THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW— Local Thunderstorms.
Sun rose to-day at 4.13, sets at 7.52.

94TH YEAR NO. 152. MONTREAL SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

FLOOD SWEEPS ACROSS THE TOWNSHIPS

Thousands of Logs Are Carried Down the St. Francis River.

RICHMOND FEARS THAT BIG DAM WILL BURST

Store-keepers and Residents Moving All Their Goods to High Places.

Richmond, June 28.—(Special.)—Last night continuous lightning was observed to the east of Richmond, and it was surmised that a severe thunderstorm was taking place in that direction. This morning these surmises were verified by reports from Quebec, Arthabaska, and more especially from Dudswell, where there seems to have been a terrific cloudburst, as tracks were washed out for miles, and bridges and culverts carried away.

The Quebec Central is reported to be almost completely washed out for 40 miles. The C.P.R. and M.C.R. have also suffered severely, but the damage cannot at present be estimated, as communications are entirely cut off.

The C.P.R. train was ditched a short distance from Cookshire last night in a washout; nobody, however, is reported injured.

IN DUDSWELL.

Although communications are cut off, reports have been coming in all day from the storm-stricken district, and although meagre in detail, they have startled the people by the enormity of the storm.

Through Dudswell Township trains have practically stopped running, and some weeks, and perhaps months, will probably elapse before the damage can be repaired. But this is only one part of the damage.

At East Angus, on the St. Francis River, between 12 and 16 million feet of lumber in logs, belonging to the Royal Paper Company, was held in a dam by a boom. But the enormous strain of the flood broke the boom, and although attempts were made at Sherbrooke and Windsor Mills to stop the logs, the booms were carried away, and it was resolved by the owners to drive the logs to Pierreville, but a great many will be lost, as they have been flooded into fields bordering the river. It is also reported that the Royal Paper Company's mill at East Angus, and the dam there, were carried away.

On the Cookshire River the booms at Cookshire and Sawyerville are reported carried away, and the logs have joined the ogs from East Angus. This enormous mass of logs, accompanied by trees and debris of every description, passed down the St. Francis to-day, and while the first part of them had arrived at Richmond the last were passing Brompton, and for the first two hours while they were passing a given point one could cross the river on them. They were packed so thick it is estimated that altogether there were about a quarter of a million logs in the St. Francis River to-day.

COOKSHIRE.

Reports from Cookshire and Sawyerville say that terrific lightning storms, accompanied by perfect deluges of rain, took place in both those centres last night, the railways being badly washed out and flooded. At Ascot it was feared the toll bridge would go, as it moved perceptibly two or three times when the tremendous force of water from the East Angus dam, accompanied by thousands of logs, struck it; but from last reports it was still standing.

Lennoxville and Sherbrooke are also reported flooded. At Sherbrooke the Jenks Machine Company had to stop work on account of the water in the building.

Besides the flooded districts the storm did an incalculable amount of damage to crops, which were levelled by its force. A great deal of damage was also done by the lightning, but how much cannot be ascertained until communications are resumed.

FLOOD IN RICHMOND.

But the report which creates the greatest excitement and grave fear in Richmond is that the dam on Lake Weedon has been swept away. This report was received at 12 o'clock, and fears are entertained that it is true, as the river has risen over three feet since 6 o'clock to-night, and is still rising. It is already very high, and is flooding the basements in parts of the town, and is nearly level with the street. This dam on Lake Weedon broke once before, in 1876, and the effect was the biggest flood on record in the St. Francis Valley.

The people, since the flood last spring, are very much afraid of a flood and every preparation is made for this one. Storekeepers are stowing their goods 20 feet above high-water mark and preparing for a flight to higher regions.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

Sherbrooke, June 29.—Another heavy thunderstorm, accompanied by hail and rain, visited Sherbrooke last evening. No damage of any account has been reported so far. The River St. Francis fell about 15 feet last evening and leaves ruin and loss to the farms alongside the river. It is estimated that the damage to crops and railways will amount to about $50,000.

The Halifax express is still stalled near Bury, and the line will not be clear over the Megantic section until Tuesday of Wednesday at the earliest.

The Q.C.R. have large gangs at work and expect to have through service by Tuesday. The Maine Central between Dudswell and the boundary line will not be clear for weeks. It is difficult to get information with regard to the losses, as communication is still cut off. The Royal Paper Co. expect to secure their logs at Pierreville.

ONE KILLED AT PEMBROKE.

Pembroke, June 29.—(Special.)—During a severe thunderstorm yesterday evening, Mr. Alex Campbell, aged 21, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. The deceased resided and worked on the farm of Mr. Andrew Kennedy, which is situated about three miles south of this town, and at the time was engaged with Mr. Kennedy in drawing in hay. He came here several years ago from Scotland as an orphan.

IN ST. HYACINTHE.

St. Hyacinthe, June 29.—(Special.)—An old and respected citizen of St. Hyacinthe, named Joseph Laganiere, while out in the field yesterday afternoon, cutting hay, was overcome by heat, from which he died during the night without regaining consciousness. He was 69 years of age, and leaves a wife and nine children.

STORM AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 28.—(Special.)—Another very vivid electrical storm passed over the city this evening, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain.

Details of yesterday's storm in this district are coming in slowly, but enough has reached here to warrant stating that great damage to crops and outbuildings has been caused in the neighboring parishes. A young man was killed by lightning in a field at St. Raymond, and Judge Routhier was informed by wire this afternoon that the electrical flashes caused damage to his new residence at St. Irene, near Murray Bay, to the amount of about $600. An explosion took place last evening during the storm, in Terreau & Raine's foundry in this city, which caused considerable damage to the building.

ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, June 28.—A heavy wind and rain storm struck this city and neighborhood this afternoon, drenching everything thoroughly and doing considerable damage of a minor sort. Half a dozen people were reported injured, but none yet heard from as ill a serious condition.

Heavy storms, with more or less damage, are reported all over this section this afternoon, and the loss will run well up into the thousands, while a number of people have been injured and many livestock killed. The worst storm was that which passed through a large district south of New Richmond, Wis. It was a genuine tornado, and much damage to farm property was done, but no lives were lost.

CYCLONE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, June 28.—With all the accompanying phenomena of a cyclone, except the funnel shaped cloud, a heavy electrical and rain storm swept over the city this afternoon. The dead: Holly Bennett, killed by live wire. Injured: Dell Ecket, Mrs. Moorey. The Home Laundry, where Mrs. Moorey was injured, was totally wrecked.

The storm levelled part of the canvas enclosure of the Pawnee Bill Wild West Show, and several people were injured, none seriously.

GUILTY ON ONE CHARGE.

Peter Vourakol, a Greek, who was charged with obtaining money under false pretences from some of his fellow countrymen, chose a summary trial in the Court of Special Sessions. The judge decided that Vourakol was guilty in one case only, and for this he will be sentenced later.

PARISIAN REPORTED.

The royal mail steamer Parisian passed Cape Rosier last night at 8 o'clock. She will be in Quebec to-night and will arrive at Montreal to-morrow evening.

ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

The Rev. C. Ernest Smith, Director of St. Michael and All Angels, Baltimore, will preach at the morning and evening services in the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow, Sunday, the 30th inst. All seats will be free at the evening service after seven o'clock.

FUNERAL OF MR. AND. ALLAN AT MOUNT ROYAL

An Impressive Service Was Held at St. Paul's Church This Morning.

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY WERE CHIEF MOURNERS

Prominent Citizens Who Accompanied the Remains to Their Last Resting Place.

The funeral of the late Mr. Andrew Allan, the senior partner of the shipping and mercantile firm of Messrs. H. & A. Allan, took place this afternoon, when the remains were interred in the family vault in Mount Royal cemetery.

The funeral service, which was held in St. Paul's Church, of which the late Mr. Allan was a member, was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Doudiet, who has taken the Rev. Dr. Barclay's place during his absence. The service was of an impressive character and was largely attended.

In accordance with the wishes of the family, the funeral was of as private a character as was compatible with the prominent place which the deceased gentleman filled in the shipping and mercantile community. There were no floral tributes except from the members of the family, whose wreaths and crosses covered the coffin as it was borne from Lononteh, the Allan mansion in Peel Street, to the church.

The chief mourners were the four sons of the deceased—Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mr. Andrew Allan, Mr. J. B. Allan, and Mr. W. R. Allan; the two sons-in-law—Mr. W. H. Benyon, and Mr. H. V. Meredith; the three grandsons—Captain A. Benyon, Mr. A. A. Mackenzie, and Mr. Andrew Allan. There were no pall-bearers.

The members of the Harbor Board, of which the deceased was for several years chairman, and a member up to the time of his death, attended in a body, and the entire office staff of the Messrs. Allan and the crews of the steamers at present in port.

The funeral was attended by a large number of gentlemen, prominent in professional, railway, shipping and commercial life, Amongst those present were: Sir William Hingston, Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, President of the C.P.R.; Wr. William Wainwright, General Assistant and Comptroller of the Grand Trunk; Senator Drummond, Senator Casgrain, Senator Mackay, Dr. Craik, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, Mr. D. Macmaster, K.C., Mr. Joseph Mills, Mr. G. T. Griffiths, Mr. Robert Irving, Mr. J. S. MacDougall, Mr. E. F. Craig, Mr. Hector Mackenzie, Mr. Meredith, K.C., Mr. Alex. McFee, Mr. Chas. Meredith, Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. James McShane, Mr. F. B. McNamee, Mr. Richard Clancy, Mr. Alexander Kinloch, Mr. A. F. Gault, Mr. Alexander MacDougall, Mr. Colin Campbell, Mr. E. S. Clouston, Mr. John Torrance, Mr. Robert Bickerdike, Mr. Alphonse Racine, Mr. Thos. Harling, Mr. T. Simpson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Joseph Contant, Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. David Seath.

MONTREAL PRINTERS AS FASHION LEADERS

The members of the printing craft in Montreal do not seem to have much sympathy with the "biscuit pushers" on the other side of the line, who refused to serve the "shirtwaist man." In connection with their annual picnic on July 13 next, they are making arrangements to parade their forces attired in the regular shirtwaist, and fashionable Montreal will likely be much interested in this, as it will be no doubt the official inauguration of the latest dress fad in Montreal. The printers have made extensive arrangements for this year's celebration. They are publishing a souvenir brochure in commemoration of their 30th anniversary, and are offering over $500 in prizes for competition.

TWO UNIDENTIFIED BODIES.

Quebec, June 29.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Belleau was notified that the aded body of a man had been found onthe beach near the church of St. Pierre, Island of Orleans. The body will be brought up to the city this morning by the first boat from the Island and will be conveyed to the morgue, where an inquest will be held to-day.

Early yesterday morning the body of a lad about 14 years of age was found floating down the river with the tide in the neighborhood of Deschambault. Coroner Belleau was notified and immediately gave instructions to have the body conveyed to Quebec. It will come here this morning. No description either of the bodies has yet been received.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

Ottawa, June 29—Special.)—The appointment of Alfred Rochon, of Hull, to the judgship of Ottawa district; of Norman Wm. Trenholme, to a Superior Court judgship at Montreal; of Odilon Desmarais, to the Superior Court judgship at Taree Rivers, and the transfer of Judge Lavergne from Hull to Montreal, and the transfer of Judge Joseph Emery Robidoux from Three Rivers to Montreal, are gazetted to-day.

ZION CADETS.

The Jewish lads cadet battalion—Zion Cadets will parade at head quarters Monday, July 1st, Dominion Day, at 7.30 a. m. for route march and field day at Mount Royal Vale. Drill order with haversack. Bagle band will attend.

TWO DEATHS FROM HEAT YESTERDAY

Several People Were Prostrated, Some of Them Being in a Serious Condition.

THE HOTTEST JUNE IN HALF A CENTURY

Erratic Thunderstorm Last Night Did Not Clear the Atmosphere.

Two deaths and a large number of prostrations were the result of yesterday's abnormally hot weather, under which the city is suffering this week. The dead are:

Francis Campbell, 76 years of age, gardener, 535 St. Dominique street.

Mrs. Gallery, 80 years of age, mother of Ald. D. Gallery, M.P., 164 Young street.

The prostrations reported at the city hospitals up to noon to-day were:

J. Chevalier, laborer, 21 years of age, 2153, St. James street; conveyed to the Notre Dame Hospital.

Adolphe Demcube, laborer, 1452 Notre Dame street; taken to Notre Dame Hospital. Demcube was overcome while working in the cotton mills at Hochelaga, and is in a serious condition.

Napoleon Monbls, 52, shoemaker, Bonsecours street; taken to Notre Dame Hospital.

Mrs. Lefebvre, 23 Labelle street; brought to Notre Dame Hospital.

E. A. Goulet, a conductor on the Ontario and Wellington street line; fell from his car at the corner of McGill and St. Paul streets; taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Unknown man, taken from the corner of Craig and St. Antoine streets, at 7.20 last evening in an unconscious state. This morning he was still lying in the Montreal General Hospital unconscious and in a precarious condition.

HOTTEST JUNE SINCE 1848.

There is no sign of a cessation of the hot spell. The storm which promised last night passed off to the southwest and did nothing to cool the atmosphere. Further thunderstorms are promised for to night, and with that small comfort Montrealers will have to be content to swelter.

For ninety hours now the thermometer has not gone below 70 degrees, which in itself represents very summery weather. The records show that there has been no such excessive heat in June since 1848, and yesterday was the hottest day since the four-day spell beginning on Dominion Day four years ago. Between three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon the glass at McGill Observatory showed 91.4 degrees, and although it dropped a little during the evening, the heat remained unbearably oppressive. At the City Hall yesterday afternoon the highest point reached was a little above 90.

This morning at eleven o'clock there were 85 degrees of heat registered at the City Hall, and the humidity was over 100.

MANY HORSES DROP.

Quite a number of horses fell victims to the heat, in spite of being driven into the shade. The agents and inspectors of the S.P.C.A. have been out during the week watching that dumb animals of all kinds are saved as much suffering as possible.

The storm which passed over the city last night was very erratic. There was a regular cloudburst over the East End, and the northern part of the city, while in the West End, Westmount and Point St. Charles not a drop fell. Beaver Hall Hill was deluged, but only a few large drops fell on St. Catherine Street at Philips' Square. In some places there would be a good sprinkling of drops on the sidewalk over a small area and not a drop a few feet away.

Reports of the great heat come from all parts of the country. In Ottawa 98 degrees in the shade is reported, and there were two deaths and many prostrations yesterday. New York is also being scorched, and has had eight deaths and 50 prostrations up to midnight.

The probabilities for to-day say it will be much warmer ,wit hstrong winds and local thunderstorms.

BAD INFLUENCES OF CUP RACES

London Sporting Paper Declares Them Against Interests of Yachting.

London, June 29.—The Field published today, in an editorial on the history of the cup contest, reiterates the complaint that cup racing has reached a phase in which the time-honored interests of sport have been thrust aside, and declares the moment has arrived when British yachtsmen should guard against the introduction of irrelevant issues and spurious sentiments. The Field attacks the New York Yacht Club's rating rule as tending to produce a bad and unseaworthy type of boat, and protests against the interference in the sport of ignorant and wealthy laymen. The Field concludes its editorial by saying: "In by-gone years the America Cup had a beneficial influence, but now it is doing more harm than good to yachting."

TORTURED BY ROBBERS

Wealthy Mine Owner and all His Family.

ASSAILANTS TRY TO FORCE THEM TO DISCLOSE HIDING PLACE OF VALUABLES.

Wheeling, W.Va., June 29.—Six masked men entered the palatial summer residence of Jacob L. White at Brothers Station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, overpowered, bound and gagged the seven occupants of the house, and ransacked for valuables. They secured $3,000 in money and twice as much in jewellery. Mr. White and his aged wife and their daughter were tortured by having lighted matches applied to their bodies and their skin lacerated by needles in an effort to make them divulge the hiding place of other valuables, but without success. The victims were deserted and lay helpless for hours, until Miss Sidney Mackey, a niece, extricated herself from her bonds and secured assistance. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers. White is a millionaire oil operator. The victims are not in a serious condition.

CLEVER CANADIAN INVENTORS.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, have recently procured the following Canadian patents: No. 71,760 Arsene Cornellier, St. Liboire, Que., hay press; 71,839, Charles Bates Calgary, Alberta, fire escape chute; 71,956 Adrian L. de Sturler, Overveen, Holland, improvements relating to the preservation of fruit, vegetables, meat, eggs, etc; 71,968, Charles Bates, Calgary, Alberta, clasp for crossing wires; 71972, Henry J. Youn, Lansdowne, Ont., washing machine; 71,990, Daniel J. Brophy, Montreal Que., piling machine; 72,005, Sydney George Brown, Bournemouth, Eng., improvements in relays for use on telegraph cables or other lines; 72,012, James Chesley Hunter, Douglas Harbor, N.B., non-electric telephone.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. E. H. King left for Cacouna.

Miss Caron, Ottawa, is at the Place Viger.

Dr. and Mrs. Paton, of England, are at the Place Viger.

Mr. C. H. Gould, of McGill Library, has left for England.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. McLeod passed through town yesterday on their way home from the Pan-American.

Mrs. W. C. McLeish and Miss Aline McLeish, have gone to Scotland to visit friends.

Mrs. Bernard McNally, of 110 Columbia Ave., Westmount, has left for St. Agathe des Monts, where she will spend the summer.

Mrs. E. M. Purcell and Master Harry Purcell, of Clinton, Ont., are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Riordan.

Mr. Joseph Patrick, secretary-treasurer of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., left last evening for Kingston to look after the company's steamer Bothania, which met with an accident.

Among the cabin passengers sailing from Portland this morning on S. S. Vancouver, is Dr. D. S. MacDougall, of Russell, Ont. Dr. MacDougall is a McGill graduate of 1888 and purposes spending the next two months visiting the London and principal continental hospitals.

Mr. Henry E. Huntington, the president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, has announced the engagement of his eldest daughter, Miss Clara Huntington, to Mr. Gilbert Brook Perkins, of New York, a son of Judge Perkins, of Covington, Ky. The wedding date has not yet been set.

Rev. J. R. Dobson, B. A., B. D., pastor of St. Giles' Presbyterian Church, has been presented by his congregation, with an illuminated address, massive oak book-case, library desk and chair. The presentation was made by Dr. G. A. Berwick on behalf of the congregation.

DOMINION DAY AND HOW IT MAY BE OBSERVED

Many People Are Arranging to Associate With Nature.

DESIGNS ON SHADY COUNTRY PLACES

The Sports and Races in and About Montreal on the Holiday.

The day we celebrate is Monday. This year the 1st of July comes after a Saturday half-holiday and the Scriptural day of rest. In consequence of this favorable talling of the day, a large portion of the population has arranged to put as many miles between themselves and Montreal as can be covered both ways in three days. Most of the travellers have a shady green spot in mind, a place where cooling breezes blow in pleasant contrast to the sweltering narrow streets they have tempted Providence in for the past fortnight. A portion of the exodus will be to Buffalo, as the attractions of the exposition are sufficient to reconcile some to the suffering of sight-seeing in sweltering weather. The Sunday-school picnic will be abroad in the land in great numbers, and the small boy who has been a devout student for the past six weeks will on Monday have his reward and his freedom.

For those who remain in the city, and whose energy has not been dissipated by the sun, there is a good deal that may be done.

The theatres, with the exception of the Academy, will be open, and in none of them is the performance too heavy for a hot day. Proctor's will present that venerable and historic gentleman, the "Private Secretary," afternoon and evening. To offset the play and the weather, there will be vaudeville and ice water. The Francais company has another venerable friend of the theatre-goer, "Michael Strogoff." At the Royal "Ermimie" will be sung by the Wilburs. At the Theatre de la Gaite Francaise the "Drum-Major's Daughter" will be sung, and at the National Paul Cazeneuve and his company will play "Quo Vadis." Sohmer and Riverside Parks offer open air attractions.

At Bel-Air the follower of the track will have a chance to try his luck on any of five events, one, a steeplechase. There is a splendid list of entries for the races of the day. At Lepine Park there will be a good list of horse races.

At Queen's Park the Dominion Day bicycle meet will be held. The riders are both local and foreign.

Lawn tennis players can enjoy themselves at the tournament between Ottawa and Cote St. Ann Clubs, while followers of cricket can enjoy a match between Ottawa and McGill.

There will be baseball, Montreal against Worcester, both morning and afternoon.

A large portion of the population will, as usual, show their good sense, economy, and respect for the weather, by staying at home and enjoying themselves.

MAJORITY IN SENATE NINE

But Three Conservatives Vote With the Liberal Minority as a Rule, Reducing it to Three.

Ottawa, June 29.—(Special.)—The death of Senator Villeneuve reduces the Conservative majority in the Senate to 9, but there are three of these who generally vote with the Government, so that the actual majority is only taree.

There are now two Senate vacancies, one in Nova Scotia and one in Quebec.

MR. TARTE AT MIDLAND.

Midland, June 29.—(Special.)—Hon. J. I. Tarte was entertained by deputations from Midland and Penetanguishene. He spoke of the advantage of Canadian products being carried in Canadian bottoms and handled at Canadian ports, and while now most of the Canadian grain is handled at American ports, he hoped to see that reversed in a few years. Midland certainly being situated as no other town to help along in that great work.

AFTER UNLICENSED DOGS.

Next week the police will begin war upon unlicensed dogs, and prosecutions will be entered before the Recorder against those who have not taken out licenses.

What is Going On.

TO-DAY.

The Francais—"The Fatal Card," melodrama.
Proctor's—"Gloriana," comedy.
The Royal—"La Mascotte," light opera.
Sohmer Park—Vaudeville.
Bel Air Jockey Club meet opens.
Lacrosse—Montreal H. vs. Shamrock H., and Montreal III. vs. Shamrock III., Shamrock grounds.
Yacht races at Dorval.
Cricket—Montreal vs. Ottawa, M.A.A.A. grounds, 10 a.m.
Football—Valleyfield vs. P.A.A.A., at Queen's Park.
Lawn Tennis—Ottawa vs. McGill, McGill Campus.
Lawn Tennis—Westmount goes to St. Lambert.
Lawn Tennis—Montreal vs. McGill, M.A.A.A. grounds.
Swimming races at Island.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—On the 29th inst., at Brockville, Alexander Rea Allan, in his 56th year. Funeral on Sunday, the 30th inst., from the Grand Trunk Station, Montreal, at 6 p.m. 154x

TEARE—In this city, on the 28th instant, Robert Teare, in his 67th year, a native of the Isle of Man. Funeral will leave his late residence, 11 Fournier Avenue, off Seigneurs Street, at 2.30 p.m. Monday, the 1st of July, 1901, to St. Edward's Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will please accept this, the only intimation. x

GALLERY—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, Mary O'Neill, widow of the late Thomas Gallery, native of County Claire, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, corner of Young and William Streets, Monday, July 1st, at 8.45 a.m., to St. Ann's Church. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited. Clare Journal, Troy and Buffalo papers please copy. 152x

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

A GRAVE CRISIS.

The citizens of Montreal are to-day standing face to face with the extraordinary problem as to whether they are a self-governing community, or are governed by a few men who, largely through manipulating of stocks, have come into control of large industrial corporations.

This is in reality the issue that is being fought out in the Council Chamber. A large majority of the members of the City Council were elected to office on the platform of civic economy and honest administration of the city's affairs. For ten or fifteen years the city had been in the hands of Boards of Aldermen so false to their trust that this beautiful city, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, possessing natural advantages so surpassing as to ensure its growth and constitute it one of the most attractive cities on the continent, this city was plunged by these selfish aldermen so deeply in debt that to-day it is carrying a funded indebtedness of nearly thirty millions of dollars. Every public service is starved, and the city of which we should be so proud has the unenviable reputation of being one of the worst governed municipalities in North America.

Two years ago the people, long suffering, rose in revolt against the atrocious prostitution of public trust which had brought about so great evils, and elected, as we have said, a Board of Aldermen pledged to reform. These pledges, for the most part, have been fulfilled, but a crisis in the history of the reform council has arrived. An occasion arose when it was worth the while of a group of men to interfere with the working of the policy of reform and as a result there is grave reason for fearing that a number of men chosen to represent the city's interests will be in fact the representatives of a body of stock speculators. If such prove to be the case then the problem which we have said is for the city will have been solved, and its solution will be that, as a city, we have abandoned the principle of self-government, and placed our affairs in the hands of the same men who lately forced the Legislature of Quebec to arbitrate its sanction in their favor.

But something may yet be done to avert this crowning disgrace. This acknowledgment that the typical disorder in public sport which is so opposed to the interests of thousands of well-meaning citizens of Montreal is justified by facts. The lighting contract will not be awarded before July 10, and in the intervening days every possible pressure ought to be brought to bear upon the doubtful aldermen to cause them to realize their duty. Public meetings of protest should be called. Representations should be made to every alderman. Letters should be written by public spirited citizens to their representatives, calling on them to do their duty. Not an alderman who is skulking behind technicalities, on orders of business and assumed anxiety for further information should be told that his arguments, in the eyes of his voters, are so many cobwebs, that deserve no one. Here are the names of the men who voted for adjournment on Wednesday last, and thereby unwittingly or unconsciously played the game of the corruptionists.

ALD. MARTINEAU,	ALD. LAPOINTE,
ALD. CHAUSSE,	ALD. LAVALLEE,
ALD. FAUCHER,	ALD. BRUNET,
ALD. LAMARCHE,	ALD. RICARD,
ALD. OUIMET,	ALD. BABY,
ALD. LEBEUF,	ALD. ROBILLARD,
ALD. FANSEY,	ALD. LESPERANCE,
ALD. ROY,	ALD. CHEVALIER,
ALD. JACQUES,	MAYOR PREFONTAINE.

We note with regret the name of certain names in this list. For example, better things were expected of Ald. Martineau and Lebeuf, and even those may have to be numbered among the possibilities for defeat of honest administration if defeat there be. All not more upon their shoulders than on those of aldermen from whom less was expected.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

To put the present position of the street lighting controversy in brief form:

The Light Committee prepared specifications and called for tenders. The specifications were purposely so framed as to admit of other forms of lamps than those now in use being tendered for.

Six tenders were received. The highest, the standard Company at $90 per lamp per year; the second highest, the Royal, at $65; the lowest the St. Lawrence, at $54.75.

Instantly opposition to the lowest tender developed, both in and out of the City Council. It was plainly invoked on behalf of the Royal. We were told that the St. Lawrence Company was composed of unknown men; that there was no possible guarantee that it could deliver the goods; that the light it was tendering on was inferior; that it could not be supplied at the price that the company was merely blinding its intention to go to sleep on the job after a time.

Every one of these objections has been answered, or proven to have been made by the Council for safeguarding the city's interests. The "unknown" men are found to be well known capitalists as W. M. Davis, Sir Wm. Van Horne and Hon. Geo. Drummond; the interior light must be up to specifications; a check for $50,000 is already on deposit with the City Treasurer and the Council, under the specifications, will require a bond for $200,000 for the performance of certain obligations, and another of the same amount for the satisfactory carrying out of the contract; the Company has signified its readiness to erect an auxiliary steam plant, and it says it is going to do business in Montreal, whether or not it gets the contract for street lighting.

Thus every objection is overcome, and not a figment of reason exists why the contract should go to any but the lowest tenderer.

If any alderman votes otherwise he will be a consenting party to the theft of half a million of the people's money, and his course will lay him open to the suspicion of having sold his vote, and perjured his oath of office. The law-makers of the Dominion regard the bribe-givers and the bribe-takers as equally deserving of the penitentiary. It will be well if the people of Montreal let it be clearly understood that in this matter they and the law-makers thoroughly agree. The time has passed for temporizing with corrupt aldermen or corrupting capitalists. If Montreal is ever to have clean government the lesson must now be taught that malfeasance in office means disgrace and punishment.

THIS IS CHEST THE PLACE THIS WEATHER.

WHEW!

YES, IT IS.

RUD. KIPLING, the author of "Our Lady of the Snows," ought to feel it.

NOW, IF PIERP. MORGAN were only back we'd get him to take the weather man in his coal trust and make him less interested in the ice business.

BUT JUST IMAGINE the thirst Ringling Bros. $20,000 long necked giraffe could accumulate this weather.

WEATHER TRAGEDIES

Awful Effects of the Weather Man's Work Upon Montreal Citizens.

HAPPENINGS OF THE DAY ON MONTREAL'S STREETS TOLD IN BRIEF.

THIS IS THE MOST phenomenal June weather recorded. At 9.31 this morning, Hon. W. J. Bryan stepped out of the Windsor Hotel just for a moment and had his hands and toes frozen.

On St. James Street, a freezing wave of wind swept around the corner from Victoria Square and froze a couple of Toronto people.

The General Hospital ambulance responded to a call on St. Catherine Street this morning, and extracting a man from a snow drift, took him to the hospital and thawed him out with the hot brick treatment.

Eleven inches of snow fell at Lachine last night, killing 3,500,000 mosquitoes and inflicting other serious damage.

Owing to ice forming on the tracks, the New York and Boston trains, which should have arrived last night, did not get in until 7.45 this a m. The passengers suffered much from the cold.

Cap. Bernier, the trained Arctic explorer, had his little finger frozen while pointing it at a thermometer.

Weather Hints

_____ "cooling drinks."
_____ meat.
_____ dress.
_____ thermometer.
_____ ice water.
_____ excited.
Keep cool.

NOTE THE STRANGE coincidence that the sweet girl graduate and the peach crop appear in the public eye at about the same time.

EVEN HOT WEATHER brings its consolations. Montreal's ball team won another game yesterday and rose from last place.

"SMALL BOYS AND new flannel shirts shrink from washing," says the Westmount philosopher.

WHEN A YOUNG MAN feels that he doesn't want another fellow making goo-goo eyes at his best girl—that is love.

SOON THE MERMAIDS will flirt with the ocean swells.

STRANGE, BUT THE SUMMER has not developed any freak who proposes to go from Montreal to Buffalo in a rowboat.

THE POSTAGE STAMP is on the tip of many a tongue that doesn't talk about it.

IT IS SAID THAT BRYAN is now worth $150,000. If it pays as well as that others will doubtless endeavor to go into the defeated candidate business right away.

THE RUSSIAN ambassador, Count Cassini, has started for Europe accompanied by Mr. Rogestvensky. Let us hope the count may have a pleasant tripsky.

HON. W. J. BRYAN says he has a theory that Canada ought to be annexed to the United States. Like all of Bryan's theories, this can be laid away to let the moss grow on it.

HALIFAX IS GOING to have a fort that will make Gibraltar look like a wire fence. But Toronto ought to have one too, to keep off the bunco steerers from its innocent and confiding citizens. British war office ought to consider the matter.

PLUMBERS' CONVENTION met in Toronto and discussed everything except the reduction of the famed documents they inflict on the public, commonly called "plumbers' bills."

A $100,000,000 STEEL PLANT is to be formed at Collingwood, Ont. Only remarkable thing about it is that J. Pierp. Morgan has nothing to do with it.

RESTFUL CHANGE.

O BEAUTEOUS SUMMER time, all hail,
Your blessings are complete;
At winter woes we cease to wail,
And grumble at the heat.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

NELLIE SEND FOR YOUR TRUNK, NEW girl says it's in the way. EMPLOYER.

WILL THE LADY IN PINK WHO WINKED violently at stout party on St. Catherine car, let him know when he can meet her. E. Z.

ARTHUR CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT YOU. For heaven's sake come back, or send a $10 bill. JENNIE.

WILL THE PERSON WHO SAW ME CATCH a 19-pound bass at St. Agathe, kindly communicate with A. D. L., Box 152. I need his testimony.

THE PROPOSED UMBRELLA TRUST promises to lessen the price of umbrellas. If the promises are to be believed, however, most people never buy one, any way.

A PEARL NECKLACE has just sold in Paris for $81,000. It's a neck straordinary fine one.

Says the Thermometer

THEY ALWAYS KICK.
No matter what
I try to do—
It is too hot."

A thousand times
A day you bring
This curse to me.
"Confound the thing!"

Why do they look
Why do they stare?
Why do they pant?
Why do they swear?

My rule is this,
In warmth or freeze:
I always aim
And strive to please.

Why, lots of times
They're feeling fine
Until they see
This face of mine.

And then they gasp:
"It's ninety now!"
And wheeze, and puff
And mop the brow.

To 'tend to his
I'm simply bound.
Why do they keep
Me hanging round?

There is no fun,
I tell you, sir,
In being a
Thermometer.

SEED GRAIN SENT TO ASSINIBOIA

Deputy Minister of Agriculture Replies to Certain Criticisms.

Ottawa, June 28.—(Special.)—The attention of Mr. James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, was called to an article appearing in the Winnipeg Morning Telegram, with reference to the seed grain supplied by the Dominion Government to farmers in Assiniboia, in which criticism was made of the quality of the seed. Mr. Smart felt that it might appear necessary that some explanation should be given to show that the department endeavored to take such steps in connection with the matter as were necessary to provide proper seed for the farmers whose crops last year had been so light as to leave them without a supply for this year.

Mr. Smart stated, to begin with, that there did not appear to be any evidence whatever to show that the wheat which was sent to Mr. Horn and inspected by him was any of the wheat that was delivered to farmers for seed.

He said that it was found that in the work of supplying the seed at the different points where it was afterwards distributed to the farmers, it was necessary, owing to the limited time at the disposal of the department, to adop the most expeditious way of providing for the best quality of seed without delay. It was decided to purchase all the seed wheat in the territories and the main portion of it was purchased at Regina, Indian Head, Moose Jaw, and Rosthern, and some small quantities at some of the smaller stations. The reason this was done was on account of an objection which was urged against any seed being procured except near the districts where it was required. It appeared that some of the farmers had strongly protested against any seed being sent in from Manitoba, as they had an impression —no doubt quite an erroneous one—that the seed would almost certainly contain wild mustard seed or other seeds of a noxious character and that serious consequences might result from introducing anything of this kind into the territory.

NO COMPLAINTS.

Proceeding, Mr. Smart said:—"In order to prevent anything but first-class seed being purchased, the department sent a most practical man, Mr. C. W. Speers, the Colonization Agent, to oversee the purchasing and distribution of the seed. It is well known that Mr. Speers is a man of large experience in connection with grain, and he made an examination and certified to all the grain that was bought in this connection. I might point out that no complaints regarding the seed wheat have reached the department from any source, and it was with some surprise that I read the article referred to.

"Some objection was taken to certain seed oats supplied, and the department immediately gave instructions that these oats, if found to be interior, were not to be given out to the farmers at all, and some of the shipments sent in were afterwards sold."

COST OF THE SEED.

"What did the Government pay for the seed wheat?" Mr. Smart was asked.

"The price paid by the Government in most cases for the seed wheat was from 73 to 76 cents, and the price charged to the farmer was, I think, 76 cents in every case. It will thus be seen that this is somewhat below the total amount paid for the wheat, together with the cost of delivery at the stations where it was distributed. I am satisfied that in no single instance has any person been charged more than the bare cost of the wheat."

"Was the grain inspected by the official grain inspector?"

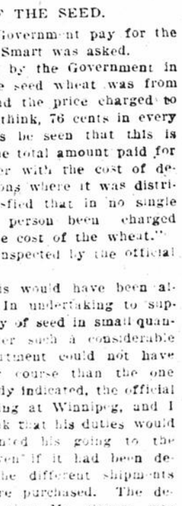
"No, because this would have been almost impossible. In undertaking to supply a large quantity of seed in small quantities scattered over such a considerable territory the department could not have adopted any other course than the one which I have already indicated, the official grain inspector living at Winnipeg, and I am inclined to think that his duties would likely have prevented his going to the various stations even if it had been desired to inspect the different shipments of wheat that were purchased. The department believed that Mr. Speers was well qualified to judge of the quality of grain, and I think it can be considered that the grain distributed was of a good quality, otherwise complaints would have reached the department in some other way than through the columns of a newspaper."

GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

Toronto, June 29. The Imperial Produce Company, Hon. Chas. Drury, president, which has done a large exporting business in recent years, has decided to go into liquidation. The creditors it is expected will be paid in full. The company recently bought a quantity of cheese in Quebec, which was destroyed on the day on which it was bought, by a fire. The company claimed that delivery had not been made, but the courts decided that it had and the loss was so great as to cripple the company. The case will probably be appealed.

One Man Saved

From a wreck will attract the world's attention to the life-saver. Yet let the life-saving be continued every day, and very soon it attracts no public attention. If the scene of the saving of one life by that life-saving remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, could be made to stand out alone, like a picture on a screen, it would attract the notice of the whole nation. By a curious contradiction the very frequency with which the "Discovery" saves life, robs the fact of general interest. For obstinate coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one medicine which offers certain help, and almost certain cure. It contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.



"Only for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I think I would be in my grave to-day," writes Mr. Moses Miles, of Hilliard, Uinta Co., Wyoming. "I had asthma so bad I could not sleep and was compelled to give up work. It affected my lungs so that I coughed all the time, both day and night. My friends all thought I had consumption. My wife insisted on my trying 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken four bottles and am now a well man, weighing 185 pounds—thanks to Dr. Pierce."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

DROWNING FATALITIES

Paisley, June 29.—Yesterday afternoon, after 5 o'clock, Lawrence Patterson, aged 12, was drowned in the Saugeen River. He, in company with a smaller boy, was bathing at the iron bridge, near the Town Hall. Neither of the boys could swim. Patterson waded out and stepped on a slippery stone near a deep hole, and went under. The alarm was immediately given and scores of men and boys were soon diving, but at least half an hour elapsed before the body was recovered. His mother is dead and his father lives on a farm near Tilsonburg.

Smith's Falls, June 29.—Harry Brown, agd 13, while fishing from a boat in the river here yesterday, was drawn by a swift current over a bywash and drowned.

Weston, June 28.—Edward Hard, 25 years of age, bathed in the Humber River last evening while overheated. As aresult he was seized with cramps, sank like a stone, and was drowned. Hard was a son of James Hard.

Owen Sound, June 28.—An inquest was held on the body of an unknown man found drowned last night. Though he bought a ticket under the name of William Smith, it is now believed to be Henry Roberts, of Brampton. His son is expected on the night train to identify the body. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

NEARING AN AGREEMENT

Pittsburg, June 28.—The conference between the comittee of the Amalgamated Association and the representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Co., was resumed here to-day and the indications point to the signing of the iron wage scale before the close of the day. At the morning session it was practically agreed to advance the base of scale from $4.75, when bar iron is selling at 1c a pound, to $5, an advance of about 6 per cent. The preseñt rate for bar iron under the new scale the puddlers will receive $5.50 a ton after July 1, an advence of 37 cents, and finishers will get a corresponding increase. If a settlement is effected all the union rolling mills of the country will continue in operation.

WOULD DIE FOR HUSBAND

Columbus, Ohio, June 28.—Mrs. Edwin Ruthven, wife of the Cleveland murderer, who was put to death in the electric chair yesterday, made a last effort yesterday to save the life of her husband.

In the presence of Rev. W. M. Langford and others she made an alleged confession that she, and not her husband, killed Policeman Shipp. Mrs. Ruthven declared that on the night of the murder she and Ruthven quarreled; that she left the house, met Charles Jacobs, a mysterious individual, of whom Ruthven frequently spoke, and that he asked for Edwin, saying he had a job on hand. She told him her husband was not at home, but that she would help. She donned her husband's clothing and assisted Jacobs in the burglary. Policeman Shipp appeared and Jacobs fled. She used her revolver and Shipp was killed.

Mrs. Ruthven is serving a sentence for declared it was not true.

Mrs. Ruthven is servin a sentence for receiving stolen property.

DOMINION DAY TRIP

Any one wishing to spend a pleasant, as well as instructive, holiday, should visit Buffalo and the Pan-American Exposition. Return tickets over Grand Trunk Railway $10.25, good on all trains. "International Limited" leaves Montreal 9.00 a.m.,arrives Buffalo, 7.50 p.m. Night express leaves Montreal 10.30 p.m., arrives Buffalo 10.45 a.m. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street. 'Phone 460 Main.—Adv.

TOO HOT TO FIGHT

London, Ont., June 29.—The troops in camp here fought a sham battle on the heights yesterday. Lieut.-Col. White commanded the defending force, which consisted of the 16th Field Battery, the 27th and 29th Regiments. The attacking force, under Lieut.-Col. Hegler, consisted of the 11th Field Battery and the 22nd and 28th. It was figuratively and literally a "hot" affair, and honors were equally divided between the two sides. Three men were prostrated by the heat and are still in the hospital.

THE CHAUDIERE FALLS.

Ottawa, June 29.—According to the statement of the water lot owners at the Chaudiere, in a couple of years all that will be left of the great falls, that Champlain loved, that the Indians worshipped, and that now lights and furnishes power for a great capital, will be a black and yawning gorge.

"We propose," says Mr. E. H. Bronson, "to turn every drop of water that passes over the Chaudiere to industrial uses." That which is a sight of beauty to most, the falls, the mill-owners of the Chaudiere call 'waste.' And as every ton of water that falls a certain distance has a commercial value as power just the same as a pound of sugar or tea, it is not likely that this wealth will much longer be allowed to run away. The new power canals that the Ottawa Power Company have asked permission to build will take a great deal of the surplus water. Other projected improvements, it is expected, will take the rest.

JUDGE ROCHON INSTALLED.

Ottawa, June 29.—Judge Rochon, of Hull, who was recently elevated to the bench of Ottawa county, Quebec, officiated at the opening of the Circuit Court in Hull yesterday morning. On the opening of the court Prothonotary Grondin read the new judge's commission in the name of the King. Mr. J. M. McDougall, K.C., batonnier of the bar of Ottawa county, congratulated the judge on his elevation to the bench. He referred to the fact that Judge Rochon was the first member of the bar of the Ottawa county district to be given a seat on the bench.

GOMPERS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Washington, June 29.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city, suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull. While his condition is critical, his physician says he probably will recover. He was injured last night as he alighted from a car in which he had been taking his two children for an outing.

EXCELLENT REASONS exist why Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil should be used by persons troubled with affections of the throat or lungs, sores upon the skin, rheumatic pain, corns, bunions, or external injuries. The reasons are, that it is speedy, pure and unobjectionable, whether taken internally or applied outwardly.—adv.

SUICIDE IN MILLBROOK.

Millbrook, June 29.—John Whitfield committed suicide by hanging himself in an unoccupied cheese factory. The body was in an advanced stage of decomposition when found. Whitfield, who was 48 years of age, and leaves eight children, the village, and leaves eight children, the youngest being three months old.

LABOR NEWS

(Contributed.)

Something over 100 people sweltered in Blue Label Hall while President Wilson expounded the grievances of the striking C.P.R. trackmen. President Roberge, of the Federated Trades & Labor Council, presided, and the audience manifested considerable interest in the story of the strikers.

Mr. Wilson spoke for an hour and a half. The strike, according to him, is really one for the recognition of the Trackmen's Union, or the union's committee. The company's officials had not seen fit to discuss the schedule presented by the committee, or even to present a counter proposition, so that the company's position might be made manifest to them. On the contrary the officials had issued unsigned circulars, purporting to be copies of an agreement between the company and the committee, to the men along the line, and had also told the trackmen that their committee were an ignorant lot, who were drunk and not attending to business. This procedure had necessarily precipitated a strike. The committee had always been willing to arbitrate the wage question, but had never been given even a chance to discuss it with the company. The union had only made one emphatic demand, and that was that President Shaughnessy should take up the grievances of the trackmen and endeavor to effect a settlement. This step had only been taken after exhausting every means of having the general manager consider their grievances.

The trackmen were said to be unskilled laborers, and not entitled to the recognition of the other classes of employes in the railway service. That was because the engineers, etc., had been organized for a longer period than the trackmen. When the latter had demonstrated that they could stand together the company would admit that they were skilled workmen.

Mr. Wilson was very much exercised over statements in the papers accusing him of seeking to tie up Canadian railways for the benefit of railways across the border, and in scathing terms he denounced what he called the pin-headed scoundrels who sought to keep the trackmen in servitude by appealing to petty national and racial prejudices. He pointed out that he had nothing to do with ordering a strike on the C.P.R.; that the trackmen's committee had themselves determined on that step. He was merely a servant of the union.

Mr. Wilson claimed that the rate of wages paid on other roads was no standard for the C.P.R. He was advised to go to the States, and commence to level up wages—starting on the poorest paid line. In this principle he might as well go to China and start to raise wages there, since wages were lower in that country than elsewhere.

A Montreal grocer had made calculations for him, showing that the cost of living had increased 20 per cent. during the past two years. This was a period of prosperity; the C.P.R. was carrying on a larger business than ever, and therefore the trackmen should not be obliged to lower their standard of living.

Low wages degraded nations, as witness China and Turkey, etc. Mr. Wilson read a number of telegrams alleging that the company had been seriously inconvenienced at various points. He claimed that the trackmen were all holding out, and would demonstrate the justice of their position to the public.

He did not see why the company allowed the strike to continue, and he hoped it would not last long. The union would willingly submit the question of wages to an arbitration tribunal, but the officials must acknowledge that the committee represents their maintenance of way employes and is authorized to act for and on their behalf. Mr. Wilson said the union was quite prepared to look after the welfare of the strikers, indefinitely, but he hoped the workingmen of Canada would put down their foot on those papers that published lying statements, seeking to arouse the passions and prejudices of men struggling in a just cause. The speaker stated that he had received reliable information that Monday and Tuesday's express had been tied up at Calgary, that all trains on the Edmonton route had been cancelled, and that Galicians had refused $5 a day to take the strikers' places, and were being fed by the citizens.

Messrs. Warren, Rodier, Mack, Griffiths and others also spoke, taking advantage of the occasion to argue in favor of the Government ownership of railways. Neither the C.P.R. officials or the Labor Department's officers were present.

The circular letter issued by the Russian committee gives a lengthy and interesting account of the revolutionary movement in Russia. Up till 1895 the revolutionary struggle was carried on by the intellectuals only, but since that date the proletariats have been taking a more and more prominent part. When the epoch of great strikes began, 1895, the revolutionary intellectuals inaugurated an ideological movement in the sense of Marxian doctrines. In 1898 a congress representing the intellectuals and the organized proletariats was held, formed the Social Democratic Labor party, and issued a political manifesto. The central committee elected by this congress were arrested, but nevertheless a propaganda was carried on in all the large cities, having its results in the late demonstrations made by students and the laboring masses. The entrance of the laboring class into the political struggle seems to have tentold increased the strength of the revolutionary intellectuals, who until now were unable to overturn the present government. At last we see realized in Russia that union between science and labor which, according to Lassalle, shall crush in its strong arms every obstacle in its way.

It was stated that Mr. Mark Workman would open his clothing factory again on the 1st of July, he having secured a contract for the manufacture of militia clothing.

Speaking of the cigar-makers' strike in Quebec city, Mr. Garlepy, third vice-president of the International, said that the men and women would not mind stopping out for a year, because they would get more money in strike pay from the International Union than they have been receiving in wages.

A meeting of the women members of the International Shoe Workers Union was held last evening in St. Joseph's Hall. This union is increasing its membership rapidly, and the girls are very enthusiastic.

Tested by Time—In his justly-celebrated Pills Dr. Parmelee has given to the world one of the most unique medicines offered to the public in late years. Prepared to meet the want for a pill which could be taken without nausea, and that would purge without pain, it has met all requirements in that direction, and it is in general use not only because of these two qualities, but because it is known to possess alterative and curative powers which place it in the front rank of medicine. —adv.

THIRD VICTIM OF FIRE.

Peterboro, June 28.—Mrs. Post, the aged mother of J. W. Post, who, with his little boy Keith, was burned to death in the family residence at Oak Lake, in the northwestern part of the county, on the night of May 27, is dead from the effects of burns which he received while attempting to rescue her grandson from the flames.

POPULATION OF LAVAL.

Ottawa, June 29.—Information from an absolutely reliable source states that when the census returns are published some time in the future the population of Laval county, Quebec, will be found to be increased over that of 1891 by twelve hundred. Mr. Fortin's constituency is holding its own.

The safest way to form an opinion of

'DARDANELLES'

An absolutely Pure Egyptian Cigarette, is to try a package. Once tried, always used. For sale everywhere, 15c per package.

NEWS NOTES

GENERAL.

The steamer Northeastern, bound from Chicago for Hamburg, passed Dover yesterday afternoon.

