT. R. GOOLD, REAL ESTATE AND Mortgage Broker. Suburban property a specialty. 157 St. James Street. tf

FOR SALE — CHOICE LOT, 162 DRUMmond street. Also lot and old "Browley House," Georgeville, Lake Memphremagog, and beautiful little Island St. Rose. J. Fairbairn, Metcalfe avenue. x

DOGS LOST, WANTED, FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — WELL BRED COLLIE PUPS, from imported stock; price five dollars. Address F. H. Molony, Ladds Mills, Que.

FOR SALE — PRIZED GREAT DANE DOG, $65.00. Apply A 1, Herald Office. 191x

LOST — WATER SPANIEL PUP, BLACK and white, collar with St. Henri tag, No. 142. Reward at 48 Laurier ave. 192x

MONEY TO LOAN.

$5.00 AND UPWARDS ADVANCED TO RESponsible parties on note of hand, pianos, furniture, warehouse receipts, and miscellaneous securities. Easy payments to suit borrowers, and business strictly confidential. Commercial paper bought and sold. Address Emblem Bros., Commission Agents, 41 St. Francois Xavier st., city. Tel. Main 426. 188x

TO LET.

TO LET — WESTMOUNT, NO. 14 MELbourne ave., overlooking Westmount Park, semi-detached, modern and up to date. Can be seen any time. x

TO RENT — FURNISHED FLAT TO RENT, from September 1st; comfortably furnished flat. 4640 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 192x

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET — A LARGE flat in the Sherbrooke, completely furnished Apply to Mrs. Dean, 1018 Sherbrooke st. 191x

FOR RENT — SEVEN ROOM FLAT, MOdern conveniences, on Rachel st., near Park Lafontaine, from September 1st to May 1st; rent moderate. Address 225 Rachel street. 189x

TO LET — LOWER TENEMENTS, SIX rooms, furnace. Apply 47 Belmont Park. 191x

TO LET — $15 PER MONTH (WORTH $25) elegant self-contained cottage, No. 621 St Urbain street, close to Pine avenue, the electric cars and St. Martin's Church; double parlors, extension kitchen, 4 bedrooms and bathroom, etc. Open for inspection daily. For particulars, apply Room 228, Temple Building. 195x

TO LET — STABLES, REAR OF 31 MANCE, 2 stalls, also carriage room, $5 per month. Key at 3 Winning, off Plateau. For particulars, apply in the morning to 460 Victoria ave., Westmount. x

TO LET — 459 MOUNT PLEASANT AVE., small house, to let at reduced rental till 1st May, 1902. Apply to Telephone Main 761. x

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, OPPOSITE mountain, good healthy locality. Will rent cheap. For particulars, apply 939 St. Urbain st. tf

TO RENT — 898 ST. HUBERT STREET, middle tenement, parlor, dining room, large hall, three bedrooms, comfortable and convenient; electric light; "Star" furnace; rent $16 per month; will let cheaper until 1st May next. Apply on premises. 183x

TO LET — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote st. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — FLATS FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; well lighted; central situation. Chanteloupe Mfg. Co., 589 Craig st. tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PUPILS WANTED — A YOUNG LADY, foreigner, wishes to give lessons in French and Italian; highest references. Apply 1422 Demontigny. 190x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building. Phone Main 1714. Typewriting promptly done. Shorthand classes open all summer. Pupils begin any time. tf

WIRE NETTING.



THE THOS. FORRESTER CO. 335 St. James Street.

COPPERS FOR SALE

Herald Office.

For Machinists, Engineers, Etc.

EVERY TOOL warranted accurate and satisfactory.

Starrett's Fine Tools

The finest line of Labor-saving Tools at right prices.

L. J. A. Surveyer

Hardware, Tools, etc. St. Lawrence Main St.

KING EDWARD'S PORTRAIT.

COUPON No. 38.

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

8 of these coupons, consecutively numbered and 10c, will secure the Herald's Portrait of King Edward VII.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS

Jewellers and Silversmiths. MONTREAL.

FOUNTAIN PENS

To know that you have always with you a thoroughly reliable writing instrument is a comfort and a pleasure only to those who carry a fountain pen made by reliable firms.

With handles of hard rubber, pens of 14-kt. gold, and warranted unconditionally, our Primus Fountain Pens at $1.25, $2.50 and $3.50 are sure to be satisfactory. They are simple in construction, and hundreds are carrying them (business men, students and school boys), and we rarely hear of a complaint.

Mailed to any address upon receipt of price.

RECEPTION TO ROYALTY

The indications are most people will leave the arrangements for the reception to the Duke and Duchess until the last minute, when there will be a great rush and a corresponding disappointment. See that the decorations in the homes are ready for visitors and friends. We have just the

WALL PAPER to make them look like palaces at a minimum cost.

FLAGS—We have placed extra large orders for Flags and are prepared to give special prices for quantities for public and private buildings.

JAPANESE LANTERNS are on order by the thousand, but it is not too early to place your orders now, this would ensure minimum cost and avoid disappointment.

FIREWORKS—Agents for James Pain & Sons, London, England, and Pain of New York, the largest Fireworks manufacturers in the world. Contractors for Royalty the world over.

The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.

2411 and 2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

CLARET WINE

Is what we can sell you, for the good reason that our Prices and Wine are all right.

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.50

A CASE QUART BOTTLES.

GRAVEL FRERES & CO.,

GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS.

Queen's Block. 2241 St. Catherine Street.

M. A. A. A. CLUB HOUSE PROPERTY

Corner of Mansfield and Burnside Sts., and the adjoining houses FOR SALE 147 and 149 Mansfield St. is now on reasonable terms

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

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OWEN N. EVANS, Temple Building, MONTREAL.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS IN ALL COUNTRIES

PROCURED FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

Canada Life Building, MONTREAL

Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

GUARANTEED

BEAUDRY & BROWN

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS

107 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

Under the Winding-Up Act.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 113.

Leslie R. Dowker, et al., Petitioners, and The Whitham Shoe Company, Limited, a body politic and corporate, duly incorporated, and having its head office and principal place of business at the City and District of Montreal, Respondents.

A winding-up order has been granted in this matter, and a meeting of the creditors, shareholders and contributories of the said Company is hereby called for the nineteenth day of August instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at the said City of Montreal, to appoint a final liquidator to the said Company.

H. COLLARD, Deputy Prothonotary, S.C.

Montreal, 8th August, 1901.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. For Comfortable-Fitting GLASSES, consult

FRANK C. FOX

Optician

Telephone Up 1185

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 18.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 18.

94TH YEAR NO. 187. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10 1901 PRICE ONE CENT

NEWFOUNDLAND AND ITS DEALINGS WITH MR. REID

Terms of the New Agreement That Was Recently Entered Into.

ISLAND SECURES AGAIN PROPRIETARY RIGHTS

IN RETURN, MR. REID IS ALLOWED TO FORM A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

St. Johns, Nfld., August 9.—The protracted struggle between the Bond Ministry and Railway Contractor Reid for the control of the principal public services of the colony, have ended in an unqualified victory for the Ministry and the people. Mr. Reid yields up his proprietary rights to the railways, telegraphs and lands, and accepts a new contract for the operation alone of these and other services, binding himself down by stringent penalties to the performance of his obligations. He further undertakes, in return for the Government's sanction of his transfer of his concessions, to a limited liability company, that he will spend in the development of the properties all money that may be raised on the company's mortgages, estimated at five million dollars, and as a guarantee of good faith he will deposit $250,000 with the Government, to be forfeited in case of failure.

It is just three years now since the Ministry of Sir James Winter, just elected by the colony, concluded the extraordinary compact with Mr. Reid for the sale of the public heritage which Mr. Chamberlain characterized as "such an abdication of some of its most important functions by a Government as is unparalleled in the history of the Empire." This "deal," as it is known locally, was all-embracing in its scope. It transferred to him for a nett payment in cash of about $1,200,000 properties which had cost the colony $14,000,000. For instance, it handed over to him the railway system, 638 miles in extent, for the building of which it had paid $10,000,000. He was given the operating lease of it for fifty years and 5,000 acres of land to each mile of road as compensation for operating it, and he was sold the reversion of the right of ownership after that date for $1,000,000 paid at once, from which there was then deducted $200,000 paid him for building a branch line and re-railing some 60 miles of track. He acquired the dock at St. Johns and the telegraphs around the coast, at about half their cost, and he obtained a franchise for eight costal steamers for thirty years, with subsidies of $100,000 a year, his railway mail subsidies aggregating $40,000 more.

It is needless to enlarge again upon the agitation for the repeal of this "iniquitous arrangement," as its enemies loved to call it. The indignation of the electorate was fanned into flame by the daily growing evidences of what a vast monopoly the past created; the people of every class and condition stood out against it. Petitions praying its disallowance were signed by two-thirds of the voters, and while Mr. Chamberlain was unable to interfere in the affairs of an autonomous colony, he placed upon record in an official dispatch his emphatic condemnation of the contract. Its unpopularity spread throughout the colony, and the Government which gave it being soon went to pieces, its collapse being hastened by the disclosure of the fact that Mr. A. B. Morine, the Finance Minister of the colony, who had piloted the bill through the Legislature, had been all the time solicitor for Mr. Reid, without the knowledge of that body. For this the Governor of the day dismissed him, and some time later his faction defeated the Winter section of the Ministry, with whom they had quarrelled, the Liberal party, under Hon. Robert Bond, succeeding to office.

Had this political convulsion not taken place, Mr. Reid would have successfully launched the great scheme he had been maturing since he obtained the contract—the organizing of a great limited liability company, with a capital of $25,000,000. He had got matters securely in train when this rupture upset his plans. A clause in the contract provided that he could not assign or sub-let it without the sanction of the Government, which sanction he would have obtained from the Tory Ministry, favorable as it was to him. But when the Liberals succeeded matters took a different turn. Opposed to the contract and fresh from the conduct of an agitation which had defeated Mr. Reid's plan, Mr. Bond and his colleagues were not in a mood to consider such a proposition, and the contractor was informed that he could only secure his desired transfer by consenting to recast the whole contract so as to remove those features to which the people took the chief objection. The main demands made upon him were that he restore to the colony the ownership of the railway and telegraphs, and amend the land grants so that other people's rights should not be abrogated, as they were under the existing order of things.

Mr. Reid declined this offer, and finding the Ministry adamant, set to work to defeat them in the general election then pending. His solicitor, the aforesaid Mr. Morine, led a party in opposition to the Liberals. The people were offered the choice of "work and wages" as a result of granting Mr. Reid his transfer, as against "stagnation and poverty" as a contrary. His party, however, was defeated in the election and carried only four seats, the Bond Ministry won the other 32. But during the winter Mr. Reid reopened negotiations with Premier Bond. The latter was bound to London on his French Shore mission, and they met in Montreal. Mr. Reid's strong point was that the Imperial Cabinet would uphold the sanctity of a contract, and would disallow any measure to curtail his rights. Premier Bond, however, on reaching London, placed all the facts before Mr. Chamberlain, who, as his despatches showed, held very strong views on the injustice done the colony by this contract. An understanding was arrived at between them, and Sir Albert Ilbert, solicitor to the House of Commons, was instructed to draft a bill which would meet the needs of the case, legislating Mr. Reid out of possession of his properties by repaying him his purchase money with interest, with an arbitration for improvements, which bill it was understood would be ratified by the Crown.

This made Mr. Bond master of the situation, and he returned and renewed pour parlers with the contractor. He accordingly, concluded an arrangement which had been accepted by the Government. It provided that the colony recovers its fee simple rights to the railways, telegraphs and lands. The former it gets back by paying him his one million dollars with interest at 6 per cent., the telegraphs he gives over for the right to build a wire for his own use; the lands (3,500,000 acres), he surrenders for a payment of 26 cents an acre. He agrees to operate the railway for fifty years for its receipts, and to improve the service. He is also to fence the line through the farming districts, so that settlers' cattle may not be killed, a proviso which will cost him $100,000. He is to expend all the mortgage money, as previously stated. He is to incur penalties for a breach of every clause in his contracts—railway, steamer and otherwise. He is to build stations, hotels, and the like, and among the lands which the colony recovers are the coal areas at Grand Lake, the development of which is hoped to provide the colony with its own fuel supply. It may be said, in regard to the lands, that the grants given by the late Government included 800 miles of the coast line. The "French Shore" covers another 800, and the whole seaboard of the islands, about 3,000 miles, so that not more than one-half would therefore remain in the possession of the colony, a serious circumstances for fishermen and the fishery is our main industry.

The revision of the "Reid Deal" upon the above lines is regarded as disposing of the matter for all time. The colony has reasserted its ownership rights, and entered again into the possession of those properties which represent two-thirds of its public debt.



MEMORIAL STATUE TO QUEEN VICTORIA ERECTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—The statue of Queen Victoria, which has been erected on Parliament Hill, is a magnificent piece of statuary and a fitting memorial of the late Queen. It stands on a mound to the west of the main Government building and close to the precipitous bank of the Ottawa River. The figure faces the buildings. When a person views the statue from the front he sees it against the Chaudiere Falls as a background, with the blue Laurentian Hills in the distance. The site is in keeping with the statue. The figure of the Queen, which is of heroic proportions, stands on a grey granite base. On one side of the pedestal is the figure of a lion. At the front is a female figure, representing Canada placing a wreath of laurel at the Queen's feet. All the figures are artistically conceived, and the statue is most imposing. The statue is the work of the Canadian sculptor, Hebert.

STORIES OF EARLY DAYS OF RICHMOND COUNTY

Incidents Which Brightened the Life of the First Settlers.

MARRIAGES WERE MADE ON SHORT WARNING

ESCAPE OF A SCOUT FROM HIS CAPTOR—HAS A PLACE IN COUNTY TALES.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Richmond, Aug. 9.—When Canada was first settled, when neighbors were sometimes ten miles apart, then indeed afternoon calls were problems our forefathers had to contend with when Richmond county was first settled. To begin with the first inhabitants of the county, the Indians, although their home life is painted in pretty dark colors indeed, cruelty seems to have been their prominent characteristic, yet there is one bright spot in their sable characters, and that is the mercy sometimes shown by a poor Indian woman to some unfortunate white who had been taken captive by the tribe when she begged that his life might be spared to replace some lost relative.

As ladies are first in all things let us begin with the first women who were fond enough of some particular Jack or Tom to follow them far from the beaten path and set up housekeeping in a log abode eight by ten, about ten miles from a chance of a good gossip, and perhaps forty miles from a store. Fancy my lady shoppers having to yoke a couple of oxen and travel perhaps two days in an ox-cart to get a yard of muslin, and getting out now and again by way of variation, to take off your load, help your steeds through a rut, and then putting it on again. But did I say muslin? There was no such thing in the country, your choice lay between red and blue calico, and as money was an almost unknown article at that time, you exchanged for whatever you had brought in your cart. If this trip had to be gone through by the lady shoppers of to-day, even bargain day would not see much of a crowd. And to the wives of the early settlers, whose active life had given them the muscles of a man, with the energetic spirit of a woman, we owe an inestimable debt, and when we see one of those old ladies with their faces furrowed by years of care and toil, we mentally bow reverently, for we know that while they themselves toiled in an obscure position they often, by their energy, inspired their sons with ambition, and sent them out in the world to take their places in the foremost ranks of the Dominion.

STORY OF EARLY DAYS.

The lives of the pioneers of Richmond county were by no means humdrum and incidents in their lives would fill volumes. A story is told of a scout from the New England colonies who was captured while asleep by an Indian and awoke to find his hands drawn tight behind him and bound, and his life at the mercy of his savage captor. It was the custom of the Indians in those days to carry captives back to their encampments where they were generally tortured to death, but as evening was coming on and the Indian was alone the scout expected that he would kill him rather than have to guard him during the night. As they were near the pinnacle between Danville and Richmond the Indian took his captive up to the top of the high spur to obtain a better view of the surrounding country and to look for the smoke of a wigwam. The Indian scanned the country on three sides without success, but on the eastern horizon something seemed to draw his attention and he leaned out shading his eyes with his hand, with his whole attention fixed on the horizon. The captive saw his chance and pushed him over the precipice which on that side is a sheer descent of about four hundred feet. To verify the story the Indian's skeleton was found years afterwards at the foot of the precipice.

Another story of a later date tells of a young soltario of the county who travelled through five miles of woods to visit his lady love, running a great risk of an encounter with some prowling bruin. One night while returning home with not even the moon to lessen the gloom of the forest he saw some beast with glowing eyes come bounding towards him. He hastily levelled his winchester and fired, and then making a circuit he accelerated his speed homewards, when within a few feet of his cabin he discerned what he thought was his dog eating some bones on the doorstep, and he stretched out his hand to caress him. The animal immediately grabbed his wrist nearly severing it and then with a startled howl fled precipitously. He had shot his own dog and caressed a bear who was eating the remains of the dog's supper. This story has a happier ending, however. The young lady presumably missed the arm for she soon afterwards married its owner.

ANOTHER BEAR STORY.

Another bear story is told of the time breech-loading rifles were introduced. The hunters had surrounded Bruin in a piece of undergrowth and giving one of their number the breech-loader they sent him in to shoot the bear while the rest would prevent his escape. Some time passed but at length the hunters surrounding the bush and hearing nothing of Bruin or their friend, feared that he had met with a mishap and began hunting the bushes for him. They found him cutting with all his might at the brass rim on a cartridge with his jacknife. He explained that he had come across the bear, but that the bullets would not go down the barrel as long as they had that rim.

"COURTING."

Courting in those early days had nothing of the scientific about it, for the young swain knew that his lady love had one or more other suitors who were only waiting for the "I will." Indeed their sentiments in accordance with their mode of life were in the primitive stage or in the rough. As an illustration, at a wedding in Richmond years ago the bridegroom when asked by the clergyman at the altar "Do you take this woman to be your wife?" replied shortly, "That's what I cum here for."

Clergymen who lived in the county in the pioneer days were often imbued with the rough and ready spirit of the settlers, and one of them would often at the close of some tea meeting festivities offer to marry any two who would stand up, free of charge.

A popular institution along about the time of the first settlements was the peddler's van with his team of six or eight horses, his stock consisted of every description of dry goods then known, besides tinware and crockery, he would exchange for anything from an egg to a bearskin, and many a wedding trousseau was selected from the peddlers van by the grandmothers of the present generation. Indeed the cabins, with the exception of what could be manufactured at home, were often furnished from the same source.

Another very welcome event, shortly after the villages began to spring up, was the circus. It was the only travelling show that ever came to the county then; it gave the people a day's respite from the hard and toilsome round of their lives, and its advent was hailed with joy. Then, indeed, the people turned out en masse to see the "wonders and curiosities," then was the clown applauded, then was the elephant fed bushels of peanuts, and the red lemonade ran like water.

WON RACE WITH DEATH

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 9.—In a race for life over the Delaware & Hudson bridge, across the river, this afternoon, Edward Wilson won and saved his 5-year-old son. They were walking across the bridge between train times, when an engine thundered on the structure. They were in the middle of a span at the time, and the father, snatching up the little boy, ran as fast as his legs could carry him, over the eight-inch wide ties. He took three at every bound, and by the greatest care held his footing. Had he slipped he would have been caught between the ties and killed. He managed to reach a pier and spring on it just as the engine swept by.

Wilson says that the engine never diminished its speed, rang a bell, blew a whistle, nor gave any indication that the engineer saw him. He was completely unnerved by his experience.

M. CAMBON ON AMERICANS

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Echo de Paris today prints a long interview with the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jules Cambon, during which he says, on the subject of the steel strike, that the workmen in American are not hostile to the moneyed aristocracy, as he believes that with intelligence and gold luck he may also become a Carnegie. So, instead of being jealous, he says that Carnegie played his game fairly.

M. Cambon is also quoted as saying:—"Europeans have no idea how hard Americans, both rich and poor, work."

"The French people are not aware how many French there are in America, especially the descendants of French people. A large part of the United States was settled by the French, and if their descendants have not reserved that language they still love France.

"The Americans speak English, but they are not English. The whole efforts of the Americans has been to weld into a single metal the French, English and Germans, who compose the nation.

"The French language is popular. If the educated young women of France are vainly seeking employment in schools would go to America, they could easily gain a good living there as teachers.

"The Americans, perhaps, are inclined to reproach the French with remembering too well what they did for America. Still, the cultured classes know what America owes to France."

Describing the country, M. Cambon says: "When one returns to Europe after living with the Americans everything here looks small. America is so colossal and so young that she has many other surprises in store for Europe."

ONLY LIGHTS OF BUFFALO

Toronto, Aug. 9.—The experiment of flashing an electric signal from Buffalo to Toronto made tonight was not a success. The arrangement had been made that the flash light on the electric tower at the Pan-American was to be turned in the direction of the City Hall tower and telephone connection had been established between the two cities so that the results of the experiments could be communicated. In the tower of the City Hall were W. Saldrich, electrical engineer; Prof. Shuttleworth, of Toronto University, and F. L. Blake, astronomical officer at the Toronto Observatory. When Buffalo told Toronto that the light was on the watchers of the tower thought they could see a strong reflection overhead and slightly to the east. Orders were sent to Buffalo to move the light to the west and depress it and there seemed then to be a change of position in the reflection. When, however, Buffalo shut off the light, the reflection still remained, which proved that it was not the electric signal at all, but the reflection of the electric lights in the city below. The atmospheric conditions were unfavorable for the experiment, which may be repeated.

NEW BALLOON FOR DUMONT

Paris, Aug. 9.—M. Santos-Dumont, finding that the envelope of his balloon has sustained so much damage that it is inadvisable to sew it together, has ordered a new one, work on which has already begun. It will have about the same volume as the one which burst yesterday, but instead of being cylindrical in form, it will be ellipsoidal. M. La Chambre, who is making it, constructed the balloon for the Andre polar expedition. He promises that the new envelope will be ready September 1st.

NEW YORK POLICE SCANDAL

New York, Aug. 10.—Disclosures involving attempts to buy up an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and implicating men on duty at Police Headquarters, and several sergeants in the "tipping off" of gambling houses, previous to contemplated raids, followed the arrest today of Edgar A. Whitney and E. Bergdorff, alleged to be members of a secret service bureau in this city, on a charge of conspiracy, and aiding and abetting gamblers. The men were arraigned before Justice Jerome and each one held in $3,000 bail.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH ROW

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Franco-Turkish incident, growing out of the claims of the Quay Company (French) at Constantinople, is likely to be promptly solved. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from the Foreign Office that M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has insisted that the Turkish Ambassador here make a definite reply to his (the Minister's) demands by August 15.

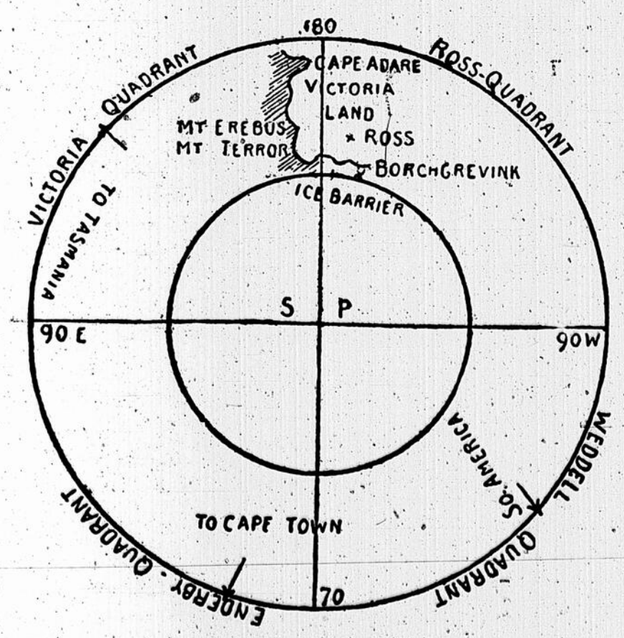
PHILLIPS TO PAY IN FULL.

Chicago, Aug. 10.—George H. Phillips, speaking for his firm, which recently suspended operations on the Board of Trade because of confusion of accounts, declared that every customer having a claim against the company will be paid in full.

WANTED A LONG SLEEP.

Rochester, Aug. 9.—An unknown man, who put up at the Hotel Montague, on Central Avenue, yesterday, and said he did not want to be called till he had had a good sleep, was found dead in his room this morning. Some white powder, presumably morphine, was found beside the man's bed. An account book found on the man had the words, "J. E. Peck, in account with Ell Cummings," written on the cover.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SOUTH POLE



While attention on this side of the water is lagely centered in efforts to locate the North Pole, two European expeditions are being organized at present to locate the other end of the earth's axis. A party of German explorers have been laying plans for a three years' cruise and some intrepid young Italians have lately announced their intention of setting out on the same mission. Both expeditions are expected to start this fall.

CRISPI AND THE CHURCH

Rome, Aug. 10.—Ex-Prime Minister Crispi passed a quiet night. The weakness of his heart and the nervous muscular depression are increasing. S'gnor Crispi continues to oppose the solicitous desire of the Neapolitan clergy to administer the sacrament to him. In reply to a recent hint he said: "Let it be. It is a matter between myself and Christ."

INDIANA AT HALIFAX.

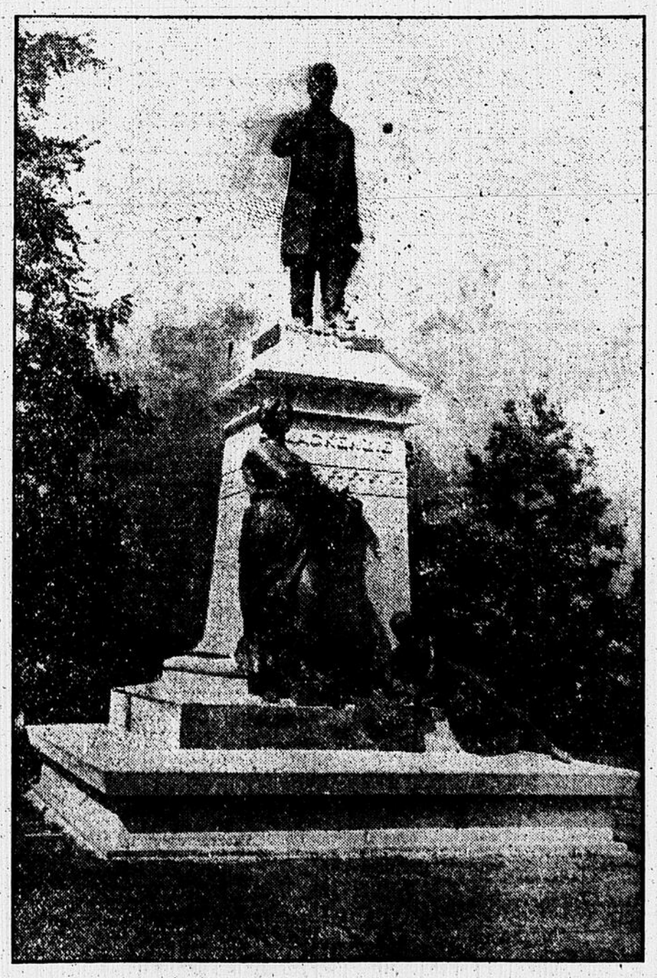
Halifax, Aug. 9.—The United States battleship Indiana arrived here this afternoon and exchanged salutes with the citadel and the flagship Crescent. Coming up the harbor the Indiana flags were flying half-mast and the German standard was flying half-mast from the turret out of respect to the late German Empress.

GUARDING THE KAISER

Cologne, Aug. 9.—The Cologne Gazette, whose statements are frequently regarded as semi-official, says, in regard to the alleged arrests of anarchists at Cronberg, where Empress Frederick died, and where Emperor William and other members of the royal family are at present, that posts of the Hussars are spread along the entire road from Homburg to Cronberg, and even in the neighboring woods. The Hussars found four Italians, who were brought to Ober-Ursel, eight miles north of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Nothing incriminating was found in their possession and they were sent to Frankfort.

The Italian workmen at Ober-Ursel are being closely watched. They are not allowed to appear on the streets after work hours, and posts of the Hussars have been placed there to guard them. On the occasion of Emperor William's former visit to Cronberg, the secretary of the anarchist society was expelled over the frontier.

The Gazette expresses the opinion that this district is now clear of anarchists.



STATUE OF THE HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE ERECTED AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—The statue of Alexander Mackenzie, the great Liberal leader, recently erected on Parliament Hill, is attracting a great deal of attention. It is located in a beautiful spot to the west of the main Government building, a short distance from the statue of the Queen and the statue of Sir George Cartier. It faces the House of Commons, where the great Canadian statesman won such distinction. Beneath the figure of Mackenzie, which by the way is a very good representation of him, is an allegorical group. On a scroll are the words: "Duty was his law and conscience his ruler." The scroll is in the hand of a beautiful woman representing Conscience. To the right is a figure of a man at work on a geometrical figure. It is emblematic of the mental work of Mackenzie. The geometrical figure consists of a circle within which is an equilateral triangle. The circle signifies that labor is without beginning or end. The triangle indicates with regard to labor all are equal. The allegorical figures were designed by Mr. Hebert, and the figures of Mackenzie by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, of Ottawa. The pedestal consists of grey granite.

AUSTRIA AGAINST STATES

Vienna, August 7.—Austria-Hungary and her neighbors—semi-official denials to the contrary notwithstanding—have abandoned the idea of raising the question of a close understanding as to their commercial attitude toward the United States during the next few years.

All rumors of international negotiations to bring about a coalition of European states against America are premature. More than two and a half years must elapse, before the existing commercial treaties between the central European states will expire. But Count Goluchowski's pet ambition is to bring about some sort of an agreement of mutual defense against the "Yankee peril."

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Thus, while the official and semi-official denials will continue to be made, the campaign of education in favor of the project will go on. Only this week the Fremdenblatt, the organ of the foreign office, opens its columns to a spacious article contending that the relations of the states of the American Union demonstrate the practicability of combining European states commercially and that the most-favored-nation clauses are really only "a free bounty to countries which make no commercial treaties."

Count Goluchowski's plan is borrowed from the tariff programme of the large Austrian manufacturers, recently placed before the Austrian minister of commerce. In the main it is based upon the theory that universal or unlimited most-favored-nation clauses should be abandoned, especially with reference to the United States, and that the old commercial treaty with the United States, which reaches back to the early part of the last century, should be replaced by a new treaty of a short term.

ONLY PATH TO SALVATION.

"This is the only line," says the Fremdenblatt, "along which salvation in the customs question as it regards America is to be found. It will not do in the long run for central Europe to use the liberal language of the most-favored-nation clauses toward the United States, while the latter uses only the chary words of reciprocity."

These proposals of the Austrian manufacturers are largely identical with the aims of the other states of central Europe. A customs union must long be merely an ideal, but Count Goluchowski will be satisfied if by common action he is able to exclude the United States from the benefit of the most-favored-nation clauses until Washington falls in with the Goluchowski policy of commercial treaties.

(LONDON TOPICS.)

KING'S DECLARATION BILL IS DOOMED TO DEFEAT

No Doubt But That Coronation Oath Will Remain Unchanged.

CONFERENCE OVER THE PRIVY COUNCIL

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WILL PROBABLY TAKE HOUSE INTO HIS CONFIDENCE SHORTLY.

London, August 9.—That the King's Declaration Bill amending the form of the royal oath is doomed, there now seems to be no manner of doubt. After the statement made by Lord Salisbury, in the House of Lords on Monday evening, its fate was sealed. The measure was introduced in the hope of pleasing the Catholic peers, but in order to please them the Government found that they would have to go a great deal further than they ever contemplated going. The Roman Catholics feel that the wording of the Declaration as it stands is offensive, but they do not wish it to be withdrawn unless, the Government withdraws at the same time the security of the Protestant succession. The Government, it is almost needless to say, never had the slightest intention of doing anything of the kind. That is the bulwark upon which the present reigning family laid the foundation of its succession to the throne. There has been a good deal of fine theological hair-splitting on the subject and the doctrine of transubstantiation amongst others has been a stumbling block. The discussions on the measure have turned even on such questions as the supremacy and personal infallibility of the Pope.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL CONFERENCE.

It is expected that before the rising of Parliament, Mr. Chamberlain will take Parliament into his confidence with regard to the scheme which he has had for some time under consideration for the reconstruction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It has been given out that the Colonial Secretary has, with the assistance of the self-governing colonies, completed a draft scheme, but no particulars as to its scope have yet leaked out.

Mr. Chamberlain's proposal was understood to be in effect that both Canada and Australia should have a permanent representative, paid out of Imperial funds, on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the final Court of Appeal in all judicial matters arising in all parts of the Empire. The present custom is that when any high matter concerning any individual colony arises, a judicial representative of that colony is called in to advise the Privy Council. A colonial judge usually travels to England from the colony. The objection in the colonies to a permanent representative, living in England and paid out of the Imperial funds, is that such a representative would be able to override all the decisions of the colonial judges and lawyers on the spot. Their feeling is that he would simply become a reflection of the Imperial power.

The conference was not by any means favorably regarded by the advanced Liberal party here. The idea was entirely born of Mr. Chamberlain's brain and that alone was sufficient to condemn it in the quarter named. But there is no reason whatever to suppose that the colonies are not perfectly content with the present judicial arrangements of the Privy Council. Certainly they have shown no anxiety whatever for any change. On the contrary, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is generally accepted throughout the Empire as a body whose decisions are beyond all cavil or criticism. But this assent to its judgments has only been brought about by a very fine adjustment of powers. The summoning from the colonies themselves of a judicial expert who has local knowledge is an essential part of the system, and there is nothing whatever to be said for entertaining the plan of a permanent resident in London. The only possible source of attraction in such a device to a mind of a certain calibre would seem to be that it would cost money.

The majesty of this self-governing chain of commonwealths which we call the British Empire is the greatest handiwork of British Liberalism, and its inviolability as a free group of States should be our first regard. The danger of Mr. Chamberlain's present policy is that he works incessantly, by night and by day, to produce a change in the constitution of the Empire. That change is to be towards centralization and militarism, and if it is pressed too far there may be a very ugly reaction in the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain first tried it on with Australia, when he tried to impose on Australian legislation the immediate and pressing control of the Privy Council. But Australia refused. She shook off once and for all the control of the Privy Council over her internal affairs, and confined it to her relations with other colonies. Canada finds it convenient at present to retain the control over her interprovincial relations; for it saves her from internal dissension. Such at all events are the views of English Liberals.

It seems that this Colonial Conference was a peculiarly ill-timed step on the part of Mr. Chamberlain. It would be churlish, of course, to deny Mr. Chamberlain's success as an administrator in many colonies outside South Africa, and one is not surprised that, after long neglect, the colonies should repay him with gratitude. There is a large part that the Imperial factor can still play towards the colonies. The pity of it is that Mr. Chamberlain is always overdoing it. His ambition overleaps itself. After long flattery of the colonies, he expects that they will walk amiably into his parlor. But the colonials are made of sterner stuff. They may love the Empire, but they also love their independence. And so it is that, instead of agreeing to Mr. Chamberlain's fine scheme of a resident Imperial Privy Council, the colonial delegates have simply gone home to think it over for a year. The Empire will probably get on much better if it is quietly dropped.

THE SOVEREIGN'S TITLE.

It is to Canada that the distinction belongs of having suggested as an alteration the phrase which Lord Salisbury has announced as that which the King will probably add to his royal title. The title will, by the addition of words suggested by Canada be made to read: "Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

The interesting fact was contained in a white paper which has just been issued, containing correspondence relating to the proposed alteration of "the Royal Style and Titles of the Crown" The correspondence took place by cable between Mr. Chamberlain and the Governor-Generals of Canada and Australia, and the Governors of the Cape, Natal, New Zealand and Newfoundland, during January and February last. In the first instance, on January 20, Mr. Chamberlain sent the following cable to Lord Minto, in Canada, and Lord Hopetoun, in Australia: "King Edward's accession offers an opportunity of considering the Monarch's titles, and I am very desirous that the separate and greatly increased importance of the Colonies should be recognized if possible. I therefore venture to suggest 'King of Great Britain and Ireland and of Greater Britain beyond the Seas.' It is possible that some of the self-governing colonies might desire more special recognition as King of Canada, King of Australia, but this would give rise to very great difficulties. Other self-governing colonies—viz., New Zealand, Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Natal—could hardly be excluded. It would be also desirable to refer to the Crown Colonies, all of which would be covered by the expression which I propose. I request that you will consult your ministers most confidentially and inquire whether such recognition by the King would be gratifying to them, and, if so, whether they approve of the proposed style."

Having received replies from Canada and Australia, Mr. Chamberlain then communicated their suggestion to the other self-governing colonies, intimating that he favored the Canadian alternative suggestion.

Here are the phrases favored by the various governments:

Canada.—"King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, King (or Sovereign) of Canada, Australasia, South Africa, and all the British Dominions beyond the Seas." Or, added to present title, if the foregoing be thought unfair to smaller colonies or otherwise objectionable, "King (or Sovereign) of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas."

Australia.—"Of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India and Sovereign Lord of the British Realms beyond the Seas."

Cape of Good Hope.—"King of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all British Dominions beyond the Seas, and Emperor of India."

New Zealand, Newfoundland and Natal.—King of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas."

Lord Rosebery had a highly interesting suggestion to make on the subject when the Royal Titles Bill was before the House of Lords. It was "King of all the Britains." His view was that the title of "Britains beyond the Seas" took away any sense of colonial dependency, which he thought all who wished well to the Empire would desire to remove. "British dominions," did not expressly convey the idea, but it was quite certain that the title of "Britains" placed the parts of the Empire outside these islands more definitely and explicitly on an equality with the inhabitants of these islands. His view was that they were more in the position of those colonists of ancient Greece who carried with them wherever they went, a portion of ancient Greece and that these colonists were resuscitating all over the world the name, the traditions, and the constitution of Great Britain. He supposed that it would be impossible without legislation to get rid of the cumbrous title of the King as it at present stood. If the title stood "King of all the Britains within and beyond the Seas" it would be a finer, simpler and more comprehensive title than it was now, and it would have the advantage of precedence, by being used to get the title into two or three words on the coins—"Britannicarum Rex," or "Omnium Britannicarum Re

SIR REDVERS BULLER'S CRITICISMS.

In Sir Redvers Buller's criticisms of the last few days' manoeuvres by the Aldershot troops, there occurs a short sentence which contains a whole discourse in a nutshell. Our men, said he, repeating an old reflection, "know how to do it, but they do not seem to know what to do." In other words, they lack initiative. That is to say, they are still, to a large extent, what they were in Wellington's time, "they are machines. Or, again, to express it differently, they are deficient in that supremely indispensable quality of individual resource which has enabled the Boer to astonish the world. That initiative, individual judgment, individual resource in the private soldier, is indispensable in a degree and to an extent undreamt of in old-fashioned warfare, follows from the fact that "breech-loading magazine rifles allow of a much greater dissemination of our men than was formerly the case." The solid, wall-like, thin red line, whose steadiness won the admiration of the French at Busaco will never again be seen in the world. The Crimean method (which was the Peninsular method over again), even the methods of 1870 and of 1878, are either dead and gone irretrievably, or completely revolutionized. The Boer is helping the world to get rid of them. Jack is, as everyone knows, a "handy man." The epithet never has been applied to his brother the fighter on land. And Jack is at all times, and under all circumstances, a "handy man," because he is permanently placed in circumstances that teach him how to use his own wits. And again—a point of the first importance—between Jack and his superior officer there exists a camaraderie of a kind that is scarcely known in the army. Why this difference? It is not a matter of discipline. The camaraderie of which we speak does not destroy naval discipline. On the contrary, a man-of-war's is the most perfect discipline in the world; and there is no autocrat like unto your captain on his quarter-deck.

LORD ROBERTS' GRANT.

The British nation has never been niggardly in rewarding those public servants whom duty called forth in seasons of great public peril and possible disaster. And the royal message concerning a grant of one hundred thousand pounds to Lord Roberts, read in the House of Lords by the Prime Minister, met with general approval. The first impulse of very many was to fly to precedents. The Duke of Wellington received £200,000 after Waterloo. Lord Roberts himself received a baronetcy for his work in Afghanistan, he was voted a capital sum of £12,500, a pension of £100 also being bestowed upon him. Fifty-five thousand pounds represented the total grants made to Lord Wolseley for his services in Ashanti and Egypt. In truth, neither in past time nor now can the services of a successful commander be reduced to a mere money value. When on that gloomy December day in 1899 Lord Roberts embarked for Cape Town he must have carried with him as heavy a heart as ever man had. War worn, bereft of his beloved only son, what nature but the staunchest, the most indomitable, could have summoned up sufficient courage to face fresh enterprises? It is not too much to say that Lord Roberts's presence in South Africa changed the whole complexion of affairs. The impenetrable wall of Boer resistance stretching east and west through Natal and Cape Colony crumbled away. It is not the language of flattery or exaggeration to say that light had come out of darkness. A guiding hand had arisen to direct so much wasted courage; to curb the impetuous; to hearten the dispirited. Nothing succeeds like success, but nothing tests the worth of a man like failure. The commander who can make failure succeed; can turn the tide of defeat till it becomes victory, he is truly great. Nor can his greatness be reduced to a mere matter of figures, nor his services pecuniarily appraised.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education (No. 2) Bill has passed through both Houses of Parliament, but it encountered a considerable amount of hostility in the House of Commons. Why the Liberals should have attacked this modest bill with so much violence it is hard to explain. They appear to have conjured up a belief that in some mysterious manner the bill was intended to retard the progress of education. There is absolutely no ground for this supposition. The object of the bill is to place upon a legal footing the system of night schools condemned as illegal by the Cockerton judgment. If certain excrescences of that system are simultaneously pruned off, the cause of serious education will only gain. Dancing, for example, as Sir John Gorst wittily remarked, is an excellent thing in itself; what the Board of Education object to is "dancing on the Consolidated Fund." It is in such directions as these that the leakage occurs which makes the educational system in this country so expensive and yet so poor in results. If young men and women want to learn to dance—and the desire is most laudable—let them pay out of their own pockets for that accomplishment. It is sufficient for the taxpayers to bear the cost of seriously training the youth of the country for the battle of life. The bill that is now on the way to become law will form a valuable contribution towards this end, for it will check the raids that are now made upon the public purse by enthusiasts whose want of judgment is not made good by the excellence of their intentions. It is a very different measure from the one that was introduced early in the session and had to be withdrawn.

DEATH OF BISHOP WESTCOTT.

All English churches, and not merely the Church of England are poorer by the death of the Bishop of Durham. The Bishop was in his seventy-seventh year, and his health had been for some time far from strong. He has only survived his wife a few weeks. But although those who knew and loved him could hardly, in the circumstances, have hoped that his labors in this world would be prolonged much further, his removal from the chuch militant here on earth will be the cause of deep and genuine regret. He has left no one like him on the Episcopal Bench. In learning none of his colleagues surpassed him. Since Bishop Creighton and Bishop Stubbs passed away, none could be said to equal him. His intellect was delicate and subtle. Of all contemporary divines he was perhaps the most naturally philosophical. But neither his intellect nor his knowledge would have given Bishop Westcott the hold which he undoubtedly exercised upon the working classes in the North of England. It was the union of a sympathetic disposition with a saintly life which made him such a power for good. He was a man who never put himself forward, who rather shrank from publicity than courted it, whose opinion was never obtruded and sometimes very difficult to obtain. On speculative questions it was not always possible to discover what Dr. Westcott thought. In such matters it might be said of him, as it was said of Mill, that he hid himself in the depths of lucid obscurity. Lord Salisbury will find it no easy task to replace him.

THE BISHOPRIC OF WORCESTER.

Lord Salisbury will shortly have another vacant bishopric on his hands—that of Worcester, caused by the resignation of Dr. Perowne, which is to take place almost immediately. Already rumor is busy with the names of possible successors. The favorite hitherto is Archdeacon Sinclair, whose abilities and energies are well known to all Londoners, however slight their acquaintance with Church matters. He has been Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral since 1889—twelve years. In addition to these important offices he has also acted as examining chaplain to the Bishop of London, and chaplain-in-ordinary to the late Queen. He is a Yorkshireman, who was born in Leeds fifty-one years ago. In appearance, he is a big, bluff Britisher. His well-cut face is entirely clean shaven, and his waving hair clusters round his forehead with all the thickness and strength of a youth's. His voice, while full of penetrating power, is musical, and he is the only preacher who seems to conquer the acoustic difficulties of St. Paul's. He rides, cycles and swims, and has been the president of the Richmond Cycling Club, and of the London Caithness Association.

MANITOBA'S WHEAT CROP

Great Condition—All Points Show That There Has Been Little or No Damage.

Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—The following is the last crop bulletin reported by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is most complete and verified as correct:

MAIN LINE.

STATION.	WEATHER.	DAMAGE.	PROSPECTS.
Rosser	Favorable	Nil	Very good
Marquette	do.	Nil	do.
Reaburn	do.	Nil	Excellent
Poplar Point	do.	Nil	do.
High Bluff	do.	Nil	do.
Portage la Prairie	do.	Nil	do.
Burnside	do.	Nil	Favorable
Bagot	do.	Nil	Good
MacGregor	do.	Nil	Favorable
Austin	do.	Nil	do.
Sidney	do.	Nil	do.
Carberry	do.	Nil	do.
Douglas	do.	Nil	do.
Chater	do.	Nil	do.
Brandon	do.	Grasshoppers (slight)	do.
Kemnay	do.	Nil	Never better
Alexander	do.	Nil	Never better
Griswold	do.	Nil	Excellent
Oak Lake	do.	Nil	do.
Virden	do.	Rust (slight)	Favorable
Wapella	do.	Nil	do.
Whitewood	do.	Nil	do.
Broadview	do.	Nil	do.
Wolseley	do.	Nil	do.
Sintaluta	do.	Nil	Unequalled
Indian Head	do.	Nil	Excellent
Qu'Appelle	do.	Nil	do.
Balgonie	do.	Hail (south)	Favorable
Moosejaw	do.	Hail and rain (10 p.c.)	do.
Pasqua	do.	Nil	do.

C. AND E. BRANCH.

Edmonton	Unfavorable	Too much rain	Wheat favorable
Lacombe	Favorable	Too much rain	Favorable
Red Deer	do.	Rain (slight)	do.
Innisfail	Unfavorable	Excessive rain	Unfavorable
Ponoka	Favorable	Nil	Good
Morsomin	do.	Nil	Splendid
Gleming	do.	Nil	do.

PEMBINA SECTION.

Lasalle	Favorable	Nil	Favorable
Morris	do.	Nil	do.
Rosenfeld	do.	Nil	do.
Gretna	do.	Nil	do.
Plum Coulee	do.	Nil	do.
Pilot Mound	do.	Nil	do.
Crystal City	do.	Nil	Excellent
Clear Water	do.	Nil	do.
Killarney	do.	Nil	do.
Deloraine	do.	Nil	do.
Altona	Favorable	Nil	Favorable
Winkler	do.	Nil	do.
Morden	do.	Nil	Never better
Thornhill	do.	Nil	do.
Cartwright	do.	Nil	do.
Boissevain	do.	Nil	do.

SOUTHWESTERN SECTION.

Starbuck	Favorable	Nil	Excellent
Elm Creek	do.	Nil	do.
Rathwell	do.	Heavy storm lodged wheat	do.
Treherne	do.	Nil	do.
Cypress River	do.	Rust (slight)	Favorable
Glenboro	do.	Nil	Excellent
Stockton	do.	Nil	do.
Methven	do.	Nil	do.
Nesbitt	do.	Nil	do.
Carroll	do.	Crops lodged	Favorable
Souris	do.	Nil	do.
Carman	do.	Nil	Excellent

SOURIS SECTION.

Lauder	Favorable	Nil	Excellent
Melita	do.	Nil	do.
Elva	do.	Nil	do.
Pierson	do.	Nil	do.
Gainsboro	do.	Nil	Favorable
Carlevale	do.	Nil	Excellent
Darnduff	do.	Nil	do.
Napinka	do.	Nil	do.
Almeda	do.	Nil	Excellent
Hartney	do.	Nil	do.
Oxbow	do.	Nil	do.

NORTHWESTERN SECTION.

Macdonald	Favorable	Nil	Excellent
Westburne	do.	Nil	do.
Keyes	do.	Nil	do.
Neepawa	do.	Nil	do.
Minnedosa	do.	Nil	Never better
Strathclair	do	Nil	do.
Newdale	do.	Nil	Very promising
Shoal Lake	do.	Nil	do.
Birtle	do.	Nil	Excellent
Kinscarth	do.	Nil	do.
Russell	do.	Nil	do.
Rangenburg	do.	Nil	do.
Salt Coats	do.	Nil	do.
Gladstone	do.	Nil	do.
Yorkton	do.	Nil	do.
Arden	do.	Nil	do.

NORTH CENTRAL SECTION.

Forrest	Favorable	Nil	Favorable
Rapid City	do.	Nil	do.
Oak River	do.	Nil	do.
Miniota	do.	Nil	Excellent
Stony Mountain	do.	Nil	do.
Tuelon	do.	Nil	do.
Pipestone	do.	Nil	do.
Reston	do.	Nil	do.
Hamiota	do.	Nil	do.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH.

Lumsden	Favorable	Nil	Excellent
Regina	do.	Nil	do.
Saskatoon	do.	Nil	Variable
Rosthern	Unfavorable	Nil	Favorable, good
West Prince Arthur	do.	Nil	Fair [weather
Duck Lake	Favorable	Nil	Late crops

PIPESTONE SECTION.

Manor	Favorable	Nil	Never better
Carlyle	do.	Nil	Very bright
Waskada	do.	Nil	do.

EMERSON SECTION

Emerson	Favorable	Nil	Very bright
Dominion City	do.	Nil	do.
Snowflake	do.	Nil	Excellent
Holland	do.	Nil	do.

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July 30	S.S. ALBANIAN	Aug. 21
Aug. 15	A Steamer	Sept. 3

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DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. MARINA (cold storage)	Aug. 14
S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Aug. 17
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Aug. 24
S.S. TRITONIA	Sept. 4

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

*S.S. NORDFARER	Aug. 10
*S.S. BRECKFIELD	Aug. 17
*S.S. ARROYO	Aug. 24

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. HURONA (cold storage)	Aug. 14
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage)	Aug. 21
S.S. IONA (cold storage)	Aug. 28
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage)	Sept. 4

FOR LEITH.

S.S. BELLONA	Aug. 13
*S.S. AGGIE	Aug. 14

FOR ABERDEEN.

*S.S. GLITRA	Aug. 10

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

*Chartered.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN

Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.

TO CARDIFF.

S.S. LORD IVEAGH	Aug. 24
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT	Aug. 30

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; T., Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED.

23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

Lake Champlain (new) twin screw	9,000 tons
Lake Erie (new) twin screw	9,000 "
Lake Megantic	5,800 "
Lake Simcoe	5,700 "
Lake Superior	5,300 "
Lake Ontario	5,100 "
Lake Huron	4,500 "
Lake Michigan (bldg.) twin screw	11,000 "
Lake Manitoba (bldg.) twin screw	11,000 "

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.
July 9	Lake Superior	July 20
July 16	Lake Ontario	Aug. 3
July 30	Lake Champlain	Aug. 16
Aug. 6	Lake Megantic	Aug. 23
Aug. 13	Lake Superior	Aug. 30
Aug. 20	Lake Simcoe	Sept. 6

*Lake Superior carries Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only.

SUMMER RATES.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and upward; Round Trip, $90 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.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $34.50 and $35.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.

*MONTCALM	July 26
LYCIA	Aug. 3
*MONTEAGLE	Aug. 9
MEMNON	Aug. 16
DEGAMA	Aug. 23
*MONTCALM	Aug. 30

*Cold storage.