The Netherlands Cabinet has resigned in consequence of the recent elections, by which the Government supoprters lost thirteen seats.

Later it has been announced that Senor Armijo had resigned the presidency of the Spanish Chamber. He will probably be succeeded by Senor Canalejas.

The bill constituting a federal bank, with the monoply of issuing bank notes, has definitely fallen through in Switzerland, because of disagreement as to the location of the central institution.

The fishing schooner Lizzie M. Center, owned in Gloucester, Mass., ran aground on a reef at the south end of Chappaquiddick Island yesterday morning and is a total loss. She was returning from a mackerel fishing cruise with 500 barrels of fish.

DISTRICT NEWS

ALEXANDRIA.

A convention of the Liberals of Glengarry will be called for the latter end of July, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the local House at Toronto. The date will be announced later.

D. B. Maclennan, K.C., of Cornwall, has been chosen by the convention held at Newington last week as the Liberal candidate for the forthcoming Provincial elections. Mr. Maclennan is a Glengarian by birth, and is at the head of the Bar in these counties and will make a successful candidate.

Our Counties Council, which concluded their summer session last week, have decided to build a specimen one mile of road with all the up-to-date road machinery and material in each county. Alexandria is lucky in securing the one mile in Glengarry, and the road will be built on the military road running north from the Canada Atlantic crossing in this village. Alexandria is indebted to the efforts of Councillor W. D. McLeod for their luck in securing this favor.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson, in conjunction with Mr. A. G. McBean, have secured a large share of the contract to supply the Imperial authorities with hay for South Africa. Their pressing machinery is at Mile End, Montreal.

The Canada Atlantic are treating the public along their line to a series of cheap excursions this summer which are duly appreciated. A few days ago a cheap excursion for the farmers was run to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa at a very low rate, and in addition street car tickets and a luncheon was also given. People through this section of the Ottawa Valley are proud of the Canada Atlantic, their splendid trains, civil employes and fast travelling.

J. D. McKenzie, State Senator of Wisconsin, and a native of Dunvegan, in this county, is home on a visit to his parents and sisters in Alexandria. Senator McKenzie is a fine specimen of a Glengarry man.

EVENING TRIPS TO BOUT De L'ILE AT REDUCED RATES.

Commencing July 2nd, the Montreal Terminal Railway will sell from 7.00 p.m. each day return trip tickets to Bout de L'Ile, good for date of issue only. Adults, 20 cents and children, 10 cents. Last through car leaving Bout de L'Ile at 11.00 p.m.—Adv.

PLUMBERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Toronto, June 29.—(Special.)—The Plumbers Association of Canada elected the following officers yesterday:—President, John McKinley, Ottawa; vice-president, Frank Powrs, Lunenburg, N.S.; secretary, H. A. Knox, Ottawa; treasurer, Ald. Lamarche, Montreal; chairmen of committees—Sanitary, J. W. Hughes, Montreal; apprentice, Robt. Ross, Toronto; legislative, E. G. Butterworth; essay, George Martin, Yarmouth, N.S. Provincial vice-presidents—Nova Scotia, G. A. Perrier, Halifax; Quebec, John Watson, Montreal; New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, James Walker, St. John's, N.B.; Ontario, W. Mansell, Toronto; Manitoba, Capt. Giroux, Winnipeg; British Columbia, J. H. Wilson, Toronto. Next place of meeting, Halifax, N.S. Secretary was voted $200 for expenses.

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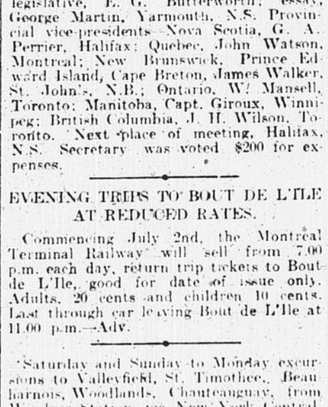
Saturday and Sunday to Monday excursions to Valleyfield, St. Timothee, Beauharnois, Woodlands, Chateauguay, from Windsor Station, via New York Central. Particulars 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station ticket office.—Adv.

BOUT DE L'ILE PARK—DOMINION DAY.

The Montreal Terminal Railway has largely increased its rolling stock and its electric equipment. Last Dominion Day it carried over ten thousand people. Next Monday, July 1st, it is prepared to handle over twenty thousand. Return fare for the day to Bout de L'Ile, 25 cents, and cars every ten minutes all day.—Adv.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Quebec, June 28. (Special.)—Pierre Moisan, of Levis, a lineman employed by the Canadian Electric Light Company, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon while at work. He was on the top of a pole, when lightning struck the wires. He had been warned against continuing his work during the thunderstorm, but laughed and said there was no danger. It was necessary for his companions to go up the pole to remove the body, as the hands were firmly grasped on the wires.



IS

NATURE'S SPECIFIC

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Sea Sickness, Summer Complaint and all Fluxes of the Bowels.

Has been in use half a century and has never failed to give relief.

Every house should have a bottle.

PRICE, - 35c.

IMPERIAL

CREAM TARTAR

BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injuriant.

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

SMOKY CITIES

One of the most perplexing problems of many American cities is the smoke nuisance. Manufacturing plants and large office buildings involve the burning of great quantities of fuel, which necessarily is soft coal, because of the need of economy. In Chicago, for example, the smoke from a thousand stack sand chimneys not only throws an unsightly pall over the city, but it soils clothing and penetrates houses, stores and even closed bureaus nand closets, to the ruin of many valuable articles. Many cities have undertaken to abate the nuisance by means of a special smoke-official, but as a rule the results are hardly perceptible. Cleveland, however, has made considerable progress, and Professor C. H. Benjamin in an article in Cassier's Magazine explains its methods, which have an element of novelty.

The first thing Cleveland did was to divorce the smoke inspection department from the biennial political struggle by a special law, under which the inspector was appointed by the mayor for a term of five years. The usual treatment for the smoke nuisance is to hail the owners of the offending chimney into court and assess a small fine upon them. The victims, seeing many other smoking stacks all about them, think themselves specially picked out for persecution, and the system fills them with hostility toward the law and the official. They become defiant and the chimneys smoke on.

After pondering the problem carefully, the Cleveland officials concluded to try a new method. They decided to appeal to the pocket. They undertook to show the owners of offending furnaces that money could be saved in abating the smoke. At the same time they were prepared to point out methods by which the evil could be greatly lessened. Coupled with the argument of economy was a plea to civic pride.

Before making a demand on the owner of smoking chimney the officials armed themselves with data to convict and convince the offender. They admitted that a haphazard glance at a chimney was not a fair test, and the average owner was apt to point to the chimneys of his neighbors, and with an air of injured innocence declare they were worse than his own. The Cleveland smoke inspector inspected. He put his men upon tall buildings, where they could see twenty to thirty smoking stacks. They were directed for two hours to make a record every five minutes of the condition of each chimney under examination. Marks of 1, 2, 3 and 4 were used to indicate the varying degrees of density in the smoke. This system of observation was repeated at different periods of the day on five different days. On the result of this work it was easy to make a table of averages or percentages, showing the action of the several chimneys. These reports were sent to the owners. When one of them saw that his chimney was much worse than that of his neighbors he was disposed to give the matter consideration. On the other hand, if he found a favorable report on his chimney, the spirit of pride made him a friend and co-operator in the work of smoke abatement. In some of the worst cases an inspector made a personal visit to the office of the offender.

The Cleveland officials had fortified themselves with facts and figures to encourage remedial efforts. They had inquired into the results from the use of mechanical stokers and other devices, and were able to prove they saved fuel besides lessening the smoke. They strove especially to have such equipments adopted in new buildings. Admitting that the cost for old boilers would be a hardship in many cases, the inspector suggested another remedy by the use of steam and air jets. These devices take advantage of the fact that immediately after firing with fresh coal an additional supply of air is needed which should be thoroughly mixed with the escaping gases in the rear of the furnace. An automatic steam jet and air damper, which is thrown into action by the opening of the fire door and is then gradually but automatically closed by the pressure of weights or a water column, has proved a good smoke preventer and fuel saver. They have often resulted in a saving of 10 to 15 per cent. in the fuel, besides reducing the smoke to 5 or 6 per cent.

The manufacturing district of Cleveland was a discouraging section, but the mechanical stoker, the down draught furnace and the steam and air jet are gaining a footing. Recent reports, according to Professor Benjamin, show nearly 600 smokeless furnaces of various descriptions, each of which in its particular locality is reducing the smoke average from perhaps 50 per cent. down to 10 per cent. Even in the heart of the manufacturing districts there are chimneys showing scarcely a trace of soot, standing over boilers just as large and as hot as those under their smoky neighbors. They are shining examples of what should and might be and are a source of profit to their owners.

The Cleveland inspector has also undertaken to reduce the smoke of locomotive engines, in which he has the assistance of railroad superintendents. Some lines have adopted the one-shovel system of firing which has not only decreased the smoke but has economized coal. One inspector, a former railroad man, devotes his time to this branch of the work. He has an elaborate system of observation like that for chimneys. During two weeks in March observations were made on fifteen to twenty engines on each of five railroad lines. They showed an average of 20 to 25 per cent. of smoke, with a general average of about 30. The attention of the superintendents was called to the matter, and two weeks later the inspector made another observation under similar conditions. He found that the smoke averages ranged only from 11 to 15, with a general average of 14 per cent. This remarkable change is attributed to the use of the one-shovel system of firing.

Professor Benjamin says smoke will not be abolished entirely while soft coal is used, but he thinks a method will be discovered for reducing it to its elements of coke, fuel gas and by-products. Coke can then be used as a smokeless fuel in furnaces having a forced draft, while the gas will be available for other furnaces or for gas engines.

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P.D. Corsets, Med. Form, Long Hip...$1.05, $1.50, $2.75
R. & G. Corsets, Low Bust, Short Hip.....$1.50
R. & G. Corsets, Low Bust, Long Hip.....$2.00
R. & G. Corsets, Long Waist.....$1.35, $2.00, $3.75
C.P. Corsets, Low Bust, Short Hip.....$1.50
C.P. Corsets, Long Waist.....$2.25
C. P. Girdle, White and Black.....$1.50
D. & A. Corsets.....50c to $2.00
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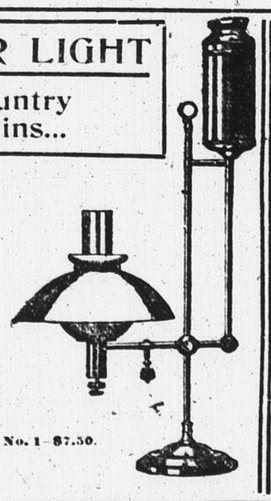

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line S.S. Lakonia, McNeill, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,
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MUST PAY BETTER WAGES

London, June 29.—During the debate on the army reorganization bill in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Wolseley, the former commander-in-chief of the forces, declared the United States army was the finest of its size in the world. He said its superiority was due to good wages. Great Britain must face the alternative of conscription or £. s. d. to secure recruits.

EVENING TRIPS TO BOUT DE L'ILE AT REDUCED RATES.

Commencing July 2nd, the Montreal Terminal Railway will sell from 7.00 p.m. each day return trip tickets to Bout de L'Ile, good for date of issue only. Adults, 20 cents and children, 10 cents. Last through car leaving Bout de L'Ile at 11.00 p.m.—Adv.

CONVINCED BY PRINTED TESTIMONY of the hundreds of the cured, Mrs. Benz, of 418 E. 8th Street, New York, who was for years a great sufferer from Catarrh, procured two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and it effected an absolute cure in a very short while. One puff through the blower will clear the head and stop headache.—a

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allans' S.S. Orcadian, Henry Imrie, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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KING EDWARD'S PORTRAIT.

COUPON No 22.

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

8 of these coupons, consecutively numbered and 10c, will secure the Heraki's Portrait of King Edward VII.

THE SUMMER RESORTS | WHERE MONTREALERS ARE GOING THIS YEAR

BEACONSFIELD

It is undoubtedly a difficult matter to dampen the ardor of youth, a fact which was forcibly exemplified last Wednesday evening, if one may judge by the numbers of young people who went down to the Pointe Claire dance, when the thermometer was hanging somewhere between 85 and 90. Miss Jennie Riley, who is a whole host in herself, was as usual presiding over the musical portion of the programme, and dancing was kept up till a late hour. Among those present were: Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Skaife, Mudge Bacon, Lomer Jordan, Shaw, Clay, Holland, Magor, Mussen, and Dawes, and the Messrs. Peck, Bellhouse, Horan, Clift, Shaw, Mudge, Desbarats, and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bacon, who have rented their pretty little stone house to Mr. W. Kerry for the season, have taken a cottage at the Grove.

Mr. F. Locker and family have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. F. Abraham, of The Herald, accompanied by his wife and little son, are residents of Beaconsfield this season.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Artley, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Phyllis Artley, have taken rooms at the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Drummond are guests of the Hon. George Drummond this summer.

Mrs. and Miss Bulling have taken rooms at Cottage No. 4.

Mr. Eastwood, of Montreal, has joined the band of kickers this year.

Dr. Kerry, Peel street, is the guest of his brother, Mr. W. Kerry.

Mr. Lamb is visiting his old home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Turpin are guests at 'the Grove."

Miss Clay is visiting friends here.

Mrs. C. Dobbin is spending the summer with Mr. Warren Peck.

Mrs. George Henback, who is visiting friends in Ottawa, is expected home soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ewing spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Pringle have taken the only remaining cottage at the Grove.

Mr. H. Horan and Mr. H. Stikeman are spending their holidays here.

Mr. J. Eckenstein is at the Grove.

Mrs. R. Taylor is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Stannus, Auchmaty.

Mr. L. Gordon is at the Grove.

Miss Burnett entertained a number of guests on Saturday afternoon. Tea was served on the lawn at 5 o'clock. Among those present were the Misses Magor, Clay, Shaw, Ellis, Tooke, Bacon, Artley, and the Messrs. Richardson, Morphy, Houston, Hanning, Shaw, Baby, Magor, Mudge, and others.

Miss Maude Bolton is spending a few days in Ottawa with friends.

Dr. Garrow was called out last week to attend Mrs. Becker, who was taken seriously ill.

Invitations are out for a dance at the Grove this week.

Mr. Murray Williams has joined the Beaconsfield golf links for the season.

MURRAY BAY

Mrs. and Miss Kerr, of Toronto, have secured the same cottage as they occupied last summer.

Mrs. Dickson, of New York, has arrived and will spend some weeks with Miss Nash of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch, of Albany and family were among the early arrivals and are occupying their pretty villa on the ridge.

Mrs. McCarthy, of Montreal, has arrived and has secured rooms for the season in the new Asselin boarding house.

Mrs. Monte of Ottawa, has arrived.

Mrs. Allnatt and her daughter, Miss Gill, of Lennoxville, are now settled in their quaint cottage adjoining "St. Peter's on the Rock" at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Nash, of Philadelphia is settled in the cottage she occupied last summer.

Miss Lewis, of Ottawa, will spend the summer at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Greenshields, of Montreal, who has been on a visit to Mrs. MacDonnell at Cap a l'Aigle, has returned to town.

Mrs. McKeon, of Montreal, has arrived and has taken possession of her pretty cottage near the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Miss Oliver of Albany, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Bowditch.

Much regret is expressed that General and Mrs. Oliver have decided not to spend the season here, but are going to the Adirondacks instead. Mrs. Oliver's family and the guests of their numerous house parties contributed in a great measure to keep up the social gaieties of the American Colony. Their pretty riding and driving excursions to distant villages and remote fishing camps were a distinctive feature in the outdoor amusements of Murray Bay. Miss Marion Oliver will be specially missed at the golf links where she has gained such a reputation as a champion player.

Mrs. Kennedy and her sister, of Quebec, will occupy General Oliver's villa for the season and superintend the building of their respective cottages.

Judge Taafe and Mrs. Taafe, of Cincinnati have arrived and are settled in their cottage.

Mrs. and Miss Elliott of New York, arrived last week and have taken one of Monsieur Charmord's new cottages near his hotel.

Mrs. Kenneth Macpherson, of Montreal, will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Elliott, of New York.

Monsieur Charmord's new hotel is being rapidly completed and already is being much patronized. The hotel is built on the high land immediately overlooking the entrance to the golf club links. The situation commands magnificent views in every direction. Spacious verandahs abound and afford a comfortable place from which to watch the golf players. Needless to remark that the proximity to the links will not be the least of the attractions Monsieur Chamord has to offer his guests, for it is only a matter of crossing the high road to be at the gate of the links. There is no need now to be at the expense of driving to and fro twice a day, which the distance of the old building required. The links are being put in order and will be in readiness for use before these notes are published.

The new links of the Manoir Richelieu Hotel are also being prepared. There was much grumbling and disappointment among its guests last summer on finding that the golf club list of members was overflowing and that it was impossible to add to its numbers. This difficulty is now overcome by the enterprise and energy of the managers of the hotel, who have secured a large tract of land for the sole use of guests at the Manoir, who will now experience no obstacles in the pursuit of the all absorbing game.

Visitors to the various hotels and boarding houses last summer could not be made to see that the golf club was a club proper, and not a public links and that only a certain number could possibly play at the same time, and that names had to be submitted to the committee before membership could be obtained.

Mrs. Tolen and family, of New York have arrived and taken possession of their cottage.

Mrs. Brock Buchanan and family of Montreal, were among the early arrivals. Mrs. Buchanan superintending the completion of her new cottages built during the winter.

Colonel Fred Henshaw, of Montreal, arrived last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton and family, of Toronto, will not be here this summer, having decided to spend the holiday season in England. Miss Grace Atkin, of Toronto, formerly of Montreal, will accompany them. Mr. Burton and Miss Atkin will be much missed from the golf links where much of their time was spent.

Miss Gussie Hodgins, of Toronto, has also decided to spend the summer in England visiting friends.

The family of Professor Parkin, of the Toronto College, have taken a cottage at Cap a l'Aigle for the season.

Mrs. Gilmour and family, of Montreal, arrived on Tuesday and will occupy the same cottage as they have done on previous visits.

Mr. McCarthy has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Willie Blake and family of Toronto have arrived and are settled in their cottage.

Murray Bay is looking lovelier than ever this summer, and the frequent spring rains have done much to enhance the beauty of the far-famed Laurentian Hills, which are certainly just now "with verdure clad". The beautiful lawns and flower beds of the Manoir Richelieu are alone worth a pilgrimage; the fields are a mass of buttercups and marguerites, so bad for the farmer, but so good for the townsman or woman, wearied with streets, buildings, and dust, who can here realize what the Orientals mean by contemplation and the forsaking of works. One minds not how the hours go by, but like the Puri Indians, of whom it is said that "for yesterday, to-day and tomorrow they have only one word, and they express a variety of meaning by pointing backward for yesterday, forward for to-morrow and overhead for the passing day." Let us emulate them.

Mrs. and the Misses Mayson, of New York, are not coming this summer, but will spend two or three months at Cacouna instead. Dr. Bayson accompanied them.

Among other absentees will be Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Richard Macdonnell, who have decided to remain in England for some months longer.

The weather of the month of June has been simply perfect with very little rain during the day time, and we have escaped with very few thunderstorms, and those we had were of a slight nature, just sufficient to clear the air and remind us that the climate is not altogether ideal, although very nearly so.

Warren's favorite hotel is now open and guests arriving daily; there is no lack of accommodation for guests in Murray Bay at all prices, and to suit all purses. Boarding houses are comfortable at both points of the Bay and there are many farmers willing to rent rooms to people who wish to be quiet and remote from the bustle of hotel and boarding house life.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lemesurier of Montreal, arrived on Tuesday and have taken possession of the cottage they have occupied for several years.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS

The weather during the past week has been almost perfect. The days have been fine and warm, w[illegible]elightfully cool evenings.

The hotel and boarding-house keepers are busy making preparations for Dominion Day, when a great many visitors are expected.

A meeting was held last Saturday evening at the "Castel des Monts," to discuss the proposed organizing of a new club.

It is proposed to buy a piece of ground on which to erect a suitable building, which would contain a dance hall and billiard room.

Grounds for golf and tennis are also to be secured, and a committee has been chosen to arrange the details.

The following guests registered at the different hotels during the past week:

Castel des Monts—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Dougal and Miss Dougal; Judge G. F. Carrier, J. Beaulieu, Miss Therise Prendergast, of Buffalo; Mme. F. O. Pigeon, of Ottawa; Mme. Alphonse Pigeon, of Montreal; Mlle. Tinnette Beauchamp, Mr. O. Gratton, Hector Lajoie, Berlin, Germany; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Belleville; Mrs. A. Cassills, Mrs. Young, Jas. E. Wilder, H. Thomas, F. J. Bell, Wm. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Egan, H. J. Scott, Lewis O. Dowd, H. C. Grimby, Lyndonville; L. Dufresne, J. S. Wylie, Mrs. W. M. Hall, Mr. Charles Pierce.

Miss Wand's—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duclos, Dr. Carmichael.

Mrs. Ryan's—Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, Miss Agnes B. Hellan, Miss Harcourt, Mr. E. W. Raddon, Miss Edith Raddon, Thos. Ecroyd, Mme. Emile Galibert, Mlle. Elise Galibert, Mlle. Gabrielle Galibert, Mr. Paul Galibert, Mr. C. Galibert, M. E. Galibert, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Scott, Mr. H. Scott, Miss B. Fraser.

The Beverley Cottages—Mr. and Mrs. John McNally, Miss Violet McNally, Miss Edith Smith, Mr. Dudley Kelly, Mrs. J. Hirsch, Miss Esse Hirsch, Dr. Tansey.

The Continental — Robt. Park, Sherbrooke; C. Grossman, Montreal; E. Middleton, Girard Avenue Theatre, Philadelphia; S. P. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Warington, T. N. Picard, Walter S. Leishman, E. G. Burns, Jos. St. Pierre, of Belisle Mill; R. Houin, of St. Lucie; J. B. Higginson, R. H. Biggs, H. S. Norris.

Miss Edith Shorey, Mr. Guy Dobbin and Mr. Crombie are the guests of Mrs. Walker at Lake Brule.

Mr. Wm. McNally and family have taken Mr. Herdt's cottage for the summer.

Invitations for a 5 o'clock tea this afternoon have been issued by Miss Stewart, of Lake Brule.

Mrs. L. T. Dick has made extensive additions to her place, "Beverley Cottages," including a large music room between the two cottages, which has been artistically decorated. First-class accommodation is now to be had at many of the above places.

Mrs. David R. Brown is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Robb, at Bow Accord.

ST. LAMBERT

Miss Mollie de Wolfe left last week for a couple of months visit to relatives and friends in the Maritime Provinces.

Our champion oarsman, Mr. Johnston Smith, accompanied by Messrs. Allan Christie, J[illegible]rews and Jack Smith, left last Saturday for Buffalo, where they represented the St. Lambert Boat Club at the regatta of the Pan - American Though they only got second and third prizes, the boys did well, and deserve great credit for their pluck and nerve.

Miss Carter, of Gorham, N.H., has arrived here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. William Andrews.

Mr. Walter and Miss Andrews sailed yesterday for Scotland on the Lake Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Sorley likewise sailed yesterday on a visit to friends in England per Lake Superior.

Mrs. A. E. and Miss Morris, of Westmount, were visitors at Mrs. Hart's, Villa Rosa, last Sunday.

Rev. Meldola de Sola was a visitor here last Sunday.

Mrs. T. F. Moore and family have moved out here for the summer, and have located at Slocum Point.

Miss Severs, a teacher in the public school, has gone to her home for the summer.

Mr. A. C. Heath, Victoria Park, left last evening for Portland, Me., where he will spend Dominion Day.

Miss Fowler has gone to Portland, Me., on an extended visit to friends.

Miss Constance Wright, of Westmount, returned home last Monday, after a couple of weeks' visit here.

Mr. Reginald Hart was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Deery, of Chicago, aunt of Mayor Wickham, is on a visit here to her nephew and Mrs. Wickham. It is thirty years since Mr. Wickham last saw his aunt.

Mr. A. E. Rivard, the efficient principal of the public school, leaves for his home in Boston to-day.

COWANSVILLE

The latest arrivals at the Ottawa Hotel are:—W. Brown Sutton, A. Scruton, Toronto; A. E. Sherlock, J. F. Sherlock London; J. W. Bonnier, M.D., Montreal; S. W. Grant, Toronto; A. W. Fairbairn, R. C. Lawrence, F. Auerbach, G. E. Whitney, A. J. Whitham, D. A. Nadeau, Montreal; O. F. Anderson, O. R. Anderson, Stanbridge East; F. G. Tester, Montreal; S. Boright, Richford; J. E. Walker, Farnham; Charles A. Bull, Montreal; W. L. Taylor, M.D., Waterloo; E. G. Brewer, W. L. Cole, Montreal; C. H. Nye, Bedford; J. S. Neill, Granby; James McGill, Montreal; J. D. Louson, James Patton, Montreal; E. E. Guilbault, Montreal; G. Ballingall, Toronto; J. Crilly, Montreal; A. L. Esty, Abercorn; L. B. Jenkins, Waterloo; G. H. Martin, Sherbrooke; G. W. Lambly, Montreal; John Grant, Farnham; L. J. Warnecke, R. G. Plaw, Montreal; T. O. Apps, Brantford; H. Linall, Toronto; James Fitton, Bedford; J. Stuart Jamieson, Montreal; H. C. Paulier, Toronto; J. C. Hutcheson, E. E. Brewster, M. Thompson, F. E. Bouchard, Montreal; T. Jackson, Montreal; A. J. Whitehead, Magog; J. A. Mansfield, Lennoxville; John J. Mullin, Bedford; R. W. H. King, W. N. Stone, Granby; W. H. Lynch, Montreal.

Mr. Dode Foster, of Boston, Mass., is the guest here for a short time of Mr. and Mrs. James O'Halloran.

Mrs. C. S. Brown, of Magog, is spending a few weeks in Cowansville, the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Stevens, of Waterloo, spent Saturday last here.

Mr. E. S. Rivard, of Northampton, Mass., is spending a few days in Cowansville, the guest of his many friends here.

Mrs. Chambers, Miss Murphy and Miss F. Copeland are guests at Fairfield.

Mr. R. Merry Noyes, B.A., is spending the summer months here, the guest of his father, Mr. J. P. Noyes.

RICHMOND

The Grand Central Hotel, Richmond, has many summer visitors, and during the past few days the following are amongst those who has registered there: C. McGill, Montreal; W. Hayes, Sherbrooke; W. Wadleigh, Labelle; J. O. Beaudoin, Cookshire; Walter Nutt, Sherbrooke; Jos. Ryan, Quebec; J. Deslauriers, Montreal; P. Couture, Sherbrooke; A. St. Cyr, Sherbrooke; A. Desrosier, Sherbrooke; K. Mackay, Montreal; G. G. Bresil, Lawrenceville; D. Desrosier, Sherbrooke; Chas Pierce, Montreal; J. A. Chaput, Sherbrooke; Jas. Morrill, Nicolet; W. Laurie, Montreal; Alex. Gorrie, jr., Toronto; Geo. Binet, Quebec; H. H. Clarke, Sherbrooke; F. M. Hall, Lindsay; A. Baker, Toronto; J. A. Laflamme, Montreal; E. Millett, Sherbrooke, H. H. Leetch, Sherbrooke; Jas. Crelly, Montreal; J. E. Halle, Quebec; E. Findlay, Norwood; L. W. R. Mulloy, Winchester; G. I. Christie, Winchester; P. Bonhomme, Montreal; B. N. Cayer, Sherbrooke; W. Carr, Woodstock; J. Lafontaine, Island Pond; J. Kane, Island Pond; T. H. O'Brien, Montreal; A. E. Jeandreau, Toronto; C. A. Bignell, Montreal; S. Benton, Montreal; Ed. Lemoine, St. Hyacinthe; D. Campbell, Montreal; S. Price, Sherbrooke; Harry B. Yenson, Bruce Morrison, and J. Bichard, Toronto; L. A. Perkins, Mansonville; Defoe Garoy, Mansonville; A. E. Ibbotson, Montreal, Jos. Masse, Granby; J. W. Morrison, Pembroke.

The St. Jacob's Hotel, Richmond also has been well occupied, and the following are amongst those who have registered there during the past few days: D. Nixon, Bethel; H. McGee, Roxton Falls; E. Nixon, North Hatley; Thos. Armstrong, Kingsey; F. W. S. Webster, Sherbrooke; J. M. Gilmour, Rock Island; W. O'Connor, St. John; J. F. L. Dubrieul, Montreal; F. Ruerbach, Montreal; C. Morgan, Portland; C. H. Cagnon, Sherbrooke; W. G. Allen, Smith's Falls; J. H. Carson, Toronto; B. S. Irwin, Coaticooke; W. F. Dranis, Montreal; M. F. Coolum, Montreal; Alex. P. Lynch, Montreal; I. Ross, Montreal; Fred Langelier, St. Hyacinthe; W. M. Fidler, Toronto; Miss Tucker, Gloucester, Eng.; Mrs. G. E. Kirby and child, Birchton; A. J. Brown, Montreal; George Dougall, Drummondville; W. E. Ellis, Oshawa; A. Lasiner, Milton; A. S. Cleveland, Mascouche Rapids; A. P. Benoit, Montreal; Wm. Morris, Sherbrooke; E. B. Chapman, Waterloo; Harry B. Fenson, Brantford; H. Linall, Toronto; F. Brenson, Montreal; R. B. Fraser, Toronto; Thos. E. Fea, St. Hyacinthe; H. F. Hurst, Stanstead; G. E. Melhoeuf, West Shefford; M. Lacroix, Montreal; W. G. Talbot, Montreal; Wm. Kearney, Montreal; Laureat C. Roy, Quebec; John B. Dean, Biddeford, Me.; Chas. Madden, Buffalo; Sam C. Hamilton, Boston, F. S. Ring, Portland; J. L. Moffat, Lewiston, Me.; S. H. Greene, Montreal; Paul C. Cote, Montreal; J. P. McKellar, Montreal; E. J. Hetherington, Quebec; Jas. S. Walker, Malone, N.Y.; Mrs. Walker, Malone; R. Armstrong, W. B. Morrency, A. Ames, J. Fales, Sherbrooke; A. E. Anderson, Huntingdon; E. Baldwin, Sherbrooke; M. P. Jarvis, Sherbrooke; H. S. Hubbard, Sherbrooke; L. F. Ployeat, New York; H. Bartley, Montreal; J. Mountain, Toronto; Thos. M. Bannington, Montreal; E. Haldimand, Montreal; E. McDonnell, Sherbrooke; T. Costello, Sherbrooke; A. Garlepy, Montreal; N. Bresseau, Montreal; W. Campbell, Quebec; E. F. Dougall, Montreal; E. C. Finebault, Montreal; W. A. Hamilton, Montreal; J. Patton, Montreal; E. Kerr, Montreal; J. D. Gauthier, St. Hyacinthe; R. Neilson, Sherbrooke; Walter Wilson, Sherbrooke; W. McEwan, Montreal; P. A. Lariviere, Montreal; E. W. Wright, Montreal; J. Harry Blue, Sherbrooke; Mrs. J. B. Belanger, Grande Mere; N. A. Cooke, Montreal; Wm. A. Boyd, Montreal; J. P. McKellar, Montreal; O. H. Vogt, Galt; Cal. Evans, Qubec; Geo. F. Davis, Toronto; R. L. Laberge, Montreal; F. E. Edwards, Bangor, Me.; L. L. Lodge, Kingsey Falls; J. H. Meade, Stratford; Geo. Bishop, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Blain and Miss La Blain, Indianapolis; A. J. Byles, Mrs. Julian Byles, Miss Byles and Miss Florence Byles, Titusville, Pa.; B. S. Miers, and H. E. Thompson, Montreal.

There are also a great number of private boarders and visitors who are visiting their friends in Richmond and Melbourne, as well as families who have rented houses for the summer.

Amongst the visitors and boarders are the Misses Frederica and Elsie Trenholme, Bluebonnets, who are visiting F. Mappin, Inglewood; F. Bishop, Montreal, who has been visiting F. Lyster; Rev. David Coburn, Newington, Ont., who has been spending a few days at his home in Melbourne.

Rev. E. K. McLeod, New Carlisle, Que., has been visiting his father-in-law, A. McKenzie, Melbourne.

Rev. D. McGillivray has been visiting Mrs. Haggart, Richmond.

Miss Lu Cleveland, Lorne, has been visiting Dr. Cleveland, Richmond.

D. Morrison, Montreal, has been spending a few days in Melbourne. Other visitors to friends in this vicinity are Miss Moran, Quebec; Mrs. George Barrie, Boston; W. McCarty, Windsor, Vt.; T. J. Thomas, Chicago; Midard Desmarais, St. Christine; Camille Desmarais, Portland, Me.; E. Vallee, Montreal.

Amongst the boarders are the Misses Miller from Princeton, N.J., who are boarding at Miss Dunbar's.

The Misses Urquhart, from Montreal, are boarding at Mrs. Carpenter's.

Amongst those who have rented homes or have come to live in their summer homes are Mrs. Jeffrey Penfold, of Westmount, with Miss K. and Mr. F. Penfold, who are living at Broadleaf, their lovely summer home in Upper Melbourne.

E. T. Lambert, and family, from Montreal, are occupying Mount Pleasant in Upper Melbourne this summer.

Chas. Wilson and family, Montreal, are living at Millvale, Upper Melbourne, this summer.

Captain Thorpe and family, Danville, are living at New Hurst Grange, Richmond, this summer.

Miss Helen E. Marks, of Westmount, has been visiting at Broadleaf for some weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bishop, Montreal, and Mr. Gordon Bishop are visiting at Mr. F. Lyster's, the Agricultural College.

Melbourne now has a very active tennis club and a swimming club under the auspices of Dr. F. X. Duplessis, has been organized in Richmond.

Our old friends unite in saying that Richmond has improved in appearance during last year, and our new friends are likewise charmed with the town and surrounding scenery.

NOTRE DAME DE PORTAGE

What promises to be another succesful and most enjoyable season has now opened at Notre Dame de Portage. The majority of the cottages have been taken for the season and already many applications have been made for rooms in the hotels.

The appearance of the warm wave is driving crowds of seaside-goers to seek this elysium, and it is probable that another week or ten days will see the season in full swing.

Among the cottagers might be mentioned:—Mr. J. Dixon and family, Montreal; Mr. R. F. Cream and family, Quebec; Mr. Geo. Plow and family, Montreal; Mr. C. Phillips and family, Montreal; Mr. Charles Thorburn and family, Ottawa, and several others who have not, as yet, occupied their cottages.

KNOWLTON

The following are the arrivals at the Lake View House during the past two weeks:—Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Robinson, C. M. Boright, Sutton; N. D. McArthur, Montreal; Frank Hulburt, John Murphy, East Farnham; A. F. Holmes, Abercorn; John McCrum, L. E. Beard, Iron Hill; Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Cowansville; Captain C. C. Bullock, Granby; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Safford, Sutton; John A. Dawson, John A. Veitch, R. C. Lawrence, Montreal; E. L. Le Bel, Toronto; H. H. Shufelt, Burlington, Vt.; H. P. Foss, Montgomery Centre, Vt.; Ed. L. Morin, Miss Jeanne Morin, Miss Josephine Morin, Quebec; Maurice L. Morin, Murray Bay; Dr. and Mrs. Paige, Waterloo; J. C. Roy, Alexander Stewart, Montreal; F. M. Hall, Lindsay; James Patton, Montreal; Frederick Newton, Waterloo; C. H. Bradford, Miss Bradford, Miss Johnson, H. W. Farnsworth, Granby; A. H. Burton, Foster; Thomas Nutter, Miss Maude Williams, Miss Nettie Robson, Granby; Dr. and Mrs. Harris, Miss Smith, Knowlton; G. W. Sisco, W. S. Bell, Cowansville; M. Perron, Rock Island; Peter Buzzell, Waterloo; C. Shufelt, Farnham; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ball, Sutton; J. D. Ferguson, Cumberland, Ont.; Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Sweetsburg; W. A. Peters, Magog; J. C. Baker, Noble Baker, Richford, Vt.; R. Henders, K. P. McKaskill, T. J. O'Neill, H. D. Hoffman, Montreal; H. C. Carter, Boston; W. N. Call, Waterloo; C. A. Pope, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lauder, Miss Lauder, Richford, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sissons, Boston; J. H. Laflamme, Montreal; L. B. Jenkins, F. Simard, Waterloo; Frank Call, Brome; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Harvey, Farnham; J. A. Charron, Montreal; F. J. Powers, W. O. Shufelt, Sweetsburg; C. A. Bignell, Montreal; George Comstock, Belvidedere, Ill.; J. C. Copping, R. E. Bernard, W. Crumey, W. A. Craven, W. N. Chamberlain, Montreal; E. F. Heath, St. Hyacinthe; Frank Casvant, Richford, Vt.; J. B. Graham, Montreal; G. H. Baker, Sweetsburg; A. E. Buchanan, Montreal; Z. A. Chrysler, Stanbury; Donald Macmaster, L. de L. Harwood, M.D., George G. Foster, Montreal; B. C. Sisco, Mansonville; Miss M. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McLaughlin, Miss Janet McLaughlin, New York City; Miss Boright, Mansonville; Dr. Macdonald, Sutton; Miss Holden, New York City; G. B. Allingall, W. Malone, Toronto; H. A. Lamothe, V. W. Wilkinson, H. C. Hickey, Sutton; Clarence Stowe, Percy Doons, Richford, Vt.

SWEETSBURG

Miss Dyer, of Montreal, is the guest here for a few days of Miss Lawrence at 'Belmont."

Miss Thompson and Miss Wallace, of Westmount, are spending a short time here the guests of Mrs. Vincent Jones.

Miss Maude Keeser is spending the summer months here the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Pickel.

Miss Martin, of Montreal, was a guest here for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirk, of Montreal, spent a few days here last week the guest of friends.

Mrs. Elliott, of Vancouver, B.C., who has been spending a short time here, left last week.

Miss Annie Hughes, who has been a guest at the Sweetsburg House for some time, returned to Montreal last week.

Dr. R. C. McCorkill, Dr. J. B. Comeau and Dr. G. F. Slack, of Farnham, spent a couple of days here last week.

The Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, K.C., Provincial Treasurer, is here for a short stay.

Mrs. Keough and Miss Shurtleff, of Coaticook, are the guests here for a few days of Miss MacMillan.

Mrs. W. R. Gilbert gave a most pleasant dance at her beautiful residence, Belmont, here, on Thursday evening. Among the guests present were:—Miss Dyer, Montreal; Miss Thompson, Miss Wallace, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Pickel, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Scott, Miss Fuller, Miss Galer, Miss Addie Leonard, Miss Carlin, the Misses Bulman Miss Keeser, the Misses Pickel, Miss Jones, Mr. A. J. E. Leonard, Mr. E. C. Goyette, Mr. J. I. McCabe, Mr. W. K. McKeown, Dr. G. F. L. Fuller, Mr. G. C. Galer, Mr. R. Powers, Mr. W. M. Leonard, Mr. F. H. Leonard, G. C. Boright.

LONGUEUIL

The first of a series of entertainments to be given this summer by the B.C.H., was held last Saturday evening in the Boating Clubhouse. It took the form of a "white dance," and the proceeds were for the Boating Club fund. Everyone wore white, and the many pretty and becoming costumes worn by the ladies made a scene that will long remain present in the minds of those who were fortunate to be there. The clubhouse was tastily decorated with lanterns and showed up brilliantly against the dark background of the night. The warm weather brought over a large number from town, and they as well as those present agreed that it was one of the most pleasant ever given here in Longueuil. The idea of serving refreshments was a good one and, after a dance, nothing was more acceptable than a cooling ice.

The only marring feature of the dance was the rain, which began to fall about 11 o'clock. Quite a few found difficulty in arriving home without a drenching. Miss Maye Thomson presided at the piano and her music was as good as ever.

Among those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Harrod, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Ahern, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Dufresne, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. Cookson, Mrs. O'Flaherty, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Strong, the Misses Ahern, M. Ahern, Allon, Alton, Barton, Brault, Bryson, Benoit, A. Benoit, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Cookson, W. Cookson, G. Cookson R. Currie, J. Currie, Chauveau, Callaghan, Clarke, Chauvin, Chauvert, Davis, Davidson, Desrosiers, Dufresne, E. Dufresne, B. Davis, Desjardins, Edson, Frechon, E. Frechon, Gauvreau, Hamilton, Hurtubise, K. Hamilton, E. Hurtubise, Kingham, Jones, Jodoin, Johnson, Labelle, M. Labelle, Long, Lapointe, Lappin, Lavoie, Margraf, Maurice, Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Miller (Detroit), Neven, O'Rourke, Pearson, Quinn, Reynolds, Robb, Smith, F. Smith, Simpson, Severs, A. Severs, Stevens G. Tremayne, Turcotte, Thomson, Vittie, Vane, Walker, Wilson, Welk, the Messrs. Adams, Ahern, Allan, Burke, Bell, Broult, Benoit, Beard, Bertrand, Brunn, Broyn, Brown, Coie, Campbell, Curran, Cookson, Currie, Cameron, Clarke, Dyer, Dipple, Doyle, Desrosiers, A. Desrosiers, Duclos, Donnelly, Davis, Edson, Erskine, Foley, Fernie, Fairborn, Gray, G. Hutchings, Hutchins, L. Hurtubise, C. Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, J. Hurtubise, Hardie, Hamilton, Hart, Jones, Johnson, E. Johnson, King, Lightburn, Lanning, Lavoie, Lappin, Labelle, Lapointe, F. McKenna, W. McKenna L. Marcon, W. Marcon, J. Marcon, McCall, Meagher, Margraf, Mitchell, Maurice, Nivin, M. Pierce, J. Pierce, Pickard, Picard, Rodden, Reid, Reynolds, P. Smith, Sutherland, S. Smith, Steinway, E. Smith, Snowden, Sully, G. Shaw, R. Shaw, Saxe, Thomson, Thornton, C. Thompson, Virtue, F. Walker, Wilson, C. Wilson, Wells, Wills, Wood, White.

Miss Wells, of Montreal, is spending a fey days with Jodoin here.

Mr. Lauriu's naptha launch, Emma, is much admired, and quite a few parties have been entertained on her during the past week.

Miss Carmichael was visiting Miss Moffatt on Saturday.

Mr. Asbury has taken up his quarters in Longueuil and will remain here for some time.

The Bankers' Club is continuing to increase its already large list of members. The latest arrival is Mr. Duke, who will spend the summer here.

Miss Maurice spent a few days in Longueuil this week, the guest of the Misses Smith, on Quinn Avenue.

A large number of parents and friends went into town Friday to the commencement exercises of the High School, where the Longueuil children, as is their rule, won many honors.

Mr. Tom Huchins and Mr. Steinway have taken rooms at Mrs. St. Marie's on St. Charles Street, and will stay here for the summer months.

Messrs. Bert. McCall, C. Saxe S. Thornton, C. Snowdon spent Sunday at Mrs. Trudeau's.

"Charlie" Saxe has taken up his quarters at Mrs. Trudeau's, where he will remain for the next two months.

Miss Clarke was visiting her sister last Sunday, Mrs. Giles, on St. Charles Street.

We regret to relate that at last our cricket team have met defeat, but they met it as befitted them, and died, but after a game struggle. The match between Longueuil and the Canada Paint Company was played on the Driving Park, Point St. Charles, last Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Paint Company team by the score of 45 to 34 runs.

Mr. Gordon Hutchings was in Longueuil Saturday and Sunday, the guest of Mr. Lavoie.

Miss Desnoyers was visiting Miss Perrault during the week.

Mr. Ed. Pickard pluckily rescued a little boy from a watery grave Saturday. The little fellow was fishing on the "Hosanna" wharf, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. He had gone down twice when Mr. Pickard jumped from his boat and grasped him as he was sinking for the last time.

Mr. Leon Masson, who has spent the last few months in Europe, returned Saturday on the Lake Ontario.

Miss Desjardins spent some time last week with Miss Brault, on Bord de l'Eau Street.

Mr. G. Hurtubise, who has just completed his course of studies at St. Mary's College, has gone to the camp at Three Rivers, where he will act as lieutenant in Major Stewart's company.

A new wing has been added to the Roman Catholic convent on Grant Street. This addition makes the building one of the most imposing in the vicinity.

Mr. John Lappin spent a few days this week with his sister, Mrs. Grant.

A baseball team has been formed in Longueuil and is practising on the Cricket Club's campus. Quite a few of the boys have been out playing, and we hear that there is to be a match next Monday morning, Dominion Day.

Mr. Hamilton and Miss Hamilton were visiting Mrs. Giles last week.

Miss Athon is staying with Mrs. Pickard for a few weeks.

Miss Stevens spent this week in Longueuil.

The first of the series of yacht races for the Club Cup was held last Saturday afternoon. Though a fair wind was blowing up the river when the yachts faced the starter, Mr. L. Marcou, it soon died out and the rest of the race was little better than a drifting match. A large crowd of friends of the contestants were on the club wharf and cheered heartily when their favorites gained any little advantage. Mr. Rob Elliott's boat won the race, being just about a length ahead of Mr. Jack Marcou's Alma. Sid Thornton with his Ilva was third and the Hurtubise brothers' Fleur de Lys was fourth. In this race Mr. Elliott wins five points, Mr. Marcou four, Mr. Thornton three, Mr. Hurtubise two.

Messrs. Virtue, Dyer and Foley spent Sunday at Beaulieu's Hotel.

Messrs. Greig and Percy Shaw were over to Longueuil Saturday afternoon and remained for the "white dance" in the evening.

Quite an attractive wedding took place in the Parish Church last Monday, when Mr. Avila Dufresne and Miss Cote were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Many friends of both the bride and groom were present to wish them good luck and all kinds of good fortune for the future.

Mr. Burke has taken up his quarters on Chambly Road and will remain here for the summer months.

Mr. Reid spent several days in Longueuil this week.

Mr. P. Doyle was an interested spectator at the yacht races Saturday afternoon.

The Tennis Club is well satisfied with the great interest that is being taken in the attractive game this season, and has proved its satisfaction by giving us a new cinder court. Both courts are now in splendid condition, and are much used in the cool of the evening by all the members.

Mr. Jim Monk spent Tuesday with Frank McKenna.

The warm weather of the past week has brought many visitors to Longueuil to enjoy the fresh river breezes. The late boat that leaves at 11.15 p.m. is a great convenience to those who wish to spend an evening with their friends.

Miss McVey was visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. McVey, at Hazeldene on Tuesday.

Mr. Benoit and family have taken a house over here for the summer.

An impromptu dance was held at the Boat Club on Wednesday evening, and despite the excessive heat, dancing was much indulged in. Among those present were the Misses Tremayne, Carmichael, Cookson, Smith, Ahern, Barton, Edson, Hurtubise, Margraf, Johnson, Hamilton, Walker, Moffatt, Elliott, Sopanite, Reynolds, Mrs. Moffatt, Mrs. Harrod, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Shaw, the Messrs. Moffatt, Margraf, Walker, Wilson, Shaw, Reynolds, McKenna, Ahern, Dipple, Erskine, Burke, McGuigan, Elliott, Hurtubise, Marcou, Beard, Lightbourn, Maurice.

A children's party was given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Rob Elliott, in honor of her little daughter, Miss Marion Elliott. The guests were received by the hostess, Miss Marion, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves during the afternoon. Games of all kinds for the little ones, before supper, which was served on the lawn, was an... kinds, tennis, croquet, football, were pronounced.

The regular fortnightly hop will be held this evening at the club house. Mr. Rob Cooper will preside at the piano, and as usual a late boat will leave Longueuil at 11.30 p.m.

A concert and dance was given in the Boat Club House last night by the building committee of St. Mark's Church. The concert was followed by a dance, which was much enjoyed by those present. Details of the entertainment will be given in this column next week.

There will be a picnic and a cruise of the yachting fleet down the river on Dominion Day providing the weather is fine.

THE CHURCHES

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Review of the second quarter's lessons—Read 1st Corinthians, chapter 4.

Golden Text—God hath raised up the Lord, and will also raise up us by his own power.—1 Cor. 6: 14.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. 8 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—Holy Communion after evening service. 11.05 a.m.—Morning Prayer; preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett. 3 p.m.—Sunday School. 7.05 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett. All strangers and non-seat holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine service begins.