MONTREAL TO LONDON

NYANGA ..... June 29

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.		FROM BOSTON Via Queenstown.	
Dominion	Aug. 10	New England	Aug. 14
Cambroman	Aug. 17	Commonwealth	Aug. 21
*Roman	Aug. 24	New England	Sept. 11
*Ottoman	Aug. 31	Commonwealth	Sept. 25
Vancouver	Sept. 7		

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Saloon $50.00 and upwards. Second Saloon $35.00 and $37.50, according to steamer. Third Class $25.00 and $26.00, according to steamer.

Saloon $60.00 and upwards. Second Saloon $40.00 and upwards. Third Class $28.00 to all principal points.

For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., General Agents, Montreal.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
July 12	*Manchester Importer	Aug. 4
	Manchester Commerce	Aug. 11
July 31	*Manchester City	Aug. 21
Aug. 10	*Manchester Trader	Aug. 31

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with cold storage.

FURNESS LINE

MONTREAL and ANTWERP

SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
July 17	Cebriana	Aug. 9
Aug. 5	Manchester Shipper	
Aug. 15	Sylviana	Sept. 8

(And fortnightly thereafter.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

MONTREAL AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
July 24	Frisia	Aug. 10
Aug. 10	Westphalia	Sept. 1

PORTLAND AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.	Steamer.	From Portland.
Aug. 14	Hoerde	Sept. 6
Aug. 25	Valesia	Sept. 18

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Agents, 44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

34 Steamers, aggregating 189,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMERS.

Tunisian	10,576 tons.	Twin Screws
Bavarian	10,376 tons.	Twin Screws
Ionian (R'd'g)	10,000 tons.	Twin Screws
Australasian	7,765 tons.	Twin Screws
Pretorian	9,000 tons.	

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Service,

CALLING AT QUEBEC AND MOVILLE

Parisian	Sat. 10 Aug. 9 a.m.
Australasian	Sat. 17 Aug. 4 a.m.
Pretorian, new	Sat. 24 Aug. 9 a.m.
Tunisian	Fri., Aug. 30, 1 p.m.
Numidian	Sat., Sept. 7, 9 a.m.

When steamers sail at daylight, passengers go on board the previous evening between 7 and 11 o'clock.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.

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.

RATES—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.

Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London, or Londonderry, $35 to $42.50 single, $68.88 to $86 return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.50.

The new S.S. Sicilian will sail for Glasgow direct July 24, carrying one class of passengers. Rates, $35 to $50.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE

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

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York
20 July	State of Nebraska	7 Aug.
27 July	Laurentian	14 Aug. 10 a.m.
10 Aug.	Sardinian	28 Aug. 9 a.m.

Rates — First Cabin, $45 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward. Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN, 55 Common Street, Montreal.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Chairman.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy for A. F. Gault, Esq.
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Edward S. Clouston, Esq.

Am't invested in Canada ..... $ 3,250,000.00
Available Assets $10,572,320.00

Mercantile risks accepted at low current rates.

G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent of the Dominion.

Sub-Agents—Thomas Ham; John G. H. Driscoll, W. Mark and Monson.
Special Agents, French Dept.—Cyrille Laurin.

HEAD LINE.

Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular service between the above named ports:

Twin S.S. Hamlin Head	11,000 tons
Twin S.S. Torr Head	11,000 "
S.S. Carrigan Head	9,300 "
S.S. Hamore Head	8,500 "
S.S. Glenarm Head	8,300 "
S.S. Malin Head	8,300 "
S.S. Bray Head	8,300 "
S.S. Inishowen Head	8,300 "
S.S. Sengore Head	8,300 "
S.S. Dunmore Head	8,300 "
S.S. Tenlin Head	8,300 "
S.S. Glen Head	8,300 "

Appointed Sailings Subject to Change.

FOR BELFAST.

Carrigan Head ..... on or about Sept. 2

FOR DUBLIN.

Dunmore Head ..... on or about Sept. 3

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

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.

AGENTS — G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast; Pilgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; J. T. Sicard, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.

General Agents, 16 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Franco-Canadian Line.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE DIRECT.

From Havre.	Sailings.	From Montreal.
July 30	S.S. WASSAU	Aug. 16
Aug. 14	S.S. GARTH CASTLE	Aug. 30
Sept. 2	S.S. WASSAU	Sept. 17

These steamers have splendid accommodation for passengers.

Saloon Rates—To Havre, $45.00; to Paris, $50.50; to Southampton, $48.25; to London, $51.50. A reduction of ten per cent is allowed on return tickets. Second Cabin—To Havre, $33.00; to Paris, $38.50; to Southampton and London, $35.00. Steerage—To Havre, Southampton and London, $25.00.

A steamer will also be despatched to Marseilles at an early date.

For further information, etc., apply to any railway agent, or at the Company's offices, 223 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL.

WM. F. EGG, Agent, 129 St. James Street, MONTREAL.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL TO

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. NORTH SYDNEY, C.B. and ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

NEXT SAILINGS.

S.S. BONAVISTA	Aug. 22
S.S. BONAVISTA	Sept. 5

For SYDNEY, C.B.

(Taking Freight Only.)

S.S. CACOUNA	on or about Aug. 12
S.S. CACOUNA	on or about Aug. 21

For Further Information Apply to

KINGMAN & CO., 14 Place

MINERAL WEALTH OF LABRADOR

Eyes of Mining Capitalists Now Fixed on That Distant Shore.

St. John's, Nfld., August 9.—Labrador is now attracting the attention of mining capitalists, and its exploitation on a large scale may be looked for ere long. While it has not been known so far, to have any gold deposits, it does possess iron beds and pulpwood areas of perhaps even greater value than the Klondike's wealth, and certainly more accessible. Labrador occupies a portion on the eastern face of the continent akin to that occupied on the west by the Yukon Territory, but for four to five months of that year Labrador can be reached easily by the mail steamer plying from this port.

The territory is vast, half as large as Europe, and settled only along the coast line by about 3,000 Newfoundland fishermen and as many Eskimos. Scattered bands of Montagnais Indians roam the interior, estimated at about 5,000 in all, who trap and chase deer and other animals. A few explorers who have journeyed through parts of this region have returned with glowing accounts of its mineral and timber wealth, and now the tide of capitalistic interest is setting in that direction. Newfoundland governs the eastern slope and supplies the only convenient method of reaching the coast line; Canada controls the western half, whence no development is possible save by way of Hudson's Bay and Strait.

EXPLORERS ON THE WAY.

The most significant indication of the trend of commercial expansion as to Labrador is that Mr. A. P. Low, of the Dominion Geological Survey, the only Canadian scientist familiar with the region, has been induced to resign his post to accept a place with a Philadelphia syndicate, at a salary of $10,000 a year, to explore and locate mineral deposits in the Labrador peninsula. The syndicate plans for operations on a large scale along the great rivers which seam the region, and looks for a big return on its investment. Mr. Low and party are now on their way from Ottawa to this port, where they will join the mail steamer which runs from here along the Labrador coasts during the summer months and which will convey them to the locality where their prospecting will be set on foot.

This is not, however, the only expedition proceeding there this season. The famous Mr. Clergue, of Ontario, who is inaugurating immense industrial enterprises in the northern part of the province, has arranged for the setamer Glencoe to take a large exploring party up through Hudson's Bay to determine if a trade outlet by that waterway can be maintained successfully. He is now proposing to capitalize his several properties into a corporate concern with a stock list of $120,000,000, and if it can be shown that there is a marine route in this direction which will enable the company's products to be shipped direct, it will considerably improve the prospects of the proposed corporation. His party will likely remain in the region until late in the fall so as to prospect the territory thoroughly.

BIG EXPEDITION PLANNED.

The Whitney syndicate, which has started the great smelting enterprise at Sydney, Cape Breton, has chartered the sealing steamer Labrador to take a party of mineral experts to Ramah, on the northern Labrador coast, where some valuable deposits of hematite and manganese iron ores have been discovered. This corporation is on the lookout for beds of ore in addition to those now being worked at Bell Island, near the port of St. John's, in the event of any circumstances causing a suspension of operations here, and the vicinity of Hudson's Strait is not thought too far away to seek for such a supplemental stock.

The Northern Pacific Railway has arranged for a special scientific party of fifty to make a round trip up to farthest Labrador, the personnel consisting of metallurgists, pulpmakers, forestry experts, geologists and others, representing colleges, corporations and industrial groups, the idea being to familiarize these visitors with the general physical characteristics of the country, so they may be able to bring the light of this special knowledge to bear upon such information as may come before the concerns which they represent, in order that time and money may thereby be saved.

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS GOING.

A large party of college professors and students will visit the Labrador coast also this season in the sealing steamer Algerine, under charge of Captain John Bartlett, the famous arctic navigator, who has made so many trips with Peary. While it is understood that this expedition has no sordid utilitarian motive underlying its venture, but merely the pursuit of pure scientific knowledge, it is difficult to believe that there is not somewhat of the business aspect imparted to its programme also, in view of the interesst in that direction which is manifested in other quarterss.

Besides these steamer parties, a number of less pretentious expeditions will start from here in schooners for definite points along that coast line, which extends north for nearly 1,500 miles. Some of these have well established properties to prospect; others possess locations scarcely less promising. Already a large Canadian concern has planned for a pulp factory on Hamilton Inlet, and a lumbering firm will cut timber on a big scale in Harrigan Bay.

CLAIMS TO BE DEVELOPED.

The official map of Labrador in the land office in this city shows the entire eastern slope for fifty miles back from the seacoast to be wholly pre-empted by mineral and timber claims, the valuable water powers also being claimed. While many of these are merely speculative ventures, intended to be traded off on bona fide capitalists, most of the claims are genuine and held by men who will develop them as opportunity offers. The region, like that of Klondike, requires considerable advertising before its advantages come to be generally understood, and these men are holding their claims unworked until such time as they can interest investors and make a practical essay a successful one.

One fortunate "strike" by the Clergue or Whitney company would give an immense impetus to the development of the whole region, and enable the smaller men either to sell or work their properties on advantageous terms. The expeditions which start this season may result in bringing about this fortunate combination of circumstances on their behalf.

OFFERS CHANCE FOR ENTERPRISE

Canadian Commissioner to South Africa Writes of Conditions There.

Brockville, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—In a letter just received from Mr. James Cumming, of Lyn, Dominion Trade Commissioner to South Africa, dated Cape Town, July 3, he says, in part:

"Since landing here in April have visited the colony of Natal thoroughly and the eastern and southern parts of Cape Colony, but the unending war has prevented travelling more than 200 miles from the coast in any direction, except under the protection of an armored train. Only last Sunday the mail train from the Cape was ditched north of the Karoo by rebels in this colony tearing up the track. The demands of the military for wharfage and transportation at present check and block ordinary trade at all the ports, but when peace is restored and the Transvaal mines producing one hundred millions annually this will be a grand country in which to sell Canadian timber, lumber, furniture, carriages, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, and also afford an opening for engineers of experience in mining machinery, electrical and railway construction. The mines in Johannesburg have been largely handled by young men from New England and California, and through them has been fostered the demand for Yankee machinery. I find that trade does not so much follow the flag as it does the active emigrants from manufacturing countries. This country, being the home of Swedes, Russians, Germans, French, Belgians, Yankees, Dutch, Australians and Britons, and very few Canucks, our trade is small, but it is growing. The few that are here are valiant sons of Canada, true to their home, and although not many goods are received here as Canadian, still our manufactures are coming via New York, and most of the dealers class us all, United States and Canada, as Americans. Direct communication from Canada to South Africa would bring our products favorably before the trade here and at once double the business.

DURBAN.

"Durban is the only part of Natal that has railway connection with Johannesburg, 480 miles distant. The grades and curves are striking features of Natal railway. It is marvellous how this little narrow guage single line only, 3 ft. 6 inches wide, transported the troops, supplies, etc., for Gen. Buller's army, so that they were never on short rations. The ruling grade between Durban and Ladysmith is exceptionally severe, viz., 1 in 30, and the ruling curvature a 300 feet radius. These are found very often in combination. Near Maritzburg there is a descent of 1,000 feet and an ascent of 1,600 feet in a distance of not more than twenty miles by railway, but not more than ten miles as the crow flies. The colony of Natal owns all the lines of railway, 560 miles, and transports Natal products for about one-third less than foreign; in this way protecting the farmers. The net revenue from the railways pays the interest on the entire public debt, and a large portion of the ordinary government expenditure, reflecting much credit on the general manager, David Hunter, and the Colonial Government. Little Natal in her railway policy has improved very much over Canada. If all the money expended by the municipalities and governments in Canada for railways, canals and harbors had been kept in the ownership of the people, managed for the benefit of Canadians, made self-sustaining and patriotic in developing our own cities and harbors, and carrying Canadian products for lower rates than our neighbors, nothing would be heard about a railway commission.

"I hope to leave Cape Town on August 7 and reach London August 24. I will go up to Kimberley and Johannesburg if I can get through, but all civilians have been tied up since June 10, and no permits granted. I have a permit as far as Bloemfontein, but the northern part of Cape Colony is now worse than the Transvaal. I think the bottom will drop out of the Boer resistance very soon."

SIX MILES IN THE AIR

Berlin, August 9.—Drs. Bersch and Snering have given out a statement of their balloon ascension.

"Our balloon, which is seven times the ordinary size, was charged with compressed hydrogen. The ascension at first was rapid. We reached a height of 2,000 metres (about a mile and a quarter) in ten minutes, and 5,000 metres (a little over three miles) in forty-five minutes.

"At 10,000 metres (6.4 miles)—the highest altitude ever attained—we became unconscious. First there was a faint pressure on our ears, then a humming, then insensibility, but no pain.

"From 5,000 metres we discharged ballast. There was scarcely any wind, and the view of the towns, winding rivers, and mountains below was indescribably grand and beautiful.

"Up to 1,000 metres (nearly two-thirds of a mile) we could distinguish the cries of men and of geese and the rumbling of a railway train was audible at 6,000 metres (about three and three-quarter miles).

"Freezing began at 3,800 metres (not quite two miles and a half). At 6,000 metres we put on fur wraps and used the newly invented thermaphore to keep off the cold.

"At 9,000 metres (five miles and a half) we began to feel sleepy but healthy, assisted by breathing bottled oxygen.

"Just as he was fainting Dr. Bersch had the presence of mind and just sufficient strength to pull the valve cord, so the balloon forthwith began to descend. We were 5,000 metres high when consciousness returned.

The lowest temperature recorded was 40 degrees (Fahrenheit) below zero.

"We are now quite well again, but think we have reached the greatest height attainable by man."

NAUTICAL TOYS ARE EXPENSIVE

Sums Paid for Some of the Big Yachts—What it Costs to Run Them.

New York, August 9.—The exact sum of money paid for the Colombia, in 1899, is not known, but the sum has been estimated at not less than $150,000. Without a doubt it cost over $50,000 to carry her through the season; probably the sum was much greater than this. In the first part of the season her owners paid $16,000 for three suits of sails. And then there was the Defender, which acted as a trial horse to the Columbia. It cost just $50,000 for her to be a trial horse, but it was paid without a groan. And now for the present season. It will have been noticed that the construction of each cup defender has cost infinitely more than its predecessor. The fact is, the Herreshoffs have charged several thousands of dollars for each minute of extra speed. Following these deductions the Constitution has unquestionably cost not a cent less than $200,000 to build. She has a large tender, the steamboat Mount Hope, and a crew of 68 men. She has three or four suits of sails, extra spars and the like, and she will go into dry dock before the cup races. Outside of the $200,000 spent on her construction she will probably cost, the Belmont syndicate about $80,000. Then there is the cost of her trial horse, the Columbia. She will carry a crew of 40 men, each of whom will receive $35 a month in wages. That makes $2,200 a month; $11,000 for the five months she will be in commission. The wages of Capt. Barr and the first and second mates will aggregate for those five months, $6,000; the tender will cost $7,500. Uniforms for the men have already resulted in an expenditure of $1,000 and there is the cost of feeding them to be considered. This makes $25,000 and her sails and spars and overhauling and other particulars will easily cost another $25,000. It will thus be seen that, all in all, $350,000 is a conservative estimate of the cost of defending the cup this year.

STEAM ALSO COSTS MONEY.

Take the yachts that we hear of. In all of them you will find a considerable discrepancy in the rock-bottom running expenses and the money that is really spent on them. Consider the entertainment of guests, the salaries of captains and officers and crews, sustenance, spars, sails, rigging and other gear; stewards' and engineers' expenses and the like. No little sum is involved. It will be a matter of surprise, perhaps, when we say that Col. O. H. Payne's 650-ton steam yacht, Aphrodite, burns 45 tons of coal a day, when she steams at a fair rate of speed. Coal now costs about $4 a ton. Forty-five tons a day—$180. That is not so bad for a starter, but wait. The Aphrodite carries a company of 60 men; captain, first and second mates, carpenters, chief steward, two assistant stewards, two bedroom stewards, one pantryman, chief cook, three assistant engineers, three oilers, fifteen firemen and nineteen men before the mast A captain of a yacht like the Aphrodite receives about $200 a month; the mates, between $75 and $100. Her seamen receive $30 a month and so do the firemen and oilers. The chief cook is paid at least $50, and his three assistants, $30, while the head steward, whose duty is to look after the quantity and quality of the supplies, to attend to guests and to see that everything runs smoothly, is cheap at $100 or $125 a month It costs about 50 cents a day, on an average, to feed each of the 60 men on the Aphrodite. Then take the cost of engineers' and mates' stores, the maintenance of the cabin and wine lockers, the various entertainments, and you find that it costs not less than $6,000 a month to run her; say $80,000 a year. Such a figure was cited by a person who is in a position to know.

Health-Giving Malt Found Only in

Malt Breakfast Food.

If people would use the health and strength-giving properties of pure Malt to advantage, they should eat Malt Breakfast Food every morning. Malt Breakfast Food supplies, when eaten with cream or milk, the exact elements and in the correct proportions, of a scientifically perfect food. Oatmeal and other grain foods contain too much insoluble starch and other agents that tax digestion and injure the stomach. Try Malt Breakfast Food; your Grocer will recommend it.

THE GROUCHES DISCUSS THE ETHICS OF SPECULATION

By—— GEORGE ADE.

For many days Borealis Park had been holding up its withered branches in supplication. The vacant lot opposite the Grouch cottage had baked under the unrelenting sun until the matted high grass had shriveled to dead hay, as dry as tinder. It was only by using the garden hose at all hours, in violation of a local ordinance, that Mrs. Grouch kept life and hope in the rectangle of vegetation inclosing the cottage.

Old Mr. Meriwether, who had lived on the north shore since the fifties, said it was the dryest and hottest summer of his long and varied experience. Mr. Grouch said that when his family first decided to move out into the country to keep cool and see the green trees, he had a well-founded suspicion that his wife would select the hottest and dustiest place she could find. All during the protracted hot spell Mr. Grouch has seemed to hold Mrs. Grouch and Sadie indirectly responsible for his sufferings. He has not said, in so many words, that they manufactured the heat, but he has reminded them that they promised cool nights and sweet, wood-scented breezes out in Borealis Park, instead of which they have given him the temperature of a bake oven and a view of dejected trees, whitened by the clouds of flying dust.

"You wouldn't be any better of in Chicago," said Mrs. Grouch one day. "The paper says it's terrible in the city."

"What does the paper say about Borealis Park?" asked Mr. Grouch, holding his arms akimbo, so as to permit the faint breeze to move under them. "I suppose it says that we are swept by lake breezes and sleep under a blanket every night."

"Father, don't be unreasonable," said Sadie. "It is hot everywhere. This is an exceptional summer."

"Well, why did you pick out an exception year in which to move into the country?" demanded Mr. Grouch.

"Don't talk to him, Sadie," said Mrs. Grouch, wearily. "The heat seems to have affected his mind."

So it is probable that the question never will be answered.

Mr. Grouch's mental attitude changed when the drought was broken. The four members of the family sat well back on the sheltered veranda and watched the welcome blur of rainfall. The whipping lines of water swished and pattered through the catalpa trees, and beat merrily on the parched lot across the way. Clear puddles began to gather on the front lawn, and the road leading over to the lake lay in a gleaming drench. And still the rain fell, a misty spray now and then sweeping over the four Grouches, bringing with it a puff of delightful cool air.

"Well, sir, I've been expecting this for several days," said Mr. Grouch.

"Why didn't you say something about it?" asked his wife.

"I did. I told Mr. Westlake down at the office that we would have a good, soaking rain inside of two days. I felt reasonably sure of it because my corns have been aching ever since Saturday morning."

Louie—I knew it was coming, too. The flies have been very bad for a couple of days. Whenever a fly gets on you and can't be brushed off, that's a sure sign of rain.

Mr. G.—You two are very good prophets—the day after.

Mr. G.—I can prove by Westlake that I predicted general rains and told him it would be a good time to sell corn. I never speculate in grain, but if I had been playing the market, I could have made some money this week. I have felt all along that the corn crop here in the middle West was not going to be such a failure after all.

Loule—It's a shame for a man to keep all these good things to himself. I've noticed that the men who really know which way the market is going never put up any money. The ones who are merely guessing at it have to take all the chances.

Mr. G.—I am not a speculator, but if I had been, I could have made a good thing this summer.

Loule—You take my tip, father, and stay out of it. If you ever got in there you'd begin to bear the market every time your corns hurt you. Some day it would turn out that tight shoes caused the trouble. The rain would fail to show up, and you would go broke.

Sadie—Well, what's the rain got to do with it?

Loule—It doesn't have to rain. Every time it clouds up in the West corn drops two points and railroad stocks go up three points. Then, if the clouds clear up, corn jumps back and stocks go down. If I were gambling these days I'd play the Board of Trade against the Stock Exchange. If I lost on grain I could hedge on railroad stocks, and in that way I could have a lot of fun and I wouldn't stand a chance of losing.

Mrs. G.—I hope you'll never begin speculating with your money.

Louie—What money?

Mr. G.—No danger of his losing any money.

Loule—Oh, I don't know. I had enough left over last week to buy a couple of bushels. Besides, a man doesn't need much money. I know a fellow that took $8 one afternoon and went down to one of those bucket-shops and bought 2,000 bushels of something—oats I think it was. The man gave him a slip of paper and said: "Now you're carrying 2,000 bushels." Then the telegraph instrument clicked a couple of times and the boy put a new mark on the blackboard and he didn't have to carry it any more. He lost his 2,000 bushels before he had a chance to see it.

Mrs. G.—Where do they keep all this grain that they're buying and selling?

Louie—They must have it out in the barn. I never saw any of it around the offices. The object of the game is to hurry up and sell before the other fellow has a chance to deliver it.

Sadie—I was in the Board of Trade once, but I didn't understand it at all.

Louie—Don't let that worry you. You're not the only one. As long as you don't understand it, you're safe. But when you see through the whole thing and get so that you can call the turn every time, that's when you are getting ready to be trimmed. I suppose every poorhouse west of the Alleghenies is taking care of at least one man who knows all about the inner workings of the Board of Trade. Just about the time he perfects his system for beating the game he strikes bottom. After that, he'd be all right if he had the capital, but he can't get it.

Mr. G.—Somebody must make money out of it. They have a lovely big building there.

Louie—The farmers clubbed together and presented that to the board.

Mr. G.—Don't talk such nonsense. If you can't answer your mother's questions don't try to be humorous. The Board of Trade is a very helpful institution, but the grain business is like every other business. A man shouldn't go into it unless he has made it a study.

Louie—And the best way to find out all about grain is to keep away from the farm and stand in with the wise boys down along LaSalle Street. It takes an expert to play the Board of Trade, but anybody can understand the stock market. It's as simple as casino. You can learn to play it in ten minutes. I've never drawn cards myself, but I made mind bets all last winter and was $200,000 ahead at one time.

Sadie—What do you call a mind bet?

Louie—Well, that's where you look over the quotations and say to yourself, "Well, I am buying 100 shares of Atchison and 100 shares of People's Gas," and so on. Then next day you look again, and if they're up you close them out and figure how much you're to the good. Then you take all that imaginary money and put it in Rock Island and hold it for a week and double it, and then you sell out at the top price and buy in again after it goes off four points. In this way you can figure yourself a millionaire. This kind of speculation is called mind betting. Those who follow it never lose a cent. I know a fellow who marked the entry card every day during the Washington Park meeting and he figured that if he had gone out and played $10 on every race during the meet he would have made $1,700. The trouble is that when a man goes out to play his judgment he always meets a friend who has what he calls a "pipe," and he gets switched off and plays what they call a "goat."

Mrs. G.—Horse racing, Board of Trade, Stock Exchange—they're all the same. It's simply gambling.

Louie—They don't call it anything else. When a man goes down to the Board of Trade and buys corn he is simply making a bet that there won't be enough rain to save the crop. Then when he hears about them praying for rain out in Missouri he gets sore.

Sadie—I think it is perfectly dreadful for anyone to really hope that the poor farmers won't get any rain.

Louie—It is, but if you had a lot of corn at a low price, it would break your heart to see this kind of a rain. When women begin to play the markets they are the limit.

Mrs. G.—I don't believe very many women speculate.

Louie—Oh, don't they? I can look right into one of their hang-outs from our office window. They come there to look at the ticker. There is a big mirror on one side of the room and a ticker on the other. They look at the ticker for awhile and then they go and primp in front of the mirror. You can tell how the market is going any day. If it's up, they are as happy as a lot of little birds; and if it's down out come the handkerchiefs. You ought to have seen them that day in May when the bottom dropped out of everything. They wet all over the ticker and the powder rag was in demand every minute. They're not good losers. I suppose a man feels blue when he gets cleaned, but he grins and pretends to like it. A woman goes home and fights the sofa pillows.

Sadie—You're just like father — always making fun of women.

Louie—I meant that as a compliment. Woman is too sensitive and sympathetic to make a good, cold-blooded gambler. She ought to turn all that work over to Pat Sheedy and Pierpont Morgan.

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THE SCIENCE OF REBELLION

KIPLING WRITES A WAR TRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF BOND TACTICS

There will issue from a printing press in London in a few days a small pamphlet bearing on its cover these words:—"The Science of Rebellion: A Tract for the Times. Specially Written for the Imperial South African Association, by Rudyard Kipling." The full text of this interesting "tract" is as follows:

Cape Town, February, 1901.