St. Cyprian's, corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets—11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. 3 p.m.—Sunday School. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

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. Ernest Smith, D.D., Rector St. Michael's and All Angels, Baltimore. Offertory in aid of Sunday School.

Trinity, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred H. Graham, B.A., Rector. 8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

St. Jude's—Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector—Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. S. Ereaux. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock; Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday School at 3 o'clock. Bible Class for men and women at 3 o'clock; Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

St. Mary's—Rev. H. Jekyll, Rector. Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock; preacher, Rev. J. S. Ereaux.

St. Mathias, Westmount—Last Sunday morning in St. Mathias' Church Mr. J. H. Mulock sang a solo during the offertory. This is an unusual event in St. Mathias, and the congregation will be pleased at frequent repetitions. Mr. Mulock's singing was much admired, and the accompaniment of Mr. W. J. Birks, organist and choirmaster, was perfect. The choir of this church is rapidly improving, and in the autumn will no doubt be one of the best and strongest in this city. To-morrow morning little Miss Pearl Ulley will sing Handl's "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" during the offertory.

St. Stephen's, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue—Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clck; Morning Prayer at 11 o.m. Sunday School at 3 o'clock; Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A. Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., Rev. E. T. Rexford, B.A., Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Crescent Street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., Pastor. The Rev. I. Duncan Anderson, B.A., will preach morning and evening.

St. Gabriel—11 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. J. C. Robertson, B.D. 7 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject—"I Must See Rome Also," Acts 19, 21. Sunday School, 3 p.m. C. E. meeting, 8.15 p.m. Bible reading, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's—Morning Service, 11; Afternoon Service, 4, Church Parade of the Highland Cadets Battalion. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate. The Evening Service is now discontinued till the first Sunday in September.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square—Morning at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Jackson will preach at both services. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 o'clock.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Point St. Charles—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Dominion Day themes to-morrow. Sabbath School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. 11 a.m. subject, "Encouragements in Building"; 7 p.m., "Barriers in Building."

BAPTIST.

First Baptist—Rev. J. A. Gordon will preach his last sermon before vacation, in the morning. Midsummer Floral Service by the school in the evening. Public invited.

Point St. Charles—The usual services in Point St. Charles Baptist Church will be held to-morrow. The large art windows in the Church on Wellington Street have been screened on the inside for the summer months, rendering the auditorium very cool and the light more agreeable to the eyes.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street. 7 p.m. subject, "Health Reform in Relation to Christianity," by Dr. MacBean.

LUTHERAN.

German Lutheran, 129 and 131 St. Dominique Street.—Rev. Fr. Riedel, Pastor—1 a.m., preacher, the pastor; subject, "Sound Sense and Believing. Sunday School at 9.30 a.m.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesday, 8 p.m. All cordially invited.

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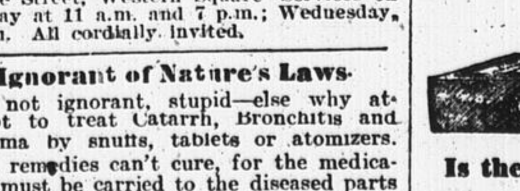

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OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS

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CHASING A WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

The objection of Ald. Hart to allowing supplementary tenders to be received and considered by the Council is eminently just and sound. If the contract for street lighting were put up to Dutch auction in the first place there would be no objection to continuing as long as a lower bid was heard. But to advertise for sealed tenders, to open and discuss these tenders, and then to give the higher tenderers the chance to come down if they felt so inclined, that would be a hollow mockery indeed. And the thing becomes a dozen times worse when the proposition is not even to accept a lower offer than the one already in, but an offer as much higher as those who make it think the people will stand for. Once let it be thoroughly understood that such is the best use that can be made of lowest tenderers and it would not be very long before tendering became, as is now the case with tenders for coal, a matter of previous arrangement between the parties tendering. We would still, no doubt, continue the form of inviting competition, but we would, by our own act, have driven out the spirit of competition. No system of commercial or public morality could justify the admission of supplementary tenders by the parties who have already tendered. For them to quote a lower price than that mentioned in their original tenders would be to confess having harbored the intention of fleecing the city, needy and all as the treasury is.

There is only one shadow of an excuse for calling for new tenders, if indeed there is any at all. It might possibly be as well to have a definite decision by the Council on the question whether the open arc lamp shall be continued in use or whether the enclosed arc lamp shall be substituted for it. There is no good reason why the information derived through the medium of the tenders is not sufficient for all purposes, for that tendering has been the means of letting the general public know for the first time that the lamps to which we have so long been accustomed are passing from use, and that newer, more efficient and more economical lamps are taking their place. If it were not for that the lowest tender would not be nearly so low, and neither, in all probability, would the higher tenders be so much below the prices we have been accustomed to pay.

Ever since the tenders were opened those who have spoken for the Royal Electric Company have diligently striven to raise what on examination must be regarded as a false issue. They have concentrated all their energies upon this one phase of the subject. They have led the public to understand that the lamp they now furnish constitutes the highest standard of excellence, and that any other lamp that might be used would be less effective to an extent not adequately measured by the ostensible reduction in price. If that is not the meaning of the tactics used by the Royal Electric advocates before the Fire Committee, it is certainly the impression carried away by nine out of every ten of those who attended the meetings. All this insistence upon 2,000 candle-power can have had no other object than to disseminate the opinion that what we now have is a 2,000 candle-power lamp, and that any other would be less suited to the purpose by so much as it fell below that standard. If the view could be substantiated, it deserved consideration. It may yet be thought to deserve sufficient consideration to warrant some delay. But it has to be said that the trend of expert opinion is against the conclusion the public would be likely to draw from the information the Royal Electric advocates have put before them.

For example, the Electrical World and Engineer, of New York, which takes high rank amongst technical journals devoted to the discussion of problems in electricity, has for some time past been publishing a series of papers on the elements of illumination, written by what we may suppose to be a man of high standing in his profession. In the March and April numbers this particular phase of the question was dealt with, and the conclusions reached are of enough importance to be of much interest to all who wish to be just on the question of the light contract. The writer concedes that in the matter of absolute brilliancy the enclosed arc lamp is inferior to the open arc; but he makes it clear that a ray of maximum brilliancy is not the thing to be desired for street lighting, but rather a well-diffused light which permits of the sensitive human eye seeing clearly for a long distance. The fault with the open lamp is that it is difficult and almost impossible to see anything on the far side of it. With the new lamps this is not the case. This is why, the writer says, the enclosed arc lamps are useful to an extent their relative individual brilliancy would not seem to justify, and this is why, he adds, the enclosed arc lamp is rapidly being substituted for the other. The same writer says in another place that either a continuous current or an alternating current enclosed arc lamp, using 6.6 amperes, will take the place of the nominal 2,000 candle-power lamp using 9.5 to 10 amperes, lamp for lamp, and give an equally satisfactory illumination. That, it seems to us, covers the whole case, and if the view is sustained by expert electricians, the attempt to set up the present light as a standard of efficiency and of cost begins to look a good deal like humbug.

Moreover, it turns out that the magical 2,000 candle-power of which we hear so much is also a humbug. So far as accuracy is concerned, it might as well be called a 5,000 candle-power lamp. The writer of the papers above referred to says that the maximum brilliancy derived from open arc lamps is about 1,200 candle-power at certain points at an angle of about 45 degrees with the surface, but that the average efficiency, as measured at all parts of the globe, is no more than 450 candle-power. This magical 2,000 candle-power, on which everything has seemed to hinge, turns out therefore to be only 450 candle-power. Lamp for lamp, the enclosed arcs give as good or better service on the streets, even if their maximum candle-power is conceded to be lower. It was doubtless because he was clear about these points that the city electrician said the other day he saw no reason why the contract should not be awarded at once.

THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT.

The first session of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, which was recently opened by the Duke of Cornwall and York, will be momentous in the history of the continent, and, by reason mainly of the political problems and possibilities they will have to face, the members constitute a body upon whom the curosity and expectation of the world will rest. The first and preliminary task which is occupying attention is the erection of a whole system of administration. Parliament has to make its own precedents and it has not only to invent a tariff, but it has to fuse six hostile tariffs into a common element and evolve out of them a new and homogeneous fiscal system, a tariff which has to stretch over the entire continent and suit different varieties of climate, all forms of industry, all diversities of interest. In the past the custom house has been the symbol of disunion, the fountain of strife between the colonies, but now it has to be the common provider of all the states, the cement which will hold them together.

The tariff has in the past been a weapon which the colonies have used like a sword against each other, but in future the blade will be turned against the world. The nations trading with Australia are clearly interested in the manner in which Australia solves the tariff problem. Great Britain, the United States and Canada are concerned very largely in the solution that may be arrived at. So long as all are placed on an equal footing it matters little to the outside world whether the tariff is high or low, but happily for Australia's own sake, the tariff rate will be made as low as the maintenance of the public revenues will justify. In the first instance, at all events, the whole of the revenues will come from the customs; but later on no doubt other sources of revenue will be opened up. What they will be can only be guessed, but they are hardly likely to cover a wide range. The states constituting the commonwealth have been very chary about parting with any of their rights to the federal authority. So little, indeed, has been given up to the Commonwealth Parliament, that it is quite possible that State Parliaments may outgrow and outshine it. It must be remembered that in one respect the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth inverts that of the Dominion of Canada. In Canada the functions of the provinces have been clearly defined by the British North America Act, and everything not specifically reserved to the States is vested in the Dominion. To it belong all the nascent and undefined sources of power and wealth. The Commonwealth of Australia is, however, imprisoned within the four corners of its sheet of paper. All the unspecified, unforeseen functions of government and legislation and sources of wealth belong to the States. They may expand by unconscious natural growth, and the Commonwealth can only receive new functions by new and distinct gifts from the States. It may be that the railways, for example, will some day become federal properties, but if they do, it can only be by the gift of the States, who are beginning to find them remunerative investments, which they will not be readily disposed to part with. The colonies, or rather the States, as they are now called, have given to the Commonwealth very grudgingly. It is already feared that when put to the rough test of practice it may turn out that the area of authority is too narrow. There is, perhaps, no responsible statesman in Australia to-day who does not wish that when the constitution was being framed power in ampler measure had been conceded to the Commonwealth Parliament.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Heat and light are still the topics of conversation, just as they were in the winter.

Every Canadian should have a good time on Dominion Day. If it keeps hot a lazy time is the best time.

They may abuse the lowest tender as they please, but it has fixed the price of street lighting for Montreal.

If it is going to be as hot as this, perhaps it is just as well there should be no festivities on Dominion Day.

If Mr. Davis had known what resentment his low tender would stir up perhaps he would not have tendered at all.

Wednesday's division served one good purpose. It enabled the people to know what aldermen need to be reasoned with.

Some aldermen who ought to know better are saying hard words about the people who put in the lowest light tender. What an outrage, to be sure, to cut the price of lighting in two!

Poor old ex-Ald. Dupre has received a going-over from the court on account of one of those old deals in which $200 was asked for a civic position. But there are plenty of virtuous people who see no harm in the present instance where the toll takers' price is raised to $3.000 or better.

Toronto papers say that at Collingwood "Hon. Mr. Tarte was received with an outburst of enthusiasm that could not but inspire him to do his best, and as he rose the orchestra struck up the 'Marseillaise.'" The "Marseillaise" at Collingwood! Shade of Dalton McCarthy, what next?

Those people who are disposed to ask Mr. Davis for a guarantee bond of a million dollars or thereabouts should bear in mind that things are not what they were and that, thanks to his low tender, the whole five years contract will amount to only $328,500. Be reasonable, gentlemen, be reasonable.

In the Whirl of the World

A Scottish Moor.

Kaid Maclean, the Scottish attendant of the Moorish ambassador to King Edward, is of medium height, but of exceptionally strong physique. His beard is now white with years, his skin dark, and in his flowing robes he might easily be taken for a Moor. Until he spoke, then you would know he hailed from north of the Tweed.

He is a splendid horseman, exceedingly skilful as a shot and with the sword, a thoroughly brave man and a typical leader. During the twenty-five years he has served with the Moorish army he has seen a book full of fighting, on the journeys to and from the Sultan's capitals (which are merely expeditions for suppressing the tribes and exacting tribute), and on those dangerous expeditions to remote parts to collect taxes. He himself might be a fatalist, like the men he leads, so contemptuous is he of death. His intrepid leadership has endeared him to the men, and the Kaid could take them anywhere.

Mr. Maclean, for his services to the British Government, which have been economically described as "eminent," was created a C.M.G. He is married to a Spanish lady, who lives at Marrakesh with him, and has three daughters and one son. The daughters are at the Moorish capital, and the boy is a lieutenant in the British Army, now serving in South Africa.

The Founding of Ville Marie.

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe writes from Temiscamingue:—"The start of the French-Canadian settlement at Baie des Peres illustrates the ease with which crops can be obtained. For many years a mission station was maintained on the lake by the Oblate Fathers in proximity to the Hudson Bay fort. One brother in the mission, Brother Moffet, a man of great administrative ability, determined to try agriculture. Saying nothing to his colleagues, he took one spring the three weeks' holiday to which he was entitled, and, accompanied by two Indians, slipped over to Baie des Peres. The forest had been burned over twice, so that logging was easy, and Brother Moffet spent his holiday in clearing the land. Before it was time to go back to his post he had sowed oats and hay on a ten-acre field. Returning, he said nothing of his harmless escapade until harvest time, when he requested the Superior to go with him and see how the field had prospered. They found an excellent crop of oats and hay, and that year the lumbermen paid famine prices, the story being that hay brought $150 a ton! The Oblate Fathers soon saw cause to remove to Baie des Peres, settlers flowed in from Old Quebec, and today Ville Marie, as the place is now called, is a pleasant and solid-looking village of 300 or 400 people, with a fine farming community behind it.

Fine Chance for Chicago Women.

The shoe social has broken out in New York and may be expected to become epidemic here in due time. The nature of this riotous diversion is explained in the accompanying lines, which constituted the invitation to a shoe social recently held in the Port Jefferson (L.I.) Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society:

The Ladies' Aid is in need of cash,
But we desire to do nothing rash,
So a shoe social we will hold,
And our plan for this we now unfold;
Just take the number of your shoe
And simply multiply by two;
If the size of the shoe you wear is four
Eight cents will let you through the door,
We'll entertain you with song and jest
And coffee and cake of the very best;
A plate of cream will cost only a dime,
We hope you will come and have a good time.
If anything prevents you from coming thus,
Money in envelope please forward us;
But come if you can and enjoy the fun,
We'll make you welcome, every one.

It is alleged that 6 cents was the most contributed by any lady who attended the social, which would indicate that number three shoes are the limit for feminine members of that congregation—always provided that no deception was practiced.

Let us hope that the shoe social may soon come here. Through it the world may be convinced that Chicago ladies have been slandered as to the size of their feet. We would be surprised and disappointed if any woman in this town ever paid more than 4 cents for admittance to a shoe social.

America's Underground Road.

It may be a source of consolation to the United States, if not to their European competitors, to learn that the largest shipment of machinery ever sent to any part of the world left New York city in March, after the De Witt-Gage tiff—for Russia.

Russia is not given to cutting off her nose to spite her face. Machinery needed for state railways, or agricultural machinery, which the peasants must have, will not be subjected to the additional arbitrary tax. Direct American export to Russia will probably show a shrinkage, Germany and England acting as clearing houses and being credited with Yankee ingenuity. In fact it is estimated that last year these countries, sent over $20,000,000 worth of American products into Russia as their own, while the value of the direct export from the United States to Russia amounted to but $11,000,000. It is a common practice to remove the American name plate and substitute that of a German firm. Germany has a great advantage over almost every other manufacturing nation in that the Teutons have established branch banks in almost every large city of Russia, while their agents act as distributors, becoming in time the actual managers of newly established Russian works, and naturally favoring home products and machinery. Moreover, Germany sells on long time credit, while America, without banking facilities abroad, must demand cash payments, consequently the Germans find it profitable to purchase American machinery for cash, change the name plate so that they may secure any duplicate orders, and sell at an advance, on credit, the only terms on which the average business man in Russia can or will buy.—Engineering Magazine.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

MAJOR H. S. BIRKETT, M.D.

The members of No. 3 Bearer Company, left yesterday, thirty-five strong, under command of Major H. S. Birkett, for Three Rivers, where they will go into camp for three days. Major Birkett organized the corps about 12 months ago, and they have their headquarters on St. Catherine Street, just west of Stanley. The Major was first attached to the Victoria Rifles as a provisional second lieutenant. He went with Lieut. Nattress to England to take his course at an Imperial school, and on examination carried off the honors of his class. Returning to Canada, he interested himself with the Bearer Company, and has organized one of the most efficient bearer companies in Canada. The company will return to the city on Monday.

AN EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

The man
He sits down
On the car seat
And
The woman
She stands up
On her two feet,
And the man,
Absorbed in a great thought,
Is so entirely wrought
Up by it that he never sees
The woman, and the woman, also,
Absorbed in a great thought,
Is so entirely wrought
Up by it that she never sees anything
But the man
Holding down the car seat
And her feet
Are almighty tired,
But not half so tired as she is
Of the kind of manners
That man has got,
And there are others,
And
The man
Hangs on to the car seat
Because he has as many feet
As the woman has
And they are twice as big
And take twice as long
To get the tired out of them,
And he doesn't care
If she does call him a pig,
And the car
Jumps and
Bumps and
Starts and stops
And the woman nearly drops
But the man never does,
And the man
Does the very best he can
To read his paper,
And the woman
Wonders as she is shoved around
And walked over
Whether the strap
Or her wrist or her elbow or her shoulder
Will be pulled out by the roots,
And the man
Doesn't seem to care
So long as he isn't dragged out of his seat
And the conductor says "Tickets,"
And "Step forward, please,"
And "Hold fast, ever'body,"
And "Transfers," and "Steenth Street,"
And "Tieth Street" and "Oomth Street,"
And "Tyninth Street,"
And the woman
Says things not fit for publication
And the man
Sitting in the seat
Never says a word
And the woman
Grits her teeth
And sticks her nails into the strap
And she feels a seam in her waist
Give way, and she bangs into the crowd
And she knows her hat isn't on straight,
And all the blood has run
Down out of her fingers, and her arm
Feels like a lump of putty
Stuck full of needles and pins
And the man
Folds up his paper
And shows some signs
That something is going to happen
Before this time next year
And
The woman takes hope
And partly relaxes his grasp
And the conductor sings out:
"Hold fast, everybody,"
And the woman grabs hold again
And presently the man
Sticks his paper in his pocket
And pulls his overcoat together
And smooths himself out and
Rises up before the woman
And takes off his hat
And bows and makes a bluff at being polite
And while he is about it
And the woman is smiling
With an infinite sense of relief at last
And trying to say,
"Oh, thank you very much,"
When she would ever so much
Rather choke him,
Another woman behind him
Slips into the seat he has just vacated
And
The man
Gets off the car wondering if he will ever
See her again, and feeling pretty
Well pleased with himself,
And
The woman
Grabs the strap again,
And entirely forgets the man
Who had the seat before
Thinking of the woman
Who has it now, and with as much right
To it, as she thought she had to it
When the man had it,
She being a woman.
See!

J. L.

CHARGED WITH HORSE-STEALING.

Francis Dupras, alias Richard, was arrested by Detective Gladu yesterday on a charge of being concerned in the theft of a horse from Mr. Joseph Valiquette, a farmer, of St. Vincent de Paul. The horse was also recovered. It is alleged that a companion of Dupras, who has not yet been arrested, committed the actual theft. Dupras pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday afternoon and was remanded until Wednesday for examination.

Memorial Tablets in City Churches

These first six tablets given below were on the second Christ Church Cathedral—which stood on Notre Dame Street:

To the Hon. Richard Cartwright
Member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada.
Died 27th July 1815, aged 57.

* * *

To the Memory of the Rev. Brook Bridges Stevens.
Chaplain of the Forces, the Evening Lecturer in the Episcopal Church.
By His Exertion the Protestant Episcopal Church at Lachine was Erected.
His Remains are Deposited Beneath the Altar There.
Died 13th May, 1834, Aged 46.
Erected by the Congregation of the Church.

* * *

To Mary Grant, Wife of John Forsyth, Esq., of Montreal, Merchant.
A Native of Quebec, Died There 30th July, 1818, Aged 41 Years.
Erected by Her Husband.

* * *

To Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.
Commanding First Battalion of the First Royal Scots Regiment of Foot.
Died 24th Sept., 1814, by a Wound Received From the Enemy at Fort Erie on 17th of the Same Month.
Erected by the Officers of the Battalion.

* * *

To Margaret Hatt, Wife of John Jamieson Esq.
Died in Savannah, in Georgia.
16th January, 1835, Aged 24.

* * *

To Anne Gugy, Wife of Samuel Wentworth Monk, Esq.
One of the Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench, (District of Montreal),
Died 13th August, 1834, Aged 35.

The above were in "Christ Church"—that stood on Notre Dame Street, west of Musson's Dry Goods store. This edifice like the first church of 1803, was destroyed by fire in December 1856 and these tablets with it.

* * *

In the present Christ Church Cathedral are the following marble and brass tablets—a white marble reads:

To the Memory of
The Honorable John Richardson, Esq.
A Merchant of this City and a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils
of the Province.
Distinguished Through Life
For Undeviating Rectitude of Purpose and consistency of conduct, for the generous encouragement of all useful Institutions, for a signal degree of benevolence and for Christian Piety.
Displaying in his public career ardent devotion to the cause of truth, and inflexible adherence to the great principles which should animate a legislator and patriot. He was in private life remarkable for the practice of every domestic virtue.
Born at Fortsoy in North Britain in the Year 1755,
Died in This City the 18th May, 1831.
His Fellow Citizens and Many Admirers of his character in the Canadas and in Great Britain, have honored his memory by adding to the Montreal General Hospital a wing bearing his venerated name.

The erection of this Tablet by his widow and family feebly evinces the sentiments cherished by them, when they call to mind his eminent worth in all the relations of life.

* * *

A small tablet beneath this says:
The Above Tablet Saved From the Ruins of
Christ Church Cathedral,
Destroyed by Fire, 10th December, 1856,
Is Re-erected Here in Connexion
With the Chancel Window of This Cathedral
Placed There as a Memorial of the Late
Honorable John Richardson,
And of The Late
Sarah Ann Grant, His Wife.

* * *

To the right of this another white marble says:

This Tablet
And The Celestial Organ
In The Tower
Were Erected Christmas 1899
By
Hector Mackenzie, Esq.,
In Loving Memory Of His Parents,
John Gordon Mackenzie, Esq.
Of the City of Montreal,
Who Died May 13th, 1884, Aged 85 years.
And
Seraphina Gates Mackenzie,
Who Died May 13th, 1868, Aged 64 years.
"Blessed are the Dead, Which Die in the Lord."
Rev. XIV.—13.

* * *

On the wall to the left of the chancel are the two following, both in white marble and elaborately carved:

In memory
of
Hon. George Moffatt,
Merchant, of this city,
Member of the Legislature,
and Special Councils
of Lower Canada,
and reporter
of the Legislative Assembly of Canada,
Born at Sidehead, Weredale,
County of Durham, England,
13th August, 1787;
Died at Montreal after a residence of 63 years.
25th February, 1865.
In the 78th year of his age.

This tablet is erected by his sorrowing widow and sons as an affectionate tribute of their love for one who needs not this marble to record his public and private worth and merits, and many Christian virtues which adorned his character, and by which, though dead, he yet speaketh.
"Mark the perfect man and behold the upright man, for the end of that man is peace."—P. 37.—V. 37.

* * *

Another white marble tablet to the left of Richardson's, whose voice often filled this sacred edifice—read as follows:—

Sacred
To the memory
of
William Audley Mervyn,
Assistant minister
of the Cathedral,
Second son of the late
Rev. W. H. Mervyn
Rector of Killead,
Co. Antrim, Ireland,
Died in Montreal,
7 March, 1895,
In the 49th year of his age.
"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."
This tablet is erected
in affectionate remembrance
By his sorrowing mother, sister
and some members of the
Congregation.

* * *

In white marble:—

In memory of the
Rev. Chas. Bancroft,
D.D., LL.D.
Senior Canon of
Christ Church Cathedral,
and rector of
Trinity Church, Montreal,
Died 26th Nov., 1877,
aged 58 years;
and of
Ellen Smith,
his wife,
who died
13th Feby, 1880.
"Henceforth a crown of
Righteousness."
Erected by their children
in loving remembrance.

A brass-mural tablet has this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
The Rev. George Jenkins, B.D.,
Formerly Scholar and Fellow of
Jesus College, Oxon,
Chaplain to His Majesty's Forces
and Evening Lecturer in this Cathedral,
Who Died on the 29th April, 1821,
Aged 45 Years.
The Original Monument
Over His Remains in the
Military Cemetery in this City
Having Perished, this Memorial
Has Been Placed Here by
John Evan Davies, Solicitor,
Clifton, Bristol, England,
a Nephew of the Deceased.
1882.

* * *

The St. Gabriel Church has but one mural tablet, brought from the original "Church of Scotland, A.D. 1792," now partly owned by the Provincial Government as offices. This is of white marble and black letters, and reads:

Sacred to the Memory
the Late Rev. James Somerville,
Who Was Born in the Village of Tollcross,
Near Glasgow, 1st April, 1775.
Ordained Minister of this Church 18th September, 1803,
and Died 2nd June, 1837,
Aged 62 Years.
This Tablet has been Erected by this Congregation in Token of their Gratitude.
For the Munificent Legacy of One Thousand Pounds Bequeathed by Him for the Purpose of Building a Manse for the Accommodation of the Future Ministers of St. Gabriel Street
Church.
Having been Bereaved of His Children, He Consecrated, at His Death, the whole of His Property, of which the Greater Part was the Bequest of Disinterested Friendship to the Cause of Science, Friendship, Humanity and Piety.

No portrait of this early minister is known to exist. His remains were first laid in the old Dorchester Street Cemetery, but when converted into Dufferin Square in 1855, they were removed to Mount Royal, where his bones now lie in a nameless grave.

* * *

In the American Presbyterian Church, we find this single white marble mural tablet:

In Memory of
Rev. Caleb Strong,
Pastor of the American Church,
Instituted September 29, 1839.
Died Jan. 4, 1847,
Aged 31 Years.
"Remember the Words Which I Spoke Unto You While I Was Yet With You."

* * *

In St. George's Church we find the following marble and brass mural tablets:
A white marble read:

In Loving Memory of
William Turnbull Leach,
First Rector of St. George's Church,
and Archdeacon of Montreal.
He Held the Position of Rector for Eighteen Years.
Born March 2nd, 1805.
Died October 15th, 1886.
"The Memory of the Just Is Blessed.—Prov. x., 7.

* * *

Another white marble was inscribed:

To Preserve
the Remembrance of a Life
Which by Many Virtues
and Rare Intelligence
Adorned the Doctrine of Christ.
This Tablet,
Erected by the Members of this Church,
Is Inscribed with the Name of
Jessie Skirving,
Wife of
The Rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L.
Departed this Life February 21st,
A.D. 1847.

* * *

This also was on a white marble:

Sacred to the memory of Georgiana Augusta, the beloved wife of Captain Griffin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, who died at Montreal, on the 29th March, 1849, aged 23 years and 8 months. Regretted by all who knew her.
Also of Mary, daughter of the above, who died at Lachine on the 2nd June, 1849, aged 2 years and 10 months.
This tablet was erected by a sorrowing husband and father.

* * *

The following is on a brass tablet:—

In memory of
Lieutenant
Somered Lorn Paterson,
The Royal Dublin Fusiliers,
Son of A. T. Paterson, Esq., of Montreal.
Who died at Quetta, India, on the 25th July, 1895, from the effects of an accident at polo,
On the 22nd July, 1895, aged 24 years.
Erected by his brother officers.

* * *

Another brass tablet on the organ has these words:—

In memoriam:
This organ
Presented to St. George's Church,
by
James Crathern,
In remembrance of
His beloved wife, died 10th January, 1885,
and of his dear children,
Evelyn Maud, died 9th July, 1894, in her 25th year; John Caverhill, died 11th December, 1895, in his 28th year; Thomas, at Denver, died 8th March, 1896, in his 37th year.
The cream-colored sandstone baptismal font, at the foot, has this inscription:—

In memoriam,
Eliza,
Wife of Right Rev. W. R. Bond, LL.D.
Bishop of Montreal,
Formerly rector of this church,
20th June, 1879.

MARKET COMMITTEE AROUSED

Superintendent Biron created a stir in the Market Committee yesterday afternoon by a letter he submitted.

One of the market clerks, it appeared, had asked for a day's leave of absence to go fishing, but Mr. Biron did not see his way to let the man off on the day he desired. A little while afterward Alderman Ricard went to Mr. Biron and told him he should have let the clerk off for a day. Mr. Biron wished to know what he was to do in such cases; who was to decide?

"I must disapprove of the reference to me contained in that letter," said Alderman Ricard. "I simply spoke to Mr. Biron, asking why he did not grant the clerk's request. Never mind, though" he added, "I will get my turn."

"I don't think an alderman should use any threats in a case of this kind," said Alderman Tansey.

"It is ungenerous, to say the least," supplemented Alderman Gagnon.

"I think that Alderman Ricard has done nothing to demand censure," affirmed Alderman Lapointe.

"I have no ill-feeling against Mr. Biron," observed Alderman Ricard, "but I may have my turn later on."

Mr. A. Legault, hotelkeeper at the abattoir market, received permission to erect a stable for the accommodation of butchers' horses.

FIFTEEN DAYS FOR THEFT.

James Taylor, 18 years of age, a laborer, of Liverpool, stole six shirts from the store of Lamy & Lamy, St. Lawrence Street, and shortly afterward fell into the hands of Constable Savard. Taylor saw the Magistrate yesterday morning and in consequence will do 15 days in jail.

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

The Man Who Won the Derby

M.A.P.—Just sixty years of age, clean faced except for a pronounced moustache—pince-nez set firm on a determined nose, clear brown eyes that look direct, a high forehead with crisp wiry hair outlining three sides of a square, such is the first impression of the face of Mr. W. C. Whitney, the second American to win the Derby (Mr. Pierre Lorillard, in 1881, was the first) and break all records at the same time.

Chat with him and he'll not use a superfluous word. Quiet, contained, interested and interesting, full of pleasant little anecdotes, but never drawn on business, one pricks the surface only to find the lawyer and the keen business man. Public affairs are his recreation, politics his amusement, horse-racing his hobby. By many stairs he has achieved his position. As Secretary of the Navy in Grover Cleveland's administration—in 1885—he reorganized the American navy just in time for Santiago and Manila in 1897. As a financier he holds the highest rank in New York city. Insurance companies, theatres, banks, and railroads claim him as a director; but his great work—the seizing and holding of the Metropolitan (New York) Street Tramways, backing them with his capital and counsel—is, perhaps, the work of his life—next to winning the English Derby, which has given him most satisfaction.

Mr. Whitney's Record.

By slow and sure degrees Mr. Whitney has attained his position in the racing world. In four years his "spendings" stand thus:—

Stables and pack at Roslyn.....	£20,000
Garretson Place, Sheepshead Bay.	35,000
Brood mares, etc.....	60,000
Twenty two-year-olds	20,000
Horses in England	15,000
Kilmarnock	6,000
Volodyovski (leased two years)..	4,000
Lissak	3,000
Admiration	2,000
Total.....	£165,000

Only a few months ago he leased Heath House, the training quarters of poor Bill Beresford, where he secured John Huggins as his trainer and the brothers John and Lester Reiff as jockeys—all at princely fees. He now heads the list of American owners on the British turf, and at last there is something more than an excuse for his oft-repeated, impatient phrase: "Don't talk politics; I want to talk horse. It's more interesting."

His Love Story.

This man who is thus immersed in the biggest of commercial enterprises—a brilliant lawyer, astute politician, fearless and financier—has had his romance—and a very pretty, and, at the same time, a very tragic one. His first marriage was with Miss Payne—daughter of Senator Payne. Senator Payne—as most people know—was one of the first and largest owners of that huge Standard Oil Trust which is now the richest corporation in the world; and Mr. Whitney received with his wife a vast fortune. When she died Mr. Whitney remained for some years a widower; and then he fell violently and hopelessly in love with a beautiful woman—a Miss Asay, who had at one time been the fiancee of that brilliant but somewhat erratic journalist—James Gordon Bennett—the proprietor of the New York Herald.

Mr. Whitney's attachment, which had lasted for several years, was in the end successful, and he was married. And then began a second epoch of his life and here. All the romance which had been absent for some years from the hard career of the business man and the politician, seemed to have been born again; and domestic affection was added to all the glories and enjoyments and possibilities of gigantic wealth. Her life had had its disillusions, too—though she was beautiful and attractive and a spoiled child of natural gifts. And with yachts—with a palatial mansion in Fifth Avenue; which had cost at least a million, between decorations and pictures—a splendid country house, and friends and admirers everywhere it seemed as if the whole world of joy were open to the lover of fifty and the bride that had after some hours of bitterness and dissension, landed in the safe haven of a tried and true affection.

A Fight With Death.

And one fine day—in the very midst of a gay party of pleasure it all came abruptly and terribly to an end. Mrs. Whitney was riding a spirited horse with her husband and a party of friends; they came to a tunnel bridge in the road; she was so absorbed in conversation that she did not stoop her head; she received a blow on the side of the head and her neck was fractured, and almost broken in two. It was plain from the first that she could not live. But the American husband often brings into his love the same fearlessness, contempt of danger, refusal to be conquered, which he shows in his business enterprises, and Mr. Whitney refused to believe that his wife must die. And then began, and was continued for some weeks, one of the most pathetic, pitiful, moving fights with death that has ever been told. Doctor after doctor was called in; every sort of contrivance was adopted to sustain the poor, broken neck. There was a railway journey, the account of which I remember reading at the time, which struck me as the saddest and grimmest bit of irony I had ever perused since I read Zola's work on Lourdes.

It may be remembered that in that strange and eloquent picture of the pilgrims to the holy waters of the sacred well at Lourdes, there was a young, enormously rich family who brought thither the wife, stricken in her first youth with one of those slow, gradual, irresistible diseases, heritages of generations of weaklings and luxury; and who that has ever read it will forget the contrast Zola draws with all his force between this poor body slowly dissolving into dust, and the priceless silk, the cloth-of-gold trappings that surrounded the dying woman's bed and carriage and ambulance. Some such contrast there was in the railway journey of Mr. Whitney's dying wife. Her husband—lord of millions, chief director and proprietor of great railway combinations—was able to command, of course, anything he liked in the shape of luxurious railway travelling.

Mrs. Whitney's Death.

And then every precaution that human ingenuity could suggest—that millions could buy—to make a railway journey easy, were put at the service of the dying woman. And there, with her broken neck propped up with rich pillows, with ingenious machinery, in a carriage that was a palace on wheels, she was carried from one home to another—and from ebbing life to death. And a few days after this journey—so grim in its ironies and contrasts—the struggle was at an end: and Death was the conqueror.

It is a typical story of that great New World which at last, we in England are beginning to understand, for it helps to bring into relief that strange, impressive, potent national character of America, which has borrowed from the vast continent and its mighty physical resources and portents some of the grandeur of primordial passion. The affections and the matings of Americans often bear the same resemblance to the serenities of our emotions that the ocean lakes of Michigan do to the tamer beauties of Windermere and Lough Katrine.

Such is the man who has won the Derby.

W.H.Scroggie

Closed Monday

Following the usual custom, this establishment will be closed on Monday (Dominion Day).

Wind Up of Remnant Sale!

Until the store closes this afternoon at the usual hour, 6 o'clock, the opportunity to buy Remnants of Linens, Cottons, Dress Goods, Flannel, Flannelette, etc., as advertised in Monday's papers, is yours. The sale, which has been in progress all this week, has been well patronized. A discount of 20 per cent. on Remnants of popular and worthy goods represents a substantial saving.

Some Handsome Designs in Cushion Cases

have just been opened out. All ready to slip the Cushion into. The size, 22x22 inches, exclusive of the large double frill. Different patterns. Prices run from 55c up. Some hints of the patterns follow.

Denim Cushion Cases, delft, blue willow pattern. Each ..55c

Satin Top and Frill, Roman Satin back, different shades. Each $1.39

Brocaded Silk Top, plain Silk back and frill. Each $1.69

Brocaded Satin Top, with Silk back and frill. Each $3.29

Certainly, we can furnish the Cushions to fill them. The price, Each 59c

Delivery to Outside Points

We deliver goods to Outside Points as follows:

TUESDAY — Montreal West, as far as Lachine.

WEDNESDAY — Longueuil, St. Lambert, and all other points on the south shore.

FRIDAY — All along the lake shore as far as St. Anne's.

All orders must be in our hands the afternoon preceding the day of delivery, as our van starts early in the morning.

W. H. Scroggie,

Cor. St. Catherine & University Sts.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective. All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

Extensive Trade Sale!

BANKRUPT STOCK

—OF—

Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Etc.,

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

Wednesday, July 3rd, at 10 a.m.

(For account of whom it may concern:)

The Bankrupt Stock of THOS. R. JOLLY & CO., of YARMOUTH, N.S., consisting of—British and Foreign Dry Goods, Silks, Satins, Linens, Tweeds, Serges, Suitings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Underwear, Rugs, Carpets, Curtains, Portieres, Oilcloths, Fancy Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Etc., Etc.

AMOUNTING TO ABOUT $10,000.

The whole to be sold in lots to suit the City and Country Trade.

Sale without any reserve whatever.

Liberal terms.

BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE!

OUR WEEKLY SALE

—ON—

Wednesday, 3rd July next, at 10 a.m.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Tailors' Trimmings, Dress Goods, etc.

A big consignment of Dress Muslins and Lawns, assorted patterns, Straw Hats, Fancy Goods, and other merchandies.

No reserve, in lots to suit the trade.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

Western Horses

BY AUCTION.

Greatest Sale of the Season, of 60 Well Bred Western Horses, averaging from 800 to 1300 lbs.; ages from one year up to 7 years; well matched pairs and singles; principally roadsters; sired by Kentucky trotting stallions. The subscribers have been favored with instructions from John King, Esq., of the State of Kansas, to sell as above by Public Auction, at Hochelaga Stock Yards, on MONDAY, July 8th, 1901, at 10 a.m. Sale strictly without reserve. D. C. Healy, Manager. Fraser Bros., Auctioneers.

30 FROM ONE TOWN

We have treated as many as 30 from one town at our Sanitarium for Drink and Drug habit. This is the strongest proof we can offer of its great work. We treat drunkenness no matter how deeply rooted. Write, confidentially, Manager, Box 215, Oakville, Ont. The Lakehurst Sanitarium Limited.

ABENAKIS The one place where you can find rest and regain health and strength. Country air, excellent boating, fishing, and the famous health-giving **Abenakis Mineral Water.** For descriptive booklet and rates, address R. G. Kimpton, Abenakis Springs, P. Q.

THE GRAND UNION

Cor. Elgin and Queen Streets.

Best Commercial House in Ottawa.

HUGH ALEXANDER, Proprietor

TO SEE THE PAN-AM IS NOT COSTLY

Big Buffalo Fair May Be Visited For Little if You Know How.

(From the Special Correspondent of The Herald.)

Buffalo, June 29.—A subject of interest to those who contemplate a trip to the Pan-American, is accommodation. From Montreal, tourists have a choice of three routes, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. These three lines have arranged special rates, the railways have a three-day excursion for $6, and all three have an 8 and 15 days excursion at $10.25 and $11.90. The G. T. R. trains leave Montreal at 9, a.m. and 10.30 p.m. arrive in Buffalo at 7.50 p.m. and 10.45 a.m., making through connections. The C.P.R. and R. & O. also have good connection.

Of greater interest, however, is the accommodation that one can get on arriving here. It would seem that there is an idea prevalent throughout the country that it is difficult to obtain rooms here, but such is not the case. There are about 300 hotels in the city giving accommodation for 45,000 people. There are 650 boarding and rooming houses accommodating 18,500, and over 7,000 householders have opened their homes, and will provide accommodations for more than 100,000. In addition to this the Exposition Company has arranged to accommodate in tents on the grounds, uniformed bodies to the number of 250. In the suburbs, within a short trolley ride it is estimated that 50,000 more can find good accommodations.

To attempt to enumerate these would indeed be mystifying, and take up far too much space, but if a letter is addressed to the Pan-American Official bulletin of Information, 213 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, a complete list of places where accommodation can be had, will be forwarded.. This folder gives the name, address, rate and accommodation of 400 leading hotels, etc., so that by sending for this, one is saved the difficulty and worry of hunting up a room on arriving here.

HOW TO REACH THE GROUNDS.

After reaching Buffalo the question how to get to and around the Exposition comes up, and without a little previous knowledge, one is almost lost in the maze of cars. There is a saying here that "all cars lead to the Pan-Am," but it is the best way that one wants. By far the greater number of visitors enter the grounds by the back door, the Amherst Street gates, and avoid the front doors, the Lincoln Parkway gate. By doing this they lose many of the beauties of the Exposition which the Lincoln Parkway entrance affords. This is a great mistake, and everyone should make at least their first visit to the grounds through the Lincoln gate. The car running to this gate is the Elmwood car, which runs up Main to Forest Avenue, then along Elmwood to the West Amherst gate, thus it passes three gates, the Lincoln Parkway, the Elmwood, and the West Amherst gates. The "through" Main Street cars run to the East Amherst gate. From the central station on Exchange Street, one can take the N. Y. C. & H.R.R. belt line train which runs right to the grounds. It is but a few steps from this station through the railways exhibits building and the great arches of the Propylaea to the beautiful Plaza, whence the visitor entering from the north obtains his first general views of the Exposition.

Once in the grounds by far the greater number of visitors prefer to wander quietly through the grounds and buildings. There are many, however, who are too feeble or tired to do this, and for excellent facilities for getting around the grounds are provided. The wheel chair pushed by guides, most of whom are college men, afford an easy method of seeing the Exposition.

There are at present 300 chairs available, and there are 300 more ready for use any time they are needed. The rates for their use are much lower than at previous expositions, and there are stations at each of the gates. These can be had for 25c per hour without guide, and 50c per hour with guide, or can be had for a day (8 hours) with guide for $3.50. In addition to the chairs there are rickshaws pulled by Japanese. These are indeed a curiosity, but form an easy means of locomotion.

The gondolas of Venice afford a very pleasurable means of getting about the grounds. There are eleven stations situated at different places along the canal where tickets may be purchased: 1. Near Horticulture; 2, near mines building; 3, near west pergola on the esplanade; 4, near east pergola on the esplanade; 5, near Six Nations stockade; 6, near U. S. Government building; 7, near East Amherst Street entrance; 8, north-east of electric tower; 9, north-west of electric tower; 10, near bridge over canal on west end of Mall; 11, Venice in America-Main station.

The round trip may be made in electric launches or gondolas for 25c, or with stop-over ticket good for any time during day of issue, 35c. A gondola and gondolier may be hired by a party for $2 an hour, and gondola, gondolier, singer and two instrumental musicians for $5. The gondolas will carry 15 people, and the electric launches 30. There are ten of each.

The miniature railway affords not only an interesting feature for the children who like to ride for the sake of riding, but affords also a convenient way of getting from place to place about the grounds. The miniature engines are complete in every detail. They are 38 inches high, 15 inch guage, burn hard coal, and are capable of pulling 25 tons, and of running at a rate of 20 miles an hour. The fare is 5c from station to station or 20c for the round trip.

ON THE MIDWAY.

While one is indeed greatly interested in the grounds and buildings, one should not neglect the Midway. The high class novelties here afford endless diversion to visitors and are a source of education as well, just as seeing foreign lands and their people is education to the traveller.

Of course as in any other institution of a similar description, one must be on guard against "fakes" and one should go prepared with a list of places to be visited with impunity.

To visit "The Beautiful Orient" seems like going to the old world, for within the entrance everything is characteristic of the East. The streets and buildings are faithful reproductions of streets and edifices typical of the Orient, inhabited by about 300 Orientals principally from French Algeria. Diverging from the centre, the plaza, are eight streets, each being characteristic of a great nation or great city of the East, in which entertainments peculiar to the different localities will be given. The price of admission is 15c and to the theatre 25c more.

In the "Streets of Mexico" one sees an exact reproduction of a typical Mexican city. All along the streets are booths in which Mexican curios are sold. One of the most interesting spectacles in connection with this concession is the bull fight, which, to those who have never seen one, is indeed a very interesting proceeding. The admission to the streets is 15c, to the bull fight 50c and to the theatre in connection 25c.

While one has seen with Buffalo Bill, and similar shows, many groups and performances of Indians, still after seeing the Indian Congress here one is forcibly reminded that there are many features in connection with them that are still to be seen. Here have been brought together 700 Indians, representing 42 tribes, all decked out in fancy costumes and painted in fantastic colors. There is, indeed, something very fascinating in the study of the manners and customs of these savage children of nature and one is amply repaid the price of admission 25c by the instruction and amusement derived from their performances.

There are, however, so many very good performances that to more than mention them would be almost an endless task; so we'll merely enumerate them: The scenographic production of the Johnstown flood, is a triumph of mechanical genius, admission 15c. The Hawaiian, Philippino, Japanese, Esquimaux, and African villages are very interesting, quaint, and pretty, and each portrays faithfully the villages of their own country. Admission to each one 25c.

Alt Nurnberg is an exact reproduction of an old German castle and is indeed a charming place, allowing one to see for themselves exactly how these old places were built. Admission 25c.

One of, if not the finest animal performance ever presented to the public is the Frank Bostock animal show. In cages around the whole arena are lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars, cougars, bears and almost every variety of wild animals. This in itself is very interesting, but to see these savage, growling and spitting monsters made to perform all manner of tricks is very wonderful. Two baby lions are objects of great interest to the little ones, and they delight in stroking them. The admission here is 25c.

Anstley's Cooper's painting "Cleopatra," The Trip to the Moon; Scenic Railways and Rivers, Wild Water Spots, Burning Mountain of Hawaii ,Darkness and Dawn, and the Infant Incubators are all things well worth seeing, and the admission to none of them is more than 25c.

From the foregoing it will be seen that anyone with $25 can go to Buffalo and see practically all there is to be seen of the exhibition. And in my opinion anyone who can afford to spend this amount, and who does not take in the Pan-Am. is missing a sight of a lifetime, as the electrical display alone is something to be remembered for years to come. Speaking of the electrical illumination reminds me that the best place from which to view the spectacle is from the approach, or fore-court of the triumphal bridge. One should take a seat here just before 8 p.m. and watch the nearest lights, these will first become faintly pink, than brighter and brighter, the waves of light travelling up both sides of the cascades and buildings. Then the Electric Tower begins to glow as the light creeps upwards until the whole scene is bright as day, and the bronze figure on the pinnacle, the Goddess of Light, shines as if the sun were playing upon it.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Many amusing incidents have occurred since the inauguration of the Fair. Tumbles into the canals are not infrequent, and as a partial soaking is the most serious consequence the crestfallen and dejected appearance of the unfortunate, is, to say the least, very amusing.

On Dedication Day, with over a hundred thousand people in the grounds, these incidents were more numerous, and the scene in the Streets of Cairo was especially fraught with amusement. The place was simply packed with people. This fact, however, did not in the least deter the dusky Arabs from driving their camels with human freight up and down the streets, and the shrieks of fear, discomfort and amusement at the unusual motions of the camels caused no small amount of enjoyment to the onlookers. Nor did some of these escape the general laugh. I noticed a party of young ladies who were gazing up the street after two of their friends, who were having a quiet "jolt" on a camel, and were so greatly amused that they were oblivious to their surroundings. One of the girls feeling a light touch on her arm looked around quickly and saw an elephant towering over her. She uttered a most awful shriek, and her face was a picture of terror. Without looking where she went she rushed madly to one side only to get in the way of a camel coming in the opposite direction. From this predicament she was rescued by the laughing crowd and she soon joined in the general laugh and seemed to enjoy it as much as anyone; as she was afterwards observed riding a camel and shrieking at the top of her lungs.

Outside the Egyptian theatre a large crowd had collected and the manager was endeavoring in broken English to describe the performance. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said: "If you come here with an immoral mind you will see an immoral show, but if you come here with a moral mind you will see an immoral show." There was a roar of laughter and the poor man semed greatly puzzled, and went away murmuring all sorts of maledictions on the Infidel dogs.