It occurred to an ex-Minister of Queen Victoria on the day after the death was announced to go into Cape Town with a red flower in his button-hole. All color was wiped out of the streets; the Malay women had stitched black armlets on their sleeves, and the pillars of Parliament House, that was so slow last year, to rejoice at the relief of Ladysmith, were heavily draped with mourning. In the generations to be, those now children will tell their children what trivial thing they were doing when the news came that cut across their play and they listened, awed and curious, to the booming of timed guns from the warships. The ex-Minister, sworn servant of the dead woman, had chosen this day of all others to parade his oafdom before the sun. His position, his education, he owed to the Queen's peace; under the forms of freedom devised by her stewards, he had been enabled to work peacefully and honorably toward the disintegration of her Empire; and his sole notion of gratitude (who is debtor for the very breath in his nostrils to the long habit of order and restraint established through three generations under her rule) was to run about the city with a red flower in his coat.

But we owe him some thanks, since, the other day, in gay talk to an acquaintance, he said: "We mean to keep the war going till the income tax is doubled. Then there will be plenty of pro-Boers in England."

Taking this for our text, let us now consider the progress of the war at the front—which front is precisely where it has been for the last year—neither in the Transvaal nor the Orange River Colony, but in Cape Town and Cape Colony.

If you re-read the letters of advice and reproof sent to Pretoria and Bloemfontein shortly before the outbreak of the war by "responsible ministers" and highly placed officials at Cape Town, you will see that they are not so much single-minded exhortations addressed to a possible enemy as respectful counsels of prudence from officers in command of an unprepared right wing to impetuous generals who propose to fling their centre into action at once.

One ex-minister put the case exactly when he wrote in effect:—"Give way now. Later we can tighten the string at our pleasure." The right wing of the "republican" armies, as represented by the Bond and its allies—the men who have preached hate for a generation—was in truth not pleased with the brutal headbreakings of actual war. The more careful among them sincerely objected, because they saw their way to win their ends constitutionally—that is, by embezzlement, rather than by highway robbery. They looked for no sudden, jarring upheaval, but a gradual and, in spots, state aided deliquesence of the race that had abdicated its sovereign position at Majuba. Yet, once called into the strife, we must own that they did their duty nobly. For the last twenty years, the Bond has been practically the sole instructor of the up-country farmer in the colony—an organization able and willing to trust and reward politically and personally—a power to be feared in all relations, working without scruple or change on the emotions of perhaps the most ignorant breeds of whites and semi-whites in the world. Therefore, the up-country farmer, and the down-country one as well, have contributed from ten to twelve thousand armed men to the ranks of the enemy, and held passive from thirty to forty thousand British troops on the line of communications. We shall never wholly know how much information the leaders of the Bond sent to the Transvaal and the Free State in the early days of the war (it takes them over a week now to send news to the Northern Transvaal), and till the documents are printed we can only guess at the thousand quiet and unostentatious ways in which it hampered and delayed the efforts of an army none too wise. As a body, as individuals, in press, in pulpit, in caucus and in congress, the Bond never forgot that they were the right wing of the "republican" armies. And our own folly helped them. A year ago some thirty-eight rebels, their rifles hot in their hands, were caught at Sunnyside, within the colony, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A fortnight since, a Dutchman said to an Englishman at Piquetberg Road, where a column is now looking for a commando: "If you'd shot those Sunnyside chaps when you'd caught 'em we shouldn't have this bother now." There are at present some thousands of rebels scheduled for trial, and under the new treason bill—the utmost that could be squeezed out of a loyal colony—the bulk of them may be deprived of their vote for five years if it can be proved that they did not rebel under compulsion.

We are waiting now to see how far the Dutch in the colony will accept this invitation to loot and free shooting. Meantime the farmer, to whom the Bond with the Dutch Reformed Church have taught the obligations of hatred, gives food, forage, horses and information to the commandoes that have come in from the north. Very often he acts as unarmed scout in advance of them, and when he meets a policeman or a wandering patrol, says that he is looting for stray cattle. So he rides back at leisure to give his friends the lie of the land. The farmer believes himself to be on velvet. If at long last the "republics" lose, he will present enormous bills for compensation to the British Government, and his neighbors, partners in that spoil, will swear that he was of all most loyal. If the "republics" win, he is promised the pick of the loyalists' farms, and since the loyalist is seven times out of ten a progressive, with grade stock, clean sheep, and well arranged water supply, the inducement is simple and direct. The looting of small shops, where the women take the calico and the tinned foods, and the men the tobacco and whiskey, is a foretaste of the good time coming. In any other part of the world these things would be called common theft, but here they seem to be political offences.

II.

And so the game goes on; the Bond lifting not a finger to check it. The Bond says, in the first place, that their people are misguided. They should have resisted at this eleventh hour the teaching of the Bond—should have flown in the face of every influence brought to bear on them from their youth. Secondly (this point is generally developed by persons of Continental extraction who have grown to importance under British rule), how can the Bond hold these misguided folk from sympathizing with downtrodden patriots of their own breed—lawful overlords of the soil? Thirdly, a Dutch rising is always probable—most regretable, but still quite on the cards. No one, says the Bond, can forsee where such a rising might end. Would it not be better then to "consult South African sentiment in the settlement"—and, under threat of a Dutch rising, condone all the acts of their allies in Cape Colony? In plain English, acknowledge the Dutch as the dominant power in South Africa. Sometimes the Bond adds touching appeals against the danger of waking further race hatred, ignorant of the fact that had the empire for three months been actuated with one-tenth of the race hatred these men have taught their "misguided" constituents for the last twenty years, everything with a Dutch name to it would by now dismount and walk (as it was after the mutiny) at the far vision of an Englishman. One hears from the more malignant an occasional hint that the Boer may at last be forced into joining with the native to secure his rights.

But by present indications it does not look as if the Bond were openly for extreme measures. As the ex-minister hinted, it is wisest to attack England through her pocket. The game will be to keep the Colony on the seesaw, to fill it with rumor and unrest; sympathizing here and suggesting there, just enough to keep the heavy footed and expensive columns dancing after the cheap and evasive commandoes till England, in despair, grants that amnesty to colonial rebels which will bring the Bond up to full voting strength for further "constitutional" warfare. Yet the position is not without delicacy for the Bond, which are fighting for their political life. If their constituents are ultimately disenfranchised even for five years, the Bond will be unable to help them constitutionally toward any recompense from the treasury for losses incurred at the hands of the enemy; and it is of the first importance for the Bond's future that no true son of the soil who has taken part in this war against the English goes unrewarded. There must, therefore, be a sufficient threat, if not of a full Dutch rising, of interminable police work to coerce the British taxpayer into patching up the war in a hurry. Per contra, if too many hungry commandoes come down they may be chased about the colony by angry and hungry troops—even by colonials who have a horrible gift, denied to purely British forces, of distinguishing a loyalist from a rebel. That would not be good for crops, or cattle, or human life; and the farmer might hold the Bond responsible. If too few invaders came down the taxpayer in England may not be cowed; the raiders will not be able to live forever on the loot of loyalists' farms, and will take to looting their own people. For this, again, the farmer may hold the Bond responsible and their political prestige may be impaired at the next elections. Lastly, when De Wet comes down in force he will want to sweep up all the men and all the provisions he can lay hands on, and he may be quite unsympathetic enough to sjambok, if not to shoot, good Bond voters, who, like their betters, are sitting on the fence. Now, to preserve a decent face in England, where their envoys go to plead the case of South Africa, the Bond cannot unreservedly approve of De Wet's actions, though a Bond paper may extol his flogging and shooting of peace envoys. Yet the Bond must want their voters sound and unperforated for future constitutional contingencies, and De Wet is fairly sure to lead red war all in and out among the farms. If he wins he will not give many political billets to statesmen, be they ever so statesmanlike, who have merely prepared the way for his warriors. If he loses, there will be no compensation for rebels. The new Treason bill runs out in a few months, and if the English are not soothed down there may be confiscation and heavy fines, perhaps hanging for as innocent and simple a rebellion as ever the Chosen People embarked upon. This is very sad and complicated and may lead to recriminations. Some of the extremists of the Bond are for committing themselves now fully to the Dutch cause. De Wet and all; but some of the others are hunting for some sort of side path that will give them a chance to keep on the ground level of the gallows, within hail of a seat in the next Parliament. If De Wet wins—he is assumed to be in command of several thousands, all lusting for real battle and sure of a welcome among many more thousands alight with the same desire—the Bond may, of course, come out flat-footedly on his side. Just at present the apricots are not yet quite ripe enough. But the Bond has unshaken faith in the Opposition, whose every word and action are quoted here, and lead to more deaths on the veldt. It is assumed that His Majesty's Opposition will save the Bond, and South Africa for the Bond, if only the commandoes make the war expensive.

That latter note has been set during the last few weeks at Jagersfontein (the story of which evacuation is interesting) and on the outskirts of Johannesburg, where mines and electric light have been damaged. We shall probably learn later an attack on the far-away Namaqua copper mines. It is easy enough to say that this is the work of mere marauders, but north and south they are working for a common object—the manufacture of pro-Boers in England by doubling the income tax. It is no small part of the Bond's policy—they are thorough, as we are not—to throw a delicate gloom over every aspect of the situation. Their friends and their agents return from London, where they do occasionally dine with the Liberal leaders, and propound terms asserting that the English are already sick of the job, and that no power on earth can save the empire if another forty thousand Dutchmen rise. That the empire has more than once dedicated itself to seeing the work through is a detail. The Bond, remembering Majuba, thinks that when a man or a people has lied for twenty years, it will be some time before friends, and still longer before enemies, believe in any abiding reformation on the part of that man or that nation. But the Bond has forgotten that it deals to-day with the empire, which is not altogether England.

The game of constitutional government strengthens their hands very firmly. The present Ministry has, of course, followed the highest traditions of English politics. It has been brought up with, dines and teas with the Opposition, and naturally does not look much beyond the next election. Now, Smijtt, ex-minister, may be less than one-eight of one degree removed from a malignant and peculiarly unscrupulous rebel. Van Djones has a knack, we will say, of raising red war every time he visits his disenfranchised but well armed constituency; while Robinschoen, in his hours of ease, speaks of the enemy, to whom he is related by ties of marriage, as "we," and forwards letters to a host of paroled friends scattered about the border towns. It is annoying; it is very annoying; it militates against a speedy settlement and a return to family politics; but . . . . Mrs. Smijtt is rather nice, and one's wife discusses cooking with Mrs. Van Djones, whose cousin, now in Ceylon, is godfather to one's niece's second child, and no dinner party is complete without Robischoen's delightful Dutch anecdotes. . . . How, then, can a respectable, tea-drinking Ministry draw down upon these nice folk the indecent rigors of martial law. This sounds trivial and vulgar enough. Perhaps it reads better to write that the Ministry "are not justified in employing martial law to oppress their political opponents," and so through every relation of the easy intimate delightful Cape Town life—at coffee on the stoep, at the morning ride, or in casual neighborly talk across the garden fence the cohorts of Smijtt, Van Djones and Robinschoen skirmish in support of the commandoes. They cannot fight, but they can put useful pressure on loyal Brown, who let us say, is a minister. Their common ground (even Brown may be forgiven for joining them here) is the eccentricities of the imperial arms. Smijtt describes with curious detail the sorrows of a militia regiment toiling afoot up Africa in the wake of a handful of deeply amused light horse. He knows that stretch of country—they all know it—had shot buck there together years ago. He puts it to Brown as a fellow-sportsman: "Politics apart, old man, do you honestly think that ten or thirty thousand acres of that ghastly high veldt is worth one of the poor boys coming into hospital now?" "And such nice boys, too," says Mrs. Smijtt tenderly. Brown cannot deny that that country is pretty much of a waste; that the Wynberg hospitals are full and that the game does not seem to get any forrader. Smijtt says: "Ah!" and conveys the impression that he and Brown are only separated from each other's political arms by the immense stupidity of "Downing Street," which, through laxity, has plunged the land in blood. Brown is no match dialectically for the suave Smijtt, full of facts, delivering prophecies that have an odd knack of fulfilling themselves forty-eight hours later. It is easy enough for those free from responsibility, who, from a distance, see the full sweep and swing of the huge game, to say that Brown is an ass for taking any notice of these things. But, remember, Brown has known Smijtt for a generation; has cut in and out of cosey little ministries with or against him, since railways were new in the land. Brown is dragged at the heels of a situation that he is doing his best to overtake in all honor and honesty; but he is only human. He goes forth from these councils with a face as long as a cavalry stirrup leather—depressed and foreboding. That is all Smijtt needs for the present—that Brown shall think and doubt, and, doubting, temporize even more than his natural disposition will lead him to. Smijtt will repeat the treatment next time they meet.

Van Djones's work is easier, but, perhaps, more artistic. The Bond knows that a developed Africa—say a land only fifty years behind Canada or Australia—would slay its whole precious organization as surely as the self-binder slew the sickle. It is Van Djones's business, then, to catch the new man from England and to demonstrate to him the supreme worthlessness of Africa as a field for all white effort. Only a very low type of Dutch (Van Djones is magnificently scornful of them; he even hints that they are mixed with native blood) can hope, he says, to snatch a living out of the larger part of the unthrifty earth. All manner of experiments (here he gives chapter and verse) have been tried and have failed. "The honest fact is, and a man of your penetration will see it the minute he goes up country, that Africa is the most overrated land in the world, and the little we can ever accomplish can only be done on strictly South African lines."

Then he begins the list of calamities that, quite righly and inevitably, have scourged this unfenced, unplanted, unirrigated, unhandled country, where sloth has been made a political programme and religion the handmaid of dirt. Presently—for Van Djones's man of penetration is more handy with a pen than a plough, and does not read Wallace—the echoes of this talk drift back to London, and in due time, you read that some well-informed member of the Opposition has been speaking of the barren rocks and worthless wilderness which we are drenching with the blood of our best, etc., etc. Then do Smijtt, Djone and Robinscoen and the rest take fresh heart (rather like spiritualists half deceived by their own rappings) and plunge anew into their penny farthing councils and three-penny Ju-Ju work. In about three days the papers, quoting the news of the open-minded, sympathetic, frock-coated member of the Opposition, have found their way, with or without inspired comments on the charge that God is working in the hearts of the English to beyond Aliwal North—to Prieska and Calvinia, Smijtt and Van Djones go home to tea after worrying the luckless Brown with dark hints of what happens to people who trust the word of the English, and somewhere three hundred miles up country a wandering patrol is arrested by an appalling stench behind a bush and the well-known buzz and dispersal of clotted flies. And that is how it is done.

III.

But we have our lighter moments Though Van Djones' South African talk rather impresses the English of the island who have thousand years of tradition behind them and rent their houses on a three years' lease, the sons of men who made countries with their hands the day before yesterday decline to be bluffed. Said a wrathful Canadian to me not long since: "Did you ever try to talk about opening up the country to Van Djones? He acts precisely like a neutral Boer when you're looking for ammunition in his house. He just sweats with loyalty, and rubs his hands and swears you'll find good grass and water ten mile down the valley, but there's nothing here s'welp 'im. All the sheep have got the scab, and the cattle are dead, and his horses were stolen last week. Yes, that's just like Van Djones, on South African development—with his red water, and his lung sickness, and his black labor difficulty, and his locusts. Why! (Do you know that high neighing half shriek of indignation?) Why, where under the canopy would folk have been in Kansas to-day if they'd laid down and died just because locusts ate up a crop or two? Van Djones says there's a curse on the land. He's dead right. He's it! There's nothing the matter with South Africa but laziness—common Creator condemned idleness. They've a better climate than we have and more water than Australia has: They talk as if their old ragbag of a country wasn't made out o' common dirt. See here. That unique air o' theirs is the same as Colorado; the kanroo they fuss over is our plains only the sagobrush grows high instead o' low, an' their kopjes are mezas with points to 'em. And the people—the holy, sacred people—they're simply Pennsylvania Dutch. They've killed the country."

"Then you think the constitution ought to be suspended?"

"Yes," said the child of free institutions. "It's crazy nonsense. We needn't suspend it for keeps, but we ought to have a family council—Canada, Australia England, I mean—and hang the whole show up for two years till our erring sister has got over her hysterics. A constitution—for a country that don't know enough to cut its own hay—where I've had to lie out for a year in the open for fear the pious voter would blow up the railway bridges behind me? No, sir."

Thus far Canada, eleven months on the warpath. Australia is even more outspoken and inclined to take every delay as a personal insult to the commonwealth. But the Bond prefers to keep its eye on the continent, and London, valuing more the modified friendship (when it shall be quite convenient) of the old peoples, and the favor and countenance of His Majesty's opposition, than the disapproval of two healthy young nationalities.

Perhaps the Bond is right. Cape Town, the headquarters of the enemy's right wing, is the only spot where martial law is not proclaimed. If you can imagine a Mahsud Waziri rising in full swing with the heads of jirgas members of the Peshawur Club, the Mullah Powindah himself playing whist with the Commissioner of Peshawur, and all the priests who have preached the Jehad for the last sixty Sundays calling on the wives of the Civil Service men, you will have some faint idea of the present situation.

The loyalist thinks that a war conducted on these lines will never end. The Bond assures him that he is right, that the British taxpayer willble h at the expense and will betray him once again to the Dutch. So they wait, rebel and loyalist, for a sign.

February 24.

It looks as though that sign had come. We have here a disease called the plague—a new visitor—the outcome of filth and hidden dirt. It is caused by rats that creep into men's houses and run about under the floors and presently die, one rat infecting the other. When you take up the floor you find the dead rats, and in due time you are yourself shot full of the poison and end miserably at Uitvlugt, our plague camp. Experts say that if you make the rat unhappy by means of poison, broken glass, creosote and carbolic acid the plague may be stayed. Logically, of course, the rat should only be disfranchised, for plague does not more than kill the body, and, after all, the present municipality's notions of cleanliness are precisely on a par with the late Ministry's notions of loyalty. It is an interesting allegory.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

HEPHAESTUS

By—Arthur Stringer.

[Hephaestus, finding that his wife Aphrodite is loved by his brother Ares, voluntarily surrenders the goddess to this younger brother, whom, it is said, Aphrodite herself preferred.—A.S.]

Take her, O Ares! As Demeter mourned
Through many-fountained Enna, I shall grieve
Forlorn a time, and then, it may be, learn,
Some still autumnal twilight by the sea
Golden with sunlight, to remember not!
As the dark pine foregoes the pilgrim thrush,
I, sad of heart, yet unimpassioned, yield
To you this surging bosom soft with dreams,
This body fashioned of Aegean foam
And languorous moonlight. But I give you not
The eluding soul that in her broods and sleeps,
And ne'er was mine of old, nor can be yours.
It was not born of sea and moon with her,
And though it nests within her, no weak hand
Of hers shall cage it as it comes and goes,
Sorrows and wakens, sleeps, and sings again.
And so I give you but the hollow lute,
The lute alone, and not the voices low
That sang of old to some forgotten touch.
The lamp I give, but not the glimmering flame
Some alien fire must light, some alien dusk
Emisle, ere it illume your land and sea.
The shell I give you, Ares, not the song
Of murmuring winds and waves once haunting it;
The cage, but not love's wings that come and go.
I give you them, light brother, as the earth
Gives up the dew, the mountain side the mist.

Farewell, sad face, that gleamed so like a flower
Through Paphian groves to me of old,—farewell!
Some Fate beyond our dark-robed Three ordained
This love should wear the mortal rose, and not
Our timeless amaranth. 'Twas writ of old, and lay
Not once with us. As we ourselves have known,
And well your sad Dodonian mother found,
From deep to deep the sails of destined love
Are blown and tossed by tides no god controls;
And at the bud of our too golden life
Eats some small canker of mortality.

I loved her once, O Ares,—
I loved her once as waters love the wind,
I sought her once as rivers seek the sea;
And her deep eyes, so dream-besieged, made dawn
And midnight one. Flesh of my flesh she was,
And we together knew dark days and glad.
Then fell the change. Some hand unknown to us
Shook one white petal from the perfect flower,
And all the world grew old. Ah, who shall say
When Summer dies, or when is blown the rose?
Who, who shall know just when the quiet star
Out of the golden west is born again,
Or when the Gloaming saddens into Night?
'Twas writ, in truth, of old; the tide of love
Has met its turn, the long horizon lures
The homing bird, the harbor calls the sail.
Home, home to your glad heart she goes, while I
Fare on alone. And yet, when you shall tread
Lightly the sunlit hills with her, and breathe
Life's keener air, all but too exquisite,
Or look through purpling twilight on the world,
Think not my heart has followed nevermore
Those glimmering feet that walked once thus with me,
Nor dream my passion by your passion paled.

But lower than the god the temple stands;
As deeper is the sea than any wave,
Sweeter the Summer than its asphodel,
So love far stronger than this woman is.
She from the untiring ocean took her birth,
And from torn waves and foam her first faint breath;
Child of unrest and change, still through her sweeps
Her natal sea's tumultuous waywardness.
And losing her, lo, one thin drifting cloud
Curls idly from the altar in that grove
Where burn the fires that know not change or death.
Yet she shall move the strange desires of men,
For in her lie dim glories that she dreams
Not of, and on her ever broods a light
Her Cyprian eyes ne'er saw. And evermore
Round her pale face shall pleading faces press;
Round her shall mortal passion beat and ebb.
Years hence, as waves on islands burst in foam,
Madly shall lives on her strange beauty break.
When she is yours, and in ambrosial glooms
You secretly would chain her kiss by kiss,
Though close you hold her in your hungering arms,
Across the dusk, as hill to lonely hill;
And in your warmest raptures you shall learn
There is a citadel surrenders not
To any captor of the outer walls;
In sorrow you shall learn there is a light
Illumines not, a chamber it were best
To leave untrod!

O Ares, dread the word
That silences this timorous nightingale,
The touch that wakens strings too frail for hands;
For, giving her, I gain what you shall lose;
Forsaking her, I hold her closer still.
The sea shal take a deeper sound; the stars
Stranger and more mysterious henceforth
Shall seem; the darkening sky line of the west
For me, the solitary dreamer, now shall hold
Voices and faces that I knew not of.
More, henceforth, shall all music mean to me,
And she, through lonely musings, ever seem
As beautiful as are the dead. But you,—
You in your hand shall guard the gathered rose,
Shall hold the riven veil, the loosened chord.
So love your hour, bright god, ere it is lost,
A swan that sings its broken life away.
In that brief hour, 'tis writ, you shall hear breathe
Songs blown from some enchanted island home,
Then mourn for evermore life's silent throats,—
Ay, seek and find the altar when its fires
Are ashes, and the worship vain regret.
A mystic law more strong than all delight
Or pain shall each delicious rapture chill,
Exacting sternly for each ecstasy;
And when her voice enwraps you, and in arms
Luxurious your softest languor comes,
Faintly torn wings shall flutter for the sun,
Madly old dreams shall struggle toward the light,
And, drugged with opiate passion, you shall know
Dark days and shadowy moods when she may seem
To some dusk underworld enchaining you.
Yet I shall know her as she was of old;
Fashioned of moonlight and Aegean foam;
Some visionary gleam, some glory strange,
Shall day by day engolden her lost face;
The slow attrition of the years shall wear
No tenderest charm away, and she shall live
A lonely star, a gust of music sweet,
A voice upon the Deep, a mystery!

But in the night, I know, the lonly wind
Shall sigh of her, the restless ocean moan.
Her name with immemorial murmurings,
And the sad golden summer moon shall mourn
With me, and through the gloom of rustling leaves
The shaken throats of nightingales shall bring
Her low voice back, the incense of the fields
Recall too well the odor of her hair.
But lo, the heart doth bury all her dead,
As Mother Earth her unremembered leaves;
So the sad hour shall pass, and with the dawn
Serene I shall look down, where hills and seas
Throb through their dome of brooding hyaline,
And see from Athens gold to Indus gray
New worlds awaiting me, and gladly go,—
Go down among the toilers of the earth
And seek the rest, the deeper peace that comes
Of vast endeavor and the dust of strife.
There my calm soul shall know itself, and watch
The golden-sandaled Seasons come and go,
Still godlike in its tasks of little things;
And, woven not with grandeurs and red wars,
Wanting somewhat in gold and vermeil, shall
The Fates work out my life's thin tapestry,
As sorrow brings me wisdom, and the pang
Of solitude, O Ares, keeps me strong.

—Arthur Stringer, in Atlantic Monthly.

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CHESLEY CASE COMES UP AGAIN.

John Fletcher, a Farmer, Cured of Lumbago by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

ONE OF THE THOUSAND SIMILAR CASES IN ONTARIO — A COMMON TROUBLE AMONG FARMERS — DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS INVARIABLY CURE IT.

Chesley, Ont., Aug. 9.—Harvesting is in full swing and the farmers of the section are hard at it early and late. For two steady months they will be working harder than any other class of men in the country.

Probably no period of the year is so trying on the farmer as the harvest season. The management of a farm, never a light task, becomes trebly heavy. Worries increase. The actual manual labor from dawn to dark and sometimes after, is as hard as a man can stand.

It is not surprising that farmers often break down after the threshing is over. "Plum tuckered out," the system is apt to be in a low, weakened condition which is easily thrown out of order. The kidneys will show the sign of it first. Backache will probably be the first sign of the Kidney trouble, accompanied by a brick dust sediment in the urine. From this stage is but a short step to Lumbago, which is chronic Backache.

In this connection the letter of John Fletcher, a farmer near Chesley, will be found useful showing as it does that Dodd's Kidney Pills may be relied upon for cases of this kind.

"I have been troubled all harvest," he writes, "with Lumbago and Kidney trouble. My urine was of a red color. I consulted the best medical doctors in the country, but they could not help me. Finally I got some Dodd's Kidney Pills in Granton and they proved all that I could wish. In a very short time my back was as well as ever and the Kidney disorder had completely gone."

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

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 187. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

A good many tired women are realizing that what Ruskin calls "the struggle of the vain with the vain" is a very wearying and entirely unsatisfyig process. It's well to be ambitious if one can keep sweet-tempered when the ambitions miscarry. It's well to be struggling towards ideals, if one can struggle honestly and never pretend. It's well to put the best foot foremost, if one does not tell a falsehood to make people believe the other foot matches the company one.

Sometimes people who are very candid ten months in the year have an "irresistible impulse" towards untruthfulness when they take two months' vacation. Then all their geese turn into swans, their tumble-down homes have magically become palaces, and they keep, as carefully as people always keep their own secrets, the fact that they selected their crests quite recently with the aid of the stationer's book. It is true that a certain degree of self-importance impresses certain people. The question is whether it is worth while (all ethics being out of the question) to manoeuvre for the esteem or friendship, respect, admiration or envy of that class of people.

How much better it would be if we didn't pretend at all, if we didn't pretend to be fond of people we disliked, if we didn't pretend to be richer or better than we are, if we didn't put all the good curtains in the front of the house and use all the silver we have for company. We would have much happier homes if we lived equally, if we either rose to the level of our company life, or insisted that it must come down to ours. We should be happier if we didn't try to live beyond our means, if we were wise enough not to consider it a disgrace to be poor and resourceful enough to prevent its being very inconvenient.

Kite-flying is quite as disastrous in the social world as it is in the financial. It's better to have a little good money in than a great deal of paper either in or out. Bills, too, are the torment of the people who try to live in a manner which their incomes do not warrant, and it's safe to say that many a gray-haired papa, many a misguided mamma and many an unmethodical wife and foolish husband will spend most of the autumn in paying bills incurred for summer pleasures, summer clothes and summer extravagances of various kinds. There's something wrong when one season is cramped to pay for a previous season's fun. There's something wrong when the little nest egg in the bank must come out because somebody's little whims must be gratified. It is likely that most sane people have come to the conclusion that the whole summer business is overdone, and that the farther it goes from simplicity the less beneficial it is. To live out of doors, that is delightful. To shake off some of life's conventions, that is freedom. To study nature by living very close to her in all her moods, that is strength and peace and happiness.

But the summers of some people are a round of winter gaities in a summer setting. Dancing and cards, luncheons, dinners, drives and the weariness of the dress parade—these all belong to some summering folks' summers. Surely we are not happy in our choice of words when we call this summer holidaying, or vacation, or rest, or health-seeking.

To some of us the summer time opens the door into the big world of nature. We can wander beside the sea, climb over the rocks, swim, row, and look into the sky from early morning to late night. We can soak ourselves in sunshine, and breathe deeply the air from pine woods. We can live a life which is the antithesis of the indoor life of winter, and which shall, nevertheless, yield its own gold of strength and thought and knowledge. It is a blessed thing to creep very close to nature and listen to her voice, as still and small as that of our often neglected consciences. She rarely intrudes herself upon us, for she is proud as well as shy, and you must come to her terms and prove yourself receptive before she will give up to you her rare old secrets or admit you to the marvels and mysteries of her everyday life. You do not learn very much of the nature side of a mountain or a river or a lake, if you play bridge whist all afternoon, dance all night and sleep all morning. You won't gain much health from a holiday by the sea if your gowns and shoes are all selected with an eye to piazza effects, and quite unfit for scrambling over rocks. You can't learn to swim well in corsets. You lose half the harmonies of light and shade if you look at nature always through a chiffon veil. It is maintained by some people that you must have wild blood in your veins or you cannot hear or see aught except the big sounds and sights of nature. Then let us all be gipsy or Indian, and go back to simpler lives, simpler habits, sounder health and more restful sleep.

A good many homes nowadays are set up without any provision for a nursery. Children are considered quite a trouble in the home. Hostess don't like them. Some boarding houses won't take them, and hotel guests complain when they run about the corridors. It's all very well to have an entirely grown-up home when you are young, and life is all before you, but when you grow old it's comforting to have about you the sweet voices and the fresh enthusiasm of young people. When your hair goes gray it's very lovely to pass your hand over the head of your eldest born, whose brown hair is just the shade yours used to be, or to look into the bright eyes of a lad who reminds you of his father when he began to make love to you in those golden days the other side of the marriage ring. It's worth while to have passed life along to your children a little better than you found it, to have made the way easier for them, to have given them the chances you longed for and were forced to remain content without. There creeps into childless homes a selfishness and a hardness which wars with the sweet spirit of a real home. A family of boys and girls costs much in strength and money and patience, but mother and father learn lessons in the nursery which can never be learned save from their own little children. Youth makes many mistakes, but perhaps no mistake is so productive of sorrow and remorse as that which leads people to make homes without nurseries in them.

Every year a life on the water brings its griefs. Sometimes we preach about the foolishness of parents who do not insist upon their children being taught to swim. Sometimes we eat our own words and decide that the strong swimmers are in more danger than the cautious splashers in four feet of water. Cramp, heart-failure from shock, the death grip of a drowning comrade, these have sent many a stalwart swimmer to his grave. It's very necessary that one should take all reasonable precautions both while boating and bathing. A little vain-glorious desire to do better than the rest has taken many a woman who could swim only a little too far from shore, and it has caused many a man to dive into shallow water or swim too wide a stream. In most little boating parties there are reckless spirits who like to rock rowboats, ride breakers sidewise, drift too near rapids and change seats in canoes. The truly brave are not foolhardy. They do not require the adventitious aids of puff and bluster to prove their courage. The bravest man in the boating party is the one who runs the risk of being called a little 'fraid cat by insisting that due precautions shall be taken for the safety of all. Girls who lose their heads and disturb the balance of boats and who won't sit still when they are told are often the cause of accidents. Ignorance of the real dangers of canoeing and the effects of squalls on rowboats are prolific sources of danger. We owe it to ourselves and to those with whom we are associated in water frolics to be sane in the matter of danger, and to realize that it is never a sign of mental poise to exhibit foolhardiness.

Once there was a little maiden who had a beautiful tint of brown hair. It was long and thick and glossy, with gold threads in it when the sun touched it or the firelight warmed it. But it was straight as shoestrings. Hair never grew straighter on any Indian girl's head, and its straightness was a trouble to the "bud," who wished with all her heart she had kinkey locks like those her girl friends had. Mother advised her. She shrugged her shoulders the weeest little bit and went on grumbling about her lanky hair. She tried making horrible little quirly-ques, fastening them in place with quince-seed juice and other more harmful preparations, and sleeping with a silk handkerchief wound a la headache across her brows. She curled her hair with hot pencils and plain tongs, with kids and silks and rags. She wound it on chair rings and wove it in and out of hairpins and those other abominations called crimpers. She hated rain and fog, dampness and bathing, because they all straightened her hair. She tried to make her hair look artistically loose, and she only succeeded in making it look as if it had never been combed. Some of the neighbors referred to her as "that girl with the untidy head," and that would have made her feel very badly if she had ever heard of it. The struggle to keep a straight head curled is a very disheartening one. It's worse than keeping flies out of the kitchen, or red ants from the pantry. The nicest costume this girl owned was spoiled if her hair came out of curl. She knew it, and made extra efforts to keep it in. Early in her young womanhood she discovered that irons were ruining her hair, that they singed it, made it woolly and friy without waves. She took to kids and papers and leads and rags, and was obliged to spend some time in the seclusion of her own room with her hair wound up at each dress-up time. One day she read that fuzzy heads were going out of fashion; that, in fact, plain, smooth tresses were now distinctly stylish and frizzes were dowdy. She breathed a sigh of relief, went to a hair specialist to get what hair she had left treated, and felt years younger with the weight of curled and uncurled hair off her mind. Now she goes out in the rain because somebody told her that was good for the complexion. She really enjoys it, too, for she knows that every little hair is in place. At first, she says her head refused to look neat. All the little wisps struck straight out, beckoning to their old friend, the curling tongs. But she brushed and smotohed and trained and pinned the rebellious little ends, and when they discovered she was in deadly earnest, they just snuggled down and behaved themselves. What women have endured and what they continue to endure for the sake of a few curls and kinks which are as perishable as ice in hot water, only the women know. One doesn't mind so much for them. They can curl or they can not curl at their own discretion. But the children—the poor little mites who must sleep on wads of tightly-rolled hair, who must stand still while mother or nurse brushes the hair about the curling stick, who must be frizzed and waved into little fuzzy-wuzzies because mamma likes curls—they deserve our pity. What vanities are planted in childish hearts on account of those curls! What envy takes root when the difference between the true and the make-believe curls begins to be apparent! What a deal that wicked old ancestor who first began curling straight hair has to answer for! How much neater and sweeter, how much cleaner and less tired we will all be when we have given up for good and all that never-ending old struggle of trying to keep our straight hair curled.

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.

Frisky.—First you must get rid of the blackheads and then you must have the enlarged pores closed so that no more little wads of waste matter and dust may crowd into them. Skin specialists advise the use of the complexion brush, then a good toilet vinegar, and vigilant cleanliness. Sometimes slightly enlarged pores are crowded full of powder and pains are not taken to cleanse them. Many people wash their faces with cloths which are too smooth. When you realize that your skin is filled with tiny depressions, you see that a perfectly smooth face cloth is not a specially good thing unless indeed you live in a very different air from that which we often get in Montreal. Suppose you begin by washing your face with warm soapy water and a brush. Rinse it thoroughly with cool water and then with cold and dabble the skin afterwards with rose water to which you have added fifteen drops of benzoin to the ounce. Do this at night and in the morning bathe freely with cold water. Use little soap and that always at night. 2. You are persistent, sensitive, vivacious, ambitious and fairly patient.

B.—Thinness is partly a matter of heredity, partly a matter of digestion and somewhat a matter of temperament. You must eat nourishing food and be able to digest it, and you must keep your mind as placid as a mill pond. 2. You are generous, fairly resolute, fairly systematic and very persistent.

Mona.—Are their reasons not such as can be understood by you? I dare not advise you, for you see I am quite without a chance of judging fairly. You must think it out for yourself, and try and use your reason as well as your heart.

Martha.—Your bulbs should go into the ground in late September. The earth had best be covered with straw or leaf mould if it is at all exposed, and in the spring you can rake it off. Hyacinths and tulips are best, though crocuses and daffodils make a good showing, too. 2. The little purplish plant you sent is the great willow herb. You will find that it belongs to the evening primroses, which are so golden and gay every evening, and in the early morning.

L.D.—Take the Hudson River trip by all means.

Affie.—Use cake magnesia. Rub it on the lace, put it between two thickly-folded cloths and beat with the hand. Turn and beat thoroughly and then brush out the magnesia and hang the lace in a draught. You will find that, unless it is very much soiled, this method is better than washing.

Fancy Free.—Mrs. Browning will repay very careful reading. Aurora Leigh, her patriotic verse, her love sonnets, and the ory of the children are those poems especially noticed. Read these, of course, and then if you turn over the pages you will find many other lovely thoughts set to good music of rhyme and rhythm. The fairies denied Mrs. Browning health, but they gave her the blessing of a noble heart, a clear head and the power to win, and better still to hold, love.

Elda Younger.—The woman who marries a man much younger than herself has risked a good deal, but there is no reason why she should not be perfectly happy and make her husband perfectly happy. The world, of course, has its say, but the world always will do that, and, in the last analysis, it really isn't the world's affair. Think it out for yourself. Look at it from all sides. Ask the advice of people who know you both, and then do what you are sure is for the best, and don't do anything while you have the least doubt in your mind.

G.S.R.—The effect of any course of drug taking is pernicious. Why don't you try to get at the cause of the illness instead of fussing about the consequence with your nasty-tasting little pills? From what you say, I believe you have injured your nerves already, and I much fear that late suppers with too much indigestible cake and harmful sweets and heavy meats, are at the bottom of the trouble. No human being living has a stomach which will stand year after year the stuff which foolish people persist in eating and calling nourishment. Don't take the medicines unless they are ordered by your own doctor, and if he gives you much medicine, find one who gives less. The doctors of the new school do not place so much faith in bottles of medicine as the older practitioners do.

Paula.—The gentleman of the party was quite right. He assumed that you were under his protection, but, my dear girl, why didn't you take a sister or a friend, or your mother or auntie with you? It was not "wrong," as you say, but it was very thoughtless. 2. Look in your botany under the heading "Figwort Family." There you will find the mullein in all its glory.

Infelice.—Your housekeeping seems to me to need too much money for sundries. I wouldn't have so comprehensive a sundry account if I were you. Make the expenditures go into their proper places. You will find it will take a good deal of time and patience at first, but after a little you will be able to do it easily, if only you are very systematic about your daily entries. Don't have any bills. They are the resort of the woman who is living beyond her means, and they bring their own bitter punishment. It's better to live on brown bread and cocoa than to have tenderloin steaks every day and dread the first of the month. Homes are not made with money. They are the result of loving care and thought and the wisdom and practicality of the women who are interested in them. You can make a perfect home with very little money, but you can never have a peaceful home if you allow debt to come into it to torment you. Gas and coal and water rates are high in Montreal, so are rents. Fruit costs about the same so do meat and groceries, but wages are not so high as in the West. Dry goods are dearer in many instances. Your allowance for coal is not nearly enough, and I think your meat is high. 3. Try enamel. It is satisfactory for a little while, and it looks well while it is fresh. 4. Serve the cheese fingers with your salad course.

Zise.—If you have no list you are certainly in a bad way. In renting houses people are usually careful to make out complete lists of all the furniture. Any goods damaged by accident or carelessness ought to be made good, but as to ordinary wear from use—that is what you may expect when you rent household goods, and it is what, in fact, you get money for. 2. As a rule, tenants prefer to bring and use their own linen, silver and china, but sometimes people who rent houses require these things. You must use your own judgment. Any real estate man will tell you how much you should ask.

F.L.M.—No, it is not troubling in the least. Your ideas about the gowns are good, except as to the wedding gown, and if you are going to live so quietly, why do you not wear your travelling gown? 2. You will not be able to wear light muslins there in October; a silk or a pretty light wool will be much more serviceable. The parasol can be dispensed with, and get instead a dark silk umbrella. Your tailor-made suit should be nice for morning wear and as a second to your new travelling gown. The lace will trim your dressy wool and make a bertha for the low neck of your silk. 2. Good luck and good wishes galore, an dtry to decide not to be as horrid as you say you know you will be.

Beatrice K.—For the purpose the bound linen travelling cases are quite satisfactory. Make a number of pockets with flaps to button down, and you will be surprised at the number of articles you can stow away. You may lay it open on the dressing table, dress, roll and tie it, slip it back into your bag without having to look for a single thing, and having no trouble in packing your toilet necessaries away. A sponge bag will carry sponge, wash cloths, and, if you have it big enough, your soap case and tooth brush may go in too, leaving one article only beside the linen case. If you are methodical, you will never forget things. I wish you a pleasant journey and a new store of cheerfulness. But you mustn't rail at Montreal. I daresay you'll find no pleasanter spot in all your travels.

S.S.B.—You should write your hostess, a letter, of course. If you do not you are a very negligent guest.

Prim.—For the sailor suit you will find galatea very serviceable. Make it as plain as possible, for the trimming counts up in the laundry bill. The white cuffs are more bother than they are worth. Directly they are soiled (and the sleeves soil first, even if the dress is all dark), the whole must go splash into the tub, and you're very much disappointed as to the number of times the little mud pie maker has been able to wear it.

I.S.—Impulsive, candid, courageous, persistent, ambitious and decisive.

Cerous.—Independent, self-reliant, generous, fairly practical and very candid and enduring.

Colleen Bawn.—Many thanks for the recipes. You are persistent, prudent, very affectionate, very self-reliant, hopeful and merry and candid.

Annette.—Intuitive, systematic, generous, ardent, fairly resolute and very ambitious.

Hamilton.—Persisten, practical, ambitious, generous, fairly systematic, very ingenious and a little vain.

Bernal.—Artistic, independent, fairly sensitive, fairly sympathetic, persevering and proud-spirited.

Alkali Ike.—Order, sympathy, fair prudence, fair diligence and self-control.

Mater.—Ambitious, executive, independent, fair-minded, candid and courageous.

Frisco Jim.—Mirth, candor, hope, a little self-esteem, ambition and a love of ease.

Biddy.—Diligent, sympathetic, executive, methodical and a little imperious.

Judy.—Affectionate, sympathetic, resolute, vivacious and sincere.

Punch.—Practical, self-controlled, dealing in justice rather than mercy, generous and mirthful.

R.P., Prescott.—Systematic, practical, generous, ambitious, fairly prudent, very persevering and punctual.

Sombrero Bill.—Order, vivacity, sympathy, candor and a little impatience.

No. 2.—Fearless, independent, fairly industrious, possessed of good vitality and very decisive.

No. 3.—Fairly hopeful, prudent, resolute and very shrewd and economical.

W.—She is executive, sensitive, generous, self-reliant, self-controlled, not very hopeful, fairly vivacious and very generous. She would be a devoted woman to any one for whom she cared, but she has a sad expression which I trust is not habitual with her.

Rosebank.—Order, sympathy, intuition, independence and resolution.

Marto.—Mirth, decision, candor, prudence and self-control.

Firenza. — Generosity, affection, some pride and ambition.

W.W.—Intuitive, vivacious, cheerful, fairly persistent, fairly prudent and very industrious.

Berrytown.—A little less than cheerful, fairly industrious, fairly candid, very affectionate and self-controlled.

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.

CREAM OF TOMATO SOUP.

One pint of tomatoes, one half teaspoonful of soda, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful butter, one slice of onion, two teaspoonfuls flour, one sprig of parsley, one teaspoonful sugar, one bay leaf, one teaspoonful salt; stew the tomatoes twenty minutes; adding onion, bay leaf, and parsely; remove this seasoning, press tomatoes through a sieve and return to stove; scald the milk, rub flour and butter together until smooth; add a little of the hot milk to the mixture; stir until lumps are quite smooth, then add to remainder of milk and stir until it thickens to a cream; add sugar and salt to the tomatoes, then soda dissolved in a little cold water; heat soup tureen, turn in tomatoes, then gradually add milk, stirring briskly. The success of this depends on the milk not curdling. Do not heat soup after milk is added.

THE USES OF TURPENTINE.

Use spirits of turpentine for burns, the pain will disappear, and healthy granulation at once set in. It can be applied effectively on a linen rag.

Spirits of turpentine will take away the soreness of a blister very quickly. The skin will go down and healing will begin as soon as the remedy is applied.

But outside of the family medicine chest spirits of turpentine is a good thing to have at hand. It is the best dressing for patent leather; it will clean artists' clothes and workmen's garments from paint; it will drive away moths if a few drops are put into closets and chests; it will persuade mice to find other quarters far away if a little is poured into the mouseholes; a tablespoonful added to the water in which linens are boiled will make the goods wonderfully white; a few drops will prevent starch from sticking; mixed with beeswax it makes the best floor polish, and mixed with sweet oil it is unrivalled for fine furniture. The latter mixture should be two parts of sweet oil to one of turpentine.

Some physicians recommend spirits of turpentine in external applications from lumbago and rheumatism. It is also prescribed for neuralgia of the face It is an article that should always be kept about the house.

CHERRY SNOW.

To make Cherry Snow dissolve one half boxful of gelatine in one cupful of boiling water, juice of twe lemons, one cupful of sugar; cool, then add stiffly beaten whites of four eggs; beat until very light, add one pint of pitted fresh, sweet cherries, turn into border mold; when cold and firm slip on a dish, fill centre with cherries having stems, and a wreath of cherries about outside edge, and serve with sweetened whipped cream.

MRS. RORER'S TOMATO KETCHUP.

Mrs. S. T. Rorer, the famous cooking expert, gives this her favorite, receipt for making tomato ketchup in the August Ladies' Home Journal: "Use half a bushel of sound August tomatoes. Wash and cut them into pieces. Cook gently for half an hour, then press through a sieve. Cook again for one hour; then add one ounce of ground ginger, one ounce of mustard, one gill of salt, half a pound of sugar, and one quart of vinegar. Cook to the proper consistency, add five drops of oil of nutmeg, and the same of celery, or a tablespoonful of celery seed. Bottle, cork and seal."

BE ORIGINAL.

If John's mother has any particular dish for which she is famous, don't, don't attempt to reproduce. Be wise and invent or learn some other dainty and set forth its good qualities, then it won't be long before you hear John saying:

"By the way, mother, you don't know how nicely we have egg-plant cooked at our house," etc., etc., and your satisfaction will be equal to his own.

Begin by having your table just as pretty as you can. Don't save all your best china and silver and glass, for it will never be dearer to you than it is now, nor will you ever enjoy it so much. Yes, I know it may get broken or chipped or scratched, but you must not take this too much to heart, for it is bound to be. Just here let us return for a moment to the question of servants. Don't be depressed by the three dreadful "D's"—dress, disease and domestics—which make the whole burden of some women's discourse. You cannot expect all the Christian virtues for sixteen nor yet twenty dollars a month. If you treat your servant with kindness and consideration in nineteen cases our of twenty, you will find she will respond, though in this walk of life, as in every other, there are black sheep.

A NOVEL SERVICE IN PARIS AND HAVANA.

To serve cheese and a preserve together as a course would in the past have been considered exceedingly bad form, and yet it now appears both at luncheons and dinners in the French capital. The preserve chosen is the famous Bar-le-Duc made in France at the place from which it takes its name. The fruit, currants—either red, or white—every seed removed and yet each little globe, round, perfect and seemingly unbroken. Put up in tiny glass jars the rich syrup is ruby or amber tinted as tempting to the eye as it is delicious to the palate. The delicate French cream cheese is passed first, and then on a try the Bar-le-Duc in its jar. Each person takes a spoonful and eats it with the cheese Bread sticks and toasted wafers accompany the course and usually wine or cordial. It is predicted as a course at ladies luncheons the coming season in this country.

PITTER-PATTER

It is a keen desire of every woman to sit, stand and walk with perfect grace in all her movements, which, while they never appear studied in effect, will nevertheless show to advantage any good lines she may possess.

When watching Madame Bernhardt, whose every motion is the embodiment of grace, we find ourselves marvelling at the ease with which she seems to glide across the stage and go in or out of a chair, and we are apt to forget that these very movements are the result of careful study and constant practice.

Of course we cannot all carry ourselves with the rhythmic grace characteristic of Madame Bernhardt, but at least it is quite possible for us to acquire more ease of movement than is usually displayed by the women one daily meets.

Women are too often lured away from their chance of happy lives by a desire for notoriety. They crowd the life classes in Paris and London; they lodge in attics; you see them of every age, from the girl of sixteen to the gray, wrinkled woman, perched on ladders in the Louvre or the Tribuna, making wretched copies of immortal figures, not even knowing that they are wretched.

What has driven women to this life? They felt in youth a joy in beauty and mistook it for the creative power of the artist. They start out meaning to be Titians, or maybe Geromes or Meissoniers; they end by painting menu cards or calendars, thankful when they can sell one.

"What has kept you up through these long years of failure?" I once asked a worn-out woman of fifty.

Her eyes kindled. "Oh! You see that your work to-day is worthless, but—to-morrow! You always think that to-morrow you will paint your great picture!"

THIS IS THE MAN THAT MOLLY LIKES.

A is for Ardent in telling his love;
B is for Brave, all others above;
C is for Chivalrous, a good deal like brave;
D for Devoted, but never a slave.
E, Enterprising; success he is after;
F is for Fun, a flavor of laughter;
G is for Generous, in money and mind;
H is for Honest, the only safe kind;
I Independent, takes no one's behest;
J is for Jealous enough to add zest;
K is for Kindly to every creature;
L is for Lovable, the very best feature;
M is for Manly; without that, just fancy!
N is for Neat, but not for Miss Nancy;
O for Original, of which we have spoken;
P for Persistent, his will can't be broken;
Q is Quick-witted wherever he goes;
R for Reserved, won't tell all he knows;
S for Sincere, no posing or grating;
T is for Tender; a No. 1 rating;
U for Unselfish—make this an equation!
V is for Vehement when there's occasion;
W for Well-bred, no dandified graces;
And X all the good traits omitted embraces;
Y is for Young, but no younger than you are;
Z is for Zealous in loving, as few are.
&c., in order to make up good measure.
I'll allow you to fill out to suit your own pleasure.

The beauty whose charms are on the decline or who is fighting the great enemy to beauty, obesity, is a perfect martyr to her good looks. I know of one woman whose life for the last ten years has been practically a torture. She has been on a strict diet and obliged to exercise constantly to keep down the increasing avoirdupois. The body massage which she undergoes twice a day is not at all a pleasant ordeal. Massage given to take off flesh is extremely hard to stand; it is practicaly a violent kneading. Recently this heroic woman discovered that her wrists and ankles were getting too heavy and the fatal second chin was asserting itself. She has met every new attack on her beauty with immediate defence and the last treatment adopted is that of tightly wound bandages upon the wrists, the ankles and about the throat. In these she tries to sleep each night. This is a specimen of the value that some women place upon their beauty."

A few years ago in certain sensible quarters there was an attempt to oppose the barbarous custom of wearing earrings. It was to be good style not to wear ornaments in the ears, and women of fashion, sacrificing rather to the custom of the moment than to judicious ideau of hygiene and good sense put their sparkling earrings and pendants into their caskets. But the whole thing ended in smoke.

In the name of hygiene, even, traditional mistakes have been revived. To cure inveterate strangles, to stop the running caused by irritation of the auditory ducts, to cure chronic suppuration of the eyelashes or rhino-pharyngitis, the ears have been laden with ridiculous pendants; the lobe has become the chosen place for these barbarous cauteries; in short, the practice of mutilating these little organs under cover of hygiene, as grotesque as it is irrational, is continued

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One of the yellow brown shades of linen is very much liked because it is so becoming, and it is embroidered either in white or brown of a darker tint. Gray linens trimmed with white bands and white stitching are very good style, but lace is not quite elegant to trim these morning gowns. Bruges and Irish lace are both being very effectively used.