In summarizing the whole Exposition one cannot but admit that the whole affair is an unqualified success, and all who have seen it since its completion cannot fail to concur with this verdict.

THE CANADIAN PAVILION

To be Inaugurated at the Pan-American Next Monday.

PASSENGER LIST

VANCOUVER'S LIST.

Following is a list of the saloon passengers per Dominion Line steamship Vancouver, from Portland for Liverpool, Saturday, June 29: Mrs. W. H. Aldrich, Mr. William H. Aldrich, jr., Chicago; Mr. Wm. Bawden, Exeter, Ont.; Rev. N. Burwash, D.D., Mrs. Burwash, Toronto; Dr. Joseph Brunelle, Montreal; Mr. A. J. Behan, Miss Behan, Quebec; Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Boston; Mr. Harlane N. Bisbee, Bangor, Me.; Mr. Binnel, Mrs. Binney, London, Eng.; Mr. W. M. Bray, Toronto; Rev. Brother Basilians, Montreal; Lieut. Brooke-Webb, Mrs. Brooke-Webb, London, Eng.; Mr. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. A. G. Cross, Mecon; Miss Cairns, Chicago; Mr. E. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, Lynn, Mass.; Mr. J. S. Carter, London, Eng.; Mr. Chauvenet, Mrs. Chauvenet, Chicago; Mr. Thos. Cory, Ottawa; Miss Cullen, Toronto; Miss Edna Chynoweth, Madison, Wis.; Mr. J. H. Clark, Bradford, Eng.; Mr. R. E. Cumming, Montreal; Mr. John Donaldson, Mrs. Donaldson, Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. Chas Danby, Mrs. Danby, New York; Mr. Benj Davies, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. F. W. Davis, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Justice B. E. Dunwiddie, Mrs. Dunwiddie, Mr. Stanley Dunwiddie, Janesville, Wis.; Miss De Witt, Montreal; Mr. H. A. Ekers, Mr. Lionel Ekers, Mr. Austin Ekers, Mr. J. S. Egan, Mrs. Egan, Montreal; Mr. Charles E. Fulford, Mrs. Fulford, Brockville; Col. Fanshawe, Mrs. Fanshawe, London, Eng.; Miss Amy Fell, Toronto; Hr. M. Y. Ferriss, Boston; Miss Alice V. Guysi, Detroit; Mr. Charles H. Gould, Montreal; Miss Fanny B. George, Miss May L. George, Boston; Mr. A. Greer, London, Eng.; Mrs. P. Grey, Toronto; Miss Mary E. Hight, New Paltz, N.Y., Miss F. K. Harris, Boston; Miss Hodges, Lennoxville, Que.; Miss Alice V. Hart, Detroit; Mr. Louis C. Hatch, Bangor, Me.; Mr. P. J. Ilsley, Mrs. Ilsley, Master Chas. Ilsley, Master Percy Ilsey, Montreal; Hon. Burr W. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Madison, Wis.; Mr. J. A. Jeffery, Boston; Mr. Z. E. Knapp, Mrs. Knapp, Chicago; Mr. F. Lachance, Montreal; Mr. E. E. Lochman, Chicago; Mr. John McDonald, jr., Montreal; Mr. McHarrie, Galt; Mrs. A. H. MacNish, Miss MacNish, Cornwall; Miss Maddock, Guelph; Miss M. W. Merrill, Boston; Mr. J. Bromhead Matthews, Mrs. Matthews, London, Eng.; Mr. Geo. Matthews, Lindsay, Ont.; Miss M. A. Morin, Montreal; Mrs. Morrill, Boston; Mr. A. Moos, London, Eng.; Mr. G. H. Milne, Mrs. Milne, Hamilton; Mrs. E. A. Morris, Detroit; Mr. Patrick H. O'Neill, Miss Elizabeth O'Neill, Boston; Rev. Bother Paulus, Montreal; Mrs. J. B. Page, Miss Margaret Page, Wellsley, Mass.; Miss Jennie Price, Chicago; Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D, Miss Ryckman, Miss E. E. Ryckman, Toronto; Mr. N. A. Renouf, Boston; Mr. L. J. Rivet, Montreal; Mrs. A. S. Roome, Miss E. M. Roome, Miss G. A. Roome, Chicago; Mr. Henri Rolland, Mrs. Henri Rolland, St. Jerome; Mr. A. Rudolph, Montreal; Mr. C. J. Rueter, Mrs. Rueter, Boston; Mr. J. H. Rothwell, Mr. Geo. Summer, Mrs. Sumner, Miss Sumner, Miss Annie H. Sumner, Miss Grace L. Sumner, Mr. Arthur L. Sumner, Montreal; Mrs. Chas. H. Stevens, Mrs. S. Sproule, Miss Clara F. Stevens, Boston; Mr. Wm. O. Sawtell, Bangor, Me.; Mr. H. A. Felton-Smith, Mrs. Felton-Smith, Crediton, Eng.; Mrs. Shaw, Miss Helen Shaw, Boston; Rev. Brother Sidinous, Montreal; Prof. R. S. Slaughter, Madison, Wis.; Mr. J. H. Tee, Bradford, Eng.; Mr. Thos. S. Treloar, Mrs. Treloar, Miss L. A. Treloar, London, Eng.; Miss Etta C. Townsend, Bangor, Me.; Mr. E. T. Towne, Mrs. Towne, Chicago; Mrs. Chas. E. Vroman, Mr. Wm. P. Vroman, Mr. John C. Vroman, Madison, Wis.; Miss Louise L. Veazie, Bangor, Me.; Mr. Walter Vaughan, Montreal; Major C. G. Vores, London, Eng.; Miss Walker, Toronto; Mr. A. Waller, London, Eng.; Mis M. P. Webster, Dr. J. H. Wright, Boston; Mr. Webster, Quebec; Dr. R. N. Wilcox, Minneapolis, Mrs. Wilcox, Minneapolis, Minn.

REDUCED FARES TO BOUT DE L'ILE—DOMINION DAY.

The Montreal Terminal Railway Company has doubled its carrying capacity this season and improved its terminal facilities. On Dominion Day of last year it carried over ten thousand people—next Monday, July 1st, it will be prepared to carry twice as many with comfort. All its cars cool and airy. Bout de l'Ile Park, the ideal spot for the day. Cars every ten minutes, and return fares 25 cents all day.—Adv.

BISHOP OF PORTLAND

Boston, June 28.—The Right Rev. Wm. H. O'Connell, the newly consecrated Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Portland Maine, was greeted by a large gathering, including clergymen and other friends upon his arrival here to-day after an absence of five years in Rome, where he has been president of the American College.

FORESTERS EXCURSION.

Court Freedom, Canadian Order of Foresters, will hold a picnic at Sherringham Park on Monday (Dominion Day), and it promises to be one of the most successful ever held by this popular Court. The steamer Duchess has been chartered and will leave the St. Gabriel locks at the foot of Seigneurs Street at 8 a.m.. There will be a string band for the dancing, and at the park a splendid programme of games for handsome prizes has been provided. There are also excellent opportunities for boating and fishing at this point.

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PROCTOR'S | THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE.

F. F. PROCTOR, Prop. and Manager. G. AUSTIN FYNES, General Manager.

NIGHT PRICES—Orchestra 50c, Balcony 35c, Gallery 10c, Box Seats $1.00.
AFTERNOON PRICES—Orchestra 25c, Balcony and Gallery 10c, Box Seats 50c.
BOX SEATS ONLY RESERVED. TEL. UP 2425.
WEEK Commencing Monday Afternoon, JULY 1.....
FOURTH WEEK IN MONTREAL AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

THE F. F. PROCTOR BIG STOCK CO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TWICE EVERY WEEK.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY" MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Every Afternoon and Evening. Wm. Gillette's Greatest Success.

"FORBIDDEN FRUIT." THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Every Afternoon and Evening. By Dion Boucicault.

General Stage Director—Mr. Frederic Bond.

JOHN TURTON, Baritone, PALEY'S KALATECHNOSCOPE, VIEWS OF TRAVEL, and Other Specialties.

Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.

BEL-AIR RACES

To-Day and Dominion Day.

THE KING'S PLATE TO-DAY.

Trains Leave Bonaventure at 12.10, 2 and 2.30 p.m.

Admission to Grand Stand, $1.

DOMINION DAY

EXCURSION TO SHERRINGHAM PARK!

UNDER THE AUSPICS OF

COURT FREEDOM 485, Canadian Order of Foresters.

Steamer "Duchess of York" will leave St. Gabriel Locks, foot of Seigneur Street at 8 a.m. SHARP. String Band for dancing. Tickets limited. Adults, 60 cents; Children, 30 cents. Refreshments at city prices.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.

Dominion Day Excursions

To OTTAWA, Return, - - - $2.50

To go June 28 and 29 and 1st July. Return to 3rd July inc. Local Ports, single fare and 25c added.

To CARILLON, - $1.00

PALACE STEAMER SOVEREIGN.

One and a half hours at Carillon, home by Rapids.

THE BEST OF ALL DAY TRIPS.

Take 8 a.m. Train for Lachine.

TICKET OFFICES—128, 137, 143 and 178 St. James Street, Windsor Hotel, Grand Trunk Station. HEAD OFFICE—165 Common Street. Telephone Main 1029.

AFTERNOON TRIPS.

LAKE ST. LOUIS AND RAPIDS 50c
Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK will leave foot of Prince St., Canal Basin, at 2 p.m., and St. Gabriel Locks 2.15 p.m. Tickets on board steamer.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE AND RAPIDS. Take C.P.R. 12.30 p.m. train. Round Trip, $1.00.

ST. ANNE'S AND RAPIDS. Take C.P.R. 12.30 p.m. or G.T.R. train 1.30 p.m. Trip, 80c.

LACHINE AND RAPIDS. Take 5 p.m. train. Trip, 50c.

Buffalo Hotels Strictly First Class and up to date.

F. B. ROBINS

Pan American Hotel System

Controlling The Buckingham, Malborough and Lillian and several dwellings; no temporary structures; all up-to-date rooms, $1.50 per day up. Apply

MGR. HOTEL BUCKINGHAM, Buffalo, N. Y.

TORONTO HOTEL.

Forest Ave. and Bessie Pl., Buffalo, near Exposition; fine location; baths, hardwood floors; rooms 75c. and up. Niagara, Baynes and Grant st. cars pass the door. See us before you decide.

OHIO HOTEL (down town) West Huron and Main Sts.

PAN-AMERICAN. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME

6000—ACCOMMODATIONS—6000

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500 Select private residences. 10 first-class hotels 10.
American and European rates $1.00 per day and upward.
Cabs, Guides and Automobile Service.
Accommodation for 300 people in one place if desired. Write for particulars to-day. Engage your rooms now and get the best.

HON. WM. F. MACKEY, President.
PETER J. QUINN, V. P. and Manager.
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C. C. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
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Pan-American Accommodation Co. (Incorporated) 680 and 682 ELLICOTT SQUARE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Reference: COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK.
Note: Don't pay exorbitant prices. Our rates will not change. Send for our "Ins and Outs" of Buffalo, 200 pages. Mailed to any address on receipt of 29c. Cloth cover 54c.

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and Charlie Mitchell, Ratheskeller and Palm Garden, 317-321 Washington St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Finest Hungarian Orchestra in U. S. Rates $1.00 per night; no more, no less. Elegant Beds.

EPWORTH HOTEL.

Most accessibly located for 600 of you Pan-American and Niagara Falls visitors. Two short blocks north of Exposition station, where all Belt Line steam trains arrive. High-class hotel; modern conveniences: moderate rates. Convention tent, free to patrons on agreement. Shower baths free. Rooms reserved on application. Address above.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

NEW GRUENER HOTEL

Washington, Huron and Genesee Sts., Buffalo, N. Y. Rates $1.00 per day and up. All cars from depots pass door.

HOTEL ALGOMA.

251-253 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., near Exposition Grounds

In the most charming residence part of city. Fifty outside rooms. Each supplied with an excellent full-sized bed. High class table service at reasonable rates. Terms $1.00 up. Make early reservations. F. E. VELLY, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

317 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

European plan, $1.00 per day per person and upwards. Write and reserve rooms.

HOTEL IRWIN,

(Centre of City)

Cor. Pearl and Niagara Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

European Plan, First-class Rooms. $1.00 per day up.

FRED IRWIN, Prop.

THE LARKIN

28 JOHNSTON PARK, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FIRE-PROOF AND UP TO DATE.

Faces a beautiful park. Direct car to Exposition grounds. Rooms, $1.00 per day and up, with free use of baths. Five minutes' walk from business centre.

PAN-AMERICAN VISITORS

Should secure accommodations in advance at Hotels or Private Residences; all conveniences. Beautifully located. Write for particulars.

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866-868 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

EUROPEAN PLAN. RATES, $1.00 AND UP.

Newly Furnished. Light, cool and airy rooms. Write for booklet.

Catching Customers

Is made much easier if you go after them with the right sort of printed matter.

The kind we print is always right.

We give all our printing that touch of "something-out-of-the-ordinary."

We have added during the past week a new Miehle press and an assortment of the very latest type faces, and are constantly adding all the time to keep our plant up-to-date.

THE HERALD PRESS

603 CRAIG STREET, Montreal.

ART ASSOCIATION,

Phillips Square

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY

9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 25 cts.

CANCER! CANCER! Dr. Percy's This remedy is very highly recommended for the relief and cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame St. Country orders promptly filled.

FRANCAIS | SUMMER STOCK SEASON

BALDWIN-MELVILLE CO.

Matinees, Wed., Friday and Saturday.

THIS WEEK—The Powerful Drama.

THE FATAL CARD

PRICES—Night, 10, 20, 30 and 50c. Matinee, 10 and 25c. No higher.

NEXT WEEK — Spectacular Production of MICHAEL STROGOFF.

ROYAL Summer Opera Season | Every Afternoon and ....Evening....

Wilbur Opera Co. in The Mascotte

Refined Vaudeville between the acts.

PRICES..... 10c, 20c and 30c.

NEXT WEEK—Mon., Tue., Wed., Two Vagabonds. Thu., Fr., Sat., Bohemian Girl.

SOHMER 2-8 p.m all This Week.

SOHMER PARK

MONTE-MYRO TROUPE.
CIAPARELLA, Soprano.
THE POWERS, Skaters.
THE HARMANTS, Singers.
WOLF and MINTO, Acrobats.

BAND

All cars go to Sohmer Park. Children 5 cts., including ride on Carousal.

PARK, 10c

Reserve the Date!

DO! COME! DO!

PRINTERS' PICNIC

AUSPICES M. T. U. No. 176.

ILE GROS BOIS

Saturday, July 13, 1901.

: $500 IN PRIZES :

Good Music! Good Boating! Good Fishing!

Souvenirs for the Children

TICKETS - 25 cts. CHILDREN, 15 cts.

Boat leaves Longueuil Ferry Wharf at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m and 4 p.m. Take Notre Dame cars going East and get off at Longueuil Ferry street.

DO! COME! DO!

RIVERSIDE PARK

MAISONNEUVE.

Now open for Summer Season from July 1st This Park will be free to the Public.

DOMINION

Bicycle Championships

19TH ANNUAL MEET C.W.A.

Under the auspices of the Point Amateur Athletic Association, on the Board Track (Queen's Park), Montreal, July 1st, 1901.

AMATEUR EVENTS.

1 mile, Novice, 1-3 mile and 2 mile handicap. (Open).

¼ mile, ½ mile, 1 mile and 5 miles. (Championships).

PROFESSIONAL.

¼ mile, ½ mile and 1 and 5 miles.

Box Seats Reserved, 6 Tickets, $3.00.

Races start 2 p.m. Track 1-3 of a mile.

Races under C.W.A. sanction and rules.

Street cars direct to grounds—3 minute service.

ADMISSION PRICES—25c, 35 and 50 cents.

F. I. GREENFIELD, Chairman. J. E. TOWNSEND, Sec. Meet Committee.

NOTE. — Association members' passes to grounds will be cancelled for that date.

F. E. STARKE, Hon. Sec.

Intercolonial Railway

DOMINION DAY.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued on JUNE 29th and 30th, and JULY 1st, to all points in Canada east of Port Arthur, Ont., AT ONE FIRST CLASS FARE.

Both local and through tickets are good for return, leaving destination not later than JULY 2nd, and are good for continuous passage only, in either direction.

For all desired information, apply to the nearest Intercolonial Ticket Agent.

E. TIFFIN, Traffic Manager. JNO. M. LYONS, G. P. & T. Agent.

Moncton, N.B., June 20th, 1901.

R & O NAVIGATION CO.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS.

Tickets at Single First Class Fare for the Round Trip between all points on the line.

Steamer TERREBONNE, Sundays, at 8 a.m., for SOREL and way ports; returns at 8 p.m. July 1st at 8.30 a.m., return same evening. Fare, 90c. Meals served on board.

PAN-AMERICAN EXCURSIONS.

At reduced fares. Both ways by boat, or going rail, returning boat.

TICKET OFFICE—128 St. James Street.

EVERY MAN

To dress his best is every man's duty. Take a pride in your appearance, look well always, and you will find people will respect you and value your friendship. As a trial order, a pair of trousers will be made you by us for $4.00. We have been making clothes for over 50 years, and have made a reputation of pleasing all our customers.

Robt. Seath & Sons

Merchant Tailors,

1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED EDWIN COX & CO.

LORD ROBERTS ON BURNING OF FARMS

Correspondence That Has Passed Between Him and the Boer Presidents.

London, June 29.—A blue book was issued this morning giving the correspondence between Lord Roberts and the Boer authorities on the subject of the destruction of property. Its contents are generally known.

The Presidents of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, February 3, 1900, protested against "the destruction and devastation of farms by barbarians, encouraged by British officers, and by white brigands, contrary to the usages of war."

Later, Generals Botha and De Wet made similar complaints of the "Godless barbarities and atrocities of the British and their robber patrols."

Lord Roberts replied in a similar vein to all the protests, declaring that the British did not encourage the barbarities, but that the burning of farm buildings was necessitated by treacherous shooting of the British from farm houses and the wrecking of trains, and accusing the Boers of wanton destruction and guerilla tactics which he was compelled to repress by exceptional measures always employed by civilized nations in like circumstances.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

The results of the examinations held during this week, under the superintendence of A. Gove Mitchell, Mus. Doc. Oxon., professor in the Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., are as follows:—

Senior Section (piano)—Miss Alice Byrne, Point St. Charles, honors diploma, gained highest possible marks in all subjects. (Pupil of Mr. Edward Broome); Miss Amy Matthews, honors; Mr. Fred. Mock, honors (pupils Mr. Edward Brome); Lily Shewan, first class pass (pupil Mrs. W. H. Jackson); Winifred Jacques, first class pass; Valerie Bouchard, honor; Kathleen Climit, honors (pupils Miss Helen Collard).

Intermediate Section—Marguerite Noble, second class pass; Alice Mulligan, first class pass (pupils Miss Hall, A.L.C.M.); Beatrice Hayman, first class pass; Annie Genar, first class pass (pupils Miss Grace Collard); Edith Currie, honors; Nellie McNaught, honors (pupils Miss Helen Collard); Master Willie Hawke, Waterloo, Que., honor; Jessie Excleigh, honors (pupils Mr. Edward Broome).

Elementary Section—Florence Biltcliffe, honors; Annie Genser, first class pass; Florence King, first class pass; Benjamin Teltelbaum, honors (pupils Miss Grace Collard); May McNiece, first class pass (pupil Miss Helen Collard); Ruby Felix, first class pass (pupil Miss Bell).

BOY DROWNED IN CANAL

The two-year-old son of James O'Brien, corner Richardson and Montmorency Streets, was drowned in the Lachine canal yesterday opposite the Sugar Refinery. The boy was playing on the bank with three little companions, and in trying to remove a log, fell into the water. His companions were too small to help him, and the boy drowned before some workmen, who saw the accident, could reach the spot. The lad's father spent the night searching for the body, but without success so far.

GOOD TEMPLARS' JUBILEE.

Unity Lodge, No. 196, I.O.G.T., gave a very enjoyable entertainment on Thursday evening in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Independent Order of Good Templars. Mr. J. W. Roch, grand secretary for the Province of Quebec, occupied the chair, and the programme included piano solos by Miss Anderson and Mr. Crawford Grantham, songs by Miss Anderson, a flute solo by Bugle Major Smith, of the Victoria Rifles, and recitations by Miss Ida Yates, Miss Janie Ellis, Mr. J. Greenwood and Mr. Ed. Evans. Mr. J. H. Carson, of the Dominion Alliance, delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the late campaign in Richmond County, and said that although there was no doubt as to the ultimate result of the temperance work, to some extent a change in the methods of work would be necessary to meet the new conditions which confronted them. Mr. J. W. Roch said they would have to create a Christian machine in connection with the political aspect of the work, and to come into closer touch with the people than they had been doing for some years. At the close refreshments were served. A special jubilee meeting of Unity Lodge will be held on July 8.

Hay Fever Quickly Cured

A New Treatment that has Proved Marvellously Effective.

No Deadly Drugs! No Danger!

You Simply Inhale

CATARRHOZONE

It Does the Curing Promptly and Pleasantly.

Hay Fever is a most distressing disease, caused by germs that float about in the air at this time of year. They get into the throat and lungs, develop rapidly, cause inflammation, and play havoc with your whole constitution.

But Hay Fever isn't hard to cure if you employ the proper remedy. Catarrhozone cures the worst cases in three to ten days. It is a powerful germicide that is inhaled into the throat, lungs, bronchial tubes and nasal passages; it kills the Hay Fever germ and makes you well.

Catarrhozone is pleasant and very convenient to use; it is absoluetly harmless, and never yet failed to make a permanent cure. Allsuccessful doctors recommend Catarrhozone as an absolute specific, and if you suffer from Hay Fever, Catarrhozone is your salvation, for it will prevent and absolutely cure this disease.

Every complete dollar package of Catarrhozone is guaranteed to cure Hay Fever. Money returned if it fails. Trial size, 25c. Sold by druggists in all parts of America, or by mail to your address if price is forwarded to N. C. Polsom & Co., manufacturing chemists, Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ALEXANDER ALLAN

Eldest Son of Sir Hugh Allan Passed Away in Brockville This Morning.

Brockville, June 29.—(Special.)—Alexander Rea Allan, eldest son of the Late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, died here this morning, aged 56. Twenty-eight years ago he married Miss Eva Travers, daughter of John N. Travers, then manager of the Bank of Montreal here, and sister of Robert W. Travers, the present manager.

He took up his residence in Brockville at that time and has made his home here ever since.

He leaves one son, H. Travers Allan, of the Bank of Montreal.

He had been in poor health and confined to his room from gout a long time. Yesterday afternoon he became quite unwel land gradually sank until he passed away at 3.40 this morning.

His son Travers happened to come up from Montreal last night, not knowing his father was ill, and he and his mother were by Mr. Allan's bedside when he died.

The remains will be taken to Montreal, most likely to-morrow, for interment in the Allan plot, Mount Royal cemetery in that city.

The late Mr. Allan has been confined to his house for some time. He had lived in Brockville for many years, formerly occupying the magnificent Smyth homestead at the east end of Brockville, and which was recently purchased by the Hon. Senator Fulford, until he built for himself nearer the centre of the town.

The remains will be brought to Montreal for interment, and the funeral will take place on the arrival of the 6 p.m. Grand Trunk train to-morrow.

Mr. Allan had been in poor health for between fifteen and twenty years, and for the past few years had been almost entirely confined to his residence, sometimes for months at a time not leaving his apartments.

Men, Women and Happenings

Mrs. A. D. McCarthy, is visiting in Sherbrooke.

Mr. Harry McLimont, of Quebec, was in town for a few days.

Professor and Mrs. Scrimger will spend the summer, as usual, at Bic.

Mrs. E. W. Gilman and her children have returned from Sherbrooke.

Miss Lunn, 4 Park Avenue, will remain in England until the autumn.

Mrs. M. F. Johnston, of Montreal, will spend the summer in Gorham, N.H.

Miss Bessie Adams, of Brockville, has arrived to visit in Montreal and Quebec.

Miss Radford and the Misses Gurd are the guests of Mrs. F. J. Day, Sherbrooke.

Mr. James Torrance is spending the summer at Como, with Dr. Shepherd's family.

Mrs. Albert Stone, of Queen's Avenue, Westmount, is spending the summer at Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Reford are settled in their country home, on Thompson's Point, Beaurepaire.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Wonham, The Sherbrooke, are settled at their pretty country place at Richelieu.

Mrs. Edward L. Curry, who recently sailed for the other side, will spend the summer travelling in England.

Mrs. Frank May and the Misses May, Stanley Street, will shortly leave for Prout's Neck to spend the summer.

Mr. Albert E. Ogilvie has purchased some property at Cartierville, where he intends shortly to erect a summer residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Fulford, of Brockville, sailed for England to-day by the Vancouver.

Miss M. A. Morin sailed to-day for England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Sumner, the Misses Sumner and Mr. A. T. Sumner have left for England.

Mr. Walter Vaughan left to-day to spend seven weeks in England.

Mrs. McLennan of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. James White, Woodstock.

Miss Knox, of Havergal College, Toronto, sailed from Montreal for England by the Lake Ontario.

Master Harold Nelson is visiting in Lancaster.

Mrs. Brooks and family of Montreal, will spend the summer at South Lancaster.

The Misses Florence and Mable Lockerby are in Cornwall, visiting Mrs. A. McKown.

Mrs. Edgar Judge, Dorchester Street, west, leaves early next week for Ste Agathe des Monts, where she will make a short stay.

Mrs. J. H. Harrison and her little daughter, Sherbrooke Street, leave shortly for Moulinette, Ont., where they will make a lengthened stay.

Mrs. Clarence McCuaig and family, 1125 Sherbrooke Street, left last night by the fast express for Little Metis, where they will occupy a cottage for the summer.

Mr. Septimus Fraser, Mrs. Fraser and Master Howard Fraser, of 51 Crescent Street, have sailed on the SS. Lake Ontario on a visit to the Old Country."

Miss B. Schultze, daughter of Edward Schultze, Consul for Austria and Hungary, in Montreal, is theguest of her friend, Miss Eva Bolster, South Lancaster.

Rev. Ernest Smith, of Baltimore, who will be the guest of friends in Montreal for some days, is to preach at both morning an devening services in the Church of St. James the Apostle on Sunday.

A quiet house weddding took place at 2 o'clock on Thursday, in Stratford, when Miss Harriet Burritt, daughter of the late Judge Burritt, was married to Mr. Robert Tye, formerly a prominent resident of Haysville. The ceremony, which took place at the Daly Avenue residence of the bride's brother, Mr. D. B. Burritt, was performed by the Rev. D. Williams, rector of St. James' Church. After a honeymoon trip to Montreal and other Eastern points, Mr. and Mrs. Tye will take up their residence in Stratford.

A very quiet wedding took place in St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, Thursday, when Miss Beatrice Frederica Chewett, daughter of the late Alexander Chewett, was married to Dr. Edward Montgomery Hooper of St. Catharines. The cathedral was decorated with palms and marguerites. The Bishop of Toronto performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Lawrence Skey, and appropriate mnusic was rendered by the organist of the cathedral. The bride was attended by her sisters, Miss Chewett and Miss Helen Chewett, Miss Macdonnell, of Vancouver, and Miss McKay, of Montreal. The best man was Mr. Charles S. Macdonald, and the ushers were Messrs. Stewart Lee, Wadsworth, and Crawford. A reception at the bride's home, 125 Madison Avenue, followed the ceremony, after which Dr. and Mrs. Hooper left for a wedding trip in the east.

This afternoon at four o'clock, a pretty wedding will take place in the American Presbyterian Church, when Miss Estelle Kathleen Barnhill, niece of the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, D.D., will be marrried to Mr. Sanford Keith Evans, of the New York Evening Post, New York. The bride's uncle is to perform the ceremony, and she will be given away by her brother, Mr. Oliver Paul Barnhill, of Kentucky. The church is being effectively decorated with daisies, palms and ferns. During the service solos will be sung by Miss Jeanie Rankin, and Mr. Woodley. The bride will wear a very dainty white silk mull over white taffeta, with veil and orange blossoms, and bouquet of white roses. Little Master McWilliams, in white duck, will be page and the maid of honour is Miss Evans, of New York, who wears white muslin over yellow silk, and big white picture hat. The bridesmaids are Miss Louise and Miss Clara Hays of San Francisco, who are to be gowned in muslin over pink and blue respectively. Their picture hats are white and bouquets are white roses. The best man is Mr. David Evans and the ushers Mr. Fairie and Mr. Thornloe of Montreal. The groom's gift to the bride was a pin set with pearls and diamonds, and to the bridesmaids he gave hearts set with pearls. The bride will travel in a brown cloth gown, with brown hat, with flowers. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Evans will live in New York. No invitations have been issued. A quiet reception for the bridal party and immediate relations will follow at the residence of the Rev. Mr. McWilliams.

FOR LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP

Best Teams of the States and Canada to Meet at Buffalo.

New York, June 29.—Lewis J. Doyle, manager of the Crescent Athletic Club's lacrosse team, has left for Buffalo to make arrangements for the games for the American and world's lacrosse championships. Members of the team will leave to-morrow. The contests are to be held under the auspices of the Pan-American Exposition. In the Crescent party will be 19 men, 16 of whom will be players. The Crescents will first play for the American championship, their opening game being scheduled for July 2. In this series are three Indian teams from the northern part of the State—the Paguin, Seneca and Cattarugus twelves and also the Rangers, a strong team from Rochester. The Indians will play among themselves, the winners to meet the Crescents on July 2. It is expected that the Crescents will face the Rangers on July 3 for the American championship. This depends upon whether the Crescents defeat the winning Indian team.

On July 4 the American champions will meet the Canadian champions for the world's championship. The Capitals of Ottawa and the Torontos from Toronto will compete for the Canadian championship. The Capitals won the honors last year, but in a game against the Torontos this season they suffered defeat by a score of 3 to 2.

In the last two years the Crescents have played 48 games and lost only two. Last year the Montreal A.A.A. defeated the Crescents, but the Brooklynites won from the Montreals a short time ago. The Shamrocks, of Montreal, also defeated the Crescents this season.

MRS. GALLERY DEAD.

Mrs. Gallery, aged 80, mother of Ald. Gallery, M.P., died suddenly yesterday afternoon. The extreme heat brought on a sudden and fatal illness. She was a native of County Clare, Ireland. The funeral will take place Monday, from her late residence, William Street.

PARK AND ISLAND TRANSFERS.

Hereafter transfers will be given passengers coming into Montreal on the Park and Island Railway at junction points with the Montreal Street Railway cars. In future the black cars will not come into the city.

STAMP GATHERERS CONVENTION.

The League of Canadian Philatelists, organized in Montreal three years ago, is to have its first general meeting Monday and Tuesday, in Chateau de Ramezay. All stamp collectors will be welcome.

SOLDIERS' Y.M.C.A. TENT.

The Young Men's Christian Association is to open a camp at Three Rivers, at the military encampment. It will be under the direction of Mr. John Roy, membership secretary, assisted by Mr. R. W. Rowland, secretary of the Sherbrooke section.

A TELEPHONE ON THE MOUNTAIN.

A public telephone station is to be installed on the Mountain. The demand for one has existed for a long time, but it has recently been emphasized by a couple of accidents which occurred on the mountain, and for which prompt assistance could not be obtained.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER SADLER.

Yesterday, Walter S. L. Sadler, who has been ill with typhoid fever for some time, succumbed to the heat. He was a member of the M.A.A.A., and a nephew of Ald. Sadler.

COURT SEAFORTH, C.O.F.

A largely attended meeting of Court Seaforth, No. 232, was held in Unity Hall, 590 Wellington Street, last evening, when the members were favored with a visit from Mr. Robert Elliott, high chief ranger, of Ingersoll, Ont., and Dr. W. H. Smythe, of the High Court executive. The high chief ranger delivered a happy address on the progress of the order. At a committee meeting held afterwards arrangements were completed for the court's picnic at Bout de l'Ile on July 10.

SHERBROOKE LACROSSE TEAM.

Sherbrooke, June 29. — (Special.) — The Sherbrooke lacrosse team, which will meet Quebec here to-day, are as follows: Witty, goal; Drapeau, point; Simpson, cover; Leitch, Sangster, McCabe, defence field; Dore, centre; Rocque, Povey and Maguire, home field; Garwood, outside home, and Hogan, inside home. Martin Gahan, Montreal, will referee.

ST. PAUL'S AND THE "TUBE."

(The London Chronicle.)

St. Paul's Cathedral is, it is feared, somewhat endangered by one of the proposed new tube railways, and the dean and chapter are up in arms. The proposed electric line known as the Piccadilly and City Railway will pass under the south side of St. Paul's Churchyard, and unless very considerable precautions are taken to prevent any possibility of danger to the great mass of Wren's structure, the cathedral authorities will arrange themselves in uncompromising opposition to the scheme. There was trouble enough when the cathedral was built to secure a good foundation, and it is seriously feared that the construction of a tube and the constant vibration almost immediately beneath the sanctuary may seriously endanger the foundations. The dean and chapter have just got permission to be represented by counsel before the Parliamentary Committee which will consider the scheme.

A meeting of Clan Macdonald was held in Elm Hall, Westmount, last evening, when the final arrangements were made for the excursion on Monday to Alexandria, Ont., where a special programme of Scottish games will be carried out. Montrealers can leave the city in the morning and return the same evening.

"We've an Idea."—There are thousands of people that are a kind of satisfied with the Teas they are using, because they think there are none nicer.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEAS might prove a pleasant revelation to such.

Sealed Lead Packets only 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c—Black, Mixed, Uncolored Ceylon Green.

Ask your Grocer for "SALADA," and steadfastly refuse substitutes.

A MONGOL INVASION

London, June 29.—The correspondent of the Times, cabling from Shanghai, says he considers the persistent rumors of the organization of a Mongol invasion by Prince Tuan and General Tung Fuh Siang to be worthy of attention on account of their inherent probability.

TOM SWALWELL DEAD.

Toronto, June 29.—Thomas Swalwell, a well-known commercial traveler, was found dead in a room at the Gladstone House yesterday, and as the gas jet was halt open the presumption is that he suicided.

Mr. Swalwell was one of the best known travelers in Toronto, and his frequent contributions to the newspapers had made his name familiar to the general public. He wrote jokes and stories gathered during his business trips and short articles dealing with rural life.

Swalwell was 45 years of age.

DR. G. T. ROSS HONORED.

At the convocation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on Thursday, the degree of D.C.L., honoris causa, was conferred upon Dr. Geo. T. Ross, of Montreal, registrar of the medical faculty of the college here, and professor of laryngology.

MOULTON LADIES' COLLEGE.

Toronto, June 29.—(Special.)—Mrs. J. E. Wells, principal of Harding Hall, London, Ont., has been appointed principal of Moulton Ladies' College. She is the widow of the late Professor Wells.

A PICTURE FRAME BLAZE

There was a small blaze in the cellar of N. Rheaume & Bro.'s mirror and picture-frame manufactory, 46 St. Dominique Street, at 6 o'clock last night. The fire was first noticed a few minutes after 6 o'clock, and an alarm was turned in from box 15, to which the central firemen responded. There was a fair-sized stock in the cellar, and in a short time the place was filled with smoke, which impeded the work of the salvage men. Three lines of hose were laid from stations 1, 2 and 6, and it needed a steady pour of water for ten of fifteen minutes before the blaze was extinguished. The loss is estimated at several hundred dollars.

THE AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Berlin, June 29.—Fournier was the first of the automobile racers to arrive here. He reached Berlin at 11.38 this morning, and was tremendously cheered by a big crowd.

HOT OUT IN THE ANNEX.

Little Dora Marshall, of St. George Street, had the misfortune to lose one of her fingers under peculiar circumstances. It appears she was carrying a small mowing machine, when the knives turned, cutting off her finger.

Mr. J. A. Davis, electrician, of Clarke Street, is building a fine new house, which he hopes to occupy this fall.

No less than three persons were prostrated by the heat while walking up from the car on Park Avenue yesterday.

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived June 28.

Steamship Campana, Demers, Pictou, J. G. Brock & Co., general.

Steamship Huruna, Dorward, Shields, R. Reford & Co., general.

Steamship Manchester Corporation, Williams, Manchester, Furness, Withy & Co., general.

Steamship Nyanga, Elder, Dempster & Co., general.

Steamship Greetlands, Couillard, Sydney, H. Dobell & Co., coal.

Steamship Mora, Nicholson, Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.

Cleared June 28.

Steamship Numidian, Main, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

Steamship Rosarian, Henry, London, H. & A. Allan, general.

Steamship Lycia, Williams, Bristol, Elder, Dempster & Co., general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Dunedic, 1211, Shotten, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Audoni, 2034, Williams, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Sheppy Allison, 1461, Williams, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Bellona, Isles, R. Reford & Co. Moored at the foot of Berri Street.

Frisia, Schmidt, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Rathlin Head, McCalmont, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at foot of Marlborough Street.

Lakonia, 3046, McNeil, R. Reford & Co. Moored near C.P.R. elevators.

Orcadian, 2252, Imrie, H. & A. Allan. Moored opposite Jacques Cartier Square.

Bray Head, Arthur, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at foot of Marlborough Street.

Huruna, Dorward, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Manchster Corporation, Williams, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite the Customs.

Nyanga, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at the foot of Berri Street.

Greetlands, Couillard, H. Dobell & Co. Moored at the Windmill Point.

Campana, Demers, J. G. Brock & Co. Moored opposite the Customs.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Court House, etc., Carnduff, N.W.T.," will be received at this office until Saturday, 27th July, 1901, for the construction of a building for Court House, etc., Carnduff, N.W.T.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained, at this Department and at the Post Office, Carnduff, N.W.T.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,

FRED. GELINAS,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 26th, 1901.

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

Barque.

Gazelle, 999, Green, Anderson & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

AN INVESTIGATION REQUESTED.

The Dominion Coal Company, Limited, has requested Mr. E. Guerin, commissioner of the Montreal Pilots' Court, to arrange for a prompt official and searching investigation as to the cause of the recent strandings of the steamships Cape Breton and Bogstad, at St. Antoine de Tilly, about ten miles above Quebec.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Allan Line steamer Norwegian sailed from Glasgow for Boston yesterday afternoon, with 90 passengers.

The Parisian, inward bound, was reported last night at eight o'clock off Cape Rosier. She is due here at 5 p.m. Sunday.

The Dominion Line Royal and U. S. mail steamship Commonwealth, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston June 28 at 7.30 a.m.

The hull and machinery of the wrecked steamer Marcotis, before reported ashore near Codroy, Nfld., has been sold at St. John's, Nfld., for $1,250.

Mr. John A. Cooper, editor of the Canadian Magazine, is at the Windsor. He leaves to-night for a tour of the Maritime Provinces and will make arrangements for the Canadian Press Association excursion in August.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY

Single Fare for Round Trip, good going June 29, 30 and July 1. Return limit July 2, 1901.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS.

Otterburn Park and Return, 85c; going regular train, 8.00 a.m.; return leaving Park 6 p.m.

Senior Lacrosse Match, CORNWALL.

Round Trip Fare, $2.15. Special train at 10 a.m. Return, leave Cornwall, 8.00 p.m. and regular trains July 2nd.

BUFFALO

RETURN FARES FROM MONTREAL.

	Good going	Good Returning
Every day	$10.25	8 days after day of sale.
Every day	$11.90	15 days incld. day of sale

Excursion Fares from all other stations.

TICKETS VALID ON ALL TRAINS.

UNEQUALLED SERVICE

MONTREAL TO BUFFALO, LESS THAN 11 HOURS.

	"Int. Lim."	Fast Night Express.
Lv. Montreal	9.00 a.m. daily	10.30 p.m. dy.
Ar. Buffalo	7.50 p.m. daily	10.45 a.m. dy.
Lv. Buffalo	8.00 a.m. daily	7.00 p.m. dy
Ar. Montreal	7.00 p.m. daily	7.30 a.m. dy

All trains run 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.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

Through sleeping and parlor car service is now run between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach.

Excursion tickets now on sale.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

137 St. James St., Telephones Main 460, Main 461, or Bonaventure Station.

BUFFALO HOTELS.

THE AUBURN,

338 AUBURN AVENUE, BUFFALO, N.Y. Rooms, $1.00 per day each. Direct car lines to grounds. Chas. Treble, of Toronto, Prop.

Too Late for Classification.

LOST — BANK BOOK NO. 2072, WITH 3 $10 bills. Liberal reward at Royal Bank of Canada Branch, Westmount, or finder telephone address to Uptown 1281. 157x

WANTED — NON-UNION BRASS MOULDers, good wages, good location, employment the year round. Box 356 N, Herald. 152x

TO LET — AT FATHER POINT, FOR SUMmer season, a fine house, with garden, situated on the seaside, furnished and provided with all the kitchen utensils and wood. S. Rioux, Pilot, Father Point, Co. Rimouski. 157x

ROOMS — TO LET, ONE BEAUTIFUL room, with veranda, in a superior house, everything the best, telephone included. Apply 131 Bishop. 157x

ROOM — TO LET, SMALL COMFORTABLE room, furnished, nice locality, rent low. Apply 161 Selby st., near Greene ave., Westmount. 152x

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, breakfast and late dinner if desired; private family. 1175 St. Denis. 157x

WANTED — FIRST CLASS CHEF IN PASTry wishes position in country hotel, or to go with camping parties for the season. Roy Martini, General Delivery. x

WANTED — A SALESMAN FOR CURTAIN department. Hamilton's. 153x

WANTED — HOUSEMAID, 730 PINE AVE., family of two; no washing. Take Guy st. cars. References required. 157x

FOR SALE — TEAM HORSES, WITH heavy, double harness, strong express; also horse and harness, two Scotch carts, one truck and harness. Apply rear 112 Ann st. 158x

PUBLIC NOTICE. Monday, July 1st, being Dominion Day, The Big Store will be closed.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 29th, 1901.

GRAND ANNUAL

July Cheap Sale

OPENS TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 2nd.

THOUSANDS ARE WAITING FOR IT! THOUSANDS MORE WILL VISIT IT!

Read this List of July Cheap Sale Bargains

EVERY ONE OF THEM HAS A SPECIAL PRICE INTEREST.

33 1-3 TO 60 PER CENT. OFF.

One of the great attractions at The Big Store during July will be the enormous Sale of Thousands upon Thousands Yards Fancy Colored Dress Goods, all reduced from

33 1-3 TO 60 PER CENT. OFF.

DRESS GOODS SALE

STYLISH COLORED DRESS GOODS, in pretty combination colorings, at the following reductions:

Lot No. 1, 25c for 14c
Lot No. 2, 35c for 19c
Lot No. 3, 40c for 22c
Lot No. 4, 45c for 29c
Lot No. 5, 55c for 35c
Lot No. 6, 65c for 48c

LACE CURTAINS

300 pairs White Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped, scalloped edge, 2½ yards. Regular 50c. Sale Price 35C

Summer Corsets

300 pairs Ladies' Summer Corsets, made in strong, durable net, double boned, sateen stripes. Regular 40c. Sale Price 22C

STRAW MATTINGS

100 pieces good quality Straw Mattings, the ideal floor covering for summer houses. Regular value, 18c. Sale Price 12½C

Ladies' Lisle Gloves.

27 dozen Ladies' Fine Lisle Gloves, in pretty shades of tans, also blacks, all sizes. Worth 25c. Sale Price 14C

Exceptional Reductions in **Ladies' Shirt Waists**

Percale Shirt Waists

500 Ladies' New Percale Shirt Waists, in pretty stripes, checks and floral designs, pink, blue, hello, also black and white. Regular value, 60c. Sale Price ...

39c

White Shirt Waists

210 Ladies' White Lawn Shirt Waists, made with cluster of tucks, new sleeve, collar and cuffs. Regular value, 75c. Sale Price .....

57c

COOL COATS

To-morrow The Big Store will offer special value in Men's Summer Coats. 200 only, Men's Striped Summer Coats, well made. Just the thing for present wear. Regular $1.00. Friday .. 74C

SUMMER HELMETS

250 Men's Summer Helmets, covered with fawn linen and frilled band. The lightest and coolest of headgear. Regular 65c. Sale Price 40C

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

JUST OPENED ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

Japanese and Chinese Mattings

In Pretty Checks and Fancy Colorod Designs. These goods are the cream of the oriental market. Also an extensive line of Art Squares, up-to-date both as to pattern and color and effects, and in sizes to suit any room. Our line of Dundee Jute Squares are just the proper thing for furnishing summer cottages, etc., and quality and prices are right.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine St, MONTREAL.

175 to 179 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

CLARKE'S

—FOR—

SOUVENIRS

OF ALL KINDS.

COLORED CHINA NOVELTIES,

Sterling Silver Enamel Goods, Spoons, etc.

LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY.

2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET

Grandest Stock in Montreal

PIANOS

$250.00 Best 3 Pedal Piano in Canada for the Price.

We are prepared as never before to serve the Piano buying public of Montreal. We have not alone a great stock of Pianos. We have Pianos of worth and reliability. We have cut down profits on every instrument. We take a cash payment as low as $10.00 and deliver Piano with handsome stool and silk drape to your address the same day. We give full value for old Pianos or Organs in exchange.

STEINWAY

HAZLETON NORDHEIMER HEINTZMAN

These are our leaders. Every one a great Piano, matchless in its class for tone and durability. Also a whole array of good standard Pianos that have been used, but which are now in warranted condition. Write us if you cannot call, before you decide anywhere else.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine St.

Herald Want Advertisements—Cheap and Good

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BOTHAM—At Smith's Falls on Sunday, 23rd June, 1901 the wife of Charles Botham of a son.

BELIVEAU—On Wednesday, June 26th, at Ottawa, the wife of Joseph Beliveau of a daughter.

CHEESEMAN—At 23 Belmont street, Montreal, on June 16th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Cheeseman.

DRAPER—At Westmount, on Friday, the 28th inst., the wife of W. H. Draper, of a son. 152x

DIXON—At Smith's Falls, on Friday, 21st June, 1901, the wife of George Dixon, jr., of a son.

DIXON—At Carleton Place, on June 24th, the wife of Mr. Allan Dixon, of a son.

FLEMING—In Montague, on Sunday, 16th June, 1901, the wife of W. Fleming of a son.

MENAGH—At Smith's Falls, on Friday, June 21, the wife of William Menagh of a son.

MACFARLANE—At 88 Park Avenue, Montreal, on June 24, to Mr. and Mrs. Clare MacFarlane (Jamaica) a daughter.

PERRIN—At St. Germain de Grantham, June 17, the wife of Hector Perrin of a daughter.

SWEET—At Sutton, on June 17, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Sweet.

PINHEY—At Ottawa, on the 26th inst., the wife of Godfrey G. Pinhey of a son.

ORR—At Ottawa, on the 26th inst., the wife of W. A. Orr, of the Department of Indian Affairs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN-HIGGS—At her parents' residence, 80 Knox Street, Point St. Charles, by the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, Wm. T. Allen to Hannah Higgs, both of Montreal. London and Liverpool, Eng., papers please copy.

BUDDEN-SMALL—At St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Hanbury Arthur Budden, of Montreal, to Sarah Frances Small, of Toronto.

BARRY-JARVIS—At Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa on Wednesday, 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Loucks, Elena Muriel Murray Jarvis, of Ottawa, to Vernon Barry, of the Molson's Bank, Ottawa.

BATH-TURNER—At Brockville, Ont., June 26, at the residence of Herbert Aldrich, Hamilton Street, by the Rev. J. C. Sycamore, M.A., J. E. Bath, of Shawville, Que., to Miss Georgia Turner, youngest daughter of George Turner, of Brockville.

BUCHANAN-HARLOW—At Nena, Wis., on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, Captain Peter Buchanan, of Dundee, to Mrs. Harlow, nee Mary Stiles, a native of Fort Covington.

BUTLER-CARROLL—At Meriden, Ct., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Asher Anderson, Miss Elizabeth M. Carroll, of Yalesville, to Mr. Henry Cowles Butler, of Meriden.

CRAIN-BOWMAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ottawa, on Wednesday evening June 26, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Frederick H. Crain, second son of the late Robert Crain, contractor, to Agnes J., daughter of Archibald Bowman.

CARR-SYMINGTON—On June 26, at Ravensdale, St. Armand West, by the Rev. G. H. Porter, Mary Symington to James Herbert Carr, of Bethel, Vt.

GREGORY-WARD—At St. Anne's Church, Richmond Que., Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. James Hepburn, Norah Ciola, eldest daughter of Wm. Ward, Esq., to Harry Gregory.

JEFFREY-STREET—At the residence of the bride's parents, 17 Spadina Road, Toronto, on June 25, by the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, M.A., Edward Charles Jeffrey, lecturer in the University of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. Andrew Jeffrey, accountant, and grandson of the late Hon. Andrew Jeffrey, of Cobourg to Jennette Atwater Street, secnd daughter of Mr. Charles B. Street.

KENNEDY-DUBROY—On June 27, at St. Patrick's Church, Robert Kennedy, Ottawa, to Ellen (Minnie), daughter of Wm. Dubroy, of Fallowfield, and niece of J. Martin, 850 Wellington.

LEISENRING-WILSON—The marriage of Miss Winnifred Wilson, B.A., eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson, to Mr. Walter Leisenring, of Irwin, Pennsylvania, was solemnized on Saturday, June 22, at 2 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. H. Hincks, LL.B., in Central Methodist Church, Toronto.

M'MULLEN-ROSS—At Toronto, on June 25, by the Rev. Armstrong Black, D.D., James Albert McMullen, barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, son of James McMullen, Esq., ex-M.P., of Mount Forest, Ont., to Agnes Isabella Ross, daughter of the late Robert Orr, Esq., of Port Hope.

MOORHEAD-MILFORD—On June 25, by the Rev. Carl Allum, at Kazabazua, Que., Miss Polly B. Milford, of Alleyn Que., to Mr. Herman Moorhead, of the same place.

SMITH-LONGMORE—At the manse, in St. Sylvester, on June 26, by the Rev. D. McColl, B.A., Andrew Smith, of Inverness, Que., to Martha A. Longmore, daughter of Mr. John Longmore, of Inverness, Que.

KERRY-ATKINSON—On April 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, of Eden Grove, Thos. Kerry to Miss Martha A., daughter of Wm. Atkinson, all of Brant Township, County Bruce, Ont.

NEIL-LYONS — In St. John's Church, Smith's Falls, by Rev. W. H. Stiles, on Wednesday, June 26, Katie Lyons to Walter Neil, both of Smith's Falls.

LEACH-EMPEY—In St. James Church, Carleton Place, on June 25, by Rev. Arch. Elliott, B.A., Rev. Thomas Leach, B.A., of Lansdowne, to Miss Mary Empey, daughter of the late H. N. Empey, of Carleton Place.

MASON-KNOX—On June 25, 1901, at the residence of the bride's sister, 64 Favard Street, by the Rev. E. A. McKenzie, Point St. Charles, Wm. Jackson Mason, of Waterville, Que., to Eliza Jane, youngest daughter of James Knox, Kildare, Que. 152x

MAGUIRE-KELLS—At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 19, by Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., William T. Maguire to Ida Bay, daughter of Mr. Matthew Kells, all of Carleton Place.

NEILSON-BERRYMAN—On June 19, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. S. J. Berryman, Carleton Place, by the Rev. G. A. Woodside, M.A., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Miss Elizabeth Berryman to Mr. James A. Neilson, of Ramsay.

MARSHALL-JOHNSTON — At Vancouver, B.C., on June 18, by Rev. E. E. Scott, James Marshall and Miss Lena Emily Johnston.

PALMER-MORENCY—At New Westminster, B.C., on June 19 by Rev. Father Morgan, Patrick I. Palmer and Miss Lillian Morency.

PARKER-WAGNOR—On June 5, at the home of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, of Eden Grove, Sidney Parker to Miss Lillie Pearl, daughter of John Wagnor, all of Cargill, Ont.

PURDY-CUNNINGHAM—In Glamis, on 5th June, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. L. Ockley, Chas. Reid Purdy, of Greenock to Miss Clara, daughter of the late Robert Cunningham, of Greenock, Ont.

ROUEN-FITZMAURICE—At St. Francis de Sales Church, by Rev. Father Kelly, on Wednesday, June 26, Nellie eldest daughter of Benjamin Fitzmaurice, to Mr. Jas. Vincent Rouen, both of Smith's Falls.

SCOTT-M'DONALD—At Vancouver, B.C. on June 19, by the Rev. E. D. McLaren, R. D. Scott and Miss Millie May McDonald.

SMITH-WHELAN—At Vancouver, B.C., on June 19, George H. Smith and Miss Carrie A. Whelan.

VINCENT-LEVESQUE—At Asbestos, Richmond County, on June 24, Mr. Henry Vincent to Miss Levesque.

WAGNER-MEECH—On June 26, at the residence of the bride's parents 178 Le-Breton Street Ottawa, by the Rev. Mr. Grenfell, assisted by Rev. A. G. Cameron, cousin of the bride, J. H. Wagner, of the C.A.R., to Miss B. M. Meech.

WARD-THOMPSON—At the home of the

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

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 — TO EXCHANGE, LADIES' Stearns' bicycle, model C, Dunlop tires, as good as new. Will exchange for ladies' side saddle. Albert Demers & Co., 1836 Notre Dame st. 151x

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, ELECTRIC fan, 52 volts, polished brass, in good order. Apply 14 Lemoine st., city. 157x

FOR SALE —OR EXCHANGE, A FUR LINed overcoat, beaver cloth, collar otter plucked and dyed to look like seal. A warm coat. Originally cost $80. Would sell for $15, or exchange for household furniture, dining chairs, carpets, etc. Address Fur Coat, Herald Office. tf

LOST.

LOST — ON SUNDAY, BETWEEN THE Homeopathic Hospital and Natural History Hall, a pair of gold spectacles, with the name of Rudd, Optician, Perth, on the case. Finder please leave them at the Homeopathic Hospital, McGill College ave. 152

LOST — A SILVER HOOK CHATELAINE bag. Reward when returned to 314 Grosvenor ave., Westmount. 156x

LOST—RED LEATHER PURSE, CONTAINing sum of money, on Amherst street car, between Cote st. and Mount Royal avenue. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to 333 Mount Royal avenue. 152

LOST — A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, ENAMeled, from Cherrier, corner Berri to St. Denis, Duluth, Bleury, Mountain Park and Catholic Cemetery. The finder will receive a reward in coming to 135 Cherier st., Mrs. A. Pigeon. 157x

LOST — IN VICINITY OF MANCE, ST. FAmille and Main streets, small silver watch, Waltham make, stemwinder. Initials M. L. B. on front of case. Please return to 25 St. Famille street, and receive reward. 152x

LOST — SILVER LOCKET AND CHAIN, bearing initials C.M.I.P. Lost on Dubord or St. Denis st., going north. Reward on their return to A. Larente, La Patrie Office. 155x

LOST — IN WESTMOUNT, OR ON THE Westmount golf links, a belt with buckle in form of a gold M. Please return to 52 Rosemount ave. 155x

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, IN THE vicinity of Greene ave., purse, containing about $3.50. Finder please return to 461 Mount Pleasant ave. 152

LOST—SATURDAY, GOLD NOSE GLASSES, double glare. Liberal reward. W. Walker, Grand Union Hotel. 152

LOST — GOLD CURB BRACELET, WITH lock, Saturday night, between Selby, Greene, Oliver avenues, or St. Catherine car. Reward, 351 Selby. 151x

NOTICE — IT IS OUR INTENTION TO apply to the Town Council of Westmount for permission to erect a steam boiler and engines on the premises of No. 4218 St. Catherine st. Empire Electric Laundry. 158x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED — GOOD SMART BOYS AS APprentices for the plumbing trade. Ogilvie Bros., 249 Bleury st. 154x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, for family of three; must furnish references. Apply 243 Elgin ave., Westmount. 157x

WANTED — ANY ONE IN NEED WILL find a trained nurse, from Paris, 29½ Labelle st., speaking English and French; good references. 155x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work of any kind by the day. Mrs. C., 609 Dorchester st. 155x

WANTED — BY A SCOTCH GIRL, SITUAtion as lady's maid or to mind children, for family returning to the old country. Apply to the Andrews Home, 46 Belmont Park. 152

WANTED — POSITION BY BROTHER AND sister, as caretaker or any place of trust; best city references. 515 St. James st. 152

WANTED—SITUATION BY MIDDLE-AGED person as good plain cook, willing to wash and iron; city or country; by day or month. 31 Vallee st. 152

WANTED — SITUATION AS COOK-GENeral in small family, where another girl is kept; wages 12 dollars. C. J. B., 687 Lagauchetiere st. 152

bride's parents, on June 25, by the Rev. J. B. Warnicker, Mr. Claude R. Ward, of Gooderham, to Lillie M. daughter of Mr. Frederick Thompson, of Balmy Beach, Ont.

WELDON-CAMPBELL—On June 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Colin McKerchar, Frank Weldon to Catherine Campbell, daughter of Donald K. Campbell, of Lakeview, all of the County of Argenteul, Que.

WRIGHT-EVANS—At the Church of the Messiah on Friday, June 28 by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, Mabel Norton, eldest daughter of the late Walter Norton Evans, to George Cunningham Wright, barrister, of Ottawa.

SARGENT-COOKE—At All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y., on June 22, by the Rev. Kirkland Huske, Lotta Z. Sargent to Arthur J. Cooke, both of Montreal.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

COOKE—At 10 Park Avenue, city, George Wilfred Charles, beloved infant son of Flora and George T. Cooke, aged 6 months and 14 days. Funeral private, Saturday afternoon. 153x

HUNT—On June 27, at the Civic Hospital, Mildred May, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of James Hunt, aged 3 years, 1 months 23 days.

SADLER—On June 27, of typhoid fever, Walter Thomas Luther Sadler, youngest and beloved son of James A. Sadler, aged 24 years and 9 months.

VILLENEUVE—In this city, on the 27th inst., J. O. Villeneuve, aged 65, Senator for De Salaberry Division. Funeral from his late residence, 862 St. Denis Street, to St. Jean Baptiste Church, on Monday, July 1st, at 9.45 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice. 152x

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

ADAMS—On June 18, at St. John, N.B., Agnes L., wife of Captain M. Adams.

ARMSTRONG—On June 25, at Gardner's Creek N.B., James Armstrong, aged 78 years.

BURCHILL—At 33 Acadia Street, Halifax, N.S., on June 21, after a long and painful illness, Eliza M. Burchill, relict of John W. Burchill, and daughter of the late Captain John Connolly, aged 40 years.

BRENNAN—On June 26, at his late residence, Ottawa, Michael Brennan, aged 75 years.

BOURGEOIS—At Fulford, June 21, Lewis, son of Racious Bourgeois, aged 17 years.

COLE — On June 25th, at Lyme, N.H., Martha Maynes, widow of the late Edward Cole, aged 82 years and 10 months. Funeral from her daughter's residence, to Lyme Plain, N.H. x

COMRIE—At the home of Mr. Donald Buchan, North Sherbrooke, on June 23, Peter Comrie, aged 83 years.

DASTOUS—At Sherbrooke, on June 22, Marie Gabrielle Madeline, infant daughter of L. E. Dastous.

FITZGERALD—On June 23, at Quebec, Mary Kinsela, widow of the late Patrick Fitzgerald, and mother-in-law of Patrick Montague, aged 85 years, a native of Queen's County, Ireland.

FARRIS—At 134 Douglas Avenue, St. John, N.B., on June 25, Emma Lee, beloved wife of Captain John Farris.

HAIGHT—On June 25, at the residence of his son, W. R. Haight, 446 Parliament Street, Toronto, Cunniff Haight in his 76th year.

LAWSON—At North Agusta, on June 27th, Pauline Lawson, daughter of Lilian and Elston Lawson. 152x

M'DIARMID—Suddenly, on June 22, Mr. Charles McDiarmid, of Covey Hill in the 47th year of his age.

PEDEN—At Carleton Place, on June 24, James C. Peden, aged 36 years, 1 month and 24 days.

ANN ELIZA JANE

likes lady charlotte gelatine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — ONE SMALL CANADIAN mare, grey coat, with black spots, with set of harness and a buggy with 4 seats, also a sleigh with 4 seats. Buggy and sleigh made by N. & A. C. Lariviere. Address to 431 St. Hypolite st., Montreal. 156x

FOR SALE — GLADSTONE, BY BERARD Major, Mikados, new and second hand buggy and express, pony cart, 15 bicycles, cheap. Montreal Carriage Exchange, 85 St. Maurice st. 163x

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 3265. tf.

FOR SALE — GOOD WORKING HORSE. Apply 354 Coleraine st., Point St. Charles. 152x

FOR SALE—A SINGLE BUGGY, IN GOOD order, very cheap. Address Louis Germain, 128 St. Urbain. 156x

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 3265. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED of Alex. Moir; last heard of five years ago in Washington, U.S.A.; also James Donald Cowie; last heard of about six years ago in Liverpool. Address their mother, Mrs. Moir, 8 Minister Lane, Aberdeen, Scotland. 155

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED of Donald Grant, last heard of in San Francisco three years ago. Address his sister, Mrs. Davidson, Margaret Cottage, Moss side, Nairn, Scotland. 156

PERSONAL—ROSE ANN O'NEILL, 26 ANNfield street, Glasgow, desires address of Francis O'Neill, left Glasgow, Scotland, about 1891; last heard of at 61 Knox st., Boston, U.S. 156

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED of William Mitchell; last heard of on Feb. 23, 1900, at Vancouver, B.C.; wife seeks. Address Harriet Mitchell, 2 East wood st., Ovenden, near Halifax, England. 156

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED of John Carr; last heard of in Georgia, U.S.A., about 20 years ago. Please communicate with his brother, George Carr, 125 Hilltown, Dundee Scotland. 157

PERSONAL — QUICKLY DONE, OFFICE, store or warehouse alterations. General estate work a specialty. R. G. Salloway, Carpenter, 122 Bleury st. 56x

PERSONAL — ONE WHO KNOWS. WILL the person who sent a letter to the factory signed in this way, please give more particulars; it will be to their interest. 155x

PERSONAL—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF new and used desks and letter presses, and everything that an office may require, selling at less than cost, at Wm. P. Stanton's, 9 St. John st. Main 2806. 152x

CROCKFORD'S 15c MEALS ALWAYS ready. We serve the best 15c dinners in the city. Open day and night. 537B Craig street. 162x

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, 87 and 89 Inspector st. Bell Telephone, Main 2486. Est. 1882. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRY JAS. COLLINS' CITY EXPRESS FOR the careful removal of pianos, furniture, safes, machinery, boilers, baggage, etc. Office, 310 St. James st. 161x

TIERNEY'S PIANO EXPRESS — FURNIture, pianos, safes, etc., carefully handled in any part of the city. Also pianos taken to the country. Safe delivery guaranteed. 339 St. James st. 151x

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 283 BLEURY STREET, and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

ENGINEERS LICENSE — MECHANICS, ENgineers, firemen, electricians, etc., 40-page pamphlet, containing questions asked by Examining Board of Engineers. Sent Free. Geo. A. Zeller, Publisher, Room 536, 18 S. 4th st., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. 155x

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.,

Ale and Porter Brewers,

have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE and PORTER

Wood and Bottles. Families regularly supplied.

1006 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Dawes & Co., Brewers

Pale Ales and Porter

LACHINE, P.Q. Main 563. Montreal Office: 521 St. James Street

THE BEST AND PUREST

Malt Extracts

ARE

WM. DOW & CO.'S

INDIA PALE ALE

AND

CROWN STOUT

Vienna Lager

G. Reinhardt & Sons

....BREWERS ...

529 City Hall Avenue, - Montreal.

LAGER BEER. ALE AND PORTER. VIENNA LAGER. Families supplied.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Public Notice is hereby given by Charles F. Porlier, accountant, residing in the City of Montreal, in his quality of Curator to the vacant estate of late Theotime Lanctot, in his lifetime hotelkeeper, of the City of Montreal, said District, that on the ninth day of July next (1901), at two o'clock in the afternoon, it will be proceeded under the direction of the undersigned Notary, to the sale, at public auction, of all the movable property and effects belonging to the vacant estate of the said late Theotime Lanctot, at the last domicile of the said Theotime Lanctot, in St. James Hotel, at No. 540 St. James Street, at Montreal, in the room bearing No. 17.

This sale will be made cash and to the highest and last bidder.

CHARLES F. PORLIER, Curator,
Per H. SCHETAGNE, N.P.

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 — COOKS, HOUSEMAIDS AND tablemaids, to go to the seaside. Mrs. Jacobson, Employment Bureau, 64 Crescent st Tel. Up 2485. 151x

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR THE CONfectionery trade, one that can make candy; also a boy. 155 St. Lawrence st. 155x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR small family; no children. Apply at 224 St. George st. 151x

WANTED — GORDON PRESS FEEDER, one with about two years' experience. Atlas Engraving and Printing Co., 806 Craig st. 152x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT; ALSO a laundress. Apply 1000 Dorchester st. 156x

TWELVE DOLLARS WEEKLY, MALE OR female help, copying letters at home. Enclose two stamps, U.S. preferred, with application. Lake Shore Mercantile Co., Chicago, Ill. x

WANTED — BOOK SALESMAN, FOR ENtirely new proposition; good pay. Apply J. F. Davis & Co., 808 N.Y. Life Bldg. 157x

HOME WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN — $5 to $6 weekly, working evenings. Some to copy letters. Inclose stamp. Work mailed on application. Eagle Mfg. Co., Toledo, O. 152x

WANTED — AT ONCE, A RESPECTABLE young man as butcher clerk; must be a good cutter and a polite, good salesman. Apply 319 St. Antoine st. 153

WANTED — A PAINTER FOR A JOB IN country. Apply at 775 Craig st. 153

WANTED — A GIRL TO ATTEND SODA fountain. Apply at Bryson's Medical Dispensary, corner St. Catherine and Peel sts. 153

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAID for doctor's office; sleep at home, hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Call 113 Stanley st. 155

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, Singer machines, for ladies' muslin underwear. Call Saturday until 5 p.m., and Monday all day. Progress Mfg. Co., cor. St. Catherine and St. Urbain sts. 154

WANTED — A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT young girl for office. Troy Laundry Co., 8 Inspector st. 154

WANTED — A FIRST CLASS ASSISTANT cook, capable of taking charge if necessary; situation permanent. State wages expected. Write City Hotel, Merrickville, Ont. 158x

WANTED — SALESLADY FOR ICE CREAM parlor. Donaldson, 56 Prince Arthur st. x

WANTED — AT ONCE, A YOUNG MAN that understands the care of horses, as driver for grocery and meat store. Must know the city thoroughly. Apply, with reference, 120 Bleury st. 153x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, three in family; no washing. Apply 17 Belmont Park. 153x

WANTED — GOOD KITCHEN GIRL AND help round dining room, and sleep at home. Apply 2398 St. Catherine st. 152x

WANTED — A COMPETENT MAID FOR general housework, in small adult family; good wages; references required. 46 St. Matthew st., mornings. 153x

WANTED — GOOD, SMART BOYS, AS APprentices for the plumbing trade. Ogilvie Bros., 249 Bleury st. 155x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY at once, 258 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 155x

WANTED — IF $25.00 A WEEK AND GOOD business position is an object to capable, gentlemanly person, call on us. Office 51, 232 McGill st. 156x

WANTED—HORSESHOERS; FIRST CLASS floor men, used to city work; steady employment; good wages. Apply to Charles Houghton, 16 St. Urbain st. 156x

WANTED — GOOD COOK, WITH CITY REferences. Apply at once, 94 Tupper st. 155x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD REsident laundress. Apply 1121 Sherbrooke st., after 7 p.m. 155x

WANTED — KITCHEN HELP AND LAUNdry help. Apply Stillwell's, corner Craig and Alexander. 155x

WANTED — BOILERMAKERS, FIRST class, highest wages and steady employment. No labor troubles here. The Polson Iron Works, Toronto. 155x

WANTED — MAN TO ASSIST IN GARDEN and grounds in the country. House rent free. Apply, stating qualifications and references, P.O. Box 268, city. 154x

WANTED — DINING ROOM AND CHAMbermaids; also scrubbing girl. Apply Albion Hotel, McGill st. 152

WANTED — COOK, MALE, IMMEDIATELY; steady job all the year around. Apply Gilbert Bros. Eng. Co., 2666 Notre Dame st. 152

WANTED — WOMEN TO WASH AND starch at once. 751 Lagauchetiere st. 153

WANTED — AGENTS FOR WILDER BROS. celebrated fire kindler, something new. Samples and particulars for 10 cents. Box 155, Wilder Bros., Valleyfield, Quebec. 154x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; NO washing. Apply 4169 Dorchester street. 154x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, FOR family of four. Apply, with references, 4907 Sherbrooke st. 151x

WANTED — SCHOOL TEACHERS (MALE and female) can obtain easy and profitable employment during vacation, by applying to Box 352-L, Herald Office. 154x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO MIND BABY and assist with light housework. Apply 608 St. Urbain st. x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier ave. tf

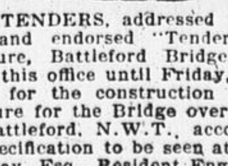
ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING.

Large Advertisers Get our prices for stereotypes or electrotypes. We know your requirements. HUGHES ELECTROTYPE and STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. Tel. Main 3162. 18 St. George st.

WIRE NETTING

THE THOS. FORRESTER CO.
325 St. James Street.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS
OWEN N. EVANS,
Temple Building, MONTREAL



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Iron Superstructure, Battleford Bridge," will be received at this office until Friday, 19th July, inclusively, for the construction of an iron superstructure for the Bridge over the Battle River at Battleford, N.W.T., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of H. A. Gray, Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; Zeph. Malhiot, Esq., Resident Engineer, Winnipeg, Man.; C. Desjardins, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; and on application to the Postmasters at Hamilton, Ont., and Battleford, N.W.T., also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

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

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars ($3,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender

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

By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 22nd, 1901.

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

DOGS LOST, WANTED, FOR SALE

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.

LOST — YESTERDAY MORNING, SABLE and white collie dog. Reward by returning or information. 318 Roy st. 152

LOST — CURLY ENGLISH SETTER, YELlow, long, bushy tail, name Caesar, white mark on forehead, collar, license No. 299. Please return to 2414 St. Catherine st. Reward given. 153

FOR SALE — A STUFFED WOLF DOG, only one of its kind in Montreal; also a Shetland pony, harness and cart complete. Apply 657 Dorchester st. 156x

FOR SALE—TWO DOGS, AMERICAN DEER hound and cocker spaniel, both 3 years old and well broke. Apply 1011 Cadieux st. 157x

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGHBRED COLlie puppies, 5 months old, bred between Collender Bruce and Lord Tweedmouth, prize winners. Sell mother also; 3 years old; a beauty. W. P. Stanton, 9 St. John. 154x

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, ALL AGES, fine in color and shape; prices right; fox terrier bitch and one pup; beauties. E. C. Parker, Compton, Que. 150x

FOR SALE — TWO FINE COLLIE DOGS. Apply 298 Liverpool st., Point St. Charles. 154x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—POSITIONS BY BROTHER AND sister, any place of trust; best city references. Address 515 St. James st 151x

WANTED — SITUATION, BY A CARPENter and millwright; good mechanic; best references. Box 355 M, Herald. 158x

TO LET.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c each insertion.

TO LET — STORE NO. 1860 NOTRE DAME street, close to McGill street. Alterations to suit a desirable tenant, rent low, and possession immediately. Apply on the premises. 152x

TO LET — BAYLE STREET, TWO STONE front houses, containing 7 and 8 rooms respectively; heated by hot water. Would be put in perfect condition for a good tenant. Rents, $300 per annum, property assessment paid by owner. The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate & Agency Co., 181 St. James st.

TO LET — A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A boarding house, the furniture of which is for sale. Arrangements could be made with the owner to retain him as a boarder. Apply, H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Bldg., Tel. Main 3341.

TO LET — 7 ROOM COTTAGE, ON LOWER Lachine road, three minutes' walk from C.P.R. station; rent moderate. Apply T. Costen & Co., 1696 Notre Dame st. 151x

TO RENT—STORE ON ST. JAMES STREET, near Victoria square, two large show windows; rent very low. Apply 390 St. James street. 176x

TO RENT — FLAT ON FORTIFICATION lane, near St. Peter st., ground floor; rent very low. Apply 390 St. James st. 176x

TO LET — A SPLENDID STORE, TO BE built to suit tenant; said store to be situated corner DeBresoles and St. Sulpice streets. For particulars, apply to Cyrille Laurin, Room 5, Imperial Building. 155x

FOR SALE — WATERLOO, QUEBEC, DEsirable brick residence, with two acres land, with spring which supplies house and barn. Fine shade and fruit trees. For particulars, apply to J. C. Ellis, Waterloo, Que. Reference, James Davidson, St. Paul st., Montreal. 154x

TO LET — AT BEACONSFIELD, "BONNIE View," the summer residence of Mr. George Hyde. House furnished and ready for immediate occupation. Apply Macintosh & Hyde, 157 St. James st. 153x

HORSE PASTURE TO RENT, AT ORCHARD Bank Farm, Lower Lachine Road. Apply at Farm, or at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., Stables, 27 Cote st. 152x

TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, at Strathmore, six bedrooms. On view every day. James Robinson, 184 McGill street. 151x

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

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, J. Trihey.

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B. tf

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, 189 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 1868.

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 424.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH, 35; SPANISH, 35; GERMAN, 25 lessons. Special course for business and other people. Montreal Shorthand Institute and Business College, 110 Mansfield st. 150x

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building. Phone Main 1714. Typewriting promptly done. Shorthand classes open all summer. Pupils begin any time. tf

LACHINE RAPIDS

Electric Light or Power...

We will give special inducements to customers who require steam for heat in winter but could use electric power in summer.

Also special rates for power not required during the peak of our load, which in winter is from 4 till 8 p. m.

If this interests you, let us have our agent call on you and explain details. I will pay you to look into this,

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co., (LIMITED.)

38 VICTORIA SQUARE.

Telephone "Main 1745."

FOR SALE.

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.

FOR SALE — RUBBER ROLLS FOR clothes wringers replaced. Other repairs done promptly and perfectly. Please address card. John Stapleton, 8A Hermine st. Mention what's wrong. 152x

FOR SALE — A BABY CARRIAGE, VERY cheap, at 4275 Dorchester st., Westmount. x

FOR SALE — SHINGLE MACHINE, SELFacting, forty thousand per day; also double crushing machine for mouillie, forty bushels per hour; both in good order; very cheap. 280 St. Andre, Montreal. 155x

FOR SALE — CHEAP, FOURTEEN BEAUtiful band tunics and belts. J. J. Turner and Sons, tent and flag manufacturing, Peterboro. 155x

FOR SALE — ONE CLAUSE WEBB PERfecting press, in No. 1 condition, prints 4 and 8 page. Can be seen all set up, at any time. Price very cheap to prompt buyer. Apply to A. Felix, 28 St. Gabriel st. 161x

FOR SALE — SICK ROOM FURNITURE, invalid rolling, reclining chairs, back rests, bedside adjustable table, bed tray, for breakfast in bed, bidets, bed clothes supporter, etc. R. E. Painchaud, 208 St. Lawrence st., opposite the market. 169x

FOR SALE—A PRACTICALLY NEW JOHN Bertram & Sons' 24 inch shaper, latest pattern. A bargain. Downing & Co., 371 St. James st. 155x

FOR SALE — A VERY FINE CABINET ORgan, manufactured by the New England Company, Boston, 12 stops, sub-bass, patent pedals. This instrument has a grand tone, is in perfect order, and looks like new. Price $55, payable $3 per month. Discount for cash. Worth double the money. Apply Layton Bros., the Popular Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel st., Dominion square. x

FOR SALE — GAS STOVES, EASY TERMS, $6 with stove, $6 per year, for two years, when stove becomes your own; connected (ready for use) free. Montreal Gas Co. 133x

FOR SALE — ONE LADY'S BICYCLE, IN good order, as good as new. Apply 2633 St. Catherine st., at the tailor store. 155x

FOR SALE — ANTIQUE DUTCH WALNUT wardrobe, also pianos, at bargain. May be seen upon application at 434 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 158x

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE, IN FIRSTclass condition. 4086 Tupper st. 154x

FOR SALE—COAL AND WOOD, ONE large load dry cut slabs, $1.50. No. 2 Nut coal, $4.75 per ton. I. Vipond & Co., 229 Inspector st. 168x

FOR SALE — MONUMENTS, OR HEADstones, in foreign or Canadian granite or marble. Get our prices. Aberdeen Granite and Marble Works, 108 Bleury st. F. Hawkins, Prop. 165x

FOR SALE — NATHAN'S FAMOUS BEDbug, roach, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Money returned if it does not clean your house. 71 Main st. Wholesale and retail. Beware of imitations. 153x

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. François 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—SECOND HAND LARGE SIZE letter copying press, with stand. Room 40, 207 St. James Street. 149x

FOR SALE—MIXED RUBBER PAINT, ASsorted shades, warranted to give best satisfaction, if not according to guarantee money refunded. 8 Jacques Cartier Sq., and 219 St. Paul Street. 168x

FOR SALE—FOR THE HOLIDAYS, BARgains in new and second hand pianos at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine Street, between Stanley and Drummond. 150x

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., 33 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

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED REStaurants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, 118 St. James street. 169x

$2,000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN a first class business, with no risk and splendid profits. Box 354 L, Herald. 155x

WANTED — PARTY TO TAKE INTEREST in business; will pay $2,000 yearly, $600 cash will get equal interest; money secured. Appoint interview if you want a good, safe investment and mean business. Box 315 I, Herald Office. 154x

WANTED — PARTNER, WITH $1,000.00, TO patent and place on the market drop forged steel neck yoke centre. U.S. firm quotes drop forging at $13.00 per 1,000. Address C. W. Hamshaw, Box 31, Lomax, Mo. 151x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, grocery, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co. for bargains. 505 Craig st. Telephone East 1810. 169x

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — TO BUY OR LEASE A WEEKly newspaper, in a good town. Address G, 47 McGill College ave., Montreal. 164x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, IN THE DIStrict of, from Shawbridge to Ste. Agathe, a portion of land, about five acres, with fishing rights. Not more than 6 or 8 miles from a railway station. Apply, Box 353 L,

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, SECONDHAND canoe; must be in first class condition. Address Canoe, P.O. Box 969, Montreal. 151x

WANTED — TO PURCHASE. HIGHEST cash price paid for cast off clothing, old gold and silver jewellery, etc. Call or send postal card to H. Gilbert, 575 Craig st. 156x

WANTED — SECOND HAND PIANOS, square or upright. These instruments will be bought outright for cash, or taken in exchange for new pianos. Layton Bros., Sole Agents for Behr Bros., Evans Bros., and Whaley-Royce Pianos, Thomas, Berlin and Uxbridge Organs. Warerooms, 144 Peel st., Dominion square. x

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.,
320 St. James Street, Montreal.

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, HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single rooms, opposite English Cathedral, near clubs, etc. Transients accommodated. 60 University st. 152

ROOMS — TO LET, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, sitting room and bedroom, combined; married couple or a professional gentleman. 64 Crescent st. 153

ROOM — WELL FURNISHED, FRONT room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, bath flat, every convenience, facing Dominion square. 134A Peel st. 156

ROOMS—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board in private house. 695 Lagauchetiere st., fifth door west of Bleury street. 156

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE, WELL FURnished room, with breakfast and late dinner if required; gentlemen only. 97 Mance st. 156

ROOMS — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED rooms, well lighted, with every convenience; breakfast if desired. Apply 156 Mance st. 156

ROOMS—TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with or without board. Apply 159 Bleury street. 156

ROOMS — GOOD ENGLISH HOME FOR 2 or 3 young men; terms moderate. 95 St. Martin st., near Notre Dame st. 156

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, NEWLY renovated and furnished, modern conveniences; private house; transients taken. 31 McGill College ave. 157

ROOM — COMFORTABLE DOUBLE FRONT room, bath flat, bright, clean, home comforts, electric light, wardrobes, etc.; private family; no children. 12 Belmont st. 157

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE, BRIGHT, WELL furnished bedroom, with pleasant outlook. 37 Shuter st. 157

ROOMS — 159A MANSFIELD ST., ROOMS, furnished, suitable for one or two; also single front room, on bath flat; all modern conveniences. 152

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

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ROOMS—IN FIRST CLASS HOUSE, FRONT parlor, beautifully furnished, also small room; breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 20 McGill College ave. 152

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ROOMS — FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITH adjoining parlor, if desired. Vacant 1st July. No. 9 Closses st. (facing Western square). 151x

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT or back, bathroom flat; hot water. Terms moderate. Apply 93 Inspector st. 151x

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED, double and single rooms, all modern conveniences; private family; gentlemen only. Apply 94 Mance st., near Sherbrooke. 155x

ROOMS — AND BOARD. A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board and room, in private family. Piano, etc. Address V. F., Herald Office. x

CROCKFORD'S 15C MEALS ALWAYS ready. We serve the best 15c dinners in the city. Open day and night. 537B Craig Street. 162x

TO LET—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room to let in private family. Central locality. Moderate price. Box R. 1, Herald. tf

SUMMER BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated, nice large rooms and good board, boating and good fishing; about 3 minutes' walk from the lake. Address Box 44, Foster, P.Q. 152x

BOARD — WOULD LIKE A FEW SUMMER boarders at pleasant farm house. For particulars, address Mrs. Geo. Keep, South Granby, Que. 150x

BOARD — ST. AGATHE, THE BEVERLEY Cottages; first class board; transients taken. P. O. Box 1836, St. Agathe. 158x

BOARD — SWEET BRIAR COTTAGE, ST. Andrews East, pleasant location, large, airy rooms, good board, boating, fishing, good train and boat service. For further particulars, apply Miss Ferguson, St. Andrews East, Que. 154x

SUMMER BOARD — IDLEWYLD. THIS delightful spot is now open for guests at moderate terms; good mineral water and healthy locality. Geo. Blachford, Huntingdon, Que. 155x

BOARD — ON THE OTTAWA, BEAUTIFULly situated, newly furnished, boating, fishing, five minutes' walk from office and station; first class in every respect. Address Elmhurst, Box 1, Carillon, Que. 158x

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL, FRASERVILLE, Que., Randolph Daly, Prop. Every accommodation; $1.50 to $2.00 a day. Rates for longer periods on application. Every modern convenience. Best of cuisine. 158x

THE BATTLES HOUSE, ON LAKE MEMphramagog. First class bill of fare. Fine, large, airy rooms. Fine boating, bathing and fishing. For terms, etc., apply to J. E. Taylor, Prop., Magog, P.Q. 158x

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SUMMER BOARD—A few boarders can be accommodated at Rockview Farm, for summer months; ½ mile from station and post-office; boating and fishing; terms easy. Address Alex. Saunders, Rockview Farm, Shawbridge, Que. 150x

BOARD — WELL'S BEACH, MAINE, HOTEL Wenonah, 18 miles from Old Orchard, on finest beach on Maine coast; $8 to $12 per week; special season rates. C. E. Stacy, Well's Beach, Maine. 148x

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AT EMBLEM BROS., YOU CAN AT ALL times borrow, in confidence and without delay, on note of hand, pianos, furniture, and miscellaneous securities, commercial paper discounted. Easy payments taken. Apply 41 St. Francois Xavier st., city. 154x

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 st. tf

FOR SALE — HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT Ahuntsic (Back River), close to river bank; double wooden house, containing ten rooms and basement, about 18,300 square feet of land; also Victoria carriage, in good condition, used with pole and single. Apply Mrs. Somerville Weir, Ahuntsic. 155x

FOUND.

FOUND — IN ENTRANCE OF HERALD Office, June 28th, small amount of money. Owner can have same by applying at Herald. 154x

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TELFER, TELFER & Co
44 Bleury St. Tel. Main 1128.

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BASEBALL

SAY "GOOD-BYE" TO LAST PLACE

The Birds Let the Booby Prize Honors Fall Upon Hartford.

THE Hartford aggregation was again stepped on yesterday and they were beaten good and hard.

It seemed to be an easy thing for the Birds to step up and wallop the ball all over the scenery and the particularly pleasing part of the thing was that the bingles came just when they were useful.

McCann is supposed to be Hartford's best twirler, but he got his bumps yesterday and they came thick and fast.

In fact Steelman got so discouraged about it that he retired in favor of Urquhart and hid his face in the water bucket for the rest of the afternoon.

The day was a scorcher.

The man who keeps the dope figures up at weather headquarters sent down the information that it was the hottest day

WILSON'S STICK WORK WAS A FEATURE.

since July, 1897, and we guess it was no lie.

There was a nice cool breeze direct from the North Pole blowing in on the grand stand, but on the diamond the sun was burning up the grass.

The dew rolled off the players in buckets but no one quit except Steelman, whose head is so large that he has more brain work exposed to the sun than ordinary players.

So little Steelly lolled around in the cool shade and thought what a warm proposition he was and what dubs other people were.

There is no doubt but that if the Hartford management had in cool hard cash the difference between what Steelman is worth and what he thinks he is worth, they could put Pierp. Morgan out of business in 20 minutes.

They would have enough money to form an ice trust, write out checks for free libraries every 8 minutes, and could buy a few Gainsborough pictures every morning before breakfast.

Apart of course from Steelman, the feature of the day was Wilson's fine hitting.

He soaked out 4 safe cracks, one of them a two bagger and the fifth time up got a fine pass to first.

Odwell, Delahanty and Dooley also got in some timely cracks at the ball, and altogether the Birds had a field day with the stick.

A few more like it and they would be out of the rut, battling with some of the counterfeit aggregations that are now holding positions up above them.

Hartford hit McFarlan hard, but the hitting was not timely. Besides the Birds put up a smooth game in the field and kept the runs down.

Kuhns was in the game for Hartford again, although it was reported that he was suspended for throwing a bat at Umpire Warner in Rochester.

The only Pat Powers, president of the League, is too busy drawing his $2,500 salary to suspend any one or even take the time to go around and attend to his business.

Powers lets the Eastern League shift for itself and if the different cities see him once in 4 years they are supposed to consider themselves lucky.

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wilson, c.	4	3	4	2	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Delahanty, l.f.	4	2	1	1	0	0
Odwell, c.f.	5	1	2	1	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	3	0	2	15	0	0
Sheehan, 3b.	4	1	0	0	4	0
Quinlan, s.s.	3	0	0	3	4	1
Johnson, 2b.	4	0	1	3	3	0
McFarlan, p.	4	1	1	1	4	0
Totals	36	9	12	27	15	1

HARTFORD.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Shock, s.s.	4	2	2	1	2	1
Garry, c.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	5	0	1	1	3	1
Kuhns, l.f.	5	0	1	4	0	0
Massey, 1b.	5	0	2	13	0	0
Bierbauer, 2b.	4	0	2	0	7	0
Steelman, c.	2	1	1	2	0	0
Urquhart, c.	2	0	0	2	0	1
McCann, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	38	4	13	24	15	3

Score by innings.—

Hartford .... 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4

Montreal .... 3 1 0 2 1 0 0 2 *—9

SUMMARY.

Sacrifice hits, Sheehan, Quinlan, Garry, McCann; two-base hits, Wilson, Shearon, Johnson, Shock; bases on balls, by McFarlan 1, by McCann 3; struck out, by McFarlan 2, by McCann 2; hit by pitcher, by McFarlan 1, by McCann 1; wild pitch, McCann; double play, Johnson to Quinlan to Dooley; left on bases, Montreal 9, Hartford 10; time, 1.50; umpire, Hunt.

TORONTO'S NINTH STRAIGHT

Toronto, June 28.—Five hits, including Carr's double and Bruce's triple, with Unglaub's error, gave Toronto five runs in the first inning and Griffin was taken out. Pappalau, who replaced him, did better. Altrock pitched a steady game and Worcester could not solve his delivery. Brown's hitting was a feature.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	51000101*—	8	13	2
Worcester	011000000—	2	6	2

Batteries: Altrock and Bemis; Griffin, Pappalau and Clements. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

ROWDIES AGAIN.

Rochester, June 28.—Intense heat perhaps is accountable for the manner in which both Conn and Barnett were batted about the lot to-day. Syracuse, however, failed to make the best of their opportunities, while Rochester did good work in the field

Rochester	20012000*—	11	15	2
Syracuse	011000200—	4	12	4

Batteries: Conn and Dixon; Barnett and McManus.

SWEET TIME AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, June 28.—Buffalo and Providence played in the Stadium at the Pan-American Exposition to-day. There was a large crowd present. The game was a good one until the seventh, when Walters got a base on Atherton's error. Sullivan hit to Atherton, who threw to second. Umpire Warner called Walters out and turned away. Walters ran into Clymer, who fell, dropping the ball. Warner turned and reversed his decision. This enraged Atherton and he rushed at Warner and shook him. Atherton was put out of the game and his team mates got sore. Halligan threw his glove at Warner and later struck him. He was sent to the bench. Warner fined Halligan, Atherton and Andrews $5 each.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	010000201—	4	9	7
Providence	200000081—	11	10	1

Batteries: Hooker, Speer and Kennedy; Friend and MacAulay. Umpire, Warner.

WELL, UP WE GO.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Rochester	35	17	.673
Toronto	29	18	.617
Providence	32	22	.593
Worcester	23	27	.460
Syracuse	21	25	.457
Buffalo	20	29	.408
Montreal	19	30	.388
Hartford	18	29	.383

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	100202000—	5	13	0
Brooklyn	000000030—	3	7	1

Batteries — Philippi and Zimmer; Hughes and McGuire.

At New York—

New York	000221105—	11	16	5
Cincinnati	200100205—	10	11	3

Batteries—Phyle and Warner; Newton and Bergen.

At Boston—

Boston	101001010—	4	10	5
St. Louis	200002114—	10	9	3

Batteries — Willis and Kittredge; Harper and Nichols.

At Philadelphia—

Chicago	200000000—	2	7	2
Philadelphia	20020000x—	4	9	2

Batteries — Hughes and Kling; White and Douglass.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	35	23	.582
New York	26	21	.553
Philadelphia	30	25	.545
Brooklyn	29	26	.537
St. Louis	30	26	.536
Boston	25	24	.510
Cincinnati	22	30	.423
Chicago	19	39	.328

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Detroit—

		R.	H.	E.
Detroit	00000013x—	4	7	3
Milwaukee	000000000—	0	7	1

Batteries — Miller and Buelow; Garvin and Maloney.

At Baltimore—

Baltimore	10000005x—	6	10	0
Athletics	010000110—	3	8	2

Batteries — Howell and Robinson; Fraser and Powers.

At Chicago—

Chicago	1120020001—	7	14	5
Cleveland	0002400000—	6	10	5

Batteries — Patterson and Sugden; Dowling and Wood.

At Washington—

Washington	030000200—	5	7	2
Boston	000001140—	6	10	4

Batteries — Carrick and Clarke; Winters and Criger.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	35	20	.636
Boston	30	19	.612
Baltimore	26	20	.565
Washington	25	21	.543
Detroit	29	25	.537
Philadelphia	21	31	.404
Milwaukee	19	34	.358
Cleveland	18	33	.353

TWO GAMES TO-DAY.

Montreal and Hartford play two games today, the first at 2.30, while the second will start about 4.15. Souders will pitch the first game for Montreal, and Joyce the second.

SHOCK THOUGHT HE WAS THE WHOLE THING WHEN HE GOT THAT HIT.

Miller and Hemming will pitch for Hartford.

To-morrow the same teams meet at 3 p.m. on the Shamrock grounds, McFarlan pitching for Montreal, and Gardner, for Hartford.

Monday, Dominion Day, there will be a game in the morning and perhaps two in the afternoon. Worcester will be the attraction, and will also play here on Tuesday.

BALL NOTES

Another.

Timely hitting.

Two games to-day.

First starts at 2 p. m.

Joyce and Souders will pitch.

Two games with Worcester Monday.

The Birds have their batting clothes on.

Wilson's hitting was a feature. He made 4.

Toronto is still winning 'em, but Rochester keeps a big lead.

The Hartford outfield was several degrees slower than molasses.

Johnston wiped his Friday record off the slate and put up a fine game.

Some of the Montreal fans are now picking Toronto for the championship. But Toronto needs a new shortstop before it can get into Rochester's class.

Before the game a negro sitting in the 35 cent seats dispersed coon songs with the help of a mandolin. After each selection he started his own applause and after a few songs and a whistling solo he took up collection in his hat.

With three on bases and one out, Johnston, Quinlan and Dooley worked a fast double, retiring the side.

Quinlan is playing fine ball and will be too good for the Eastern if he keeps it up and has more luck with the stick.

Rowdy ball at Buffalo yesterday, and in the Stadium at the Pan-Am., too. There are some ball players who ought to be put out of the game for keeps.

"The Montreal Herald calls the Syracuse team 'O'Loughlin's Pets.' Well, it is a good thing to have someone to blame for losing games."—Toronto Mail. Of course, but we have only blamed one umpire. O'Loughlin is all right with other teams, but when he is with Syracuse he finds it hard to give their opponents a square deal.

"Chummy" Gray has been released by Hartford. He will probably catch on with Buffalo.

Question is, are we out of last place to stay? To-day's games should be won to help us along.

Nichols, the pitcher, is now playing left field for Boston. The Globe says:—"Charley Nichols was the real hero of the game, playing a neat left field. He hit for a double and a home run, the latter coming in the ninth with two out, and tieing the score. In the tenth Nick cut off a run at the plate, after making a fine running catch, by as good a long-distance throw as was ever seen at the grounds. I was a game-saver, and Nick was applauded to the limit."

Demont has proven to be the most timely hitter ever seen in a Boston uniform. He is also a marvelous second baseman.

Chicago has released young Delahanty, the player drafted from Worcester. He has been sick nearly all the season.

FIRST BASEMAN KILLED.

Rockford, Ill., June 28.—While a game of ball was in progress yesterday at Monroe Center, twenty miles southeast of this city, lightning killed Morris Ourlson, first baseman of one of the teams. The electric bolt knocked down half a dozen other players, and a number of spectators, all of whom, however, recovered quickly.

The contesting teams were semi-professional organizations of Monroe Center and Rockford. The game had progressed to the last half of the seventh inning, when there was a terrific report from the overcast heavens, followed by a blinding flash. The infielders all fell to their knees, and as they went down they saw Carlson clasp his hands to his breast and pitch forward upon his face.

Spectators and players, when they had recovered from their fright, rushed to the fallen player's assistance and were horrified to find him dead.

LAWN TENNIS

MONTREAL TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results in the first round of the Montreal Lawn Tennis Club's handicap tournament.

A. Rives Hall defeated H. J. B. Hamilton, 6—2, 6—3.

F. F. Archibald defeated G. R. Coghlin, 6—1, 6—2.

H. L. Peiler defeated Blair Russel, 7—5, 7—5.

C. G. Cobban defeated B. W. Coghlin, 6—3, 6—0.

F. Mills defeated E. J. Fry, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

G. C. Smith defeated J. C. Innes, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3.

R. H. Angus defeated A. F. C. Ross, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

G. Ross defeated G. W. Howard, 6—2, 6—4.

Campbell Brown defeated V. C. Buchanan, 6—1, 6—8.

J. W. Ross defeated G. Kingan, 6—3, 6—1.

L. H. Henderson defeated H. H. Davis, 6—0, 7—5.

J. F. Grant defeated C. P. Colville, 6—4, 6—1.

Trevor Evans defeated R. B. Hutcheson, 6—4, 6—2.

S. A. Heward defeated W. Geraghty, 6—4, 6—0.

G. S. A. Oliver defeated T. H. B. Carman, 6—3, 6—3.

Vernon Massey vs. S. Pavier, to be played.