A simple model for linen or mohair is shown in the illustration trimmed with tucks and stitched bands. An elaborate white lawn gown has a bolero with postilion back and fichu finish of taffeta glace edged with a ruche made of ribbon loops. This trims the hem with two rows of insertion set in above the skirt tucked in vertical lines all around.

The inventive corset maker is selling dozens of girdles to stout men and is shipping them in quantities to the summer resorts where men ride horseback and play golf without coats. "I call them girdles," she explained "because the idea of a corset worn by a man is associated with dudes and military dandies who sometimes wear shape stays to give them a graceful waist line.

"My girdles are simply to hold in the surplus flesh about the waist so that it doesn't come in visible contact with the outer garment. It is this principle which causes a woman in a shirt waist to look so cool. But when men went in for the shirt waist in their endeavor to look as cool as the shirt-waist girl they forgot the fact that a woman's body is carefully girded in beneath her waist. For thin men it was not so dicult, but for fat men the shirt waist was impossible.

"I thought it all out one day when a very stout man in a shirt waist came into a car. He looked so very unpleasant and warm that I began to realize that a corset was in reality a cool garment and then it quickly evolved the notion of the girdle. It took immediate hold when I displayed one in my shop window with a picture showing the use for which it was intended.

"While the shirt waist for men has not proved very popular in the city, it is the general rule in the country. Men ride and row and drive and play golf and tennis in the loose waists of silk aand flannel and linen. The dining room, and the drawing room are the only places that are forbidden the summer man without a coat. And the uses of the girdle have been appreciated. The tailors advocate them now as their use does away with belts or suspenders. The trousers are cut so that they set over the girdle in military fashion."

A pretty stock, and easily made, too, is the crush stock of white pique, cheviot or even duck, with colored ends. These have a straightedge at the top, which gives a more decidedly crushed effect when worn. They are made by sewing two thicknesses of pique together, stitching around edges and adding any kind of ties one likes. There are the short ties for a mere knot, the rounded or pointed for a small bow and long ends for a four-in-hand, made of material of shirt waist with which stock is to be worn, of solid chambray or linen or some of the pretty white shirt waist stuffs sold in the shops. One of these ties is sewed only at its extreme edges, so as to leave a slit for other tie to go through when put around the neck. Still another very effective one is made from a lady's linen or lawn handkerchief, with narrow hemstitched hem and tiny vine of embroidery. First fold the handkerchief from corner to corner and cut in a straight line one and one-half inches from each side of the fold. Cut this strip in two crosswise and you have two bias pieces with pointed ends, formed by corners of handkerchief, for ends of the tie. Fell these neatly to a straight piece of lawn twenty inches long and three inches wide and hem both sides. Use the two other corners of handkerchief for points, which are sewed to the middle of top edge of tie and turned down over it to complete the handkerchief stock.

A SERVICE OF HANDS.

They've given loving service — those poor hands
With fretted nails, and fingers bent and worn;
They bear the scars which Sacrifice demands
When from their cherished idols rudely torn.

I love to think that once that calloused palm,
With dimples in the rosy flesh was set,
That once fond lips anointed with love's balm
Pressed kisses there that live in memory yet.

Those knotted hands with soft and reverent grace
Have gently closed tired lids o'er sightless eyes,
Then clasped in prayer before the throne of Grace
Asked entrance for a soul in Paradise.

Dear hands! Brave hands! I proudly honor you!
For lofty deeds in lowly spirit done,
Maimed and unbeautiful to careless view
What victories of peace those hands have won.

—M. L. Raynf.

If a woman has the rare opportunity of being sufficiently connected with a sick room to be able to watch closely the methods of a trained nurse, a deal of information can be stored up for future use. There will be, first of all, an immaculate costume for the nurse, every article washable. Soft shoes and deft fingers will inevitably accompany such a costume.

The patient will match the nurse in cleanliness and neatness. The hair will be carefully brushed and arranged comfortably for bed, and both body and bed clothing will be immaculate at all times. To keep them so probably means work for more than one pair of hands, but this is a result of the sick room an ironclad rule, as are all that govern the life of a trained nurse. Cleanliness and tidiness are regarded as the basis of the profession of nursing, and the woman who would not practice them religiously would find her career a short and disastrous one.

The trained nurse is cheerful and tireless, and patients learn to consider her presence essential to thir welfare and comfort. She has regular hours for bathing sick people, and, when the illness is of long duration, is expert in warding off bed sores by a liberal use of alcohol and healing toilet powder. She knows how to arrange the pillows, adjust the light from the windows, air the room, and even the temperature. Not one of these things can be done successfully by ignorant women.

Madge Merton

REPRESSION AND EXPRESSION.

It isn't the thinking how grateful we are
For the kindness of friends come to bless
Our sorrow or loss
'Neath the weight of the Cross;
It is telling our gratefulness.

It isn't the love that they have in their hearts,
And neglect or forget to reveal,
That brightens the lives
of husbands and wives;
It is telling the love that they feel.

It isn't the thinking of good to mankind
That comes as a cooling drink
To the famishing ones
Of Earth's daughters and sons;
It is telling the good that we think.

It isn't the music, asleep in the strings
Of the lute, that entrances the ear
And brings to the breast
The spirit of rest;
It is only the music we hear.

It isn't the lilies we hide from the world,
Nor the roses we keep as our own,
That are strewn at our feet
By the angels we meet
On our way to the Great White Throne.

It isn't the silence of hope unexpressed,
It's the words of good cheer that we speak,
To triumph through strife
For the great things of life;
That heartens and strengthens the weak.

—William J. Lampton, in St. Louis Globe.

SWEEPING REFORMS BY THE RULERS OF TO-DAY

European Sovereigns Who Are Progressive and Able Statesmen.

KAISER'S INFLUENCE ON LIFE OF GERMANY

YOUNG VICTOR EMMANUEL AND HIS EFFORTS—KING EDWARD AND DIPLOMACY.

London, August 9.—This is an age of reform and of sweeping changes, and from a monarchial point of view it is fortunate that they are to a great extent initiated by he crwn instead of by the people. For when reforms are originated by the latter, it usually means that the sovereign had been either blind or indifferent to the necessities of the situation, and, it ends by his being forced to follow more or less reluctantly in the wake of his subjects in a manner calculated to impair the prestige of his throne, whereas if he is sufficiently wide awake and up-to-date to institute the changes himself, he remains in the forefront of his people, who are content to submit to his guidance, owing to its being of a progressive character.

This situation of reforms by the anointed of the Lord, is one of the most interesting signs of the times. In the past, revolutions were needed to bring about reforms of a popular character. To-day it is the kings themselves who have become revolutionary and who propose changes of so sweeping a character as to positively take away the breath of the more conservative and old fashioned of their lieges. Yet the fact that these reforms are popular with the nation at large, especially with the masses, shows that the monarch is in touch with his people,, that he is keenly sensible to the latter's interests, and, above all, that a closer bond of sympathy and understanding exists between the people and himself than was the case in the reigns of his predecessors.

Throughout the greater part of the century which has just come to a close, the crown appeared unable to appreciate either popular needs or popular aspirations, and in consequence thereof the monarchial system appeared to be doomed, and as about to be swept away by the ever-rising tide of democracy. Now,however, at the beginning of the twentieth century, the situation is entirely altered. Rulers have launched their ship upon the high tide of the democratic sea, have tacked to the popular windward, and are in consequence more firmly established on their thrones than any of their predecessors. One has only to compare the place which Emperor William holds in the hearts and the everyday life of his people with that occupied by his grandfather and granduncle, the universal respect and regard inspired by King Victor Emmanuel with the public indifference manifested in Italy toward his father, the ill-fated King Humbert, and the good will and admiration aroused by King Edward as compared with the extraordinary unpopularity of the Crown in the times of the last three Georges and of King William.

KAISER'S INFLUENCE.

In course of the dozen years or so that Emperor William has been on the throne he has effected the complete reorganization of the German army—this, too, in the face of all kinds of opposition on the part of veterans, who objected to innovations—and he has converted it into what is universally acknowledged to be the most perfectly ordered instrument of warfare in the world. In the same way he has entirely transformed the civil administration of the Prussian Kingdom, and also of the Empire, while he has endowed both one and the other with an entirely new and modern code of laws, in keeping with modern times, in lieu of the antiquated and semi-mediaeval system of jurisprudence that was in existence when he came to the throne. Beside this, he has reorganized and created afresh the navy, has secured provision for the old age and injury of workingmen, and for their widows and young children in the event of the latter becoming fatherless,by means of State aided insurance; has initiated all sorts of other legislation for the benefit of the laboring masses, and has by degrees transformed himself to such an extent into the predominant factor in every phase of German life and even thought that he conveys the impression of being the mainspring of the huge German Empire, and that if anything untoward were to happen to him—that is, if the mainspring were to break—the whole machinery would stop.

Young Victor Emmanuel is on the point of completing the first year of a reign that was begun by a tragedy, namely, the anarchist assassination of a father to whom he was devoted. He began by sternly refusing to resort to exceptional measures for the suppression of anarchy, the movement which had robbed him of his father, declaring that the existing laws were adequate for all purposes, and that Italy must under all circumstances remain a free country. He has proclaimed through the Ministers in Parliament his acknowledgment of the usefulness of workingmen's syndicates, as well as of the fact that organization of the working classes into unions is the best way of protecting the proletariate, while, thanks to him, the legality of strikes is now recognized by government and by law.

What this means will be seen when it is stated that in the last twelve months there have been six hundred strikes in Italy, in which six hundred thousand men have been engaged at one time or another, and which have resulted in the total annual increase of 48,000,000 francs (close upon $10,000,000) in the wages of the workingmen. The young King has likewise instituted an order of knighthood devoted to the recognition of the working classes and to the reward of those contributing to the welfare of the laboring masses, and at present he is engaged in devising schemes for the modification of the fiscal system so as to lighten the burdens of taxation upon the masses through placing a fairer share of the weight upon the shoulders of the well to do classes.

WHAT IS SAID OF ITALY'S KING.

These are only a few of the measures which the young King has instituted for the benefit of the masses of his subjects in the twelve months that he has been on the throne of Italy, measures which it is needless to state have been strongly opposed by the classes, who have given their young monarch the same nickname of which Frederick the Great used to be so proud, namely, that of "Roi des Gueux" (King of the Tramps and of the Ragged). How wise and politic he has been in all this is demonstrated by the fact that in the last three months the number of anti-monarchists in the Parliament at Rome has been diminished in a notable degree, while their leader, Signor Sacchi, has been so much won over by Victor Emmanuel's efforts to provide for the welfare of the working classes that he actually telegraphed to him his warm congratulations on the birth of Princess Yolande a few weeks ago.

KING EDWARD.

King Edward has been only six months on the throne, and yet without any suspicion of going beyond the letter, or even the spirit, of his limitations as a constitutional sovereign, he has made his weight and influence felt, not merely in political and administrative life, but likewise in every phase of existence throughout his vast empire. In some way or another he conveys the impression of having aroused the people, but more especially the government, from that sort of lethargy into which it had sunk in the reign of Queen Victoria, and of having imbued it with an amount of energy, vitality and progressiveness which are all his own, but to which the administration was an entire stranger. He is instituting reforms of every conceivable character, all of them in keeping with the spirit of the times and thoroughly up-to-date, which while manifesting a reverence for the traditions of the past are nevertheless of a character to commend themselves to hard-headed business men, solely imbued with the necessity of adapting the methods of their firm to the most modern exigencies.

DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Thus at the present moment he is credited with the initiation of a project for a radical reorganization of the diplomatic service of Great Britain. He is of the opinion that an entirely new system is needed in order to face the conditions of the twentieth century, and that since nowadays the negotiation of the treaty of commerce is a matter of much more vital importance than that of a mere treaty of friendship or of political alliance, only those men should be appointed to the control of missions who are thoroughly posted on all commercial and industrial questions.

King Edward, like other observant people, has taken note of the fact that in almost every case where former British ambassadors have embarked in business, with the object of supplementing in the city their pensions from the government, they have been signally unsuccessful in their new careers, notable instances in point being those of Lord Dufferin, Sir Edward Thornton and Lord Augustus Loftus. In fact, they demonstrated by their failure in business that however astute they might be in statecraft they knew nothing whatsoever about trade, industry and finance, and that they could therefore never have been properly qualified to conduct the negotiations relating to treaties of commerce.

The English school of diplomacy which has existed until now has devoted itself to court and political matters, and the diplomats have been courtiers, who have striven their best to obtain the favor of royal personages and of the most influential statesmen in the capitals where they were stationed, ignoring commerce and leaving the latter to be dealt with by the consuls. But commerce is now supreme, and it is the interests of trade which are of paramount importance, not only to the English nation, but likewise to every other power, and King Edward is resolved that in future only those men shall be appointed to the direction of foreign missions who are imbued with this fact and who have made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the financial, commercial and industrial interests of their own country, as well as of that to which they are accredited.

King Edward, I may add, has disposed of the objections which he has encountered in connection with this projected reform by referring his opponents to the United States, which he declares is able to accomplish far more by sending business men to represent it abroad than trained diplomats who are mere courtiers, and who are incapable of dealing with the commercial side of modern diplomacy.

This is only one of the many reforms, great and small, which King Edward has either initiated or put into execution since he came to the throne six months ago, and, in spite of his sixty years of age, he is showing a degree of activity, of ubiquity and of "universality," if I may coin the word, equal to that of his nephew, the Kaiser. His influence is growing more and more apparent in every phase of English life to which he is becoming just as much the mainspring of the machinery as is Emperor William in the case of Germany.

EX-ATTACHE.

ST. PAUL'S SHOWS MANY CRACKS

Cathedral Is Built on Clay and Constantly Needs Repairs.

London, August 9.—A good deal of excitement has been caused during the last week or so by the report getting abroad that St. Paul's Cathedral is in danger from excavations for the new underground railway. A perfect avalanche of inquiries has fallen upon the deans and canons in residence about it. Excursionists who are "doing" the cathedral gravely ask the vergers how long they think the building will last.

There is, no doubt, widespread concern about the famous old building. There is no doubt also about the cracks which have been appearing all over the structure. Its great architect could hardly have guessed at the scale upon which subterranean works have undermined and changed the character of the foundations of the cathedral.

RESTS ON NATURAL CLAY.

There is a generally accepted belief that the cathedral's foundations rest on concrete. This is not the case. The cathedral rests upon natural clay, which needs moisture to preserve its tenacity and firmness. There is no doubt that modern disturbances in the soil have tended to drain away the desirable dampness.

At the present moment the portions of the building which give the greatest cause for alarm are the stately built west front, where the walls, with the towers and bells, are particularly massive, and the south transept, where the condition of one window is certainly such as to give cause for anxiety. Some of the windows below the whispering gallery also show signs of strain. In other parts of the building there are similar lesions.

RENOVATION IS CONSTANT.

Some idea of the incessant renovation the building requires may be guessed from the fact that the ordinary staff of masons for the cathedral number forty. They are selected for their skill and are constantly employed in the everyday requirements of the building.

Whatever may be the case with St. Paul's partial damage has already been sustained by the historic church of Marylebone, the beautiful tower of which already leans twenty-three inches out of the perpendicular. This, it is stated, is caused by the vibration of the adjoining tuppeny tube. The company has agreed to pay £1,000 by way of compensation.

Meantime, owing to the dangerous condition of the belfry, the famous Bow Bells must remain silent until necessary underpinning operations are completed.

THE CLERICALS— SPAIN'S PROBLEM

Premier Sagasta Turns Attention to the Religious Agitation.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—Now that Senor Sagasta has made a good start with the financial features of the Government's programme and outlined its foreign policy, as one of continued neutrality, he is turning his attention to the religious agitation which is constantly expressed in anti-clerical demonstrations. Sagasta, like Waldeck-Rousseau, is faced with the ambitions and plots of the religious orders. Jesuits and clericalism are to-day more powerful in Spain than they ever were in France.

When the present Government came into power, one of its first promises was to introduce legislation that would check the development of the orders. In the debates that have already taken place on the religious question, not only Carlists and Ultramontanes, but conservatives of every shade and dissentient liberals have displayed a spirit of intolerance, attacking the Government for failing to repress the anti-clerical demonstrations.

This sort of thing has been met by advanced Liberals and Republicans with vigorous appeals to Sagasta to apply drastic remedies to the orders themselves. The majorities in both houses have applauded the Liberal position.

Sagasta is placed in an awkward position by the increasing bitterness shown on both sides. The clerical party is strong at court and among the governing classes of the monarchy, to say nothing of its influence upon women of all classes.

The Premier has declared that the Government will enforce respect for the rights of the Roman Catholics and the state church, but he has also earnestly appealed to the bishops and clergy not to carry too far the religious celebrations and processions which serve as a pretext for counter demonstrations by the anti-clericals.

At present the situation is a compromise. The Government undertakes to negotiate with the Vatican to obtain reforms in the concordat of 1854, and a reduction in the church estimates, which are an intolerable burden to the taxpayer.

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MR. DOOLEY ON THE TRUTH ABOUT SCHLEY

"If they'se wan thing I'm prouder iv thin another in me past life," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis that whin me counthry called me to go to th' Spanish war I was out. I owe me rayspictibility an' me high standin' among me fellow-men to th' fact, Hinnissy, that where th' shot an' shell fell thickest, I wasn't there. If I had anny childher, th' proudest title iv fame, as Hogan says, I cud hand down to thim'd be that I niver see th' shores iv Cubia. 'Childher,' I'd say, 'ye'er pah-pah's life was not entirely free fr'm crime. He had his triflin' faults, was something iv an embezzler, a little iv a safe-blower, an' occasionally a murdherer. He dhrank too much, an' bate ye'er poor mother, that now is dead, or wud if she iver lived, but wan thing he niver did. He niver took a hand in th' war in Cubia. There ar're no dents on his armor-plate.' I'd have Congress strike medals f'r th' absentee hayroes: 'To Martin Dooley f'r not bein' prisint at th' battle iv Sandago.' Or: 'In recognition iv gallant absence fr'm th' battle iv Manila. Sweet an' proper it is to remain at home f'r wan's counthry.' Be hivins, Hinnissy, if a man's brought up befure a judge on a charge iv larceny, th' coort says, 'Anny previyous convictions?' 'No,' says th' polisman: 'Five years,' says th' judge. 'But he was a hayro iv th' Cubian war.' 'Make it life,' says th' judge.

"First they was Hobson. He kissed a girl, an' ivrybody says: 'Hang him. Kill th' coal-scuttler.' Thin they was Dewey. He got marrid, an' th' people was f'r makin' mathrimony a penal offinse. Ye raymimber Gomez. Ye recall, Hinnissy, how th' corryspondints used to poke their way to th' jungle, where he set makin' his simple meal iv th' leg iv a scorpyon an' a piece iv sugar-cane, an' offer him th' freedom iv th' city iv Noo York whin th' war was over. Well, he wint to Noo York wan week, th' George Washington iv th' Ant Hills. He was met at th' ferry-boat be a rayporther that twishted his head around to take a phottygraft iv him, an' called him 'Manny,' an' said he looked like Mike Feely, th' aldherman iv th' third ward, only darker. A comity iv seegarmakers waited on him an' ast him to jine their union, an' that was all th' honors he had. Freedom iv th' city, says ye? Oh, he got that, an' all iv that. He was free to go an' come without annybody payin' anny attintion to him. He was as free as th' air, because th' polis didn't know him. If they'd known, he might've been locked up.

"An' now it's Schley's turn. I knew it was comin' to Schley, an', here it comes. Ye used to think he was a gran' man, that whin ol' Cerveera come out iv th' harbor at Sandago called out, 'Come on, boys,' an' plunged into th' Spanish fleet an' rayjooced it to scrap-iron. That's what ye thought an' that's what I thought, an' we were wrong. We were wrong, Hinnissy. I've been r-readin' a thrue histhry iv th' campaign be wan iv th' gr-reatest historyians, now employed as a clerk in th' supply stores iv th' Brooklyn navy yard. Like mesilf, he's a fireside vethran iv th' war. He's a mimber iv th' Martin Dooley Post No. 1. Definders iv th' Hearth. 'He's th' boy f'r ye. If iver he beats his sugar scoop into a soord, ye'll think ol' Farragut was a lady cook on a lumber barge.' Says th' historyian: 'Th' conduck iv Schley durin' th' campaign was such as to bring th' bright blush iv shame to ivry man on th' pay-roll iv our beloved counthry. 'Tis well known that whin ordhered be th' gallant Jawn D. Long to lave Hampton Roads, he thried to jump overboard an' swim ashore. He was chloryformed an' kep' undher hatches till th' ship was off th' coast of Florida. Whin he come to, he fainted at th' sight iv a Spanish ditchnry, an' whin a midshipman wint by wid a box iv Castile soap, he fell on th' deck, writhin' in fear, an' exclaimed: "Th' war is over. I'm shot." Off Cyenfoogoose, he see a starvin' reconcenthrado on th' shore, an' cried out: "There's Cerveera. Tell him to come on board an' accept me soord." He was knocked down be a belayin'-pin in th' hands iv th' gunner's mate an' carried to Sandago. Whin th' catiff wretch an' cow'rd see brave Cerveera comin' out iv th' harbor, he r-run up the signal: "Cease firin'. I'm a prisoner." Owin' to th' profanity iv dauntless Bob Ivans, which was arisin' in a dark purple column at th' time, Cerveera cud not see this recreant message, an' attimpted to r-run away. Th' American admiral followed him, like th' cow'rd that he was, describin' a loop that I'd dhraw f'r ye if th' head bookkeeper'd lind me a pincil, an' rammin' th' Ioway, th' Matsachoosetts, an' th' Oregon. His face was r-red with fear, an' he cried in a voice that cud be heard th' length iv th' ship: "He don't see th' signal. I've surrindered, Cerveera. I'm done. I quit. I'm all in. Come an' take me soord an' cut off me buttons. Boys, fire a few iv thim eight-inch shells an attracht his attintion." That was a good wan. Give him some more. R-run alongside an' ram him if necessary. Rake him fore an' aft. There goes his biler. Now perhaps he'll take notice. Great hivins, we're lost! He's sinkin' befure we can surrinder. Get out me divin-shoot, boy, an' I'll go afther him an' capitulate. Oh, war is a tur-rble thing!" I have attimpted to be fair with Admiral Schley. If I'm not, it's his own fault an' mine. I can on'y add that 'tis th' opinyion iv all th' boys in th' store that he ought to be hanged, drawn, quarthered, burnt at th' stake, an' biled in oil as a catiff, cow'rd, an' thraitor. 'Tis a good thing f'r th' United States that me frind Sampson come back at th' r-right moment, an' with a few well-directed wurruds to a tillygraft operator secured th' victhry. Ol' Loop-th'-loops was found lyin' head first in a coal-bunker, an' whin pulled out be th' legs exclaimed: "Emanuel, don't shoot me. I'm a Spanish spy in disguise."'

"So they've arristed Schley. As soon as th' book come out th' Secrety iv th' Navy issued a warrant again' him, chargin' him with victhry—an' he's goin' to have to stand thrile f'r it. I don't know what th' punishment is, but 'tis somethin' hard, f'r th' offinse is onusu'l. They'se sure to bounce him, an' maybe they'll give his job to Cervera. As far as I can see, Hinnissy, an' I cud see as far as me fellow-vithran Maclay, an' some nine hundherd miles farther, Emanuel is th' on'y wan that come out iv that battle with honor. Whin Schley was thryin' to give up th' ship, he was alongside it on a stagin' makin' dents in th' armor-plate with a pickaxe. Sampson was off writin' letters to himself, an' Bob Ivans was locked in a connin-tower, with a life prisonder buckled around his waist. Noble ol' Cerveera done nawthin' to disgrace his flag. He los' his ships an' his men an' his biler, an' ivrything except his ripytation. He saved that be bein' a good swimmer an' not bein' an officer iv th' United States navy."

"I shud think Schley'd thry an' prove an allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested, pleasantly.

"He can't," said Mr. Dooley. "His frind Sampson's got that."

THAT RANCH INVESTMENT

The Hamilton Times says:—

J. F. McLaughlin, the organizer of the South Dakota Ranching Company, in which Hon. John Dryden has an interest, writes a letter ridiculing the idea that any damage can be done to Ontario by the Minister of Agriculture making an investment in a concern of that kind. He says it is but a few years since Sir Charles Tupper, then a Minister in the Dominion Government, was engaged in ranching in the United States, afterwards selling his ranch to the late Hugh Ryan, of Toronto. The Weekly Sun, of Toronto, which is supposed to be the special guardian of the Canadian farmers' interests, also defends Mr. Dryden's action, remarking that, before demanding the resignation from the Government of a Minister with such a record as his, we should make sure that there is good cause to do so. A short time ago Mr. Alger, the Secretary of War in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet, invested a large sum of money in erecting a pulp mill in Quebec. Politics ran high in the United States at that time, and the attacks on Mr. Alger were terrific, but we do not recollect that a single journal suggested that he should resign his post because he had secured a profitable investment in this country.

Pale and Dejected.

THE TRYING CONDITION OF MANY WOMEN.

SUBJECT TO HEADACHES, DIZZINESS AND HEART PALPITATION, THEY GROW DISCOURAGED AND PREMATURELY OLD.

From the Review, Windsor, Ont.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that ever gave me any real benefit," said Mrs. R. K. Harris, a well-known resident of Windsor, to a representative of the Review recently. "I do not know exactly what my trouble was; doctors seemed unable to tell me, though I thought myself it was consumption. I had a constant, racking cough, and a constant feeling of languidness. My blood seemed to have turned to water, and I was very pale. I had a feeling in my chest as though some foreign substance was lodged there. The slightest noise made me nervous; I was dejected all the time and could not scarcely do any household work. I tried medicines, but they did not help me in the least. Doctors did not seem able to help me or tell me what ailed me, although their bills increased with aldrming rapidity. I grew so weak and so despondent that finally I decided to take a trip to Colorado to see if a change of climate would benefit me. While contemplating this trip I read in a paper one day the testimonial of a person whose symptoms were almost identical with my own, who was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give them a trial and purchased a box. When that box was done I got another, and found gradually that the pills were helping me. The trip to Colorado was abandoned, and I continued using the pills until I had taken eight or nine boxes, when I felt like an altogether different person. From a pale, thin, listless person, I became the picture of health, and felt it, too. It is several years since I used the pills, and I have not had any return of the trouble. I am positive Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from an early grave, and I cannot recommend them too highly to those who are afflicted as I was."