E. M. Hird defeated H. C. Fetherstonhaugh, 9—11, 6—3, 6—3.

E. Power defeated F. Marriotti, 8—6, 6—2.

A. Duder defeated L. C. Thompson, 6—3, 6—4.

J. P. Craig defeated L. B. M. Drury, 5—7, 6—4, 6—2.

E. W. James defeated G. Macfarlane, 6—3, 6—3.

F. G. Woods defeated H. E. Borradaile, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1.

A. G. B. Claxton defeated W. R. Granger, 6—3, 6—2.

W. Christmas vs. H. White, to be played.

F. W. Gilday, vs. J. Michalson, to be played.

A. D. Irvine vs. H. Yulle, to be played.

K. A. Ashworth vs. G. W. Fairbanks, to be played.

P. K. Brown vs. F. W. B. Moore, to be played.

G. Hamilton Harman defeated S. A. Richardson, 6—4, 6—3.

F. Napier Smith defeated Percy Adams 6—0, 6—1.

A. Gifford defeated P. D. Lyman, 6—3, 6—0.

E. G. Sheppard defeated D. W. Oliver, 6—4, 7—5.

Second Round.

A. Rives Hall vs. F. F. Archibald.

H. L. Peiler vs. C. G. Cobban.

F. Mills vs. G. C. Smith.

R. H. Angus vs. G. Ross.

Campbell Brown vs. J. W. Ross.

L. H. Henderson vs. J. F. Grant.

Trevor Evans vs. S. A. Heward.

G. S. A. Oliver vs. winner of Massey and Pavier.

E. M. Hird vs. E. Power.

A. Duder vs. J. P. Craig.

E. W. James vs. F. G. Woods.

A. B. Claxton vs. winner of Christmas vs. H. White.

Winner of Gilday vs. Michalson vs. winner of Irvine vs. Yulle.

Winner of Ashworth vs. Fairbanks vs. winner of Brown vs. Moore.

G. Hamilton Harman vs. F. Napier Smith.

A. Gifford vs. E. G. Sheppard.

Second round must be played by July 6, or the matches will go by default.

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association elected the following officers at their annual meeting:

President—Dr. Goldwin Smith.

Vice-Presidents—A. F. C. Ross, of Montreal; W. G. Kilmaster, of Brantford.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. C. McMaster, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Committee—Ogilvie, Ottawa; Suckling, Montreal; Sharpe, Uxbridge; Peterson, St. Catharines; Gansby, Petrolia; Houston, Niagara Falls; Scott, Griffin, Paterson, Summerhayes, Laver and Dr. Stark, Toronto.

The following are the most important fixtures of the season:

June 29—Toronto Club open tournament.

July 1—Junior championship in Toronto.

July 9—Canadian championships at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

July 20—St. Matthew's open tournament in Toronto.

July 29—Quebec championship at Montreal.

July 29—International championship, England vs. United States, at Hoboken.

August 13—United States national championships, at Newport.

August 13—Maplehurst, Muskoka, open tournament.

August 20—International championships, Canada and United States, at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

September 2—Ontario championships, in Toronto.

September—Toronto University open tournament.

TURF AND TRACK

LEPINE PARK ENTRIES.

The following is the entry list for Lepine Park race, July 1-3:—

Dominion Day.

3-minute class .... Purse $150

A. Langevin, Montreal, br.g. Blue Boy, by Brisilian.

H. Daoust, Montreal, br.g. Bright Boy, by Brilliant.

P. Jacques, Quebec, ch.g. Henry.

A. Tetroult, St. Ours, Captain Singbee.

2.17 pace, 2.15 trot .... Purse $200

S. Arbour, Montreal, b.g. Little Tim.

Jos. Girard, Montreal br.g. Spurk.

H. Daoust, Montreal, ch.m. Fleetwing, by Diplomat.

L. H. Goulet, Montreal, ch.m. Silver Queen, by Nabary.

A. Langevin, Montreal, br.g. Bertboth.

Second Day (Tuesday).

2.33 pace, 2.30 trot .... Purse $150

J. A. Archambault, St. Dominique, b.g. Red Pointer.

H. Daoust, Montreal, br.g. Bright Boy, by Brilliant.

I. Brisson, Montreal, g.m. Belle of Vrowsky, by Vrowsky.

M. Martin, Montreal, b.g. Bornell Brock, by General Brock.

A. Tellifer, Montreal b.m. Alice B.

D. Donnelly, Montreal, b.m. Ellen Oge, by Vrowsky.

2.24 pace, 2.20 trot .... Purse $200

Joseph Dion, Notre Dame de Stanbridge, br.s. Compton Jr.

Jos. Girard, Montreal, b.m. Little Fanchette.

S. Beaudry, Point aux Trembles, b.m. Railway Queen, by Brisilian.

L. H. Goulet, Montreal, ch.m. Silver Queen, by Nabary.

All classes re-opened until Monday next for the 2.29 pace and 2.25 trot and free-for-all entries will be published Tuesday next.

AQUATICS

THE SPORT IN BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Ont., June 28.—Brockville will be represented in the junior and intermediate fours and singles and doubles at the coming regatta of the C.A.O.A. at Ottawa. Fournier is going along nicely in the singl, and Ritchie and Carr will be a strong pair in the doubles. There is a great struggle to get a place in the junior fours.

The Bohemians and the Young Men's Christian Association will compete in the war canoe races at Prescott and Gananoque on Dominion Day.

Miscellaneous

CANADA WENT TO BAT FIRST

Heat Interferes With the International Match in Philadelphia —63 Runs for 5 Wickets.

Philadelphia, June 28.—Because of the oppressive heat, the cricketers were late getting started. The Canadians won the toss and elected to bat first. When stumps were drawn for lunch the Canadians had scored 63 runs for the loss of five wickets.

THE MONTREAL FIXTURES.

The fixtures of the Montreal Cricket Club for the remainder of the season are:—

June 29—Ottawa, home.

June 29—Canada Paint Co., home.

July 1—Sec. vs. Cap., home.

July 6—Valleyfield, out.

July 6—Westmount, Delorimier Park.

July 13—McGill, home.

July 17—St. Johns, home.

July 20—Carmen, out.

July 27—Bedford League, out.

July 27—M. W. Mills, out.

Aug. 3—Ottawa, out.

Aug. 3—Excelsior, out.

Aug. 10—McGill, home.

Aug. 17—Three Rivers, out.

Aug. 17—Victoria, Delorimier Park.

Aug. 24—St. Johns, out.

Aug. 24—Longueuil, Delorimier Park.

Aug. 31—Three Rivers, home.

Aug. 31—McGill, out.

Aug. 31—Carmen, Delorimier Park.

Sept. 4—Moncton, N.B., home.

Sept. 7—Westmount, out.

Dates to be arranged—Canada Paint Company, home Delorimier Park; Longueuil, out; Excelsior, home, Delorimier Park.

THE M'GILL TEAMS.

McGill plays Ottawa Cricket Club on the college grounds on Dominion Day, beginning at 10 a.m. The eleven will be chosen from the following players: E. McLea (captain), A. B. Wood, Philpott, Montgomery, Hainsworth, E. E. Fox F. Gunter, Walker, Archibald, Oughtred, Graham, Shaw, P. Wood, Parris.

The following eleven play for McGill today against the Bedford League. This is an all-day match, beginning at 11 o'cock, on McGill grounds: E. H. McLea (captain), F. H. Graham, W. N. Philpott, A. B. Wood, A. R. Oughtred, E. E. Fox, N. D. Parris, E. McDougall, F. Gunter, Dr. Archibald, Hainsworth; spares, McCallum, Richards.

MONTREAL VS. BEDFORD LEAGUE.

This match was played on the M.A.A.A. grounds yesterday. Montreal won rather easily by a score of 130 to 62. For Montreal (first innings), Arblaster (44), Browning (32), Davis (16) were the principal scorers. Arblaster hit very freely, making no less than nine fours. In their second innings, Gough played very well for his 35. For Bedford League Robinson (11) and Sayers (16) were the only ones that reached double figures. Following is the score:

Montreal—First Innings.

Fleet, c Robinson, b Lazell	0
J. M. Hogan, c Leonard, b Lazell	1
P. Davis, c McCabe, b Gilbert	16
F. Arblaster, b Gilbert	44
A. Browning, b Gilbert	32
F. N. Southam, c Robinson, b Lazell	1
G. Moberley, run out	3
H. M. Lambert, c McCabe, b Gilbert	2
G. Ferrabee, not out	12
D. S. Gough, c Jones, b Lazell	3
Dr. Fiske, c Robinson, b Lazell	8
Extras	8
Total	130

Montreal—Second Innings.

Dr. Fiske, b Lazell	5
D. S. Gough, ca nd b McCabe	35
G. Ferrabee, b Gilbert	3
H. M. Lambert, b Gilbert	15
P. Davis, c Burnett, b Gilbert	7
F. N. Southam, c Leonard, b Gilbert	17
F. Arblaster, not out	6
Fleet, not out	4
G. Moberley, did not bat	
A. Browning, did not bat	
J. M. Hogan, did not bat	
Extras	2
Total for six wickets	94

Bedford League.

W. R. Gilbert, c Southam, b Ferrabee	7
J. Lawrence, b Fleet	2
J. McCabe, run out	2
A. Burnett, b Fleet	0
H. Lazell, c Gough, b Davis	8
J. Robinson, b Davis	11
W. McCabe, c Lambert, b Davis	5
J. Sayers, c Hogan, b Gough	16
W. Leonard, c Davis, b Lambert	1
P. Jones, not out	3
R. Miner, b Lambert	1
Extras	6
Total	62

LACROSSE

THE TORONTO TEAM.

Toronto, June 29.—(Special.)—The Toronto Lacrosse Club held their final practice last night in preparation for the game with Montreal on Dominion Day. The most notable change in the team is that Wheeler, captain of the club, will play on Monday, his place as field captain to be taken by Allan Her. It was decided last night to select the team from the following players: Hanley, Dowling, Wheeler, McBride, Querrie, Lambe, Stuart, Pringle, Mara, Taylor, Murray, Greatrix, Gray, Cornwall. The referee will be Lacey. The Toronto team was never in better condition for a match.

SHAMROCK VS. MONTREAL.

Two Shamrock teams and two Montreal teams playing on the Shamrock grounds on the same afternoon is, to say the least, a novelty, and as these matches are the only ones of any importance which will be played in the city to-day, it is expected that the crowd will be very large, so much so that the Street Railway Company are making special arrangements for rapid transportation. The winning or losing of the intermediate match has a great bearing on the championship, and with this in mind, both teams have tuned up to concert pitch. Their names have already been published in The Herald, and two more evenly balanced sets of players it would be difficult to find. The juniors in both cases are not quite decided on the players; they will be picked finally during the progress of the big match, and there is much anxiety among the boys who have practised so faithfully to see who will have the much-coveted honor. The intermediate game will be started at 3 o'clock sharp, and the junior match at 5 o'clock.

ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE YACHT CLUB PROGRAMME

The following dates have been arranged by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, beginning to-day:—

Saturday, June 29.

Club launch will leave Dorval 1.10 o'clock sharp, and will leave Lakeside on arrival of 1.30 trains from town; the launch will also touch at Pointe Claire wharf to take out those coming on the 2.15 trains.

International Course.

First of the J. K. L. Ross series. Start, three whistles, three-minute and two-minute intervals. The officer of the day at his discretion may announce that there will be one minute additional allowed to cross the line.

The club launch will touch at Lakeside, returning to the club in time for dinner.

Dominion Day.

Club launch will tow the fleet up from Dorval, calling at Lakeside to meet the 9.30 train from town.

International Course.

10.30—Start for the Sir Donald A. Smith Cup—12 miles windward and return. Three whistles, three minutes and two minutes interval.

11—Start for the W. A. C. Hamilton Cup—For all club boats (except five-raters). Eight miles windward and return. Three whistles, three minutes and two minutes interval.

1—Lunch will be served on the club launch.

The club launch will call at Pointe Claire wharf at 2.15 to meet the members coming out on the 1.30 train.

After lunch continuation of J. K. L. Ross series. Course to be announced. Start, three whistles three minutes and two minutes interval.

The officer of the day may, at his discretion, announce that there will be one minute additional allowed to cross the line.

The launch will return (calling at Lakeside) to the clubhouse, Dorval, for dinner, about 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 3.

The club launch will leave Lakeside on arrival of the 4.15 train from town for the first of the international trials. Return will be made to the clubhouse for dinner, about 7 o'clock. Sailing committee meeting in the evening.

Saturday, July 6.

The club launch will tow the fleet up from Dorval, leaving Lakeside on the arrival of the 9.30 train from town, leave for international course.

11.30—Start for finish of J. K. L. Ross series.

1—Lunch will be served on the club steamer.

The club launch will call at Point Claire wharf at 2.15 to meet members coming out on the 1.30 train.

After lunch continuation of trials for international races.

Return (via Lakeside) clubhouse, Dorval, for dinner, about 6 o'clock.

FOOTBALL.

THE STRATHCONA CUP.

The following members of the above club are expected to be at Bonaventure Station on Monday morning, July 1, at 8.30 sharp, to entrain for Granby: Butler, Denman, Shoemaker, Moore, Anderson, Messer, McClure, Stewart, Porter, Douglas, Nettleship, Poplau, H. May, Brown, Coull, Gillard.

THE LODGES

MEETINGS ON SUNDAY.

A. O. H.—Hibernia Knights, 20 42 Notre Dame.

MEETINGS ON MONDAY.

I. O. O. F.—Mount Royal, 251 St. James.

R. Arcanum—Aberdeen, Monument National.

A. O. U. W.—Rushbrook, 713 Wellington.

Stanley, 280 Richmond.

Columbus, 2472 St. Catherine.

S.O.E. B.S—Primrose, 2204 St. Catherine.

I. O. G. T.—Unity, 24 72 St. Catherine.

Can. O. F.—McGill, 6 Phillips Square.

Freedom, excursion to Sherringham Park.

A. O. F.—Allan a'Dale, C. O. F., 3 Victoria.

I. O. F.—Ste. Helene, 206a Maisonneuve

Ville Marie, 92 Fulford.

St. Jean Baptiste, 443 Rachel.

Ste. Brigide, 119 Maisonneuve.

Catholic O. F.—St. aPtrick's, 157 Ottawa.

De Breboeuf, 290 Plessis.

St. Paul, Ontario and Plessis.

St. Peter, 1079 De Montigny.

St. Gabriel, Centre and Laprairie.

S. S.—Ewer G........................

S. S.—River Gordin Camp, Elm Hall, Westmount.

C. O. C. F.—Montreal, 195, 1008 St. Catherine.

C. M. B. A., Canada—Branch 83, 137a St. Elizabeth.

C. M. B. A., Quebec—Branch 2, excursion to Lake St. Peter.

A. O. H.—Hibernian nights, excursion to Lake St. Peter.

Union St. Joseph, 1796 St. Catherine.

MEETINGS ON TUESDAY.

I. O. O. F.—BeKaver, 590 Wellington.

Excelsior, 251 St. James.

I. O. O. F., M. U.—Star of the West, 280 Richmond.

A. O. U. W.—Prince Arthur, 6 Phillips Square.

S. O. E. B. S.—Dunligh, 1008 St. Catherine.

Monarch, 59 Prefontaine.

R. T. of T.—Orient, 1149 Notre Dame.

K. O. T. M.—De Jersey Tent, 2472 St. Catherine.

Can. O. F.—Champlain, 137a St. Elizabeth.

Frontenac, 149 Berri.

Dollard, 206a Maisonneuve.

St. Jaques, 1079 De Montigny.

D'Iberville, 45 Vinet.

I. O. F.—Fairmont, 1489a St. Lawrence.

Fulford, 2542 Notre Dame.

Balmoral, Monument National.

De Salaberry, Ropery and Centre.

Catholic O. F.—Jean d'Arc, 306 Richmond.

C. M. B. A., Canada—Branch 140, Sacred Heart Church.

Artizan's Society—St. Edouard, 1950 St. Hubert.

St. Henri, 5 Place St. Henri.

Union St. Pierre, 1796 St. Catherine.

R. Arcanum—Balmoral, 2472 St. Catherine.

Mount Royal, Victoria Hall, Westmount.

THE MACCABEES.

The officers and members of De Jersey Tent, No. 10, K. O. T. M., will give a reception to the members of Regal Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees, in the Empire Building, St. Catherine Street, on Tuesday evening next.

The new Romulus Tent, No. 20, K. O. T. M., have secured quarters in the hall, 816 St. Lawrence Street, and will meet on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month.

THE ROYAL TEMPLARS.

Durnett Council, No. 119, Royal Templars of Temperance, has amalgamated with Metropolis Council, and Westmount Council, No. 118, has also ceased to exist as an individual Council.

MANCHESTER UNITY ODDFELLOWS.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 6237, I. O. O. F., M. U., held their meeting on Thursday evening, in the lodge room, 1863 Notre Dame Street. Visiting brethern were present from all the city lodges, and together spent a very pleasant evening with songs and music, assisted by Mr. H. Corcoran, Bros. Dr. Robt. Wilson, W. Evans, R. S. Jones, P. G., R. Crawford, P. G., J. A. Provencher and A. Wood. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Noble Grand, W. Aidell, P. G.; Vice Grand, A. Wood; Recording Secretary, J. Maybury. The other officers will be appointed at the half-yearly meeting.

DIVISION NO. 5, A.O.H.

At the meeting of Division No. 5, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held last evening in the hall, No. 280 Richmond Street, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, W. S. Guilfoyle; vice-president, James Wright; recording secretary, Hugh Tracey; financial secretary, J. P. Leahy; treasurer, C. P. Dwyer; sentinel, E. Waldron; sergeant-at-arms, J. Duffey. The Provincial President and County President were present as well as a number of brothers from various divisions. County President H. McMorrow installed the officers.

FIRE AT LOWER LACHINE

Yesterday morning a serious fire occurred in the core room of the Montreal Pipe Foundry Company, Lachine, and spread to the greater portion of the building. The institution is under the control of Drummond, McCall & Co., of this city. The Montreal Car Wheel Works, also owned by Drummond, McCall & Co., was damaged. The flames were subdued by the fire brigade which belongs to the works. This fire will delay the filling of orders to some extent, as some of them will have to be transferred to the shops at Three Rivers and Londonderry, N.S. Insurance fully covers the damage done.

POLITICIANS OFFER SERVICES

It is reported that Mr. Clarke Wallace and several other members of Parliament are taking an active interest in the C.P.R. trackmen's strike. Some of them have written to the company volunteering their services to act as mediators between the company and the men. General Manager McNicol states, however, that they will not be permitted to interfere.

Mr. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood, when asked if he would be willing to place the matter in the hands of members of Parliament with a view to arriving at a settlement, replied that it was not a question for partizan politicians to settle. It could only be arranged between the men and the company.

Mr. Wilson denies that the men are returning to work in big numbers. He received last evening a despatch from Whitewood, N.W.T., in these words: "Don't believe newspaper reports. Not one man at work on this territory."

BOUT DE L'ILE PARK—DOMINION DAY.

The Montreal Terminal Railway has largely increased its rolling stock and its electric equipment. Last Dominion Day it carried over ten thousand people. Next Monday, July 1st, it is prepared to handle over twenty thousand. Return fare for the day to Bout de L'Ile, 25 cents cents, and cars every ten minutes all day. —Adv.

COTEAU LANDING SCHOOL CLOSING

Coteau Landing, June 28.—The distribution of prizes to the scholars of the French School of Coteau Landing took place to-day. The School Commissioners and prominent men of the locality were in attendance. After the examination of the different classes the distribution of prizes was made, with the following results:

First prize for orthography, Blanche Parayre; first prize for calligraphy and book keeping, Joseph Langevin; first prize for French lecture, Mathilda Leclaire; first prize for grammatical analysis, Emilie Mitchell; first prize for logic analysis, Dorisca Cardinal; first prize for English language, Elma Gauthier; second prize for French lecture, Emile Pigeon; second prize for English language, Henri Fortin; second prize for orthography, Marie Methot; second prize for French lecture, Eva Royal; second prize for orthography, Avila Cardinal; prize for memory lessons, Arthur Brunet; prize for religious instruction, Ida Lalonde; third prize for orthography, Rose Anna Laframboise.

Second Class—First prize for lecture, Joseph Aumais; second prize for lecture, Ida Girard; third prize for English language, Fernando Prieur; second prize for grammatical analysis, Edmond Parayre; second prize for calligraphy, Albert Methot; prize for mathematics, Jean Langvin.

Third Class—First prize for lecture, Eva Langevin; second prize, Armand Bourbonnais; second class for English lecture, first prize, Joseph Lalonde, second prize, Yvonne Loranger; third prize, Endore Guerin.

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Committeeman—"Mr. Spudlong, we have thought you might possibly consider it a privilege to add something to the endowment fund of the great institution of learning we represent." Wealthy Banker—"Gentlemen, it will afford me much pleasure. I will give you $1,000,000, provided you succeed in raising $9,000,000 more within the next three months."—Chicago Tribune.

Our Dominion Day Special Offerings in Shirts are very attractive.

FURNISHERS TO GENTLEMEN....

MACKERROW BROS.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

Mountain City Cycle Co.

2365 St. Catherine Street—Montreal

Near Peel Street.

Dealers in all known

Sporting Goods....

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

GOLF, CRICKET, BASEBALL, TENNIS, LACROSSE, FOOTBALL, etc.

Men's Shoes $3.00 pr.

High Shoes and Low Shoes.

And in all kinds of leather and shapes. All made Goodyear Welt.

Frank Power,

1847 Notre Dame Street, Near McGill Street.

SPLENDID

Clothing Values

I've had very good and convincing evidence that my assortment of TWEEDS, SERGES, FLANNELS, HOMESPUNS, is among the finest in town. Every customer must be a pleased customer, as all my work is guaranteed. I have a reputation behind every garment.

R. C. ANDERSON,

2327 St. Catherine Street.

Encourage the Label.

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL — JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA ORGANIZED 1883 REGISTERED

The Only Union Shop in the Province.

SMITH & CO.,

135 ST. PETER ST.

Prices Reasonable.

Unrivalled Position

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

MODERATE TARIFF.

Montreal City & District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its banking house in this city, on and after

TUESDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th of June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Montreal, 29th May, 1901.

Pierpont Morgan has bought the splendid Maynheim collection of art antiques in Paris, but, owing to the American tariff, will take the collection to England instead of bringing it to this country. We must encourage the home manufacture of antiques at all costs.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

TO THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Low rates via New York Central. Through sleeping cars daily. Particulars 2263 St. Catherine Street, 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station ticket office. Adv.

IT'S COOL AND PLEASANT AT STILLWELL'S

Best of Meals—Excellent Service—Comfortable Surroundings

Meals served from 15 cents up.

Corner St. Alexander and Craig Streets.

PRIVATE BANK DISCOVERED AT THE CITY HALL

But Operations of the Banker Will Not be Longer Tolerated—Slate Cleaned.

City Treasurer Robb drew the attention of the members of the Finance Committee at the meeting of the Finance Committee had been Rschrdlu cmfwy pmhmhmh mh yesterday afternoon to the fact that a private bank had been established in the City Hall.

"I was surprised to find that this had been done," said he. "When the clerks were being paid the other day, I found a man cashing the cheques as they were issued. Of course, I do not object so long as it is with the consent of the Finance Committee. It saves the clerks an immense amount of inconvenience and loss of time. It was that fact that made me sore when it was decided to pay by cheque. I asked the young man whom he represented, and he replied that he had been sent by the Provincial bank."

"It's up to you," remarked Ald. Ekers, jocularly, addressing Ald. Laporte.

"Well," replied the chairman, "I can tell you that I knew nothing about this until the present moment. We have several agents to increase circulation. It may be one of them."

"Can you keep the young man out?" queried Ald. Ekers.

"Certainly you can," said Ald. Sadler. "If the clerks cannot get away, they might arrange to go to this young man's office after four o'clock."

"Each month," said Mr. Robb, "we issue 400 cheques. The least time in which a clerk can go to the bank is fifteen minutes, which means a loss of twenty days in the aggregate. And the clerks cannot go except in the city's time, because the banks are not open."

"We never tried to do anything in the City Hall but some one had an objection to urge," remarked Ald. Sadler. "Now, I don't think that we should temporize."

"Every clerk," said Ald. Ekers, "does business with some merchant, who would be glad to cash the cheque at any time."

The committee decided that no cashing of cheques would be permitted at the City Hall until after business hours.

WANT CHEQUE RETURNED.

City Treasurer Robb said that as the question of the electric light contract had not been settled as expeditiously as was anticipated he felt that some question of interest might arise. The original intention of course, was that no interest would be paid, and thes pecifications made no provision in this particular. The idea had been that the award would have been made immediately.

"That is a case for the Fire and Light Committee," said Ald. Sadler. "I don't see what we have to do with it."

"I wrote to the various companies," continued Mr. Robb, "telling them that while we would perforce be obliged to retain the cheques, we would not use them. The only company that replied is the Standard Light and Power Company, which said: 'In answer to your note of the 21st inst., regarding the accepted cheque deposited with you, we do not see any way of arranging with our bank so as to save interest except returning the accepted cheque, as the cheque is charged up to us as soon as accepted. We expect an allowance of interest from the city on the amount of this cheque, as per terms of tender, for the time that it is held by you!'"

"Couldn't we use the cheque?" observed Ald. Sadler, "and pay 4 per cent. interest?"

"The companies," rejoined Mr. Robb, "understand now that their cheques are not to be used."

"We might return the Standard's cheque," suggested Ald. Sadler."

"Not at all," spoke up Ald. Sadler, "we might give the contract to the Standard."

"Oh, now," exclaimed Ald. Sadler, "draw it mild. We should notify the companies under the circumstances, that it is impossible to return the cheques, but that the matter will be brought up at an early meeting of the Council. The Council can then determine what is to be done."

In accordance with Ald. Sadler's view, a further discussion of the subject was suspended until the first meeting of Council.

EXTRAS ON FIRE STATION.

Ald. Hart drew attention to the fact that when all the bills for the fire station in Hochelaga ward were presented it was found that they exceeded the appropriation by $176. In tendering for the work, Ald. Hart explained, the contractors, who subsequently failed and were consequently made to carry out their contract, omitted some necessary accessories. When the work was carried on to completion by day labor, under Ald. Bumbray's supervision, it was decided to include these, such as a place in which to clean reels. These cost perhaps $120. The balance—$56—the Finance Committee decided should not be paid.

At Ald. Laporte's instance it was determined to send a floral offering to be placed on Senator Villeneuve's casket. The Senator was an ex-Mayor of Montreal.

CATTLE YARDS.

In order that the committee might be prepared to discuss the abattoir question with greater intelligence, City Treasurer Robb was asked at a recent meeting to give a history of the cattle markets, which he did yesterday in the following report:

"In answering this question, it is necessary to define what the words mean. In the first place, the 'Western Cattle Market,' originally built by the city in connection with the Western Abattoir, is a separate and distinct thing from what is termed the 'West End stock yards' and the 'Grand Trunk cattle yards,' and the two last-named are one and the same, representing the place where the G.T.R., under agreement with the city, collected marder fees up to October, 1900. In the second place, there is the 'East End Cattle Market,' originally established by the city in connection with the Eastern Abattoir, and also what is known as the 'C.P.R. cattle yards,' where that company, under agreement with the city, collected cattle fees till October, 1900. There is also, in the immediate neighborhood of their yard, what is known as Gordon & Ironsides' 'export cattle yards.'

"The whole cattle market of this end is now concentrated at the city's original 'East End Cattle Market,' where the city itself is now collecting all fees. The result of the change in mode of collecting, so far, is as follows: Collections at original cattle market by city from October to June, 1900, $5,035; collections of all fees from October to June, 1900, by city, $16,842, or an average of, say, $25,000 a year, while the expenses are the same with the exception of the salaries of two inspectors appointed to see that cattle are not sold elsewhere.

"As regards the West End, the result is entirely different and somewhat perplexing.

"The collections by the city in the 'Western Cattle Market,' adjoining the abattoir there, have not increased at all since the city resumed the privilege of collecting the fees previously collected by the G.T.R., and for which that company paid the sum of $7,500 annually.

"One explanation given is that all the cattle arriving by the G.T.R. are driven to the Eastern Cattle Market, and color is given to this fact that the revenue there is so large, but it seems incredible that cattle, including calves and sheep, should be driven such a distance through streets.

"Another statement is that only a small portion are so driven, and that the greater number are taken by G.T.R. cars to the Western Abattoir; but if so, what comes of the market fees on these?

"I would suggest that a comprehensive report be asked from the superintendent of markets on the subject.

WATER AT CATTLE MARKETS.

"In reply to the question put to me regarding the amount paid for water at the stock yards and railways," wrote Mr. Robb, "I beg to state that so far as I can ascertain the West End cattle yards and the West End stock yards and the Grand Trunk cattle yard are one and the same thing, and that the amount paid for water, by meter, in 1900, was $1,850, but the company claims there was heavy leakage that year. As regards the eastern cattle yards, the main market is now operated by the city, as shown by above statement of revenue. There is, however, what is known as the C.P.R. stock and cattle yards. The water supplied to these, by meter, for the year ending April, 1901, was $915. Then there is what is known as Gordon & Ironsides' stock and cattle yards on Ontario street, which seem to be simply for export cattle in transit per C.P.R. These paid last year for water, $150."

BIG CLAIM SETTLED.

Ald Ekers and Ald. Savignac, the subcommittee on claims, reported in regard to the demand made by Messrs. Keegan and Heffernan for extra work done on the St. Denis street sewer. Ald. Ekers read the report, which pointed out that, after exhaustive enquiry, they had decided that, in equity to all parties concerned, an offer of settlement should be entertained. "In consequence," reads the report, "Messrs. Keegan and Heffernan were subsequently informed of the fact that should they make an offer of settlement for $3,000, including capital, costs and interest, the sub-committee would recommend to the Finance Committee that such settlement be effected. Mr. Heffernan stated that his firm, after consultation, had decided to make such an offer. It was decided to submit said offer, which is in writing, to the Finance Committee, and to recommend that it be accepted." The Finance Committee will authorize the payment of $3,000. The claim was for $23,000. Ald. Ekers explained that it was not a one-sided case; that the city had a very good position that might have been taken. The protest, for example, was not entered within the proper time. The case, Ald. Ekers concluded, was one of equity more than anything else.

One feature of the meeting was that when adjournment was reached there remained not a single item on the order paper; the slate was completely cleared—an almost unprecedented occurrence.

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS.

Dominion Day round trip excursions via St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway between Montreal, Chauteauguay, Woodlands, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon and Malone, single fare, going June 29th, 30th, or July 1st, returning until July 2nd. Particulars 2263 St. Catherine Street, 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station.—Adv.

C.P.R. LAND SALES

Mr. F. T. Griffin, the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific, whose headquarters are at Winnipeg, was at headquarters yesterday, and will be here for the next day or two on business connected with his department.

Mr. Griffin says that the prospects for the coming season in the Northwest are more favorable than they have ever been. Never before has so large an acreage been under crop and never has the weather been more favorable for the cultivation and reaping of a phenomenal crop.

Mr. Griffin says that during the past season the company sold lands to settlers to the value of nearly $1,500,000 dollars, a very satisfactory condition of things, considering that the crops last year were a partial failure. The sales will, he predicts, be greater in value next year should the present hopes with regard to crops be realized.

"Will that mean that the price of land will go up?" asked the Herald representative.

"Oh no," replied Mr. Griffin, "that is not the company's policy. They want to see the land settled and not to realize huge revenues out of rates. It pays them better to wait for the traffic that will accrue for permanent settlement than to charge excessive or mere high prices for the freehold of the lands."

THE PLACE FOR DOMINION DAY.

A good chance to see the Pan-American Exposition. Grand Trunk Railway are selling tickets, Montreal to Buffalo and return, good for eight daysi at $10.25. Fast trains daily 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m., arriving Buffalo 7.50 p.m. and 10.45 a.m. City Ticket office, 137 St. James Street. Telephone 460 Main.—Adv.

INSOLVENT SALE.

Benning & Barsalou, auctioneers, sold yesterday for Lamarche & Benoit, curators, the stock of Boucher & Lemieux, insolvent, at 70½c., to A. T. Constantin.

Book debts, at 41½c., to Proulx & Damiens.

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION

Will Be Better Than Ever Before.

From present appearances, the attractions at Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition will be more varied and extravagant than ever. Among the artists engaged may be mentioned the Monte Myro troupe, comedy pantomime, two ladies and two gentlemen; Newell and Shervett, in comedy horizontal bar act; Moore and Gilmore troupe, in great aerial act, and they will also appear in three other separate acts; Leo Dervalto, the world renowned spiral ascensionist; Genaro and Theot, flexible equilibrists, and their special comedy act of the clown and athletic girl; the O'Brien trio, who show the finest ground acts in America to-day. These artists will also perform in the evening, and, in addition, a special night attraction, Nina, the world's greatest electric dancer has been engaged for the night only.

In addition to these acts, the management are looking for another star act more particularly suitable for the evening performance.

The old reliable Prof. Wolcott will appear again this year, and will introduce the following novelties in his balloon acts: This aeronaut will be fired from a cannon from the dizzy heights, and, in another ascension, the artist will go up in a basket, and emerging therefrom in mid-air, with his parachute, will descend to the earth.

The fireworks will be, as they have been for the last three years, supplied by Messrs. Hand & Co., who have already submitted an elaborate and special programme for the fair.

The prize list will be ready for distribution this week, and the advance advertising has already commenced.

BUFFALO ON DOMINION DAY.

The Grand Trunk will issue tickets Montreal to Buffalo and return at $10.25, good for eight days after. Spend your Dominion Day holidays at the great Pan American Exposition. Fast trains leave Montreal 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m., arriving Buffalo 7.50 p.m. and 10.45 a.m. City ticket office, 137 St. James Street. 'Phone 460 Main.—Adv.

It is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation, though gentle, is effective, and the most delicate can use them.—adv.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?—adv.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NO. 404. — NAPOLEON RHEAUME VS. THOMAS F. J. FOISY.

The northwest half of lot number eight hundred (800), of the registration cadastre of Saint Louis Ward, City of Montreal, reaching from Saint Lawrence Street to Saint Dominique Street, adjoining on the southeast the residue of the said lot number eight hundred (800), and on the northwest lot number eight hundred and one (801), containing twenty-five feet in width with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at my office, in the City of Montreal, on the EIGHTEENTH day of JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal, 28th June, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of John H. Timmis, et al., Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 9th JULY, 1901, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at NO. 69 ST. JAMES STREET, the following immovable, belonging to John H. Timmis, one of said Insolvents, namely:

"That certain lot of land situate at Cote St. Luc, in the Parish of Notre Dame de Grace, being a portion of the lot known as number sixty-five (65), on the official plan and in the book of reference of the Parish of Montreal, and distinguished on the plan subdividing said lot (65), and the book of reference thereof, as number seven (65-7), measuring, said lot, or subdivision, forty feet in front and rear in width, by two hundred and eight feet in depth, the whole English measure, without warranty as to precise measurement, bounded in front by Molsons Avenue, in rear by lot number sixty-four (64) of said official plan, on one side by subdivision eight of said lot sixty-five (65-8), and on the other side by subdivision six of said lot sixty-five (65-6), without any buildings thereon. With all and every the members and appurtenances thereto belonging."

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned Curator.

Terms—Cash.

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Curator, Room No. 52, Imperial Bldg., Montreal, Que.

28th June, 1901.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers, No. 69 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of JOHN S. HISLOP, carrying on business as The Harvey Medicine Co., Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 9th JULY, 1901, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at NO. 69 ST. JAMES ST., the balance remaining uncollected of the BOOK DEBTS, amounting to about $1,427.00.

The list can be seen at the office of the Curator.

Terms Cash.

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Curator, Room No. 52, Imperial Bldg., Montreal, Que.

28th June, 1901.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers, No. 69 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

NOTICE.

Application has been made to the Corporation of the City of Montreal, for leave to keep a lumber yard on the property, Chausse Street, near Emily Street.

Supported by the largest commission houses in Canada, it is the intention of the

IMPERIAL FRUIT COMPANY

To unite the fruit importing and exporting under one management, similar to the United Fruit Company in United States (The United Fruit pays 10 per cent. per annum on $20,000,000 capital).

The amalgamation of interests and the consequent saving of expenses warrant the statement that the company will pay substantial dividends, **because the business in the past has netted over ten per cent. per annum.**

Capital stock of the Company is $500,000. Par value of each share is $5.00. No personal liability is carried with the stock beyond the amount of the subscription. A limited amount of the stock is now being offered.

The right, however, is reserved to reject any subscription or to reduce the amount subscribed for when allotment is made.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Underwriters, where all particulars can be had either by mail or in person.

Address all communications and make all cheques payable to

Maclaren Cameron & Co.,
BANKERS,
185 St. James Street, Montreal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE

City Property and Farms. Loans made to Municipalities and School Corporations. Debentures bought. Amounts and terms to suit all classes of borrowers.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

For further information, blank forms, etc., apply to

CREDIT FONCIER F.C. 30 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL.

THE CALEDONIAN

—IS THE—
Oldest Scottish Fire Office.
FUNDS: — $10,000,000
OFFICE, 1724 NOTRE DAME ST.
LANSING LEWIS, Manager.

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.

Fire Insurance
Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng.
GEORGE C. HIAM,
Imperial Building, St. James Street.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Edmond J. Barbeau, Esq., Chairman.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Esq., Deputy do.
A. F. Gault, Esq., Samuel Finley, Esq.
Edward S. Clouston, Esq.
Am't invested in Canada .. $ 3,250,000
Available Assets 60,672,320
Mercantile risks accepted at low current rates.
G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent of the Dominion.
Sub-Agents—
Thomas Hiam, John G. R. Driscoll, W. Markland Molson.
Special Agent French Dept.—Cyrille Laurin.

FARM FOR SALE.
On the Lower Lachine Road
80 arpents. Street Railway passes in front. Apply
G. W. STEPHENS, jr., 18 St. Alexis St. Tel. Main 1564.

PARK HOUSE, MAGOG
Rousseau Bros., Proprietors.
Excellent accommodation for summer boarders. Best table in Eastern townships. Parisian Chef in charge. Rates reasonable. Free bus to all trains.

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 ⅛.
Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4116.

NOTICE TO SHAREDERS HOL
OF THE
St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway Company, will be held at the office of the Company at Montreal, Room 8, 11 St. Sacrament Street, on the second day of July, nineteen hundred and one, at ten o'clock a.m., to consider a proposition to accept an Act of the Dominion of Canada, entitled "AN ACT RESPECTING THE ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDOCK RAILWAY COMPANY," which Act was passed by both Houses of Parliament May 21st, 1901, and in case such Shareholders shall vote to accept said Act, then there will be presented to said meeting a further proposition to issue debentures bonds of the said Railway Company amounting to three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) which bonds are to be payable in gold, to run for fifty years, to bear interest at six per cent., per annum and may be redeemable before maturity at one hundred and five (105) under the terms and provisions of an agreement to be entered into between said Railway Company and the Standard Trust Company of New York. Dated June 1st, 1901.

FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary.

FIRE NOTICE.
MONTREAL PIPE FOUNDRY CO., Ltd.
We beg to assure our patrons that the damage caused by fire to our Works at Lachine will not, to any extent, interfere with the execution of orders intrusted to us, as we will immediately increase the output at our Three Rivers, Que., and Londonderry, N.S., Works, and prompt steps will be taken to reconstruct the Lachine plant.
MONTREAL PIPE FOUNDRY CO., LTD.
T. J. DRUMMOND, President.

The INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY.
Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
Head Office, Room 51, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

HOTEL BELLEVUE
BELŒIL STATION.
Agreeably located on the Richelieu River, opposite Otterburn Park; G.T.R. and R. & O. Navigation Co. services at hand; comfortable rooms, first class board and attendance. Prices moderate, special for families.
C. BONENFANT, Prop.

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.

TRANSVAAL, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, RHODESIA.
The Imperial Bank of Canada
Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

DIVIDEND PAYING
Oil, Smelter and Mining Stocks are our specialty.
Honest Treatment
Of every customer, coupled with ENERGETIC PRACTICAL DEVELOPEMENT of the properties for which we act as sole Fiscal and Financial Agents, have brought us SUCCESS and NOT ONE DISSATISFIED CUSTOMER.
We are offering to-day Properties paying not less than 1 p.c. per month; giving a safe investment with large opportunities of increase in value of stock. Detailed information gladly mailed on application. Call or write us at Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Montreal Branch.
DOUGLAS, LACEY & CO.
Bankers and Brokers, - New York
Other branches in seven principal cities of United States, London, England, St. John, N.B., and Toronto, Ont.
W. M. P. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
General Managers for Canada.
Offices—Montreal and St. John, N. B.

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,
39 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.

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.

The Royal Electric Company.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A Quarterly Dividend, at the rate of Eight Per Cent. (8 p.c.) per annum, on the Paid Up Capital Stock of The Royal Electric Company, for the quarter ending May 31st, has been this day declared, payable to the Shareholders on record on the 31st day of May, 1901, and will be mailed to them on the 2nd day of July, 1901.
By order of the Board.
H. H. HENSHAW, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 23rd, 1901.

Montreal Street Railway Company
NOTICE.
A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Room 38, Street Railway Chambers, No. 574 Craig Street, at 12 O'Clock Noon, on
WEDNESDAY, 10th Day of July Next,
for the purpose of ratifying the purchase of certain Bonds and Stock of the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company, and the action of the Directors in connection therewith, and to provide for the raising of funds for the purpose of paying therefor, either by increasing its Capital Stock and issuing new shares, or by issuing Bonds, or by such other method as the Shareholders may determine.
By order of the Board.
W. G. ROSS, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 20th June, 1901.

F. C. HIRSCH,
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MINES and MINING STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.
54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
Telephone Main 1240

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 Line, 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect June 24th.
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †3.20 p.m. Ar. x8.35 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., ‡3.30 p.m. *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (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., (D)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. 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. †9.30 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)1.25 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
Will sell between all stations in Canada, Fort William and the East, for
DOMINION DAY
Round Trip Tickets at One Way Lowest First Class Fare, on June 29, 30 and July 1, good for return until July 2.

ST. AGATHE AND KNOWLTON SERVICE A.M. JULY 2nd.
On Tuesday, July 2nd, train will leave KNOWLTON 7.25 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.40 a.m.
Train will leave ST. AGATHE at 6.40 a.m., arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. Similar service on July 1st. Other trains as usual.

MONTREAL TO
BUFFALO
AND RETURN
Good Going Every day $10.25 Every day $11.90
Good Returning 8 days after day of sale. 15 days incld. 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.

ST. ANNE'S and Return $00
HUDSON and Return $1.00
Going by 12.30 p.m. train (Windsor Street), except Saturdays and Sundays. Saturdays 1.30 p.m. Returning Ottawa River Nav. Co. steamer via Lachine Rapids.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
DOMINION DAY
Single Fare for Round Trip, good going June 29, 30 and July 1. Return limit July 2, 1901.
BUFFALO
RETURN FARES FROM MONTREAL.
Good going Every day Fare $10.25 Every day $11.90
Good Returning 8 days after day of sale. 15 days incld. day of sale
Excursion Fares from all other stations.
TICKETS VALID ON ALL TRAINS.
UNEQUALLED SERVICE
MONTREAL TO BUFFALO, LESS THAN 11 HOURS.

	Fast Night "Int. Lim."	Express.
Lv. Montreal	9.00 a.m daily	10.30 p.m. dy.
Ar. Buffalo	7.50 p.m. daily	10.45 a.m. dy.
Lv. Buffalo	8.00 a.m. daily	7.00 p.m. dy
Ar. Montreal	7.00 p.m. daily	7.30 a.m. dy

All trains run 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.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.
Through sleeping and parlor car service between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach.
Excursion tickets now on sale.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James St., Telephones Main 460, Main 451, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1901 trains will run daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:
THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except Monday, and from Little Metis daily at 7.30 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., St. Flavie at 8.00 p.m., and Little Metis at 8.25 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.
THE SEASIDE EXPRESS will leave on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 7.45 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.25 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10.00 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR NICOLET leaves daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FROM NICOLET arrives at Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 10.30 a.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., June 6, 1901.
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.
JAMES HARDWELL, Assistant General Freight Agent, 130 St. James Street (corner St. Francois Xavier St.)
J. W. BRYSON, CITY TICKET AGENT, 143 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange from John L. Galletti, Mining broker, 18 St. Alexis Street.

STOCKS.	Monday. Saturday. Bid.	To-day. To-day. Bid.	Highest. Highest Sold.	Lowest. Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	28	24	28¼	28	1,500
War Eagle	18	15	20	19¾	4,900
Republic	10	9	10½	9¼	5,900
North Star	56	53	...	...	...
Virtue	7	7	9	8	2,500
Montreal-London	1¾	1½	...	...	...
Big Three	½	½	...	...	...
California	3½	3¾	...	5½	1,000
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate	5	5	5½	176	2,500
Cariboo Hydraulic	170	170	176	3½	1,000
Evening Star	2½	3	3½	...	...
Knob Hill	55	55	...	1¾	1,000
Monte Cristo	1¾	1¾	2	...	...
Montreal Gold Fields	1¼	1¼	...	...	...
Noble Five	½	½	...	...	...
Novelty	6	6	...	...	...
Old Ironsides	80	80	...	...	...
Virginia	2	2	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	25	32	...	...	...
Morrison	1	1	...	...	...
Golden Star	2	4¾	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	1¼	1	1¾	1¾	6,000
Deer Trail, Cons.	2	2	2¼	2¼	1,000
Rambler	...	...	1¼	1¼	2,000
Dominion Cons.	6½	5½	7	7	1,000
Montreal and Oregon	48	48	...	...	...
Granby Smelter	55	55	...	...	...
Grey Eagle	2	2	3½	3½	5,000
Certain					

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.
or JOHN T. LYONS,
Corner Craig and Bleury.

DUG OUT OF GRAVES OF THE EGYPTIANS

The Wonderful Things a French Collector Has Gathered at Paris.

Paris, June 29.—Four years ago a member of the French school at Cairo, M. Gayet, primed with the fine knowledge of antiquity which is given in the university teaching of France, obtained a thousand francs or so to begin excavations. His success from the start was so striking that other small sums were allotted to his work. The Government, through the Minister of Public Instruction, contributed five thousand francs; it is to such subsidies, not always so slender, that France owes much of the excellence of her museums. I believe the chief encouragement of the young explorer came from M. Guimet, the retired silk merchant of Lyons, who has built for the city of Paris the wonderful museum of Oriental religions. It is at the Musee Guimet that M. Gayet exhibits his latest finds; and from there, so it is said, they are to be sold to the museums of the world. It is not probable that France will allow more than the duplicates of his former collections to leave the country.

It is in the vast burying-grounds of a thousand years that the most wonderful things have been found. Thirty thousand graves have already been opened; it is estimated there may be eight hundred thousand in all. They are high above all dampness from the Nile floods; the sand and rainless climate have mummified the corpses, and, what is more interesting to our unrespecting curiosity, have preserved the garments in which they were clothed, their jewels, and all the objects of daily life which Egyptians wished to accompany them in the tomb under all religions. The stuffs, woollen and silk, are wrought in the simple style of the ancients, with great masses of colors to drape the form, and broad bands of geometric decoration. The vegetable colors are still wonderfully brilliant; they are grouped in harmonies, and contrasts which the artistic eye seems to have lost until these later years. Apple-green on orange, trooper's-blue with madder-red—they swathe mummies which seem to cry out for the sincere sunlight that knows neither painters' atmosphere nor half-tones.

TWO INTERESTING MUMMIES.

The culminating interest is in two mummies which are named; the names represent two of the Egyptian memories best known in history and romance, although it might be rash to identify too far. Is Thais, whose remains are in the collection, the same as the converted courtesan whom Abbot Paphnucius walled up in her cell, where she repeated, during the three years which were left to her of life, the only prayer thought fit for her condition: "Thou who hast made me, have mercy on me!" She would then be the heroine whom Anatole France has adorned with literature, and Massenet with music. But then some one must have kept for her burying these memorials which mix sadly Christian faith with worldly adornment. Costly draperies wrap her round, and a necklace of amethysts, emeralds and topazes lies where her head has been separated from her body. Beside her are the woven rush cases for drinking-goblets, with fragments of glass still clinging to the sides; a basket with crumbs of bread; the rude early rosary, where pegs placed in holes served to count the prayers; the mould for making the sacred host, and the closed vessel in which those perpetual candidates for martyrdom were allowed to bear about with them the Christian sacrament. There are golden crosses on her dainty shoes, and the four palms in the carved wooden sarcophagus show that she was buried as a saint, if not actually a martyr, which the historic Thais was not.

The other mummy has at his feet a brick, on which is inscribed the name Serapion. He was evidently an anchoret, such as we read of in the books of the Fathers of the Desert. Around his loins are two jointed iron belts. His heavy iron collar, with its great cross on his breast, weighs seven pounds. Round ankles and wrists there are more iron rings, which were so tightly imbedded in the flesh that they do not now slip over the dry bones. On the feet are rude leather sandals, and the hermit's staff is by his side. It is the first time the modern world sees with bodily eyes the ascetic figure of one of these anchorets. It was in the year 340 that the historic Serapion, called "the Scholastic," was Bishop of Thmuis, after being superior of several monasteries and having written treatises still reprinted in patrologies. He aided Athanasius against the Arians, and sat in the Council of Nice, but incurred the displeasure of the Emperor Constantius, and so retired again to the desert. St. Jerome has recounted his temptations and penance. He had received as a heritage from Abbot Macarius the staff of St. Anthony, patriarch of all hermits and monks. Is this the staff lying broken in the glass case of the Musee Guimet?

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Toronto, June 29.—Mayor Howland today received a cablegram from E. B. Browning, a Canadian, who is assistant editor of the British Law Quarterly, saying:—"Mills (the Minister of Justice), states Canada satisfied Privy Council. Could opinion Ontario and other Bars be ascertained?"

The Mayor has sent out a copy of this to the Bar Association and adds: "If anybody at the London Conference from this country or any other colony in endeavoring to give the impression that the colonies would desire to be relieved from the appellate jurisdiction of the Privy Council it seems to me it would be very proper if not necessary, that your association should record its opinion. If I am not greatly mistaken it would be in favor of the maintenance of the right of appeal, which is not only constitutionally essential to the theory of the Empire, but is also a great advantage in settling uniformly the larger questions of English law for the Empire as a whole."

WORTH A TRIP AROUND-THE GLOBE.

The Great Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, in full swing. A grand place to spend Dominion Day holidays. Return tickets can be had over Grand Trunk Railway, good for eight days, for $10.25, good on all trains. Fast trains leave Bonaventure Station 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m., arrive Buffalo, 7.50 p.m. and 10.45 a.m. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street. 'Phone 460 Main.—Adv.

WINE FROM ROYAL BINS

London, June 28.—The sale of the surplus wine from the Royal cellars was concluded to-day. The bidding for the last lots was sensational, several lots of pale sherry, from Windsor Castle, bottled in 1820, fetching as high as $142.50 per dozen.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

OTTAWA SUFFERS FROM THE HEAT

Two Deaths Yesterday Traceable to Hot Weather—Work on Buildings Stops.

Ottawa, June 29.—(Special.)—The heat yesterday in the capital was more intense than Thursday, and found the people a little less able to stand it. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer registered 98 in the shade.

Two deaths were reported as having been accelerated by the heat, both were old men, one living in Hull and one in Ottawa East. The summer mortality among infants has commenced. Four deaths were registered at the city hall Thursday and three yesterday.

Business in its various aspects was materially impeded. A regular exodus took place in the afternoon in all directions, the trains being crowded to suffocation. Men working on buildings in different parts of the city were either laid off, or refused to work. Those engaged on the new Russell Theatre were among the latter.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards had to parade for their annual inspection at 5 p.m. in full review order with bearskins and tunics. The rigidity of militia regulations does not admit of inspections being conducted under any but the prescribed conditions of uniform, etc., and the Guards had to grin and bear it.

A thunderstorm, which occured about 6 o'clock, cooled the atmosphere slightly; but added rather to the discomfort of the soldiers. Col. W. D. Otter, of No. 1 military district, was present at the inspection. Col. Otter is in the city along with Lieut.-Col. Sam. Hughes, and others, on a board to examine a rifle which is sought to be sold to the Government.

WARM IN TORONTO, TOO.

Toronto, June 28.—The torrid wave continues to-day, and three cases of heat prostration were treated at the Emergency Hospital. The patients all will recover. The thermometer at 2 o'clock stands at 92 degrees.

HOT IN NEW YORK.

New York, June 28.—New Yorkers experienced the hottest weather of the year to-day, official thermometer reaching 92 degrees this afternoon. In Greater New York eight deaths and 50 prostrations from the heat were reported up to midnight.

103 AT LINCOLN, NEB.

Lincoln, June 28.—The hot weather record for June was broken in Lincoln this afternoon, the thermometer at the Government weather station registered 103 at 4 o'clock.

TWO LYNCHERS KILLED BY NEGRO

Cornered by a Mob He Stabs Three and Finally Escapes.

Panther, W. Va., June 29.—Peter Price, a negro, cornered in a house by a determined band of infuriated citizens bent on dealing summary justice to him, charged with insulting a lady, in his desperate effort to escape, cut and killed Geo. Hooks and F. M. McGrane, and seriously cut Chas Davis. The murder occurred at Iager, a small town five miles south of here. Price, on seeing his pursuers, took refuge in a small room in the rear of a saloon. The mob battered down the door, and as they entered the room Price threw himself upon them with the ferocity of a tiger, with a knife in each hand. Hooks and McGrane fell to the floor. Two revolvers in the crowd were discharged at Price, inflicting but slight wounds. With one desperate swing of his knife he laid open Davis' abdomen and then leaped from the window. He was pursued and captured by officers, who hurriedly sent him to the jail at Welch to avoid the vengeance of the infuriated populace. Hooks and McGrane were both well known citizens and indignation runs high.

CERTAIN HE IS LYNCHED.

Georgetown, Ga., June 28.—A young negro on John Whittaker's plantation in this country, made an attempt to enter Whittaker's daughter's room by raising the window. The noise awoke Miss Whittaker, and the negro was recognized by her. She told her father, who sent for the sheriff and had the negro arrested and placed in jail. Last night a crowd of masked men overpowered the marshal, forced him to open the jail door, and then took the negro from the jail. They went in the direction of the Alabama State Line, and nothing has been heard of them and the negro since. It is certain he has been lynched.

RUNS DOWN A WARSHIP

Gloucester, June 29.—The Portland fishing schooner Ella M. Doughty, came into port to-day, considerably damaged, and reported that she had been run down by the battleship Massachusetts, off the south shoal lightship last night. Her captain does not blame the battleship, but instead praises the officers and crew for the prompt assistance which they gave him after the collision.

The accident occurred in a dense fog, and in spite of the fact that both vessels were souding frequent warnings.

REDUCED FARES TO BOUT DE L'ILE—DOMINION DAY.

The Montreal Terminal Railway Company has doubled its carrying capacity this season and improved its terminal facilities. On Dominion Day of last year it carried over ten thousand people—next Monday, July 1st, it will be prepared to carry twice as many with comfort. All its cars cool and airy. Bout de l'Ile Park, the ideal spot for the day. Cars every ten minutes, and return fares 25 cents all day.—Adv.

REVOLT IN SHENG-KIANG.

London, June 29.—A despatch from Chee-Foo reports the entire Province of Sheng-Kiang in revolution. The rebels are said to be overrunning the country, pillaging and burning. It is asserted that in the vicinity of Mukden all the villages are being burned and that hundreds of inhabitants have been killed. The despatch says the Russian forces are not sufficient to maintain order.

ASSOCIATIONS BILL

Paris, June 29.—The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has carried the most important project of his ministry, the law of Associations' Bill, which now only awaits the signature of President Loubet to become law.

The Cahmber of Deputies to-night in a single session, definitely adopted the bill as amended by the Senate by 313 to 249 votes. Several attempts were made by the Opposition and Socialists to again amend the bill, but the Chamber, in every case supported the ministry.

ADVISE KRUGER TO END THE WAR

Germany and Russia Suggest Fighting Should Come to an End.

Vienna, June 29.—The Neue Wiener Journal states that former President Kruger, of the Transvaal, recently renewed his appeal for intervention in South Africa to Germany and Russia.

Both of the powers, the paper states, after an interchange of opinions, advised Mr. Kruger to arrange for the immediate submission of the Boers.

PATROL'S HARD FIGHT.

Cape Town, June 29.—A patrol of six Cape Police and twelve Dordrecht volunteers unexpectedly encountered a portion of Fouche's commando north of Jamestown. The Boers endeavored to outflank the British, who retreated, fighting from kopje to kopje for nine hours, finally reaching Aliwal North unscathed. The corporal commanding has been promoted.

THE FIGHT AT RICHMOND.

Cape Town, June 28.—Boer invaders, under Malan and Smit, about 3,000 strong, attacked Richmond early Tuesday morning. The town was defended by a detachment of the North Staffordshire militia, under Captain Hawkeshaw, and the town guard. Three sangars outside the town were captured by the Boers, the garrison being distributed principally at Jail Fort and Flagstaff Hill Fort. Owing to the capture of the sangars, Flagstaff Hill Fort was exposed to a heavy fire. Three times during the day Commandant Malan sent messengers demanding the surrender of the town, and each time the demand was refused.

The Boers took advantage of the opportunity during the cessation of hostilities to better their positions, and on the last occasion, when the messenger was sent in, a party of burghers entered the town and effected the capture of a sangar in the Market Square. Not a shot was fired on account of the white flag, carried by the messenger. The Boers who were now only 20 yards from Jail's Fort, were securely covered, and directed a continuous fire for two hours upon the defenders, who stoutly held the position. Finding it impossible to capture Jail Fort or Flagstaff Hill Fort, the Boers turned their attention to another sangar in the town, which was held by eight men. These eight men, after having held the position for 11 hours, surrendered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. After dark the British garrison strengthened the fortifications, as they anticipated a renewal of the attack in the morning. During the night, however, the Boers learned that relief was approaching for the besieged men and withdrew. They captured twelve horses and looted the stores. The engagement lasted 12 hours. The Boer loss is reported as five men killed and seven wounded. The British casualties are not given.

SAYS LIFE IS TOO SHORT

Toronto, June 29.—(Special.)—J. J. Foy, solicitor for the Niagara Navigation Company, refused to say anything about the proposed amalgamation with the Richelieu line to-day, when interviewed. "I am solicitor for the company," he said, "but I don't propose to say anything about it. There has been too much talk already." Mr. Foy refused to confirm or deny the report, but left the impression with the interviewer that there was something in the story. Barlow Cumberland, a director of the company, was equally indefinite. "That is the second or third time that story has come up from Montreal," he said. "Life is too short to be denying these things all the time. The story that the deal is to be completed in Toronto today is not true."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ROYAL VISIT

Major Gourdeau Preparing for the Landing and Reception at Quebec.

Ottawa, June 29.—(Special.)—Major Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine and fisheries, who has been away at Quebec, arranging some dtails as to the Governor-General's itinerary and making arrangements as to the landing and reception at the Ancient Capital of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, returned to Ottawa yesterday, and had a conference with His Excellency. Nothing can be announced at present further in detail as the arrangements are under the approval of the Governor-General. The ladies of Ottawa and of other places where the Royal party are to make visits will not look forward with pleasure to the resumption again in September of the mourning that has been generally doffed for some months. Such a course, however, will apparently be necessary for those who wish to attend any of the functions given during the tour. The Royal visitors are, of course, still in mourning, and it is for this reason that the precise nature of the festivities is more than usually difficult to arrange. It is not certain whether or not a drawing-room will be held at Rideau Hall. The Governor-General's household are at present busily engaged in making ready for the royal arrivals and Lord Minto is taking great personal interest in the operation of decoration.

EXCURSION TO VALLEYFIELD, JUNE 30TH.

Excursion via New York Central to Valleyfield and return Sunday June 30th, 80 cents for round trip, 9.45 a.m. from Windsor Station, returning Sunday night. Further information 2263 St. Catherine Street, 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station Ticket Office.—Adv.

SMALLPOX IN TORONTO.

Toronto, June 29.—A very mild case of smallpox has been discovered in the city at No. 39 Mutual street. The patient is Mrs. Bray, and she was removed to the hospital this morning. She is a married woman of about 35 years of age, and has two children. One is five and the other sixteen years of age. There are eleven boarders in the house, and they are now all in quarantine. Dr. Sheard, the medical health officer, has traced the case to Brooklin, Ont. Some weeks ago it was rumored that a dozen cases had broken out in that village, but the Provincial Health Department there knew nothing about it.

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2397 St. Catherine Street.

WE CLOSE SATURDAY AFTERNOON ....

LOSES MILLIONS BY BAD ADDITION

Miscalculation Will Cost China in the Neighborhood of $24,000,000.

Washington, June 29.—A curious discrepancy concerning the amount of Chinese indemnity has developed by which it appears that China has agreed to pay about 35,000,000 taels, or $24,000,000 more than the united demands of all the powers. Just how this occurred is not clear to officials, but it appears to have been an error of calculation at Pekin in the first place by those making up the indemnities, and later by the Chinese in their hasty acceptance of the total. As finally made up, this total was 450,000,000 taels, but the present calculation, after taking in all of the demands that are known, makes the total only 415,000,000 taels. In the meantime China has agreed to pay the larger amount, so that the question now arises what will become of the excess, 35,000,000 taels.

Another question which has arisen in this connection is as to the amount of bonds which shall be issued to Japan, as that country has drawn attention to the fact that its share of the indemnity cannot be negotiated on as favorable terms as some of the powers can make. It is understood that the matter has been considered of sufficient importance to bring to the attention of the President, with a view to learning the general attitude of this Government on the matter.

MGR. BEGIN TRIES TO END TROUBLE

Archbishop of Quebec Urges the Workmen to Stand by Their Agreement.

Quebec, June 29.—During the last two or three weeks there has been trouble in the boot and shoe trade in this city owing to a number of the employes in certain factories leaving their work. As this only appeared a forerunner of what was going to happen, it was considered advisable to stop the practice as soon as possible, and apparently with that object in view, His Lordship Archbishop Begin, who is now on his pastoral visit, and who was requested during last winter by both employers and employes to try and settle the then existing difficulties, wrote a letter to Rev. Mr. Gauvreau, cure of St. Rochs, requesting him to convene with Father Tourangeau and Rev. Mr. Bouffard, cures of St. Sauveur and St. Malo to try and settle the difficulties.

Accordingly these reverend gentlemen inserted an advertisement in the evening papers requesting the members of unions connected with the boot and shoe trade to meet in St. Rochs Church last evening. At the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, about two thousand men were present, and after the removal of the blessed sacrament from the church, Rev. Mr. Gauvreau, who was accompanied by several clergymen, opened the meeting with a short prayer. He then informed those present that the object of the meeting was to communicate to them a letter from His Lordship written at St. Michael on the 24th instant, which referred principally to the employes of the boot and shoe trade. He could only infer from the letter a further proof of the great interest Mgr. Begin took in the difficulties between capital and labor, remarking that if His Lordship wanted the ruin of the laboring class he would only have to allow them to continue in the path already taken by them. As a number of the men appeared not to have understood the decision arrived at by His Lordship on the 11th January last, when both sides referred their difficulties to him, Mgr. Begin thought it again opportune to draw their attention to the agreements made on that occasion by both parties.

The letter from His Lordship was a lengthy one, and began by reminding the men of the award made in January last by Mgr. Begin, in which he remarked that the constitutions of the different unions in the shoe trade were admissible only on condition that certain clauses therein would be struck out. These clauses at the time, the men, to show their good will and sincerity in the matter, agreed to set aside, but after the employers and employes accepted His Lordship's decision, none of the rules appeared to have been changed. His Lordship did not want the men to abandon the trades union, but what he insisted upon was that they stand to the agreement they signed in January last and set aside the objectionable clauses of the constitution, otherwise he called upon those present who did not want the boot and shoe trade to be taken from Quebec to stand up and say that they would have the objectionable clauses struck out, or else form another union. What was required to produce harmony in the trade was for the unions to relieve their constitutions as promised and submit the rules as they would then exist to a priest for approval, the latter to be elected by His Lordship.

Rev. Mr. Gauvreau remarked: "Suppose some of the men say, 'We could not submit to the wishes of our Archbishop without having our past rights affected and losing all our rights in the benefits of the unions,' we would reply, 'Rise as a man and form a separate union, with the present constitution revised,' and we will help you."

Rev. Mr. Gauvreau, after reading His Lordship's letter, said that what Mgr. Begin required was that individual liberty be allowed each man to do as he thought right and not to be forced to join a union if he did not wish to; that the constitution of the Leather Cutters', Lasters' and Machinists' Unions be revised, and that both sides conform to the agreement made and accepted in January last. He hoped the men would look to their own interests and not bring starvation to their families and force the leather trade, which was the principal business now, out of this city.

Rev. Messrs. Tourangeau and Bouffard also gave words of advice to the men, who were asked by Rev. Mr. Gauvreau to ask any questions they wished.

NO AUTOMOBILE RACING

Paris, June 28.—The automobile accidents yesterday in the Paris-Berlin race are causing an outcry, and Deputy Gauthier brought the matter up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon. He asked that measures be taken to stop running automobiles at excessive speed and remarked, amid loud applause from the Rightists, that it was a singular and saddening idea to organize a race to Berlin, passing through Bazeilles and Sedan. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, replied that the race would not have been authorized if it had only been started for pleasure or sport. Regulations were about to be issued to control the speed of automobiles and henceforth, no race would be authorized at a speed exceeding that used in normal traffic. The roads would no longer be placed at the disposition of automobile drivers. The statement was greeted with cheers.

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AMETHYST and PEARL BROOCH, No. 4799, contains large Amethyst, surrounded by ten pearls, making a very effective design. Price $21.25

SWALLOW BROOCH, No. 4805, containing eighteen pearls of different sizes, in a setting of 15 karat gold, forming a bird-shaped brooch, excellent value. Price $13.50

Any of the above mailed upon receipt of price. Should they prove in any way unsatisfactory, they may be returned and money will be refunded.

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A Case of Quart Bottles.

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BASEBALL BATS, 10c line for 4c. Baseball Bats, 35c, 50c 75c and $1.00—choice, FRIDAY, 25c.

100 Dozen FLAGS, 5c dozen to $2.00, less 25 per cent. cash discount FRIDAY.

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SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION.
PAGES 11 TO 20.

94TH YEAR NO. 152. MONTREAL SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

MEN TO WHOM PEOPLE TELL THEIR TROUBLES

OFFICIALS AT THE CITY HALL WITH WHOM THE PUBLIC COMES INTO CLOSE CONTACT

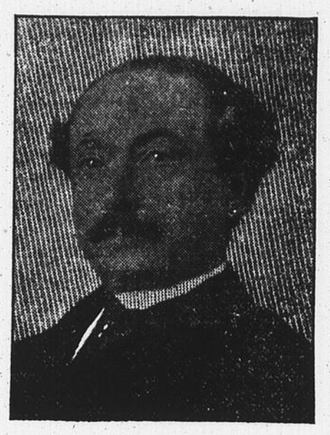
EXPERIENCES, STRANGE AND PATHETIC

If cranks hold forth with persuasive eloquence in every department of the City Hall, none are more persistent or more loquacious than are those who visit the police authorities. They flow in like a tide on Chief Carpenter, of the detective bureau; on Secretary Barry, of the Chief of Police's office, and on Clerk Bienvenu, of the Recorders' office. These are the officials that come in contact with most of them. The man or woman who is bound to enter upon a long course of litigation has, perhaps, the most virulent form of the crank mania. There is no reasoning with one who has become subject to its thrall; it is worse than the Scotch whisky habit to a confirmed toper. Because in the latter instance the gold cure may be resorted to as a final expedient, but there is no hope for the crank with a penchant for law outside Longue Pointe. Once inoculated with the virus of litigious contention, the crank-legal turns with unerring instinct to the officials of the police department.

Some of the most preposterous demands are made upon the gentlemen mentioned. Chief Carpenter, for example, has endless requests by people for the arrest of their neighbors, whom, they allege, have been talking about them. To this Mr. Carpenter usually replies that if he were to devise a means for preventing people from talking about their neighbors, he could make a fortune. Of course, there is no law against a man talking too much, unless he becomes boisterous, when he is liable to arrest for being disorderly, or unless he ventures into the region of untruthful scandal, when he leaves himself open to proceedings on the ground of libel. But the absence of warrant in the statute books does not weigh for an instant with the man or woman who is bound to go to law. They would rather pay for the services of a lawyer than draw a salary. Like the baby in a somewhat famous advertisement, they won't be happy until they find themselves in court. In the far from rarified atmosphere of the Recorders' office or court they are in a mood of supreme contentment.

CHIEF CARPENTER'S EXPERIENCES.

"A man came to this department the other day," said Chief Detective Carpenter, as he sat at his desk in a neatly-appointed office. "He was a tall, fine-looking fellow. Stepping cautiously into the room, he enquired, beneath his breath, if he could see me alone. I replied in the affirmative, and shut the door. 'Now, we are quite alone,' I said; 'go on.' He then wanted to know if I was quite sure that no one could hear what was going on. I told him I was. Somewhat reassured, he proceeded with his story, every few moments casting his eyes about as though looking for some place at which might be a listener. He told me that he had occupied an important position under the Government in British Columbia, and that he had resigned in order that he might take a much-needed rest. Coming to Montreal, he had taken rooms with a family in one of our up-town streets, and it was the annoyance he was subjected to while in his own apartments that he had come to complain about. While in his room, he could not do anything but it became known to the whole family, and he was quite sure that the fact of his coming to see me would be known, and that those in the house would be able to repeat everything that had been said. 'I lock my door,' he proceeded, 'and pull down the blinds. When I want to write to my mother and sisters, and, afterwards, those in the house

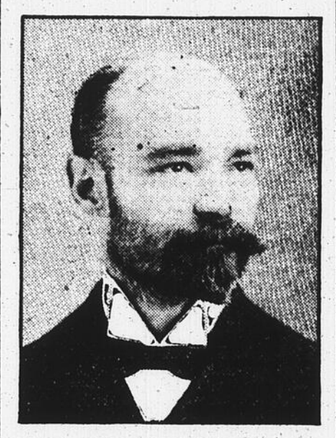


L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

know everything that is in it.' I told him that I didn't think that possible, and asked him how he explained the phenomena. 'There is a young lady in the house who has a trunk,' he replied, 'and in this trunk she has a tin horn. It is by means of that horn that she gets to know what is passing in my mind. I have come here to see if you couldn't put a stop to my being annoyed in this fashion.' I saw, of course, that the man's mind was unbalanced and promised to look into the matter and help him. With this assurance he took his departure, stopping constantly at every turn to see that no surveillance was being exercised."

"Some time after that," pursued Mr. Carpenter, "I heard a rap at the door, which I immediately opened. Standing without was a man with a full beard, tall hat, and piercing eyes; those were the features which impressed one at the first glance. Upon closer inspection he looked like a Western American. In his arms were three parcels. As soon as I opened the door he stepped back, keeping his eyes fixed on me all the time, saying that he wanted to see Carpenter. I told him that I was the man. He then stepped into the office, still following me closely with his eyes, and placed two of his parcels on the sofa. The third he placed, in the most mysterious manner, on my desk. 'That is for you,' he said. 'Indeed,' I exclaimed, none too elated, for the thought entered my mind that it might be dynamite. 'What is it?' 'Open it and see,' he replied, simply. Agreeable to his request, I unfolded the paper, and there I found, not any combustible material, but two California potatoes. 'What shall I do with these?' I asked. 'Take them home,' he replied. And then he went on to tell me a story about being in the Fiji Islands, where he had got samples of potatoes, and these were two of them. Also he had a claim against the Government—most harmlessly crazy people have—and wanted to know if I couldn't help him. Of course I promised to put the whole force in operation against the wicked politicians, and he went away happy, but has not since returned."

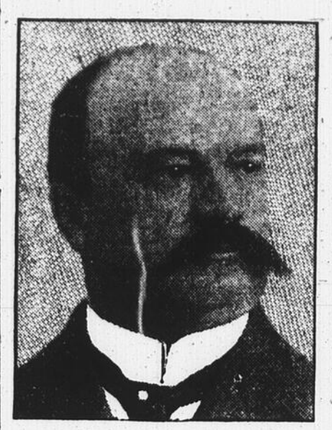
"Of course," added Mr. Carpenter, "the demands made upon the services of myself and men are simply legion. If we had to look after one-half the cases recounted we would need a detective staff as large as the police force. And even then all the fool commissions would not be accomplished. To give only another instance: A man came in here not long ago in a great hurry and wanted me to send a man out to arrest the promised husband of his daughter, who had now refused to keep that promise. The trousseau had been bought and the wedding breakfast prepared; the guests had arrived and the bride was dressed. But no groom had come. Consequently the irate father wanted me to look up the recalcitrant swain and have him arrested. I told him that it was impossible for me to do anything of the kind, and then he said that the delinquent should be made to meet at least the expense incurred for the festivities incident to the marriage. He was evidently very much exercised because I couldn't make the arrest."



L. A. D'AMOUR,
Secretary and accountant Fire Department.

CLERK BIENVENU'S CONTRACT.

"Almost everyone who fails to get satisfaction elsewhere," said Clerk Bienvenu, comes to the Recorders' office. They look upon the Recorder as a physician who has a panacea for every ill. Not a day passes that people do not come with grievances—reasonable and otherwise. They



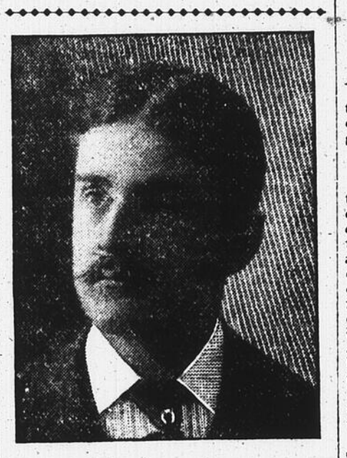
HIS WORSHIP MAYOR RAYMOND PREFONTAINE, B.C.L., K.C., M.P.

want their neighbors arrested on every conceivable pretext. The imagination of the average person could not possibly conceive of half the excuses that are made. Oftentimes they ask, not only to have the principal offender arrested, but the whole family to which he belongs. The devise very frequently adopted is to make a complaint on Saturday or on the eve of a holiday, so that the offending person may spend a couple of nights and a day in the cells before he can possibly be tried. But the law will not permit this to be done, unless the offense is serious. Very often people have others condemned for assault, and then, taking pity on the one mulcted, come into my office and pay the fine themselves. That has occurred on more than one occasion. Under the old regime it used to be the custom to grant delays in paying fines. One day the clerk granted a delay, but, by mistake, commitment papers were made out, because the former prisoner had not paid. Then the offended citizen sued the clerk for having him arrested before the delay had expired."

Naturally, owing to his position, Mr. Bienvenu has many funny stories to tell. One day a Jew, for example, rushed into the office and alleged that he had been murdered. When this assertion was met with amused smiles of incredulity, he observed that it was a very serious matter, and insisted upon an immediate enquiry. No end is had to the incidents arising out of the necessity for procuring dog tags. Unless one is secured, the dogs must be destroyed. One day a woman, who was leading a dog tied with a clothes line, put in an appearance and asked to see the Recorder; no one else would do. When finally urged to give her message, she confided to the officials that she did not want the dog. She consequently wanted to deliver it to the Recorder, who could, she said, do what he liked with it. People who are summoned for keeping unlicensed dogs give all sorts of reasons for the presence of these dogs. One Hebrew gentleman explained that the dog came to sit on his doorstep every time a policeman came in sight. The dog was malicious; it sat on his steps on purpose, and merely to get him into trouble.

Not long since a man approached Mr. Bienvenu and announced that he (the stranger) was crazy; he wanted to be sent to Longue Pointe. He told a peculiar story. He said that at the time he was working, but that he could feel insanity coming on. Before becoming insane he wanted to arrange for his reception to the asylum. "Of course," said Mr. Bienvenu, "in order to gain admission two citizens must petition for the commitment, two doctors must pronounce the victim insane, there must be a document from a priest or a clergyman, there must be a line from the Mayor and City Clerk, and, finally, one from the Recorder. The man in question was going about with blanks, trying to get them filled in. We told him if he could get a certificate from the doctors, there would be no difficulty about securing a commitment. He went away, and we have heard no more about him."

A most persistent crank about the Recorders' office is an old lady, who has haunted the precints of the lower corridor at the City Hall for five years. "She pretends," relates Mr. Bienvenu, "that I have stolen her grandchild. First her story was to the effect that I had kidnapped him and sent him out of the city. Latterly, however, the allegation was that I had drowned him. The strange part of the story is that the grandchild really existed. His grandmother was very fond of him, but that did not keep him out of the reformatory. Finally some other relatives applied to the Lieutenant-Governor before the expiration of his sentence, got him pardoned, and took him to the States. The old lady was very much attached to the boy. When she found that he had left the reformatory, she could not get it out of her head that we had nothing to



JULES CREPEAU,
Secretary City Clerk's Office.

do with his disappearance. Successively she paid ten or a dozen notaries to investigate. Invariably the report was the same. She pointed out as a very damaging piece of evidence that I ran away from her every time she came near me. But so would anyone else, particularly as she is a respectable woman and cannot be handled roughly."

One day a man went into the Recorders' Court before the present Recorders were appointed. There was at that time only one bailiff, and he had gone to the cells to look after some prisoners. In the meantime there was no officer in the court to maintain order. Along sauntered a stranger, and took up his position within the railing, immediately to the rear of the chairs occupied by the members of the bench. Addressing His Honor, he commenced to make a speech. He told the Recorder that he had been in the docket not long before, and had been dealt with leniently. He now wanted to express his

ALFRED BIENVENU,
Head Clerk Recorder's Office.

thanks for the kindness shown by the Recorder. Finishing his harangue, the stranger made good his exit.

TREASURER ROBB ASSAILED.

There is scarcely even an agitation in the City Hall in the direction of increased taxation that some one does not visit or write City Treasurer Robb stating that they know some secret system by which a larger amount of revenue can be obtained if only the City Council would purchase the knowledge at the price set upon it by the possessor. Similarly when the question of the collection of arrears is being discussed, and enormous figures appear in the papers, giving the uncollected portion, these parties either visit the Treasurer or write stating that they have some peculiar method by which these losses would be avoided if the city would only entrust the collection to them. Then there are the citizens who never see a civic advertisement with reference to losses, on other financial transactions who do not pay the Treasurer a visit to point out the profound ignorance which those advertisements display of sound financial methods and how much better things are done, for example, in New York. And when these parties are asked why they don't denote their energies and greater wisdom to the services of the city by entering the aldermanic circle, then they display an equal aversion to shouldering any portion of the responsibility which one would suppose their great zeal indicated a willingness to do.

The letters received from parties who have discovered from their tax bills that the City of Montreal is the highest taxed city in the world are numerous, but when such parties are asked to particularize and select a particular city as the proof of their assertion, they are never found to be prepared with any such evidence. And when shown indisputable statistics which prove the very opposite they simply get indignant and say that they disbelieve.

As an instance of the pathetic side of the appeals that are made to the City Treasurer, the following is submitted from a Chinaman complaining of the high tax on laundries:

Montreal, Can.,
March 20th, 1900.

City Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Robb,

We came into your city every minute trust you take care of us. We ought to obey your law, but sorry we cannot as we wish, I beseech you when the time for meeting show your compastion unto us. If many public laundry pay license. I chose out twenty laundry. Who are poor and weak pay half price license like public laundry; only for this year, you have power to do so through compastion unto us, not unto me only, also unto God. If you do not in such mind, they must close up for cannot pay, and if they close, himself nothing to eat, not for himself only, also have old Parents, wife and children at home, because eyes cannot see things more great. please kindly remember my words when in your meeting.

Of men and whomen who believe that the city owes money to them there is a continual stream. Usually they go away when they are told that their cases are under consideration, but that nothing has been decided in them yet. Sometimes a man turns up who wants money and wants it without delay. These men are told to go to some spot far uptown. They generally go quietly and it is a rare sight to see a policeman escort one of them out of the building. Men who don't want to pay their business tax go into the Long Room and fight with the clerks. Widows who only want to pay one-half their tax bill just because they are widows argue by the hour. Then there is the short change artist, who comes in with just enough money to pay the bill less the discount, after the date for discounts has expired. Many men want to correct their own bills according to the amount they themselves think they are entitled to pay. These deduct as much as they think proper and send a cheque for the balance. But expedients of this kind will not do. The information crank is a frightful bore. He asks all kinds of foolish questions. He wants to know, for example, how many houses there are in the city who pay a certain rate on the $100. Such information is available in reports, published each year, but the clerks, who are busy, are not supposed to take the place of consulting encyclopaedias.

THOUSANDS OF MILES OF WIRE FENCING

ISLAND CONTINENT IS HOME OF GOLDEN FLEECE

FLOCKS OF MILLIONS ARE NOT AT ALL UNCOMMON.

Sydney, New South Wales.—The sheep farms of Australia!

The world has never seen anything like them. There were big flocks in the days of the patriarchs, when Abraham and Lot had to separate to get new grazing grounds. It is written that King Solomon sacrificed 120,000 sheep when he dedicated the temple, and we know that Mesha, King of Moab, gave Jahoram, King of Israel, 100,000 lambs as tribute. The pastoral magnates of those days must have had large farms, but there are farms here in Australia as big as all Palestine. There are sheep stations 100 miles long. James Mills has a farm as big as the State of Rhode Island, and Samuel McCaughey has 1,314,000 acres in one block. James Tyson, the famous stock king, who died a few years ago worth $20,000,000, owned 3,000,000 acres, and there are many others whose holdings run high into the hundreds of thousands of acres.

VAST WIRE FENCES.

The sheep farms of the past were merely wild lands, where the flocks, watched by shepherds, were grazed on the hills and valleys. This is the character of a large part of our grazing lands in the West. These big stations of Australia are actual farms. The land is divided up into great fields or paddocks, fenced with smooth wire except along the roads, where barbed wire is used. The average paddock contains 800 acres, but there are many which are larger. Some contain several thousand acres, and single paddocks have from 2,000 to 20,000 sheep. Colonel Bell, our American consul, tells me of one station he visited which had wire fencing enough to wall one side of a road from New York to San Francisco, enough roads to make a highway from New York to Baltimore, and enough people to form a good-sized town. I have travelled through other stations which are larger, and I am amazed at the vast extent of the fencing and the enormous cost of running the ranches.

FORTUNES INVESTED.

At present in this State of New South Wales 40,000,000 out of the 41,000,000 sheep which are owned are kept in fenced paddocks. There are thousands of miles of wire netting put up as fences to keep out the rabbits. There are millions of dollars invested in buildings, and the salary list of a great station is as long as that of a department store. Sheep raising is by no means a cheap business, and to make it pay everything must be carefully managed.

The average sheep farm costs from $15,000 to $20,000 a year to run it, and there are some in which the expenses run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. Of late wages have steadily increased, until the men are now paid about $5 a week with board. Every man receives weekly about twelve pounds of meat, ten pounds of flour and a quarter of a pound of tea, as well as other things, so that every station must keep a large store and warehouse. Even the smaller stations have a dozen or more men in ordinary times and at shearing times the hands are numbered by scores.

The land in the better parts of Australia is valuable, and even where it is rented of the Government it runs mildly into money. The leases are different in the different states, the price in Queensland being from $6 to $8 per square mile per annum. I know of one man who has 240,000 acres in Queensland for which he pays only half a cent per acre per year, but even at this rate it foots up $1,200, and there are farms which pay rents of tens of thousands of dollars.

LIVE LIKE LORDS.

Some of the big squatters live like lords. They have low one-story houses roofed with galvanized iron. Their homes have a score or more rooms with wide verandahs running around the outside. They have many servants and their surroundings are more like those of a feudal baron than of the ordinary sheep farmer. Most of them are well educated, many are college bred, and their establishments show all the evidences of culture and taste. There is one squatter who has a picture gallery which has cost him $125,000. Others have fine libraries and music rooms, and in all you will find the leading Australian aand London newspapers, especially those of a sporting character. There are large stables connected with these establishments, with horses for riding and driving as well as those for the men employed on the estate. On most stations you will find a good supply of guns and fishing tackle, and not infrequently tennis, cricket, croquet and golf grounds.

The people are more careful as to matters of etiquette than in the cities. It is the usual thing to dress for dinner, and although there may not be a stranger within fifty miles, the men will appear night after night in evening suits and the ladies in decollete dresses, while the servants who wait upon them are in livery. In travelling through the country here every gentleman carries a dress suit with him. If he goes away from the railroad he usually has an extra horse for his baggage, or he may take his boiled shirts and store clothes in saddle bags on the back of his horse. The people are the soul of hospitality, and it is taken for granted that whenever you call you will be asked to stay.

RIDE TO A DANCE.

The social life on these big Australian farms is largely made up of parties and dances and afternoon teas. It is not an uncommon thing for a young man or young woman to ride or drive five, ten or fifteen miles to take a cup of tea with a friend. At the dances people will come forty and fifty miles, riding all day to get to the place of festivity, dancing all night and then starting back home as the day breaks.

The Australians are fond of racing, and there are tracks connected with every town which are attended by the men from the stations for a hundred miles about. There are hops and receptions at the larger stations, and there is something going on in nearly every section all the year through.

Both men and women pay a great deal of attention to dress. Some of the belles of the Queensland bush come regularly to Brisbane and carry back wardrobes to astonish their rivals. The fair country girls of New South Wales get their fashions from Sydney, and those of Victoria send annually to Melbourne for their clothes. A great deal of ordering is done by mail, and the latest fashions are as much desired on one of these stations a hundred miles from nowhere as in the Australian metropolis.

Speaking of Australian hospitality calls attention to the tramps or sun-downers. These men are of the same character as our tramps in the United States. The most of them will not work, but they travel about on foot from station to station, each carrying a can and a blue blanket. From the blanket they are sometimes called "Humping Blueys." When they arrive at the station they call upon the manager and ask for rations. They are so common that a fixed ration has been allotted to them. This consists of one pound of flour, one half pound of sugar and one-eighth of a pound of tea. In some places there are little shacks or shanties which have been put up to accommodate such men over night. They cook their own meals and their blanket is their only bedding.

STATION EMPLOYES.

Among the employes of every station are the boundary riders, men who ride about the fences day after day and see that everything is all right. These men spend all the time in the saddle, riding forty, fifty and sometimes 10 miles daily. They carry their blankets with them and at night sleep on the ground, hobbling their horses beside them. Some of the boundary riders are apprentices, and a few of them, sent out here to learn the business, get no wages.

Indeed, they have nicknames here for the different classes of hands on a station, calling them jackeroos and classing them as "gold tails," "silver tails" and "copper tails." The gold tail jackeroo is a young man who has come from England to learn stock farming. He pays something for the privilege of watching the sheep and learning how to handle them. He usually stands well with the proprietor and has something of a place in society. The "silver tail" pays nothing and as a rule gets nothing except experience, while the "copper tail" is paid a small stipend for his work.

Every station must have its manager and its overseers. On the larger stations there are bookkeepers and storekeepers. Nearly every one has its blacksmiths and carpenters, its gardeners, hostlers and men of all work. The managers get high wages. They are skilled men, and it depends largely upon them as to whether the station furnishes a profit or loss. Some of them are experimenters. They study sheep breeding and claim that they can increase the wool clip by doing so. One, for instance, who has charge of 150,000 sheep, recently asserted that he had raised his wool crop more than 75,000 pounds a year by improving the character of the stock. Seventy-five thousand pounds of wool at 10 cents a thousand pounds of wool at 10 cents a $7,500 to the profit account will more than pay the salary of an expensive manager.

THE SHEARERS' UNION.

Sheep shearing is a profession in Australia. There are thousands of men who do nothing else, and they form one of the most important classes of Australian workmen. They have one of the biggest unions in the world, and every colony makes laws for them. There are regular blank contracts for shearing sheep, having been agreed upon by shearers and squatters, and these, as a rule, are rigidly lived up to. Not long ago there was a strike of the shearers of Queensland because the squatters claimed they had a right to employ non-union men if they wished. The strike was declared at the beginning of the shearing season, and the country was patrolled by the union members on horseback, armed with rifles and revolvers, to keep the non-unionists. Many wool sheds were burned, but the Government sent out police and gatling guns to escort the non-union laborers to their work, and they broke up the strike, although it cost more than $1,000,000 to do so.

MAKE $5 A DAY.

The shearers make good wages. They are paid about 5 cents a sheep, and a good man can shear a hundred a day, so that the average wages are about $5 a day during shearing time. The shearing season lasts for nine months. It begins early in the year in Queensland, where it is warm, and extends from there south, from station to station, until South Australia is reached, and then still later in Tasmania.

Every station has its shearing sheds with barracks in which the shearers are to sleep. They furnish their own food, buying it of the squatter at wholesale prices. Each gang of shearers has a cook, and, as a rule, they live very well.

In the past many of the shearers were drunkards. They would work at a station until they had finished, and then take their wages to the nearest public house or saloon and there consume them in liquor. Sometimes, so I am told, they would hand their money over to the landlord and tell him to keep an account, and put them out when the money was done, which agreement was promptly carried out on the part of the latter. To-day many of these men are frugal and temperate. They shear for a few years, getting all the way from $600 to $700 or more for a season, and then invest their savings in stock of their own.

SHEARING BY MACHINERY.

At present there are millions of sheep shorn every year by machinery. The sheep-shearing machines are run by steam, compressed air and electricity. The force is communicated through a flexible tube like that of the dentist for drilling out teeth, to clippers like those used by the barbers in cutting your hair. The clippers consist of little knives which move backward and forward over each other like those of a mowing machine. They go at the rate of 4,000 movements per minute, cutting through the wool as a hot knife cuts through butter, and taking it off more smoothly and cleanly than by hand. I have seen sheep shorn in this way so that their skins were as smooth as the nap of fine cloth, the sheep running away clad in a velvety coat of soft white. The managers tell me that the machines save from a quarter to a half pound of wool per sheep, and that there is less danger of clipping the skin than in hand shearing. The time of shearing is about the same as by hand, the average number shorn being a little more than 100 per day. Some men can shear more than 100 per day by hand. The record of the best shearer is that of Jack Howe, who has cut the wool from 231 sheep in one day with a pair of ordinary hand shears.

HOW WOOL IS SHIPPED.

After the wool is shorn it is sorted and packed. The diffferent parts are put in diffferent bundles which are sewed up in bags and are then ready for shipment to the markets. On some stations the wool is baled in packages of 300 pounds.

Many of the stations are miles from the railroads, and in such cases the wool has to be carried there on carts drawn by oxen. Some carts will carry ten tons, a yoke of eight or ten oxen being used to draw them. The ordinary freight charge is 25 cents per ton per mile, which is quite in contrast with the freights from the Australian ports to Europe, where a ton is carried 11,000 miles or more for $5. The freights are even higher than this in certain parts of Southern and Western Australia, where camels are used to bring out the wool. The camels are brought from Arabia and India, and some of them are excellent. I am told that a single camel will carry two bales of wool, and that they are used for all sorts of freighting.

THE TERRIBLE RABBIT.

The squatter never has the nightmare. If he is drunk or has eaten too much he is liable to have the rabbit-mare. If he gets the delirium tremens he sees rabbits rather than snakes, and rabbits are, in fact, the terror of everyone. They are found by tens of millions all over the country, and if not destroyed they eat all the grass and sheep must starve. Hundreds of stations have been ruined by them, and every station has its men who do nothing else but hunt and trap rabbits, some single men averaging as much as 400 killed rabbits per day.

Australia has already invested millions of dollars in rabbit-proof wire fences. Large rewards have been offered for something which will destroy the rabbits and rid the country of them, as, for instance, the case of New South Wales, where the Government once promised to give $125,000 to anyone who would suggest or invent anything that would bring about that result. At present the people are spending as much as $3,000,000 a year to keep down the rabbits, and still they breed and breed, and never stop breeding.

From careful estimates it is found that a pair of Australian rabbits will produce six litters a year, and that each litter will average five rabbits. As soon as the little bunnies are six months old they begin to breed, and the result is that one pair in five years will increase to 10,000,000 pairs.

The first man who brought rabbits to Australia was a squatter. He lived the country near Melbourne, and he wanted something to remind him of home. The rabbits grew in number so rapidly that I am told they eventually cost him more than $200,000 in loss of stock, and that he is to-day at great expense to keep his station rabbit-proof.

GOVERNMENT FENCES.

There is now a wire netting fence 346 miles long between New South Wales and South Australia, which was put up by the New South Wales Government; there is another fence of 84 miles along the Queensland border, and in the southern end of the colony there is a fence 612 miles long, while a similar fence has been erected by the Queensland and New South Wales Governments 115 miles in length, making altogether more than 1,100 miles of rabbit-proof fencing put up by the Governments. At present there are about 18,000 miles of rabbit fences in New South Wales alone, and hundreds of miles are in source of erection. There are thousands of miles in other colonies, and it is probable that eventually the most of the stations will be so fenced.

The usual wire netting for this purpose is about four feet wide with meshes not not more than one and one-half inches in diameter. The average fencing costs about $250 per mile, so that the total expense is enormous.

Within the last few years some rabbits have been exported in a frozen shape to London, but such exportations will never equal the losses which the animals have entailed upon the squatter.—Frank G. Carpenter.

FRANCE, SPAIN AND MOROCCO

Interesting Interviews on International Politics as Seen in Paris.

Paris, June 29.—The Figaro on Tuesday morning published the following note, which bears all the marks of being a communique from the Quai d'Orsay:—

"The foreign press, and notably the English, affects to believe that by the action of France a Franco-Moroccan question is imminent. We are able to affirm, according to information from a sure source, that once the French Government is satisfied, as it now is, by the execution of the reparation due by the Sultan for the murder of M. Pouzet, it has no other policy in Morocco than the maintenance of the 'status quo.' Military precautions have been taken along the whole extent of the frontier of Morocco to prevent the incursions of tribes beyond the control of the Sultan, and to cause our territory, which envelops the empire of Morocco, to be respected. The question of Morocco is at present closed, and can only be re-opened by new incidents."

So far the Figaro. It will be noticed that the assurances given are not such as inspire great confidence, as it is stated that the question "can be re-opened by new incidents.' With military precautions taken along the whole extent of the frontier" incidents may easily arise; in fact, it will be a wonder if they do not arise.

The whole question, therefore, turns on the extent to which the French are really desirous of preventing "incidents" and maintaining the "status quo." On this point I am in possession of information drawn from an absolutely trustworthy source, and it is not encouraging. No illusions need be entertained on the subject of French intentions in regard to Morocco. The conquest of Morocco was resolved on more than three years ago. The whole trend of the military operations of the last 24 months have no other aim.

The whole plan of operations were worked out from beginning to end a year and a half ago, and are being carefully carried out, step by step. Its author was a French officer of great distinction, who was on the staff of M. Laferriere when the latter was Governor-General of Algeria. It is being carried out to the letter. The only point on which I have not information is as to how far the home Government is cognizant of the preparations of the military authorities. In French colonial policy the hand of the Government has often been forced by "faits accompits" of the militiary party. Witness Marchand expedition to Fashoda, which was a "damnosa hereditas" for Mr. Delcasse.

Whatever denials may issued by the Quai d'Orsay, and whatever temporary assurances may be given by the Cabinet to Parliament, the conquest of Morocco has been decided upon, and the carrying out is a mere question of opportunity.

For the moment nothing may be expected in the way of a "coup de main." The Cabinet has its hands full with matters of domestic politics, and the ferment at present going on among the natives of Algeria has thrown a damper on the enterprise of the military party. But the preparations are going on, the continual forward movement never ceases. The dangerous moment will be when the troops brought back from China strengthen the army of occupation in Algeria (for the local troops there can be described in no other way), thus giving the forces on the Morocco frontier a freer hand.

FROM THE SPANISH STANDPOINT.