It is the mission of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to make rich, red blood, nourish the nerves, tissues and various organs of the body, and thus by reaching the root of the trouble, drive disease from the system. Other medicines act only on the symptoms of the disease, and when such medicines are discontinued, the trouble returns—often in an aggravated form. If you want health and strength, be sure the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is on the wrapper around each box. If your dealer canpot supply you, the pills will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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FRAUD IN HIGH CIRCLES

London, Aug. 9.—It often strikes one as strange how people who are well off in life will go out of their way to commit the pettiest of petty frauds, such as surreptitiously picking up trifling articles in shops where they are making larger purchases, such as bits of ribbon, gloves and such like, but the latest story which is being told beats almost everything ever heard.

The heroine of the story is pretty well known in smart circles, living in a big house in a famous square, and with no end of servants and horses. No doubt she thought she was doing a very clever thing, but, well ——

According to the story, this maiden went to three fashionable hatshops and requested the shopkeepers to send on approval certain headgear which she saw and liked. Knowing her position in society, the proprietors of the establishments had no fear.

The proprietor of one shop happened to go to a certain race meeting to study the fashions. There he saw madam wearing one of his headpieces. "Excellent," he said to himself; "that is one of the most expensive hats I sent to her. I am glad she bought it. It means so much profit to me." On cup day he saw her wearing another one of his creations. Realizing that this meant so much more profit, he was greatly delighted.

The proprietor of shop No. 2, curiously enough, came across the lady at a smart at home. Behold! She was wearing his hat. More joy.

Proprietor of shop No. 3 saw the lady at church parade. His hat there adorned her fair coiffure. Joy all round.

But mark the sequel. All of the hats were later returned to the several shops, accompanied by polite notes to the effect that they were not suitable. The joy was turned to weeping. Swear words darkened Regent Street, Dover Street and the rooms thereabouts.

IS YOUR AILMENT CATARRH?—"I had Catarrh for 1 year." "I had Catarrh for 2 years." "I had Catarrh for 5 years." "I had Catarrh for 20 years." "I had Catarrh for 50 years," and Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder cured me. These are sentences from the volumes and volumes of testimony for this great catarrh cure, words from men and women all over the continent who have been cured. It relieves in 10 minutes.—20

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INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT ON THE LINES OF EVOLUTION

By a singular felicity of conception for which the reading public will not feel the less grateful when they know that it sprang from Mr. John Morley, Dr. J. B. Crozier, the eminent philosopher, has completed the third volume of his "History of Intellectual Development on the lines of Modern Evolution"—the volume of dealing with the political problems of to-day—before he has written the second which will relate to the progress of intellectual thought during the middle ages and the period of the Rennaisance.

While appreciating the fact and the motive Dr. Crozier's friends will learn with sincere regret the immediate cause that prompted him to adopt this somewhat unusual course—the increasing difficulty owing to weakened eyesight of pursuing the minute research necessary for the production of the second volume which presenting a detailed account of the evolution of European civilization from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the present time will, naturally, involve the perusal of documents and works which a profound thinker and scholar like Dr. Crozier would not find necessary in the presentation of practical conclusions bearing on present day affairs—politics, education, Government, society and so on—subjects which have engaged his attention for years.

Those who found delight in the first volume of Dr. Crozier's history will certainly not be disappointed in the third, for it is safe to say that nowhere in the English language is there such a compact and brilliant conspectus of the product and fruit of the intellectual agencies which are at work in the world to-day. With a theme so vast and complicated, whose ramifications traverse an area so wide one marvels at the skill with which Dr. Crozier marshals his facts and the unerring precision and lucidity of language with which he expresses his conclusions. He is endowed with the singularly rare and happy gift of condensing whole treatises on the dryest political questions into a few telling sentences and a genius for exposition and felicitous illustration which cannot fail to give intense pleasure and satisfaction to the cultured reader.

In his first volume Dr. Crozier described the great intellectual systems which were the outcome of Greek and Hindoo thought—Graeco-Roman Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity down to the closing of the schools of Athens by Justinian, in the sixth century—showing their relation one to another and presenting with lucidity, distinctness and force the entire range and force of the intellectual and spiritual movement which culminated in the victory of Christianity. His purpose in the present volume, which it may be at once said has been admirably fulfilled, is to determine to what extent a knowledge of the evolution of civilization in general and especially of its main trend and tendency can be of service to the practical statesmen of to-day. He does not shrink from facing the deep distrust which is generally entertained for speculative thought when it seeks to enter the domain of practical politics, but he declares with emphasis that did he believe that a knowledge of the past would be of no service for practical guidance in the present he should regard the years that he has spent on his former volumes as a waste of time and the results achieved as but vicious and idle pedantry.

The first half of the volume exhibits some of the now generally admitted errors in the practical statesmanship of the nineteenth century, from which the nations might have been saved had their statesmen had a knowledge of the evolution of civilization to guide them. The second half tests the practical value of the principles which have been brought into prominence in the course of the discussion by applying them in the outlining of a reconstructive policy for the twentieth century for England, France and America, where their co-relation and interplay as well as their adaptability and flexibility can be seen.

The author advances the very large claim that a knowledge of the evolution of civilization will one day be as necessary to the practical statesman as science now is to the inventor and captain of industry, and he points out in a general way that of all the arts of life that government or statesmanship with the complex machinery of means and ends, which in these later days it involves is the only one that is not able to call to its aid some corresponding science, but remained tied to a haphazard rule of thumb in which men's chief stay is the vague and general hope that if they do the best they can Providence or fate will bring them out right in the end. Navigation, for example, with its pole star, compass and charts, has been for ages dependent on astronomy; engineering has always kept in touch with mathematics; steam locomotion with physics; medicine, manufactures, agriculture with advances in physiology and chemistry, and when practical difficulties have arisen and proved insurmountable in the existing state of knowledge these arts have had to wait for new discoveries in their related sciences to start them on their way again. But it is not so with statesmanship and the art of government, which have remained where they were when Plato complained that it was generally felt that although cooking and shoemaking required some special training the government of men might be safely left to the first man who should happen to come along and who, without previous experience, should have the gift by means of words alone of making the worse appear the better reason.

This sweeping generalization is no doubt in the main correct, but Dr. Crozier must surely admit that few statesmen under the constitutional systems of to-day reach the goal of their ambitions without having devoted many years to the study of political questions even if there has been no science of politics to guide them. It is rare, indeed, to find a man ocupying responsible office who is not versed in affairs. Dr. Crozier goes on to show without difficulty that the great histories which have been produced within the period in which the art of statesmanship would have benefited by science, have proved useless for the purpose of practical statesmanship, and have indeed been most dangerous, double-edged weapons when applied to politics. The period in question, which dates from the French Revolution—before that event the arts of statesmanship were mainly concentrated in purposes of war—opened with the works of Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, in all of which narrative is skilfully and pleasingly intermingled with philosophical and other reflections which seem to give continuity and coherence to the flowing web of events. But in spite of the masterly way in which these writers marshal their facts and the consummate art with which they weave them together, they leave the reader with no conception of any law or order in the march of civilization as a whole. So with others.

"Whether," says Dr. Crozier, "you take histories dealing mainly with the evolution of politics in single states, as those of Mommsen or Grote, or of social life as that of Green; whether you take those where the evolution of a single factor of civilization is continued throughout its whole length as those of Christianity by Milman, Neander, or Harnack; of industry by the economists; of philosophy by Hegel; of physical science by Comte or Herbert Spencer; none of them when taken separately can do aught but mislead if allowed to so bias the judgment as to be prescribed indiscriminately for the political and social disuses of the present hour. * * * * The truth is neither special single periods of history nor the evolution of special factors through many periods, neither historical parallels nor historical contrasts are safe guides to which to appeal for precise and definite political action to-day, whether the political moral they are intended to point be drawn from them by the historian or projected into them by him. What, for example, did Macaulay extract from the history of the Revolution of '88 but the Whiggism of the early Victorian era; what Carlyle from Cromwell, Frederick, and the French Revolution but a benevolent despotism and a distrust of freedom; what Mommsen from the history of the Roman Republic but an exaggerated Caesarism, or Grote from Greece but unlimited faith in democracy; what Robespierre from Rousseau, Licurgus and the ancient republics but belief in the omnipotent power of the state to remodel the world with the shadow of the guillotine and of the Terror in the background? All these men fell into their own ink pots, as Emerson so happily expresses it, and not only drew from their studies as many different policies as there were special periods about which they wrote, but each stood around the ailing patient clamoring for the favorite prescription of the day and hour—a vain demand for nothing will avail for the purposes of practical statesmanship but the evolution of all the factors with their inter-relations and connections which crowd along the entire length of recorded history, or at least along a sufficient length of it to give us the curve and line followed by their net result and outcome. And thus you may as well expect to get correct ideals from the separate histories I have mentioned as to get the curve of the earth from a survey of the hills and vallevs of Middlesex, or the laws of probability from a few chance games on the tables at Monte Carlo."

In the chapter in which he discusses "The illusions of the present" Dr. Crozier gives a practical application of his doctrine when he demonstrates that whether old institutions are rising or declining, you can no more know from the present alone than you can know that the grass grows from a single snapshot taken at it. And as for the natural relations existing between these various institutions when in action you can no more see them truly from a given point of time than you can the natural motions of a running horse from its instantaneous photograph. The effects of slavery, for example, on the great ends of human life can be better determined and realized in the abstract from direct observation and inspection than from any amount of history and tradition, but the question as to what you shall do with the slavery existing at any given time and place, whether you shall abolish or preserve it, will depend entirely on the point reached by the nation or tribe in question in the curve of civilization, and would be differently answered in ancient Greece or Rome than in the United States of to-day, in some wild African tribe than in modern England.

Many and interesting are the illusions, which Dr. Crozier, by magical strokes, dispels, and his chapter on "Some political ideas" is a masterly analysis of the conditions and influences which produced the French Revolution. Socialism is probed to the core and found to be nothing but a mockery. "When the millennium arrives the dream of the socialist may be realized, but as to applying socialism to a stage of civilisation where money, fame, glory, position, honor, authority or estimation are the acknowledged prizes of a successful and useful career, and to imagine that those who have attained these positions and won these prizes for which all are contending, will consent to sit and sup out of the common trenchers of the world as it were and have their honors and estimation doled out to them by or shared on even terms with navvies, bootblacks or valets; to imagine in a word that the rulers, administrators, inventors, organizers, scientists, teachers and leaders of the world will submit to this self-stultification; as well imagine that the men who have entered for a great prize competition and won will consent to share equally as of right with those who have entered and lost!" The author does not fail to show, however, that socialism, like all other topics, has arisen out of tyranny and injustice, out of the refusal of masters while it was yet time to give their workmen fair play and a living wage, and may be welcomed as a menace on the extreme left until equal opportunity has been given to all to rise without fear, favor or prejudice, and to obtain all the honors, prizes and emoluments which the customs of the time has sanctioned.

It is impossible to follow Dr. Crozier through his interesting exposition of practical politics and his reconstructive theories for England, France and America for the twentieth century. No summary, however comprehensive, could give an adequate presentation of the author's views. It is sufficient to say that he makes good his main contention—how differently the different problems of practical politics have to be handled when once the evolution of civilization in general and of each nation in particular is made the political bible of states.

It is gratifying to observe in these days when there is a strong disposition in certain quarters to affect a contempt for the press and depreciate its power and influence to find so eminent an authority as Dr. Crozier placing it first among the educational agencies of to-day. Here is what he says regarding the position and influence of the press in his article on "National Education." "To begin with the press is the central point for the diffusion of all kinds of knowledge that has a public and not merely a personal and private interest. Touching life as it does at more points perhaps than any other organ of opinion, and having to hold the balance between conflicting fanaticisms of all kinds, good and bad, between the theories of reactionaries, pessimists, doctrinaires, abstract idealists, philanthropic specialists, men of one idea, and so on; having to look at all things broadly and not with the eyes of specialists, and even when most partisan to keep in view the national welfare rather than purely party aims; it occupies, if it can continue to keep itself free from corruption, a rather more statesmanlike attitude and point of view than the party leaders themselves, who as leaders are more deeply committed to definite party issues, are more under the dominion of the political and economical fetishes which they themselves have helped to create, and are more wedded by their personal pledges to rigid and inelastic political platforms than are the great organs of the press with their greater freedom from responsibility, and that greater flexibility and detachment of mind which comes from writing under cover of anonymity." (London and New York: Longman's, Green & Co.)

"TARRY THOU TILL I COME."

This is the title under which Rev. Geo. Croly's celebrated novel "Salathiel," which was originally published in 1827, but which is not to-day nearly so well known as its unquestioned merits deserve, appears in a new and handsome edition, beautifully illustrated with a score of full page drawings by T. de Thulstrop, with an introductory letter by General Lewis Wallace, and with all the artistic accessories that the resources of a great publishing house can command.

The author, the Rev. Dr. Croly, was a Dublin clergyman, who was born in 1785 and died in 1860, and left behind him this book as the monument of his great literary and artistic power. The romance is based upon the legend of the "Wandering Jew," which first appeared in the thirteenth century and which has figured very largely in fiction, particularly in the works of A. W. Schlegal, Klingmann, Beranger, Eugene Sue and Hans Christian Anderson.

General Lewis Wallace, in his introductory letter to the volume, characterizes Croly's romance as one of the six greatest English novels, and most intellectual readers will agree in this; but not a few will probably differ from him as regards the other five. The distinguished author of "Ben Hur" puts them in the following order: "Ivanhoe," "The Last of the Barons," "The Tale of Two Cities," "Jane Eyre," and "Hypatia." Many will place "The Cloister and the Hearth," and even the "Bride of Lammermoor" before "Ivanhoe," from the standpoint of artistic excellence, and "Esmond" certainly before "Jane Eyre"; but "Salathiel" deserves every word that has been said in its favor. The publishers cannot be too highly commended for placing a work of such surpassing excellence before the public in such a highly artistic form and at a reasonable price.

Salathiel, the subject of the book, was a Jew, and in rank a Prince of the Tribe of Naphtali. In the persecution of Christ his arrest, his trial and scourging, Salathiel was the leading insatiate, but as he was crying for the immediate crucifixion of the Saviour he was stricken with an awful sense of his sin and he heard the voice of retribution say, "Tarry thou till I come." So Salathiel has been a wanderer for well night two thousand years, and as such he has seen the evolution of Christianity and is never to know the shelter of the grave until the second coming of Christ. This second coming, it is pointed out, was firmly believed by many of the great preachers of the last half century—Spurgeon, A. J. Gordon, Moody, Newman Hall; Theodore Monod and many others, who held that it was in harmony with the laws of sequence and continuity. An interesting introduction is contributed by a New York writer who shows how the Christian doctrines and belief are in entire harmony with the theory of evolution.

Mr. Croly's romance deals with the period that elapsed between the crucifixion and the fall of Jerusalem. Here is the author's tribute to the Jewish women of his day, which will serve as an example of his fine literary power:—

"The daughters of our nation, sharing in the rights of its sons, love the lofty impression that virtuous freedom always stamps on the human features. But they had the softer graces of their sex in a degree unequalled in the ancient world. While the woman of the East was immured behind bolts and bars, from time immemorial a prisoner, and the woman of the West was a toy, a savage or a slave, our maidens enjoyed the intercourses of society which their talents were well calculated to cheer and adorn. They were skilled on the harp, their sweet voices were tuned to the richest strains of earth; they were graceful in the dance, the writings of our bards were in their hands, and what nation ever possessed such illustrious founts of thought and virtue! But there was another and a still higher ground for that peculiar expression which makes their countenance still lighten before me as something of more than mortal beauty. The earliest consciousness of every Jewish woman was, that she might in the hand of Providence be the sacred source of a blessing and a glory that throws all imagination into the shade; that of her might be born a being, to whom earth and all its kings should bow—the more than King! the more than angel! veiling for a little time His splendours in the form of man, to raise Israel to the sceptre of the world, to raise that world into a renewed paradise, and then to resume His original glory and be Sovereign Creator, God—All in All!" (Toronto: William Briggs; New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

OLGA NETHERSOLE TO HAVE A LONG REST

London, Aug. 6.—Miss Olga Nethersole was at the Carlton Hotel yesterday. She was on a flying visit to London. She is preparing to go to her country home in Norfolk, thence to Carlsbad and Homburg, for same months' rest. She said she had completely recovered from her recent illness. Her looks confirmed her statement. Indeed, in her prezsent appearance she is hardly recogniable as the frail actress whose emotional efforts a year or two ago seemed to threaten her early decline.

"I am going for a good long rest," she said. "I don't expect to appear on the stage anywhere this year at least. I wall stay at Carlsbad and Homburg till the late fall, when I return to London. Till then I don't intend to discuss my future plans. What I want and what I mean to have is absolute rest. Probably early next year I may appear in London through the spring. After next summer I shall return to America."

Miss Ethel Barrymore has been staying at the Carlton Hotel for two days. She is making a hurried visit to London, and intends returning to New York next week. The main object of her presence in London is a copyright performance of "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," to be given next week at either Queen's or St. James' Hall, after which she will sail on the next steamer for New York. The young American has been literally without a minute to spare, owing to the number of calls squeezed into her brief sojourn here.

Mme. Nevada is going to America with a concert company, including Pablo, the young cellist, who was recently commanded to appear before King Edward and who was the last artist to appear before Queen Victoria, going to Osborne and playing for her alone. The company will open in Boston Nov. 15.

Why Her Foot Didn't Look Neat.

Because corns tormented her and she wore an extra large shoe. Putman's Corn Extractor cures corns in one night without the slightest pain or discomfort. Insist on Putman's and refuse a substitute.

Kills Bed Bugs

one application of *LYONS'* Liquid Bug Poison does the work. Cost 25c. a large bottle. Your money back if not satisfactory. At druggists and grocers.

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Corner Craig and Bleury.

EUROPE HEARS UNEASY RUMORS

International Situation in the Mediterranean Grows Tense.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Day by day the international situation in the Mediterranean is making more imperative claims upon the attention of public men.

Morocco is uneasy. The Arab population of Algeria is showing signs of rebellion, the work of getting Bizerta into condition as a port of war is being pushed on with feverish rapidity, and the English are doing the same with Gibraltar.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean a similar state of unrest exists, due to the warring interests of Slav and Teuton. People here are watching the German Emperor with distrustful attention. It is felt that important events are being prepared in which he will be the prime mover.

The Petit Journal, for example, asks: "What does he want or what does he fear?" The question is caused by the abandonment, at any rate for the moment, of His Majesty's projects in the far East, the return of Count von Waldersee and the strengthening of the Kaiser's influence at home by unexpected concessions to the agrarians, while at the same time he is sparing no pains to placate France and disarm the susceptibilities of Russia and overwhelm the Czar with attention.

According to this paper's view, H's Majesty's project is to open up the German commerce and influence Turkey in Asia. It even adds bluntly that the kaiser's famous voyage to Jerusalem to impress the Christian races and "his almost obsequious friendship" for the Sultan have no other motive than the conquest of a vast protectorate under the world sceptre of the Hohenzollerns.

WEST INDIAN SCENES.

CUBAN BUSINESS MEN AND THEIR SUCCESSES IN MONTREAL.

The handsome new cigar factory of the Granda Hermanos y. Ca., corner of Foundling and St. Peter streets, is now in running order, the old premises on McGill street proving inadequate to the business. The story of this factory and the Granda Brothers' business is interesting. About a year ago a Spaniard, who had learned his trade in Cuba, started in a small way in this city to manufacture cigars.

He began with the plan conceived of making a perfect Havana cigar, and to this end he imported the genuine tobacco, and, being a skilled workman, had no difficulty in accomplishing his object. Connoisseurs were skeptical at first, but the business grew on its own merit, up to what it is to-day, when 150 skilled workmen are busy from morning till night, with the rush of orders.

Modern machinery is a great help to labor, but no Cuban will ever admit a mere piece of dull metal can "feel" the cigar as he can in its manufacture. This is the principle of the factory. Not a trace of a machine can be seen in it, except the elevator. The cigars are treated exactly as they are in Cuba, and it is the contention of Granda Hermanos y Ca. that the domestic and imported cannot be told apart, while by manufacturing them here the price is reduced by one-half. An instance of this is the fact that on made-up cigars there is a duty of $3 a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, while for the same tobacco, in the leaf, the duty is only ten cents a pound.

A visit was made to the factory yesterday, when Mr. M. Michaels, a member of the firm, and Mr. D. Granda explained how the Cuban cigars are made. The various processes of treating the leaf before it reaches the workman's bench were shown, and not one of which had the remotest connection with machinery. The reason of this has already been shown. Dozens of men were seen at work, who prided themselves upon the fact that they were using the genuine leaf, both for fillers and wrappers, such as it grows in Pinar del Rio, Vuelta, Abago. Translated this phrase means the "Lowlands of Pine River." Here it is the best Cuban tobacco is grown, the aroma of which has a world-wide reputation.

While on the subject of translation it may be remarked that the firm's name given means Granda-Brothers & Co. A great many people unaware of this go into the office and enquire for Mr. Granda, or if he is busy, Mr. Hermanos will do. Besides Mr. Michaels, there are three brothers in the firm—F. D. and J. Granda. One of the brothers is now in Cuba purchasing the year's supply of tobacco.

The present quarters, which are commodious, have been occupied only a week. The factory in McGill street, and the one in St. Lawrence, are to be consolidated in this one. Mr. Michaels remarked yesterday that the business had increased to such an extent that fifty more cigarmakers would soon be engaged. It may be added that all the skilled workmen are Cubans, brought here purposely.

Signals of Danger.—Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If so, your stomach is out of order and you need medicine. But you do not like medicine. He that prefers sickness to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wisg man would procure a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

There is no reason why you should buy a "pig in a poke" trusting to your teapot to reveal whether you have got good or bad

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We have received instructions of the Provincial Government of Quebec, to sell, by Public Auction, in detail and positively without any reserve, on THURSDAY, 22ND OF AUGUST, instant at two o'clock p.m., on the premises, all the lots remaining unsold at that date. These lots are situated on city and suburban lines of cars, in close proximity to Churches, Schools, Stores and Post Office, and, without any contradiction, the finest ever offered for sale. Easy terms, and within reach of any one. For further information and plans, apply to our office, 69 St. James St., or on the grounds. Our Agent will be there every day, to show plans and give any information required, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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Print, Pink and White, Violet and Navy, 75c for 50c. Self Colors, tucked, $1.10 for 90c.

Scotch Ginghams, tucks and insertion, Dainty Colors, $1.75 for $1.25.

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The Ice Cruisers

By WEATHERBY CHESNEY

Author of "The Adventures of a Solicitor," "John Topp, Pirate," "The Branded Prince," etc., etc., etc.

(CHAPTER III.—Continued.)

"Looks to me," said Ryan excitedly, "uncommonly like a preserved meat tin, though how a meat tin should be there I don't know. Come on."

We ran down the slope, tripping and stumbling over the slippery ice. But we were too eager to trouble about the roughness of the going. We reached the dark thing. It was a meat tin, but it was empty.

I gave it a kick.

"It may have been here for months," I grumbled, "or years."

But Ryan showed me something else, which proved that I was wrong. Along the base of the ice cliff there ran a track, which had been trodden by human feet. We saw the track continued on round the corner in front of us.

"There have been men here," cried Ryan, "and that within the last two days."

We followed the track up at a run. But a few yards round the bend we stopped, for at our feet lay a man.

He was dead, frozen stiff and hard. We tried to move him, but the wet, driving snow of the night before had sealed the dead body fast to the ice. He was dressed as a sailor, and the empty meat tin hinted clamorously at the death he had died Hunger and the cruel, numbing cold sleep. It was the fate from which Ryan and I had barely escaped. But for the grace of heaven we had been even as the dead man at our feet.

Again a cry from Ryan startled me. I was prepared for tragedies now. What was this new one he had found?

"Behind that hummock," he exclaimed. "It's a man's head. I saw it move. Dix, there's a living man there!"

I looked at the hummock. There certainly was something behind it. It might be a man's head that we saw above it, if the man were seated on the other side. And yes—I, too, saw it move.

"We must go and help him," cried Ryan. "We can do nothing for this one, but that one is alive. And, Dix—he may have a boat."

CHAPTER IV.

A WOMAN AND A MAN.

I took a long look at the black thing which moved above the edge of the hummock. And as I looked I thought I saw something which Ryan had not seen. I remembered the corpse we had passed just now, and with an infinite pity I prayed that my new suspicion might be wrong.

"I don't think it's a man," I said at length.

"But I tell you it is," cried Ryan confidently. "Didn't I see him move? It's a man, and he's alive and wanting help. You must be blind, Dix! It's the top of somebody's head, I say; and the somebody is sitting or lying on the other side of that hummock. There! See that? If that wasn't the waving of a hand may I be condemned to swallow a dozen of my own prescriptions! And I daresay you'll be thinking that Terence Ryan couldn't be backing his opinion any stronger than that," concluded the Ellen Brock's Irish doctor with a grin.

I did not answer him. I was gazing at the thing behind the hummock. My suspicion was growing into certainty.

"See there!" cried Ryan again. "That was another handwave. It bothers me, though, to know what the chap can be waving at."

"I don't think it is a chap," I declared again.

"No?" asked my companion scornfully. "Isn't it? And what, in the greatness of your wisdom, d'you say it is then? It isn't another penguin, anyway. And what other living things besides men and penguin would be fools enough to get themselves stranded on one of these confounded icebergs, beats me to guess. And remember that poor chap we found just now; he settles the question, I should think. That's one of his comrades waving over there. If we were up North now I won't say that I mightn't be prepared to argue the question of bears or walruses with you, but the hungry wastes of the South Polar seas don't grow either of those luxuries, worse luck. That's either a man or a penguin, Dix; and it isn't a penguin."

"Sure?" I asked, still gazing at the hummock.

"Certain," asserted Ryan emphatically, "I'll bet my next chance of a square meal of Christian food on it. And faith, that's a big word!"

"You'll lose. It's a woman."

"What?" shouted the Irishman. "A woman? Then God pity the poor thing!"

"Ay, God pity her!" I echoed. "If she has suffered all that yonder empty meat tin and the dead man there would seem to tell us she has suffered—then God pity her!"

"But, Dix, it can't be. No, no! What business has any woman to be here?"

"We'll go and ask her," said I.

"That we will," returned the doctor eagerly. "It's lucky we brought food with us, though it is only raw penguin. But if that frozen sailor—God, Dix what are we blandandhering and dawdling here for? The poor lassie may be starving!"

"Come on, then," said I, and started to scramble over the wet, sloppy ice.

But even as I scrambled I smiled, for it had not escaped me that the Irishman had been quick to jump to the conclusion that the woman we were going to rescue would prove to be but a "lassie."

Our voyage of exploration had already landed us well into the afternoon, and as the sun had had his way with the ice for some hours now, the going was very bad. We slashed and slopped through it, however, at the best ace we knew, and braved the inevitable wetting cheerfully; for were we not knights advancing to the rescue of a damsel in distress? I think it was Ryan's calling her a lassie that put this somewhat flippant thought into my head.

Presently he stopped and took another long look at the hummock in front.

"Yes, it's a woman, sure enough," he pronounced, as he started forward again, and I could not help thinking that his tone seemed to say that he gave the judgment with pleasure. "That head that's sticking over the top of the hummock has more hair on it than a man wears, even in these cold quarters. And there's another wave of the hand. What can she be beckoning to? It can't be to us."

"No," I said, "her back's turned this way. Besides, I don't think she can have seen us or she would have come out from behind the hummock."

"That's so," agreed the doctor. "But then there's nothing in front to wave at either, except the big iceberg out in the distance, and I don't see what she'd be signalling that for. There she goes again! Dix, my friend, your eyesight's better than mine. Can you make out her fingers?"

"No," I said, wonderingly, for I did not see his drift.

"You can't? Look again, me jewel. Look hard," persisted the Irishman. "It's her left hand, you see."

"Well, what of that?"

"You can't make out her fingers, you say? You're sure you can't? Umph! Never mind; we'll find out soon enough, I dare say." And the doctor slashed at a hanging icicle with his ax, and burst into a laugh.

(To be Continued.)

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A CHANGE OF ROLE

BY BARRY PAIN In Illustrated London News

It was a frightfully hot afternoon. Harry and a few more enthusiasts were playing away at the nets just as if the thermometers had never been invented. Laura Dobbs was there, of course, for ever since she has been a member of the Most Club as being the most promising bat in the school, she had made a kind of religion of cricket. But most of us were not playing—we had got rugs and books under the trees at the farther end of the field.

I only played cricket once. Then I went in last, and the other girl was bowled next ball; so I was no runs and not out, and Susan Chalmers, who says she takes an interest in mathematics, says that this makes my average either nothing or infinity. If it's infinity it's too good to spoil, and I don't mean to run any risks. Harry doesn't care as long as you never play, and wouldn't be any good if you did; the girls she gets mad with are the girls who are shaping well but get slack.

Anna Esthaven was lying under the trees reading "Katerfelto"; Theo was asleep; I was writing a poem, describing the different people that I know and don't like. Presently Susan came up with a book and a rug and camped near us. Anna stole softly up to her and looked over her shoulder.

"Here, Amy," she called to me, "here's this sweet child doing secret Euclid!"

"I wasn't!" said Susan, who's a liar, though religious in other ways.

"That won't do, my seraph," said Anna. "I saw the diagrams."

"Well, I can't help it. We'd a preliminary paper this morning, and I simply couldn't do a thing; and the actual exam.'s next week."

"What's it matter? I don't care. And I'm ever so much worse than you are. Exams. are all skittles. Madame herself or old Salter wouldn't get half-marks if they had to do all the papers. As a rule, they only teach one or two subjects each, but they expect us to learn the whole lot."

"It doesn't follow because you don't teach a thing you don't know it."

"No," I said; "and it doesn't follow that you know a thing because you do teach it."

"I'm having a little exam. of my own for governesses this year," said Anna. "And, as far as I've gone, they're doing rather badly."

"Don't see how you can examine them," said Theo, who had just woken up.

"That's as easy as pie, though it takes a bit of time. I think of some question, and then put it to all of them as if it were a difficulty in my own work. Of course, you have to take care that one of them who has already had the question doesn't hear you putting it to one of the others. I started off with a sum in arithmetic, and that was done pretty fairly on the whole. It was a dodgy one, and the right answer was one and seven-eighths donkeys, which, of course, looks as if it must be wrong."

"Yes," said Susan. "But suppose one of them says she can't attend to you then, or makes some other excuse."

"I'm up to that dodge. A governess always likes to show off in a subject that she doesn't have to teach. If they make an excuse, I take that as meaning that they can't do the question. No answer, no marks. I asked Mademoiselle to do the sum for me, and she refused on the ground that I asked her in English. I suppose that if I told her the house was on fire in English, she would refuse to come out of it. Well, she's got duck for arithmetic, though she doesn't know it."

"What else have you asked them?"

"A couple of questions in German, wretchedly done, and a couple in history, which were done no better. Most disappointing, after all the care and trouble I have taken. Unless I see some improvement soon I shall really have to write to their parents."

"Going to give a prize?" I asked.

"Yes, I think so. I may have to withhold it if the best of them is too bad. And, of course, I shall write a long report on them. What a holy row there would be if Madame ever saw it! She'd have me burned alive like a martyr."

I must say I thought it a jolly good idea. "You might let me join in," I said, "and I'll make a schedule of marks." I got that idea from Miss Slater, who loves schedules; she likes the word, too, and would sooner call a thing a schedule than anything else.

Anna was quite willing. We have gone shares in a good many things. It was arranged that I should keep the schedule of marks and arrange the questions, and that Anna should put them to the governesses, because she can act better than I can. When I have got to laugh I have got to laugh, and that is all there is about it. I've been punished for it, and it seems to me that they might just as well punish you for catching cold. It's a thing you can't help. It would be all right to punish Anna for it, because she can stop laughing whenever she likes, and is even able to cut a laugh off short right in the middle of it. Consequently, she never gets punished for that at all. There is a lot of injustice everywhere, and especially in girls' schools. They make a lot of fuss about pure milk from the school farm and best Parisian accent and rot of that kind, but they never say a word about justice to the girls. I've got a lot of new ideas for improvements in girls' schools, and I may carry them out one of these days—that is, if my time is not too much taken up with authorship.

Well; we got on splendidly with that examination. The chief difficulty was with Madame. She takes just any class she likes, and you never know where to find her. Then it is never safe to interrupt her when she is doing one thing by asking her questions about something else. But Anna was very smart in looking out for opportunities, and at last we had got the exam. all finished, except for one question in Scripture that had not yet been put to Madame. It was really rather exciting, because it all depended on her answer to that question whether she or Miss Slater came out top. Mademoiselle was absolutely last. Next to her came Miss Frobisham. I am sorry she did not do better, because we all like her. For a governess she is wonderfully honest; for instance, when Anna was examining her in German she said right out that she did not know any German, and did not even seem ashamed of it. Fraulein beat Miss Frobisham rather easily, and came out much stronger in history than had ever been expected. Her French was fluent, but she lost marks on pronunciation. In Scripture she failed completely. The question was, "What do you know of Jesebel?" And all she would say was, "Zat is nod a berson for younk laties to ask aboud." No marks, of course.

In the meantime the weather went on getting hotter and hotter. As we were coming out of the swimming bath one afternoon, Anna said to me, "I know something that you wouldn't join in."

"Yes, I will," I said. "What is it?"

"Nothing much. I'm sick of sleeping indoors this weather. So to-night I am going to sleep in the open air, like a gipsy."

"And I'm going to practise with a revolver at Miss Slater like a burglar."

"Don't you be sarcastic, Amy Fish.

"'One's just about as risky as the other.'"

"Not a bit. There's no risk in sleeping out at all. All you want is a little cheek."

"Well," I said, "you've got that. What's the plan?"

"Wait till the lights are out and the place is quiet; then go down to the music room, open the window, get out, shut the window again, and —"

"That window looks out onto Madame's own private, especial, particular, holy, sacred garden."

"I know that. That's where we're going to sleep. If we wait till she sends us an invitation we shall never get into her beastly garden at all. It will be all right. She won't be gardening at that time of night."

"Suppose she takes it in her head that she would like to sleep in the open air like a gipsy?"

"She won't. She only does usual things. She'll sleep in her bed like a scarecrow."

"That window makes a row."

"It used to, but it doesn't now. I've seen to that."

"Very well," I said, "I'll join in."

Then we discussed all the details. I pointed out that we should find ourselves too cold instead of too hot, if we did not wrap up well. I arranged a series of watches, so that one of us would always be awake. As we had to get back into the house again at five, before anybody was about, this was very important. Then I got on to the point of what we should say if we were by any chance found out there.

"Well," said Anna, "suppose we thought we heard burglars?"

"We should rouse the house. We should not put on more than our dressing-gowns. And we shouldn't be carrying a couple of rugs apiece. That won't do."

"Suppose not. But we shan't be caught. Chance it!"

I always like to see my way out of a thing when I go into it. But I couldn't think of any more likely story. So we had to chance it, as Anna said. I was so excited about the coming adventure that I could not do any work in preparation—and, by the way, had a particularly choice time with Fraulein next morning in consequence.

As soon as I got to my cubicle, I began to get my equipment. For the guidance of any girl readers that may be intending to sleep in the open some summer night, I will tell you exactly what I had on. I wore [a few lines of Miss Fish's manuscript are omitted here] and tennis shoes. I also took some plain chocolate, not so much for sustenance as to give us something to do while we were watching. Anna had wanted to take biscuits, but I was dead against that; biscuits make such a noise when you eat them. I should think some sorts could be heard a quarter of a mile away, at the least. And Anna Esthaven's biscuits are particularly noisy.

Anna's faint tap at my cubicle door came before I expected it. The lights in our part of the house were out, and everything seemed quiet; but Madame and some of the others had not gone to bed yet, as I could see from the lights in their windows. However, I couldn't argue about it then; in fact, it was not safe to speak at all. We crept along as quietly as possible, but it seemed to me that we were making a lot of noise. Every board cracked; every stair creaked and groaned. There are some wicker work lounge chairs in the music room, and as soon as we opened the door all these chairs began to make noises as if heavy ghosts were sitting in them and wriggling; that is a little trick that wickerwork chairs have at night. The window worked smoothly enough, but the gravel of the path outside squeaked and grunted till I thought it must arouse the entire neighborhood. We skipped off it and on to the grass as soon as we could. We got fifty yards away from the house before either of us said a word. Then Anna pointed upwards, and said, "Behold the inconstant moon!"

"Yes," I said, "and that means that anybody might see us. And you're talking too loudly."

"Anybody might see us and hear us if there were anybody, but there isn't. Observe that light. Madame is sitting up and working at to-morrow's translation with a crib. That window there is Miss Frobisham's, and it's wide open. Now she's drawing the blind up. Duck behind the hedge."

I dropped as if I had been shot, and made up my mind that the end had come. I was trying to settle in my mind what would be the best excuse to make when we were caught, when Anna whispered, "I am going to peep out and see what's happening."

I said, "Don't!" but she did. "This is awfully sad," she said. "Miss Frobisham is leaning out of her window and smoking a cigarette. I can't overlook this. I shall have to ask her mother to remove her."

Then I ventured to peep over the hedge myself. It was quite true. That confirmed me in some opinions I've got about governesses: They are just human beings. Some of them hide it so well that it never gets suspected. Miss Slater, for instance, goes on like an elderly granite angel, but they could all be found out by any girl that took the trouble. It seemed to me that Miss Frobisham was looking straight at us; but I reflected that even if she were she wouldn't be able to see us, and that even if she saw us she couldn't say anything, because we also had seen her and her cigarette. I had never been absolutely frightened, but I had had a feeling of nervousness, and now even that passed away.

"Come along," said Anna. "We shall find Madame and the Signorina Slater playing patch and toss together next. I'm more pained than I can express, but I want to get to sleep some time all the same. This way to the camping ground."

I followed her along the hedge till we came to croquet lawn at the bottom of the garden. We spread our rugs under a tree; there was a yew hedge, thick and high, between us and the path. We talked for a few minutes about Miss Frobisham, and what a lovely night it was, and how glad we were that we had come, and that we would do it again some other night; and then Anna rolled herself up in her rug and went to sleep. It had been arranged that I was to take the first watch. At first I sat up and listened as hard as I could all the time; I ate some chocolate and looked at my watch every five minutes, and the time seemed to go rather slowly. Once or twice, I thought my watch must have stopped. Then, when nothing happened, I got more careless, and began to think about other things. I even composed part of a verse for that poem that I am writing about the people I don't like.

Quite suddenly I heard a sound. I tried for one moment to make myself believe it was the trees or a cat; but it was no good. You could not mistake it; it was the sound of footsteps coming down the path towards us. Then I heard the sound of voices as well. I touched Anna on the shoulder, and she was awake in a moment. "They're coming to look for us," I whispered.

Anna sat up and listened. There was the sound of footsteps and voices, and then came the sound of a laugh. It was an unmistakable laugh—Madame's own particular cackle.

"All right," whispered Anna. "They're not looking for us or they wouldn't laugh. Lie low. Don't move or make a sound."

And as soon as she said that, I felt that I must either cough or die. But I didn't do either. As the voices came nearer we could make out that the other was Miss Slater's. Then to my horror they turned down the path that skirted one side of the croquet-lawn; they came within five yards of us and stopped. Of course we could hear every word now.

"It seems a funny thing," said Madame. "Even if the child is putting the same questions to all of us, I don't see what the motive is."

"I have no doubt that it is some form of impertinence," said Miss Slater.

"It may be, but that's rather vague, you know. And then you are not sure that she is asking us the same questions."

"Practically sure. Fraulein mentioned to me that she had had the question about Jezebel put to her, and it at once flashed across my mind that Anna had just asked me the very same thing. Unfortunately, Mademoiselle and Miss Frobisham cannot remember if Anna asked them too; but they say that they have noticed that she is always asking questions about her work nowadays; and that is very unlike her. As a rule, she takes no interest in her work whatever.

"Girls are queer creatures," said Madame. "You never know what they will do, or why. Anyhow, I have not been asked this momentous question yet—of that I am positive. If she is asking everybody, she will ask me; and if she does I promise you I will look into the matter thoroughly; in fact, I will take care that she gets a very good opportunity to ask me. It's a curious thing—I was writing to her Ladyship the other day, and I said that I thought Anna had really improved this term."

Here Anna pinched my arm so hard that I nearly squealed. If I had, I fancy her Ladyship would have got a rather different kind of letter. It was the most exciting and awful time of my life. At the moment I did not even want to laugh.

"Of course," said Miss Slater. "I only hope there is nothing in it. But I thought it as well to mention it."

"Quite so; you're quite right. Well, are you too tired for one more game of chess? No? Let's turn back, then."

And, to my great joy, they turned and went off. But not one word did we speak until we heard the click of the front-door in the distance, and knew that they were safe inside. Even then we didn't speak for some time—we couldn't for laughing. It was too beautiful! But the best part was still to come.

The rest of the night was uneventful in comparison. We did not do much sleeping. Anna trod on two geraniums accidentally, and broke them; she also threw a stone at a cat, and came within a hair's breadth of smashing a cucumber frame. It got light somewhere about three, and soon after that we decided to go back to our cubicles. It had turned damp, and, in spite of our extra clothes, we were rather cold. Also, we had finished all the chocolate, and remembered that we had some more upstairs. We got back as easily and safely as we had got out. When I came to look in the glass I hardly recognized myself; that always happens when you have not been to bed in your usual way. I was soon asleep, and both Anna and I were late for prayers in the morning.

In the evening, while Miss Slater was taking preparation, in sailed Madame. She had come to lure Anna into asking that question about Jezebel; and but for the fact that Anna was forewarned I have not a doubt she would have caught her. As it was, it was the greatest treat I had had for a long time. I do like to see somebody taking a lot of pains to be very wily when it is no use, and I know it is no use. Madame was all smiles, of course; her sweet, sunny face lit up by the gas looked about as genuine as a bad imitation of a sham diamond.

"Well," she said to Anna, "how are you getting on with these terrible examinations?"

Anna managed to look beautifully dejected. "Very badly, I'm afraid," she said.

"What is the trouble?"

"Even when I know things I don't know how to put them properly. I wish I had some model answers to go by."

I could see Miss Slater's eyes glisten. She felt that Anna was caught for a certainty.

"Well," said Madame, "suppose you ask me some question in history, say, or in Scripture, and I will try to show you the form in which it should be answered."

"Oh, thank you," said Anna. "It's so difficult to think of a question." She screwed up her eyes. "Let me see—er—what do you know of——"

Here she paused for a moment. Miss Slater was looking like a cat just ready to jump. "Of whom?" said Madame in a voice of fruity encouragement.

"Of — er — Cardinal Wolsey," said Anna, glancing across at me.

I saw Miss Slater's jaw drop—more or less, that is, Madame, on the contrary, looked rather pleased, because this proved that she was right in what she said to Miss Slater the night before. She took a sheet of paper and went all through the question with Anna. Then she spoke to one or two of the other girls, just for the look of the thing, and went out.

I would not look at Anna, and kept all my attention screwed down to a French exercise that I was doing. Quite suddenly, just as I was looking up a word in the vocabulary, it became too much for me; I had got to laugh, and I did. A laugh always makes a queer noise when it has been kept back a long time and then goes off suddenly. Mine was so queer that it set Theo, who was next to me, off laughing as well. Miss Slater sent us both out; and that miracle Anna never moved a muscle of her face.

We never said a word to any of the girls about our having got out at night. Anna said that if we did some of the clumsy ones would try it and get caught, and then Madame might take it into her head to ask if any other girls had done the same thing. And we never said anything about Miss Frobisham's cigarette either. Of course this gives us a secret hold on her; but I would sooner have a secret hold on Miss Slater. Miss Frobisham's a very good sort.

We were just and fair in the way that we marked Madame for that last question in Scripture. She had not refused to answer, and so could not give her no marks, but she had made it impossible for Anna to ask it, and Anna said that was an act of insubordination that ought to be taken into account. Finally we decided to give her the average, and that put her just one mark behind Miss Slater.

We gave Miss Slater a prize all right, but as we neither of us had much money just then we made her find the book. She has rather a swell French dictionary, and Anna borrowed it. Then she unstuck the lining paper of the cover, and wrote, underneath, the date, and "To Agnes Ann Slater, as a reward for improvement in her studies, from Miss Esthaven and Miss Fish." Then she stuck the paper down again over the inscription, and returned the book to Miss Slater. At present it is difficult to see Miss Slater using that dictionary without smiling, because, of course, she has no idea of the inscription in it. If that lining paper ever wants to come unstuck again I hope it will wait until I've left school.

We thought of putting up the list and the schedule of marks in our room at the Most Club; but we gave that up because Cecily would not have liked it. That's the worst of good people; they can't keep their goodness to themselves, but have to make others do righteous things as well. Still, Cecily's very sweet, and, everybody likes her, and she adores Anna, and so we gave way. Anna consoled herself by writing an examination report, with a few additional remarks on conduct. Against Mademoiselle's name she wrote: "Knows nothing except French, and cannot teach that; must learn to control her temper." Miss Frobisham's conduct report was "Very good up to ten p.m." Against the names of Madame and Miss Slater, Anna wrote, "One gross act of insubordination," referring, of course, to their being out in the garden at night after hours.

P.S.—I was not frightened when Madame and Miss Slater came into the garden. Only excited. I ought to have made that clearer.



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GEORGE ADE'S FABLE OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF STATES

Hubby had promised to be home early for Dinner. He had one Foot on the Step of the Street Car when he happened to remember that his Wife had told him to bring home a Basket of Gem Melons because the Grocer did not keep the Kind she liked.

Hubby did not fancy the Notion of playing Pack-Pony on the Streets, but he knew there would be a catch-as-catch-can Talking Match if he failed to show up with those Melons, so he turned reluctantly and allowed the Car to go its Way.

He sought a Delicatessen Store and bought a five-pound Basket of undersized Cantaloupes that looked as if they were Chapped. He started back to take the next Car, when he ran plump into an Old Friend from Memphis. They stood and shook Hands for awhile, and said "Well, well," and wanted to know how Tricks were, etc., and then the Acquaintance from the South said it was the Custom in his part of the Country when two Gentlemen met after a long Separation to pour a small Libation on the Altar of Friendship.

"You will excuse me if I don't refuse," said Hubby, and the two began to look around for a Place with Potted Ferns in the Window and Cathedral Glass in the Swinging Doors.

As they laid their Breastbones against the metallic Hand-Rail Hubby saw a Vision of a Lady with Auburn Hair. She was watching the Cars unload at the Corner. There was what you might term a Baleful Gleam in her Eye and she was beginning to tap the Floor with one Tootsie. Those who understand the Matrimonial Code know that when a Lady with Rasa Tresses begins to telegraph with one foot, then is the Time to climb a Tree. Hubby did not mention the Vision to his Friend from Memphis. He did not believe in unloading his Troubles on an innocent Third Party or admitting to any one that he could be Scared by a Weak Woman Stunt [illegible] 128 pounds.

The Man from Memphis ordered two Juleps. The Julep is built in a tall Vase. It consists of a leafy Roof Garden superimposed on a Display of Small Fruit, the whole underlaid with a Nansen Ice-Pack. Hubby had to take off his Hat in order to crawl through the Mint and get to the Beverage. As he looked at the fading Sunlight through the Kaleidoscope of Prismatic Flashes and Blushing Cherries, the Picture of Mabel with her Face against the Pane faded away, and he beheld 10,000 star-eyed Sirens in White playing Ragtime on jewelled Mandolins and singing "Dixie." He felt a great Love for the Southland welling up in his Heart.

So he told the Barkeep to put the Basket of Melons on the Ice and get busy with two more of the same.

He took Memphis by the Hand and said that Mason and Dixon's Line was only a Memory. He wished to propose a Toast—to Sunny Tennessee, brightest Gem in the Diadem of States, the Home of Fair Women and Brave Men.

After the second Julep he told the Barkeep to take the Melons out and feed them to the Cat, and to order up a Carriage with two Drivers. On Second Thought he decided to take the Melons along to throw at the Arc Lights in order to prove that the North and South were One and Indivisible.

Hubby arrived home at 2 a.m. carrying the Handle of the Basket. When she opened up on him he proved to her that he would have been there at 6.15 if she had not asked him to purchase all those Supplies.

Moral: Usually the Woman is to Blame.

John and Emma were on their Honeymoon Hike, but they were not advertising the Fact.

The Wedding Trip

"Is it not dreadful to be spotted as a Newly-Married Couple?" said Emma to John. "They say that all the World loves a Lover, but it seems to give the Ha-Ha to the Bride and Groom." Now, in order that we may escape the Attention of the busy Rubbers and the low Chuckles of the Nesters who loaf in Hotel Offices, let us pretend that we have been Married a long time."

So when they started to Niagara they wore Old Clothes and she carried the heavy Suit Case and he went and sat in the Smoking Compartment and talked to the Drummers while she killed time by reading the Hotel Directory. It was a very faithful Imitation. They acted just as Married as they could. They wanted to lean against each other and ask what Pidgy would do if little Widgy were to die, and whose Caramel is On? But they cut out all the Wrestling and the Baby Talk in order to keep the Public in the Dark.

They got on swimmingly. He neglected her so persistently that every one thought she must be his Sister. But finally an old Gentleman across the Aisle leaned over and said he hoped their path in life would be strewn with Roses, provided they did not travel in their Stocking Feet.

"How did you get Joseph to the Lay-Out?" asked Emma, who was provoked. "We thought we were too Cute for anybody."

"I will tell you," replied the Gentleman who had pushed in. "While you were at Breakfast in the Diner I noticed that he doctored your Coffee for you and asked how many Lumps. No Woman will permit any Man to fix her Coffee except during the first Blindness of Love. Then he tipped his Hand when he wanted to know how many Lumps you would take. If you had been married more than 48 Hours, he would have known. But what really let the Cat out of the Bag was his giving you part of the Newspaper."

Moral: Carry your own meals and engage a stateroom.

Support of the Church

Once there was a Congregation that needed Money for repairing the Church, so the Women got together and decided to hold a Raspberry Festival. Sister Frisbie invited them to come and Carouse on her Front Lawn. Some twenty-two Members of the Flock flew out and bought a few Things to Wear, the Outlay for washable Finery running to about $8 per Head.

Mr. Frisbie got $9 worth of Chinese Lanterns and strung them around. He wanted to do the Thing up Brown so as to get a Puff in the Weekly. The Paper came out and said that the Frisbie Front Yard with its Myriad Twinkling Lights was a Veritable Fairyland. That kind of a Notice is worth $9 of anybody's Money.

Mr. Frisbie and three other Pillars of the Church devoted $7 worth of valuable Time to unloading Tables and Camp Stools.

The Women Folks ruined $14 worth of Complexion working in the hot Kitchen to make Angel Food and Fig Cake.

On the Night of the Raspberry Orgy the Public came and trampled down $45 worth of Shrubbery.

When it came time to check up the Linen and Silverware it was found that $17 worth of Spoons with Blue Thread tied around them had been lost in the Shuffle.

The Drip from the Candles ruined $29 worth of Summer Suits and Percale Shirt Waists.

Four Children gorged themselves and each was tied up in a True Lover's Knot with Cholera Morbus before another Sunrise.

After clearing the Wreck, paying the Drayman and settling for the Ice Cream and Berries, it was discovered that the Church was $6.80 to the Good. So everybody said it was a Grand Success.

Moral: Anything to avoid dropping it in the Basket.

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