A leading Spanish gentleman, at present in London, has communicated his views on the present position of affairs in Morocco In answer to the pointed question as to the attitude Spain may be expected to take up in case of serious developments in Northwest Africa, the senor replied:—

"You may count upon it that my country will assuredly take the side of France in the event of hostilities. And why not? Were not the French our friends in our unfortunate war with the United States? You English were nominally neutral, but it was well known that you aided America in a hundred ways. Did not your Prime Minister make a slighting reference to my country in one of his public speeches, when he said that the small countries must disappear with the evolution of time? Spain does not forget that. Besides, we blame England for not intervening when her friendly intervention would, we believe, have restrained America from going to war. Yes, it is all over now; but her action threw us into the arms of France. The French influence predominates in Northwest Africa, and when the time is ripe France will take a leaf out of your Egyptian book, and bring about, in her own way, a 'veiled protectorate' in Morocco. Spain some time ago had three settlements there, and she still has rights which, with the aid of France, she will assert. No doubt it will upset the balance of power in the Mediterranean. But what is that to us, or to France? Is it not to our interest to weaken England's power there? On the land side we can already dominate your Gibraltar. On the opposite shores one day we may also plant our forts. Then there will be two keys to the Mediterranean, and, perhaps, it is we who may be able to close and lock the door. Ah! it is true the greatest nation cannot afford to deliberately make a single enemy. England, no doubt, is beginning to realize the danger, and it seems to me a remarkable occurrence that a British gunboat should be ordered to convey the present Mission from Morocco to this country. Under similar circumstances do other countries oblige your Ambassadors in the same manner? They say the Mission goes next to Germany. Is it to congratulate the Kaiser on his accession? Bah! the object is political, and the result—well, we shall see!"

GOOD-WILL CLUB HOLIDAY HOUSE

Where Some Working Girls Spend a Restful Fortnight.

If you ask a dozen persons in this city, "Do you know anything about the Good Will Club and their Holiday House?" ten will murmur blankly, "Good Will Club—Holiday House?" but the tenth, if she be a woman who has more than shallow passing knowledge of what is done by the many big-hearted people of the city, will say:

"I do, indeed, and it's one of the kindest, friendliest organizations in Montreal," while if the twelfth person in the dozen happens to be a Good Will Club girl, you may expect to hear some statements in glowing, appreciative language that will open your eyes to the fact that "good-will" is something more than a name. Also, that in a quiet, unostentatious manner, the club is an influence for good to many young women in the city.

The Good Will Club is for girls. It dates back to 1888, when the thought struck Miss Capel that girls employed in large warehouses, binderies, etc., needed a pleasant, homelike place in which to spend their evenings. The Club "took" instantly. Year by year it has held its own. Year by year girls from 16 upwards have joined and felt the homelike, refining influence of the club which aims at being helpful. The club is at 2078 St. Catherine Street, and there are over one hundred members. The girls have a social each month, whose object is a "good time." They have classes in sewing and fancy work, they have interesting books, and amongst its other advantages there is a barbing department, and many girls have opened accounts.

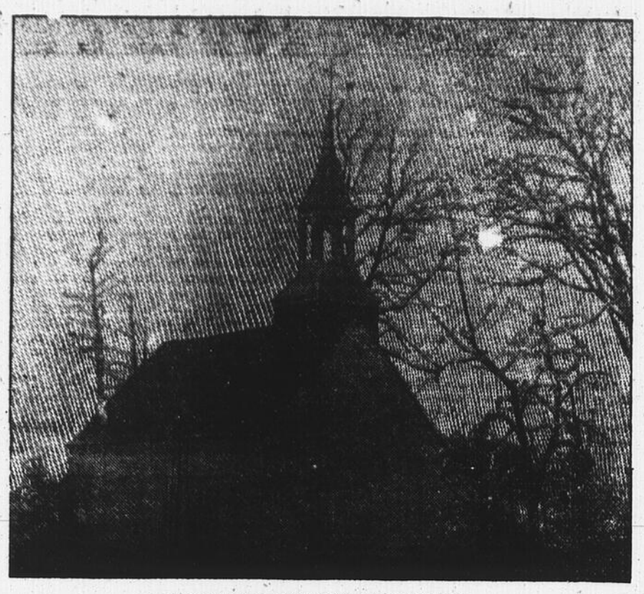
THE GOOD WILL CLUB STORE.

One branch of the Club, which must be alluded to, if ever so briefly, is the Point St. Charles Good Will Club store. Miss Bell, the energetic first directress has bags which, upon application to her at 322 Prince Arthur Street, will be sent to any part of the city and called for. Into this bag, you must understand, you are asked to put old clothes, men's, women's and children's; hats, almost anything in the clothing line. Then the Good Will Club ladies—the officers, by the way, are Miss Howard, president; Miss Julia E. Lyman, vice-president; Miss Hepburn, secretary-treasurer, and Miss Bell, first directress—look over the clothing, mend it, and take the articles to the store where they are sold for a trifle to the people of the neighborhood. This is decidedly a better way of helping the needy than giving the articles.

HOLIDAY HOUSE AT BERTHIER.

However, the Holiday House is the most important adjunct of the Club, and the most seasonable. The name speaks for itself. It is a pleasant, homelike country place at Berthier-en-haut, reached by boat and train, where the officers of the Good Will Club and friends who assist them, act as attentive hostesses to the forty or fifty girls or thereabouts, who are accommodated during the hot summer months.

In a city the size of Montreal there are hundreds and hundreds of hard-working, self-respecting girls. Many of these girls do not get large enough salaries to admit of their taking a good, restful, happy country holiday when holiday time comes around. If, however, they are fortunate enough to know of the Holiday House and better still, apply for admission, before all the summer is arranged for, their restful country holiday is assured. The Holiday House means fresh air, rest, good board, the constant companionship of thoughtful, refined women, a beautiful, peaceful home influence, games, books, boating, picnics, drives. The tired girl can swing in the hammock and feel that "it is enough—not to be doing but to be," the more lively girl finds congenial friends, and the studious girl can read while the industrious one works. Everything is arranged for them and done for them. All that any girl is asked to do is to make her own bed. Through the summer girls are arriving for their fortnight's rest, to which they look forward for weeks. One officer, and a friend to help her entertain, goes down for each fortnight. Thus Miss Howard, the popular president who dearly loves her



THE OLDEST CHURCH IN CANADA.
One of the Landmarks of Berthier-en-Haut.

girls, goes with Miss MacCulloch for the month of July, followed by Miss Bell and a friend for the first two weeks in August, and Miss Hepburn and her assistant for the second two weeks. These ladies manage the house, see that everyone is happy, and at home, get up picnics, read aloud and do all that they can to make the visit a pleasant one. There are shady grounds and croquet lawns, and a fine verandah. The house faces the river and the boats—good wide, safe affairs—are a source of much enjoyment. Each fresh batch of girls is also taken for a country drive, and picnics to the old church at Berthier, which has looked upon such varied scenes, and now is spending a peaceful old age, are a popular amusement.

On Sunday the girls go to church, and a Bible lesson in the house gathers them together.

THE TERMS VERY LOW.

And about the terms, you ask? There are two classes—ordinary and assisted. The former means that a girl pays the full rate, $2.50 per week, which covers everything from the time she arrives. "Assisted" is for the girls who need a change and are not able to pay full rates. In such cases the girl tells what she can pay and gives a reference—that is the one thing stipulated that a reference should be given, generally from a clergyman. Thus anyone sending a girl knows that her companions are also well recommended. She may pay half, she may pay $1.00. She, in many cases, pays nothing. But a delicate silence is maintained, and unless the girl herself chooses to mention the fact, no one knows whether she is ordinary or assisted.

Any lady who gives $5.00 has the privilege of naming a girl she would like accommodated for the two weeks, and it is certain no treat would be more appreciated.

When the full list is made up the household numbers sixteen, and the hearts of the officers ache as they write to refuse applications from girls who want the fortnight's rest and change. Already all July is filled. Letters should be directed to The Officer, Holiday House, Berthier-en-haut, Que.

One thing for which the officers long, is a convalescent room, where delicate girls could be quiet and rested, but, alas, that such a splendid work of friendship and good will should be hampered by the want of means. Needless to say, the amounts paid do not come within a good deal of the expenses, which have to be met by donations. Last year the Holiday House expenditure was $422.24, while the boarders paid $120.91. The Good Will Club sends out no collectors to ask for help, but all aid is gratefully, gladly received. Blankets wear out, furniture gets out of repair, the ordinary wear and tear does not pass by the Holiday House. Whether the funds come in or not, the expenses run on.

There is one thing which should be remembered by the girls themselves as well as those who are giving a girl a change of air at the Holiday House. This is that it is not fair to the other guests that one suffering from tuberculosis or any disease which can be communicated to others, should apply for admission. The risk is too great.

A CLUB GIRL'S TESTIMONY.

Listen to what one of the girl's says about the Holiday House—a girl who has gone year after year, and has become part of the life of the Club.

"I wish everyone knew how much good the Club does and what a boon the Holiday House is to the girls. You don't have to be a member to go there, but a great many of the Club girls do go. People don't realize what it means to girls who work hard in warehouses and wholesale places, sometimes in crowded quarters, with long hours, and then go home, in many cases to small rooms. The ladies are so kind. They couldn't treat their own dearest friends who were staying with them with more kindness and attention than they give the girls. We are always met at the boat, and we always go home by train, because the boat gets in late and the ladies don't think it nice for us to be getting in to Montreal late. Then while we are there they take so much trouble and are so thoughtful. Why, if a girl is worn out and listless, one of the ladies will bring her, during the afternoon, a glass of milk, or perhaps come quietly out and put up an umbrella to shield her while she sleeps. They are always thinking of our pleasure and comfort, and having picnics and drives. The Club is quite undenominational and both Catholic and Protestant girls go. Miss Bell took an ambulance course so that in case of an accident she would know what to do.

"It means a great deal to the girl to be so cared for and thought of and the influence lasts long after the holiday is over. The only pity is that means won't allow of more girls being given the treat during the summer."

THE MEM SAHIB.

MRS. KENNEDY'S PICTURESQUE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION

Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy's "Joscelyn Cheshire," a historical romance of the revolutionary days in the Carolinas is cast on the lines made popular by Winston Churchill and Paul Leicester Ford, and it is without question one of the most thoroughly enjoyable books of the season.

A thrilling narrative of love and war, with characters deftly portrayed, a life-like reproduction of the scenes on the field of battle; a powerful description of the horrors of the prison ships in New York harbor, this novel will fully sustain the popularity it achieved when it appeared as a seriel in "Everybody's Magazine."

Mrs. Kennedy, while describing with felicity, strength and grace the stirring scenes in which her characters move never wearies the reader, and the secrets of the success of the book are to be found in its swiftness of movement, its vividness of picture and its subtleness of character drawing.

Mrs. Kennedy spent her childhood in the locality where some of the best scenes are laid—the Carolina town of Hillsboro' and the memory pictures gathered there and the traditions handed down by several generations of the old families enabled her to catch and reflect the spirit of the time with consistency and truth.

The jaded reader, who is steeped in the literature of the revolutionary period will be thankful to Mrs. Kennedy for her courage in producing a story in which Washington does not figure as a character and the author also deserves the credit of creating a hero with brains, resource and a fine spirit of daring, whom she does not make a colonel or even a major, but whom she causes to remain to the end a simple but trusted and useful spy.

Joscelyn is a charming heroine of the Dorothy Manners and Janice Meredith type, but at repartee she is more brilliant in dialogue, more sparkling than either. She was an ardent royalist like her father before her, and she carried with her to Hillsboro' the enthusiasm for English rule and the uncompromising Toryism with which her nature had been ingrained.

Richard Clavering, on the other hand, was a soldier in the continental army; his whole soul was in the revolt of the colonies, and his every nerve was attuned to war and strife in the cause he had at heart. He was vehemently intolerant of adverse opinion, and between him and Joscelyn the subject came to be as flint and steel.

And this was the spirit in which they parted when Richard left with his company when he had asked for some gentle word, some sweet promise to fill with hope the time that is to come.

"And think you Master Clavering," replied Joscelyn, that I would turn traitor for your love. Nay, sir, I am a loyal subject to King George and can enter into no compact with his enemies."

"Then will I be forced to conquer you along with the other adherents of the tyrant, for have you I will," he cried impetuously. "As you yield not to persuasion you shall yield to force. From this day I hold you as part of the English enemy who needs must be subdued."

Richard was made a prisoner in the first important engagement in which he took part, and he abandoned the opportunity of gaining his own liberty in favor of a companion who was much his junior—an act which removed some of Joscelyn's prejudice against him—was sent to the convict ships. The realistic picture given of life on these floating hells might seem to be overdrawn, were it not that Marcus Clark's vivid pen has revealed even greater horrors in a later day at Botany Bay and Hobart in the matter of treatment of prisoners. He escaped by feigning death and inducing his fellow prisoners to bury him in the sand. He was afterwards the means of saving Joscelyn's life, and was again in imminent peril of capture by the forces of Cornwallis and Tarleton, and Joscelyn's adroit strategy in concealing him in her house and in aiding him to escape while Tarleton's men were hunting for him high and low, forms one of the choicest bits of extremely fascinating narrative. There was a momentary mental struggle between loyalty to her king and to the man who loved her, but whose affection she did not return, and it is needless to say which triumphed. When the war was over Richard returned sorely wounded, and the meeting was pathetic. They talked long together, and she was conscious of some change in him, not that his tone showed less of resolution to achieve his purpose, it was rather an absence of the overweening self confidence which had so offended her in the past. Five years of warfare and baffled wooing had taught him something of self-distrust, something of humility which became him well. The empty sleeve and the emaciated listless figure touched her with a quick pity. And is not pity akin to love? The other prominent characters are all nice interesting people and some of them have love affairs of their own. Even Tarleton does not appear as wholly odious, but a man of unflexible purpose, who more than suspects that Joscelyn has been fooling him. (Toronto: W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd., price, paper, 75c; cloth, $1.75).

TWO MORE WITNESSES.

MOUNTAIN OF EVIDENCE PILED UP IN FAVOR OF DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—UNIVERSAL GRATITUDE FOR THIS MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY—MRS. ARSENEAU CALLS HER CURE MIRACULOUS.

It is surprising to note how many people are commending Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets nowadays. They are winning new friends everywhere. The work goes on continuously.

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada are thousands of people who after every meal take a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet. They are a large proportion of the vast majority, the greater part of the population that suffer from weak stomachs and faulty digestion.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the greatest tonic for a weak ailing stomach, ever compounded. They are composed of the finest digestants found in nature, pepsin among others. They do the stomach's work, and let that tired-out-over-worked organ take a holiday.

"That's all the stomach wants—a rest. At once it will begin to save its strength and grow strong again." Hundreds of people have been cured of heartburn and pain after eating by using only one box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Thousands of people have been permanently cured of chronic Dyspepsia of long standing, by three or four boxes and that after every other means had failed. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets act on the only rational principle in the treatment of Digestion Troubles—Rest for the stomach.

"I consider our cures miraculous," writes Mrs. Coletti Arseneau, of Ruisseau Le Blanc, Que. "My daughter Marie and myself suffered miserably with Dyspepsia. We employed all the remedies possible, but they were all useless. Having heard Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets spoken of, we took four boxes between the two of us, and I am happy to say we are cured. I recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets highly to all sufferers from Stomach Trouble."

CANADIAN ESSAYS.

In a beautifully bound volume of some 220 pages Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., of Toronto, presents a collection of "Canadian Essays," critical and historical, which have appeared in various magazines in recent years. The author tells us that they have been published with the object of promoting a wider and better acquaintance on the part of Canadians with the historical and intellectual development of their own country. This is a commendable object and one may heartily wish him success.

Mr. O'Hagan thinks it short-sighted and unpatriotic that Canadians should busy themselves with the literary beginnings of other lands and pay little heed to the literary colonizers and toilers of our own, and he asks: "Is it indeed true that one hears more o fthe Canadian poets, Carman and Roberts and Campbell, in New York in a week than in Canada in five years?"

It is not true, for these poets are undoubtedly read and admired by their own countrymen, but the reason why their writings are highly appreciated as they undoubtedly are and deserve to be in New York is that they have written genuine poetry which appeals to all mankind and not because they have written Canadian poetry.

Canadians can and unquestionably do appreciate good literature, but they are discriminating, and the reason why more of the writings of Canadian authors are not read is because they will not bear the literary test. Many of the writers whose work is favorably spoken of by Mr. O'Hagan in these pages, are neglected because, although very creditable in their way, they fall short of standards by which literary taste is governed. The author admits this when he says: "If it should appear that some authors whose contributions to Canadian literature are but slight, have gained recognition in this volume, it is because such writers have cheerfully and patriotically given of their heart and brain, whether lyric, story or historical sketch, to enrich the intellectual life blood of our country, and deserve therefore to be gratefully remembered in its annals," may well be inclined to question whether inferior work does "enrich the intellectual life blood of our country." They may do useful work in the way of gathering and rendering easily accessible the material which the literary artist will probably one day be able to utilize to the advantage of humanity and to that extent they are doing good, and it is well that their work should be known.

In the essays on "Canadian poets and poetry" "Canadian Woman Writers," and "French Canadian Life and Literature," Mr. O'Hagan discusses with discrimination and judgment the greater part of the literary work that has been done here. The examples which he gives of the work of those who have made for themselves a name in literature are judiciously chosen and show that Mr. O'Hagan possesses a cultivated taste. His judgment Charles E. D. Roberts indicates that he does not allow his enthusiasm to carry him too far. Roberts, he says, is "truly a virile writer and possesses in an eminent degree that even wedding of thought and language so essential to the production of a first-rate poem. A little more simplicity and directness and somewhat less of classical form and method in his verse would, however, make Roberts more popular with the common people." This is true; but Roberts cannot degrade himself without lowering his literary standard; and what he might gain in popularity he would assuredly lose in the estimation of the critical. Mr. Lampman is described as an artist in every sense of the word, but an artist who drew much of his inspiration from Tennyson. Rev. Frederick Scott is shown to be a poet of great spirituality, much earnestness, sinewy strength and many readers will be grateful to Mr. O'Hara for having reproduced in its entirety "Samson," which brought its author much renown. Canadian women writers especially have reason to be grateful for so chivalrous a champion.

Amongst other subjects dealt with are the story of Acadian deportation and the Jesuit martyrs, who suffered for their faith in Northern Ontario. In dealing with the Acadian incident Mr. O'Hagan takes the Poet Longfellow as his authority, alleging that the historian has been largely false and the poet true. Hannay, Parkman and Akins, compiler of the Nova Scotia archives, have, he declares, "done historical truth a grievous wrong in their presentation which led up to this wanton and pitiful deed." Obviously he means "pitiable" where he has "pitiful," but he is entitled to his own opinion on the general subject although personally we prefer to be guided by Hannay and Parkman. The essay entitled "In the Land of the Jesuit Martyrs," tells briefly, but faithfully, the sad story of the martyrdom of Fathers Daniel, Garnier, Chabanel, Lalemont and Brebeuf. Altogether this volume of essays is pleasant and suggestive reading. (Toronto: William Briggs, price, $1).

"LOVE AND COMPANY, LIMITED."

This is the curious title of a curious little book by J. Try-Davies and Mary Woolston, of this city, who have taken hand in hand apparently, a rather bold, if not a big jump into the domain of fiction.

It looks like a first attempt, for neither of the names are familiar in the paths of literature but Mr. Try-Davies is well known in circles where wealth is accumulated more rapidly than it usually is from the fruits of the pen.

The story is in a nutshell. A young man and young woman, of more than the average attractions of their respective sexes, decide to act the part of lovers and to write in a journal a faithful records of the events and impressions of each day in which they are to meet. At the end of a fortnight they agree to exchange journals and part, binding themselves never to see each other again. The two journals form the substance of the story, but there is a slender framework of narrative of which a few threads run through the book at various points.

It ends as one might expect it would by the two persons falling genuinely in love with each other, but they are bound by their pledge to part. Ten years later they meet in the Italian lake country. The man has become an officer of distinction and the lady the widow of a baronet. That is how the lovers came to be united but it was necessary in order to provide for this to get the baronet out of the way by death.

The lady's journal is the better written of the two. If as may be reasonably supposed Miss Woolston is the writer of it she has handled a difficult subject with delicacy and tact. The writer of the gentleman's part has been less fortunate and not as few mothers would hesitate about letting pages 16 and 17 into the hands of their daughters. But the little book is readable and pleasantly written. (Montreal, W. Foster Brown).

MISTRESS NELL.

Mr. George C. Hazelton, Junior, has inverted the usual course of procedure which is to place a work of fiction before the public in book form first and dramatize it afterwards should it be deemed desirable to do so, by first writing a play which has been a pronounced success and rendering it in the form of a novel.

Such experiments are rare and they are not to be commended for general acceptance, but in the case of the fascinating "Mistress Nell" it is not unsuccessful, but the atmosphere of the story is dramatic rather than literary. The chapters resemble a succession of scenes in a play rather than continuous narrative.

It is of course the story of Nell Gwyn, the fascinating but decidedly boydenish mistress of Charles the Second and of the "Merrie England" of a time when England still knew how to be merry.

Nell, herself, as the principal figure in the story, but the King plays no inconsiderable part as well as the Duke of Buckingham and Madame Quesronaille, the notorious Duchess of Portsmouth. Decidedly the best part of the book is where Nell masquerades as an Irish gallant at a ball given by her enemy the Duchess of Portsmouth (to whom she makes furious love) and is thus the means of defeating the wiles of the Duchess and her confidant Buckingham to sell England's interests to France and of saving the king's honor and the fair fame of England. Nell's repartee is bright and sparkling throughout the book and the dialogue is always fresh and piquant, and frequently there is a touch of pathos which provokes the reader's sympathy. Upon the whole it makes excellent reading. (Toronto, the Copp, Clark Company, Ltd.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Mrs. Creighton, the widow of the late historian, is at work upon a biography of her husband.

Professor Skeat has written an introduction of an autobiographical kind for his forthcoming volume, "Notes on English Etymology."

The English Society of Authors has awarded its first pension to a "fellow" writer. Three hundred dollars a year is to be given to Mrs. J. H. Riddell, author of "The Senior Partner" and other excellent novels.

Not content with his recently published monograph on "Napoleon," Lord Rosebery, it is rumored, will bring out next year a larger work on the same subject. Therein the Corsican's whole career will be more fully discussed than in the first book.

Bishop Creighton, it appears, could claim kingship with Samuel Pepys, the writer of the fascinating "Diary." The historian's mother was before her marriage Maria Louisa Pepys, a far-away cousin of Samuel.

Mr. Kipling's dramatization of his "Jungle Books" may be good, bad or indifferent, but it will without doubt have a "success of curiosity" next winter. Everybody will want to see it once at least. It is understood that Mr. Kipling has been very busy of late, and we may soon expect to see several new stories from his pen.

Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has had a serious accident while driving a tandem with another novelist, Miss Lorimer. He lost his eyeglasses, ran into a bank and smashed his ankle. Miss Lorimer's foot was also seriously injured. Her escort, in spite of his helpless foot, rode several miles for the nearest doctor on his bicycle. He is now at work upon a novel, the fact that he has recently made much money especially from his dramatic writings, enabling him to do this slowly and at ease.

The "Real Conversation" in the last number of the Critic is between Mr. William Archer and Mr. George Moore, and is particularly amusing. Mr. Moore airs his grievance against England and tells why he has shaken the dust of that country from his heels.

Mr. Raoul Barre has issued a brochure apropos of the St. Jean Baptiste celebration in this city, containing twenty-eight original humorous sketches suggested by the fete. Mr. Louis Frechette writes a few lines of introduction. The pictures are extremely well drawn and the whole forms a very interesting souvenir of the recent celebration.

The Canadian Boy Magazine has been purchased by the Turnbull-Wright Printing Co., of Guelph, from the former publisher, Rev. Melville A. Shaver. The July and August numbers will be combined and published as a single holiday number for midsummer. Mr. W. A. Wright, B.A., late teacher modern languages in Galt Collegiate Institute, will edit the publication, which will be greatly improved typographically and otherwise. This paper is the official organ of the Boys' Brigade of Canada.

"The Early Trading Companies of New France," a contribution to the history of commerce and discovery in North America by H. P. Biggar, B.Litt. (Oxon), has just been published. The work is the result of many years' labor among the manuscript collections of Europe that contain records of the earliest voyages to America. It was originally submitted as the thesis for the author's research degree in the University of Oxford. Subsequently it was revised and enlarged, and is now a complete history of early French colonizing effort in America based upon an examination of all the available material, "manuscript and otherwise. In both France and Spain the author has discovered much that is new. He devotes special attention to the French voyages to the new world of the 16th century. The fur trade and the fisheries are discussed very fully, as is also the history of the earliest French settlements in North America. The history ends with the organization of the great Company of One Hundred Associates. A special feature of the volume is the appendix, containing an enumeration and criticism of sources for the period. These are arranged in three classes—1, official documents; 2, narrative sources; 3, anonymous pamphlets. The appendix of sources occupies more than one-third of the whole volume. Only 600 copies of this work have been printed, of which not more than 550 are for sale. Orders may be sent to The Librarian, University of Toronto, Toronto.

AUBREY'S BODY FOUND.

The body of Stanislaus Aubrey who was drowned a few weeks ago by jumping from the Victoria bridge was found near Boucherville Island on Thursday afternoon. The remains were identified by his brother and two friends. An inquest is being held this afternoon.

HEARTY PRAISE FROM QUEBEC.

A Racine Man Expresses Himself Strongly for Dodd's Kidney Pills.

HIS LETTER IS TYPICAL OF HUNDREDS LATELY RECEIVED FROM LOWER PROVINCE, SAME WORK BEING DONE ALL OVER THE DOMINION—DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS STAND ALONE IN THE CONQUEST OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

Racine, Que., June 28.—(Special.)—It is a very strange thing, but lately all through this Province, the people have been talking in a straight, downright way about the medicine, Dodd's Kidney Pills. Never before has a remedy made so many warm, outspoken friends for itself. Whatever part of Quebec one chances to be in, the mentioning of Dodd's Kidney Pills is always enough to bring forth the grateful story of an experience with this most remarkable remedy from one of the listeners.

These experiences include nearly all the fatal, non-contagious diseases. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Bladder and Urinary Disorders, Female Trouble, Heart Trouble, Blood Diseases, Nervous Complaints are all emphatically declared to have been entirely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. But more than any other complaint, Backache counts oftener.

Emile Couatre, of this town, says: they cured him of Backache and other Kidney troubles, and writes a letter for publication in this paper to that effect.

"I am going to say a word concerning Dodd's Kidney Pills," he writes; "I cannot do otherwise than praise this wonderful medicine heartily, for I am now, owing to Dodd's Kidney Pills, in perfect health. For some time I have not felt the slightest pain in my back. My kidneys are working properly. When I go to bed I find rest, whereas before using Dodd's Kidney Pills I got up more fatigued than the night before. I had pain in the back and headache which broke my sleep.

"I have taken only three boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and cannot help but credit them with my cure. I have been free from my trouble since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"Straight Front."

Low bust, long waist, cut away hips—that is fashion's latest corset decree.

The "N.C. TAILOR-KUT" corset with the straight front is a genuine straight front corset.

It gives a graceful curve to the back and hips; it supports, but does not press the abdomen. Correct in every line. See that it is branded: N.C. TAILOR-KUT REGISTERED

Two qualities, $1.00, $1.25.

National Corset Mfg. Co., Quebec and Toronto.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea was not to be had until 1895.

Large Family Dinners.

"FAMOUS ACTIVE"

Ranges have every device for cooking big dinners.

No fowl or roast too large for the oven.

Oven is aerated so that juicy, highly flavored meats and dainty puddings can all be baked and roasted together, without the least fear of any of them being tainted.

Range has four or six pot holes—lots of cooking surface to work with.

High Closet will keep any quantity of delicacies warm and fresh while first courses are being served.

The "Famous Active" has numerous other good points.

Forty-two styles and sizes.

Burns coal, coke or wood.

Free Pamphlets from our local agent or nearest house.

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New Mountain Belt Line.

Around the Mountain on the Montreal Park & Island and Montreal Street Railway Systems WITHOUT CHANGE.

A summer service of through cars will be established on and after Saturday next, the 29th inst., running around the mountains both ways, via St. Catherine, Bleury and Park Avenue, Outremont, Côte des Neiges, Victoria Avenue and Sherbrooke Street at ten minutes intervals.

From 1 p.m. to 11 p.m. on Week Days
From 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Sundays

Usual fares on both systems will be accepted.

Laurentian Baths

Without Exception the Finest Establishment in America

Cor. Craig and Beaudry Streets, Montreal

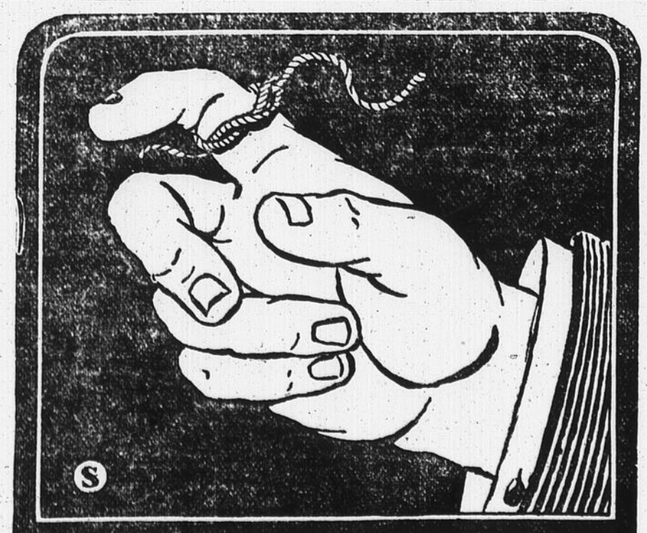
Baths of every description. Turkish, Russian, Private, Steam and Electric.

Electric cars bring you to the door. 4 minutes walk from Place Viger Hotel.

The swimming pool is kept with continuous running spring water always at Summer temperature.

Visitors Always Welcome.

The water is unequalled as a beverage for private consumption, being very much superior to imported waters, which cost from 50c to 60c a bottle. The water will be delivered to any address in demijohns or bottles. These famous springs discharge 40,000 gallons daily from a depth of 300 feet.



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DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

L. A. W. HAD PLANNED TO COME INTO CANADA

American Organization Hopes to Enroll Many Members Here.

HOPED TO INCREASE INTEREST IN WHEELING

ARRANGEMENTS BY WHICH MEMBERS MAY WHEEL ACROSS THE LINE FREE OF DUTY.

(From the Resident Correspondent of The Herald.)

Washington, D.C., June 29.—The League of American Wheelmen is undergoing changes of scope and of management, with the expectation that what threatened until recently to be the death of the organization may prove to be only a metamorphosis into a higher grade of life and influence.

With the decline of the interest in cycling in the United States, both for road use and touring and for racing, the great organization which only a few years ago was one of the most important associations of any kind in the United States, has declined in a remarkable manner, until now it is admitted that a revival of its strength is not to be looked forward to, but that any steps that will keep the league alive and paying its debts will be thankfully accepted by a discouraged management and membership. But it does not look so dark as it did a short time ago, and the management is strong in executive ability and conservative in its plans.

EXTEND TO CANADA.

One of the propositions that have been advanced within the last few weeks for the increase of the league's power and standing, is the extension of the league into Canada, and the enrolment of members among the wheelmen of that country. This proposition had its origin in Montreal, and upon being favored by wheelmen in other cities in the Dominion, it has been brought before the executive management of the L.A.W. for consideration. It was represented by the Canadian cyclists proposing such an extension of the league's field that the league would have a free field before it should it decide to cross the frontier in search of new members.

This plan has met with the emphatic approval of the management of the Pan-American Exposition, for it was felt that anything that would tend to bring into closer relations the wheelmen of the United States and Canada would have the effect of increasing the attendance of wheelmen from both countries at the exposition, which is located on the border line and in the midst of good cycling country on both sides of the line.

CROSSING THE LINE.

The question came up at the same time o fa possible change in the regulations permitting the carriage of bicycles across the frontier without the collection of duty. The league has lost many hundreds of dollars during the existence of these regulations, through the neglect of members to return with their wheels, leaving the organization to pay the duties. It is thought by some members of the official board of the league that a different set of regulations can be drafted and adopted, whereby a personal bond will be taken in each case, instead of leaving the whole burden to fall upon the association in case of neglect or dishonesty on the part of the rider crossing the line.

EXISTING REGULATIONS.

The United States Government, in the matter of the importation and exportation of bicycles in use by their owners, recognizes the following associations: Canadian Wheelmen's Association, League of American Wheelmen, Cyclists' Tourist Club, and the National Cyclists' Union—the last-named being the British organization. The present ruling and practice is based upon the action of June 2, 1898, when the Treasury Department took notice of the regulations established by F. E. Klivert, as acting Commissioner of the Canadian Customs. The Canadian Customs Department announced that tourists, bona fide members of the League of American Wheelmen, who come into Canada with their bicycles, not new, may be entitled to delivery thereof without making the deposit referred to in Memorandum No. 812B. If they will produce and leave with the collector of customs at the place and time of entrance the certificate of membership for the present year in the league, and shall fill up and sign in triplicate, a collector's permission, on the face of which shall be written a full description of the bicycle, stating the maker's name, the name or style and number of the bicycle, and whether it is a man's, woman's or boy's; the retail value of the bicycle; the full name and address of the tourist, with the number of the certificate of membership, the date within which, and the port at which the bicycle will be re-exported.

Taking notice of this action by the Canadian Government, the United States immediately extended the same courtesy to bona fide members of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association desiring to make a bicycle tour in this country. The league assumed the responsibility for these importations and exportations, and paid duty in cases where the individual rider defaulted.

It is believed that the spread of league membership in Canada would lead to an increase in the number of wheelmen who would cross the frontier each season, an increase brought about by the closer associations, the interest aroused in wheeling affairs beyond the border, by the freer exchange of road maps and information regarding conditions and restrictions of the incorporated communities and the like.

C.W.A. MUCH ALIVE.

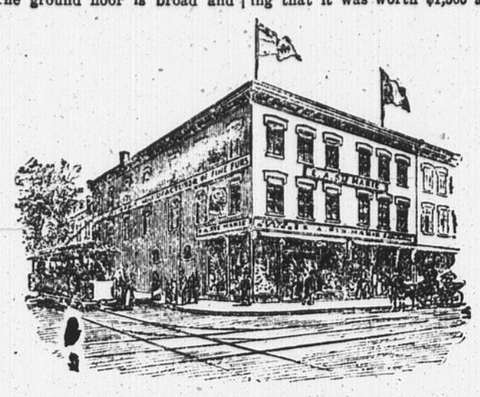
The consideration of an extension of membership into Canada has been stopped, however, by word from the north that the Canadian Wheelmen's Association was taking a new grip and was about to move on, and that the expected death of that organization was postponed. In view of this, it is hardly probable that the League of American Wheelmen management will care to take steps toward a campaign for members in the Dominion, as they would not care to appear as antagonizing the Canadian Association if it is true that there is to be no disbandment of that organization.

The Customs Department here has not taken the matter of a change in the recognition of club membership or conditions of bonding into consideration as yet.

Mr. O. L. Spaulding, the assistant secretary of the Treasury Department, said to your correspondent yesterday that it is not the intention of the department at present to enlarge or diminish the scope of the instructions to the collectors binding under the departmental circular of instruction of June 2, 1898, and February 19, 1900.

A FINE FUR AND HAT STORE.

Enterprise, progress and ability mark the well-equipped premises of Mr. E. A. Ste. Marie, hat, cap and fur dealer and manufacturer, at the corner of Amherst and St. Catherine streets. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Ste. Marie has been progressing, and as trade has increased, he has branched out and enlarged his premises to suit the growth. His latest development has been remarkable. He has extended his whole front over fifty feet, with double plate glass windows, and decorated it to suit the interior, which latter embraces four spacious and commodious flats, arranged in the following up-to-date manner: The ground floor is broad and



roomy, and stocked with a fine assortment of the latest styles and newest fashions of head wear of all sizes and descriptions, including children's hats of all kinds; then a finely assorted stock of Indian novelties is carried, including new-mown sweet hay, baskets and ornaments, also bead work, by the native Indians, all specially designed for the tourist trade. Any visitor to Montreal this season will miss a chance of securing some of the best exclusive novelties if they should forget to call upon Mr. Ste. Marie.

The second floor is devoted exclusively to the furs, and is divided into two parlors, one for the small lines, such as muffs and caps in fur, also boas and all articles less than a coat. This is specially designed for the comfort of the customer who enjoys the comfort and fine carpets and choice curtains more like a fashionable home than a place of business. Stepping out from one parlor the eye is greeted with over ninety feet of solid plate-glass mirror-fronted wardrobes for large furs, such as jackets, capes and overcoats for men and women.

Some idea of the size of these cases may be gathered when it is stated that three rows of garments can be hung in these wardrobes, and these extend the distance quoted. The stock is bought specially for a high class trade, but ranges in diversity from the common rabbit to the Russian sable or silver fox. For instance, Mr. Ste. Marie pointed to a small bag of skins, very tiny, indeed, and remarked in passing that it was worth $1,500 alone. Then he showed a blue fox muff worth $90. In the rear are tasteful rooms for the storage of heavy furs, such as mink robes, robes of the natural feathers of the famous eider duck, and many others of great value. On the other floors are fitting rooms equipped as parlors, with curtains and carpets, such as would be hard to surpass anywhere. There is a room for coarser furs, and raw sable is kept specially for tourists from the United States who wish to avoid duty.

The factory is on the top flat, where during the busy season as many as seventy-five hands are employed. Every department of the institution is under the personal supervision of Mr. Ste. Marie, who has travelled, seen and assimilated the best ideas extant in this business. He is a careful, capable man, who is easily in the front rank of the men in this branch of trade.

MISSION WORK OF THE MORMONS

How it is Carried on by the Young Men of the Church.

New York, June 28.—A genuine invasion of the Philistines could not have caused more excitement in Harlem and The Bronx than did the recent conversion of two Christian Endeavor Society officers from Congregationalism to Mormonism. The officers were women, and they had had trouble with their pastor. The Mormon elders had been working with them for some time, and with a little effort persuaded them to become Latter Day Saints. The women were Mrs. Thomas H. Blair and Miss Elizabeth Dickinson, and at least one of them will be baptized into her new church by immersion on July 4.

These conversions, together with many others supposed to have been made, have set all of upper New York talking about Mormonism, which is entirely to the liking of the quiet young men who have chosen this field for the "mission" which nearly every young Mormon in good standing takes up for a few years at least in his life. There are 130 of these missionaries now at work in the Eastern States, and ten of them are in and around New York. One of the workers is a woman. The Mormons say they have made between thirty and forty converts in this vicinity, and have many more adherents who are not prepared to accept the full faith and become regular members.

The first serious question of life which a young Mormon faces is, "Shall I take a mission?" Their religious training has been carefully watched from infancy, and Mormon mothers are usually anxious to have their sons made elders of the Church and sent on "missions." There is no compulsion about it, however, and if the young man decides to go into business or a profession without doing his share of work for the church his standing in the congregation is not affected.

If, on the other hand, he decides to take a "mission," he receives careful instruction in Latter Day Saints' doctrines and in due time is made an elder. Then there is a round of social festivities at which he is the guest of honor. He goes out into the world entirely on his own responsibility as far as finances are concerned. It is his mission, and he must engineer the whole proposition. Sometimes sons of rich families—and there are more rich families among the Mormons than is generally supposed—receive a comfortable allowance, just as other sons do when they go to college. Poor missionaries make their own way. A mission lasts for two or three years, if the field selected is in the United States, and from three to four years if abroad. At the end of the mission the missionary returns to his home and settles down to work at his profession or business. He still remains an elder in the church, and that is the only reward for his services to his faith.

"This mission work is not as much fun as some people would have you suppose," said Elder Samuel Neff, who has been working in Harlem and The Bronx for the last six months. "We go wherever we think we are called, and make our way as we go or pay it out of personal savings. The church gives nothing to our support, for we do not believe in salaried ministers or workers. We even have to buy the tracts which we distribute, and pay our own railroad fare to the field of the mission and home again. We make these missionary trips because of our love for the church and for the good which we believe we can do."

The elders at work in this city look like men just out of college. They wear frock coats and black ties. Their linen is as clean as though every call which they make is a society duty. Their manners are polished, and they enter into the social life of the friends they make. Most of them have had no special training, although the Mormon College at Salt Lake City has recently provided a special course for prospective missionaries. Their favorite and most successful manner of working is going from house to house with a bundle of tracts. The missionaries usually travel in pairs, and they make many friends among the women.

"We always tell people who we are," said Elder George A. Goff, who is also working in The Bronx. "We do not try to deceive women when we find them at home while their husbands are at work. If they seem interested we ask permission to come back and talk to their husbands. We would not receive a married woman into the church without her husband's consent."

The tracts which the Mormon workers are distributing about the city are of two kinds. One is entitled "A Friendly Discussion Upon Religious Subjects." It is in story form, and tells in an interesting manner how a missionary converted a lawyer, a doctor and a clergyman to the Mormon faith. The other tract outlines the doctrines of the church and includes the thirteen articles of faith of the Mormon Church.

The foreign work of the Mormons is now being carried on extensively in Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and Sweden. Converts who desire to emigrate to the United States are provided with transportation and furnished with homes in Utah. They land at Boston and are sent West by Elder John G. McQuarrie, president of the mission of the Eastern States. Japan is the next country which will receive attention from the Mormons. Apostle Heber J. Grant, of Salt Lake City, will start in July for Tokio, at the head of a number of elders. It is the intention of the Mormon Church to carry on work among the Japanese on a large scale.

DOCTORS BAFFLED

By The Case of Mrs. Harrison, of Orangeville.

SHE WAS COMPLETELY RUN DOWN — RACKED WITH PAINS IN THE BACK, HEAD AND LIMBS — AGAIN REJOICING IN GOOD HEALTH.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Many cases are constantly being brought to light of persons being cured by that wonderful remedy—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—after doctors have failed to be of benefit. Among them may be noted the case of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, a well known lady who resides in the near vicinity of Orangeville, Ont. A reporter of the Sun hearing of Mrs. Harrison's wonderful cure called at her home to inquire into the facts of the case. Mrs. Harrison said she was pleased to be able to testify to the great curative powers of these pills. She said: "For some years I have been a constant sufferer. Just what to call my disease I do not know; even the doctors were unable to diagnose it. I was completely run down, I had racking pains in my head, back and limbs. I was unable to secure sound sleep, and on arising in the morning would feel as tired as before going to bed. My stomach was in a bad condition and the least movement caused my heart to palpitate violently. Doctors' treatment failed to be of benefit to me and I was in a very discouraged state when a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Thinking that they might relieve me a little I procured a supply and began taking them according to directions. From the first I could see that they were helping me, and by the time I had taken half a dozen boxes I was free from the ailments that had made my life miserable. It is now several years since I took the pills and not the least sign of my old trouble has since shown itself. I would strongly urge the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for any person who has a weak or run down system and I am sure they will not fail to be beneficial."

To those who are weak, easily tired, nervous, or whose blood is out of condition, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing, curing when all other medicines fail and restoring those who give them a fair trial to a full measure of health and strength. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A MONTREAL CASE.

We want you to know about Mr. Miller's case. He suffered from chronic rheumatism and was cured by our preparation. He is a citizen of Montreal. He will tell you about his cure if you ask him.

Some years ago Mr. Miller was the proprietor of a lucrative business in Montreal. He had his health and was able to devote his time to his affairs, which grew and prospered. After awhile his blood became impure, he began to suffer pain, and he knew that he was affected with incipient rheumatism. His condition gradually became worse, his joints stiffened, it became difficult for him to walk and each time he moved it caused him excruciating pain.

He was forced to give up his establishment. He consulted eminent physicians and spent a great deal of money in medicines. He was so bad that he regarded anything that gave him release from pain for five minutes as a splendid preparation. He became down-hearted and looked on his case as absolutely incurable.

One day he heard about the wonderful cures Powley's Liquified Ozone had been making with blood disease, and he purchased a bottle. Although he was discouraged, he received benefit from the first and he kept on. In a short time he was completely cured. This is what he says about Powley's Liquified Ozone:

"Its cure of my case was particularly gratifying. I was so grateful for the benefit it did me that I brought a supply of it with me when I came to Montreal, fearing I would not be able to get it here. My house is never without Powley's Liquified Ozone now, and I would not be without it, no matter what it cost. I feel as young and active as I did before I was sick. I am able to work every day, in fact. I can do a better day's work than ever before in my life."

(Signed), C. C. MILLER,
2142A St. Catherine St., Montreal.

This is simply a statement of facts. We believe you will profit by considering this case. The cure is remarkable. It shows the power of our preparation to cure disease. If you are interested and want additional information, write us, the Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited, 48 Colborne St., Toronto, or our agent, D. Watson & Co., Montreal. Your letters are confidential.

Powley's Liquified Ozone is oxygen in stable form. You take it internally or externally. It forms healthy flesh and makes a sound system. Its use has cured many cases of consumption, Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, stomach disorders and catarrh. Its effect is just what you would expect of oxygen.

50c bottles of Powley's Liquified Ozone are given away every Friday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to any person afflicted with any chronic disease. Get a bottle, at 444 St. Paul Street.

The Ozone Co., of Toronto, Limited. Agents for Quebec and Maritime Provinces, D. Watson & Co., Montreal.

The Liquid Ozone Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

FIND THEY WERE NEVER IN LOVE

Archibald Balfour and Vivian Sartoris Decide Not to Wed.

London, June 28.—Vivian Sartoris and Archibald Balfour found their courtship and engagement so equally that they decided not to venture upon the stormy sea of matrimony.

This is the explanation of the broken engagement that their relatives give. The granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant and the brother-in-law of the Hon. Alfred Littleton and distant cousin of Arthur Balfour, the leader in the House of Commons, are persons who know their own minds, and the end of their idyll, though prosy, is called by their friends a triumph of common sense.

They met barely eighteen months ago at a party given by an aunt of Archibald Balfour's, at which Miss Sartoris was chaperoned by her late father's cousin, Mrs. Henry Gordon. Another party brought them together a few weeks later, and the result was that Mr. Balfour was invited to Sevenoaks, where Miss Vivian and her sister Rosie have a pleasant little cottage close to the country house of Mrs. Gordon.

CLASHED ON MANY POINTS.

Their engagement was announced soon afterward. But familiarity increased only their mutual respect and failed to fan the flame of love. Each held decided opinions and their points of divergence were more plentiful than their points of contact. They could agree on few things of importance.

Tiffs were frequent, and more than once the engagement was broken, but the quarrels were as frequently patched up through the good offices of Mrs. Gordon.

Early this year the marriage was fixed for July and later for the 10th of that month. It was to have taken place at Sevenoaks, from the house of Mrs. Gordon. Invitations had been issued, the bridesmaids selected, page boys named, and everything settled down to the minutest details. Miss Sartoris' trousseau was well in hand. She was to have worn a satin dress, exquisitely trimmed, and a long court train.

Presents had begun to pour into the little cottage at Sevenoaks, including several from American relatives and friends. While all this was going on the lovers were meeting frequently, generally at the houses of the young women's relatives in the West End of London.

QUARRELS BECAME FREQUENT.

By this time it had become noticeable to all that they were wholly unsuited to each other. They could scarcely agree on a single subject and bitterness broke into their conversation, even before other people. Their tastes were as opposite as the poles.

About a fortnight ago they had a hot quarrel over furnishing and other topics connected with the marriage, and by mutual consent they decided that nothing but misery could follow if they were to take the step that would bind them to each other forever. At a meeting of representatives of both families it was decided that the interests of the two most concerned demanded that no attempt should be made to heal this latest breach, and so the engagement was broken off.

Miss Sartoris and Mr. Balfour parted as friends. Mr. Balfour to return to his legal duties, disappointed that circumstances made parting necessary, and Miss Sartoris to go back to the company of her sister and try to forget, in her humble but neat little home in one of the most picturesque parts of Kent, that she had been so near taking such a false step. To facilitate that frame of mind the presents they gave to each other have been returned, and those received from friends are also being sent back.

RESULT NOT UNEXPECTED.

(Special to the Record-Herald.)

New York, June 24.—At the time of the announcement of Miss Sartoris' engagement to Archibald Balfour it was predicted that the betrothal would never lead to a marriage.

In fact Town Topics went so far as to intimate this in print, placing on record the well known fact that Miss Sartoris had already disappointed no fewer than four full-fledged finances, one of whom, a popular young clubman of this city, was so much distressed by receiving the news that she was going to marry Archibald Balfour that he was seized with an attack of brain fever and was under treatment for several weeks in a sanitarium before recovering from the blow.

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is the "swell" thing to use—correct in every detail—bears the water-mark on each sheet—cream and white—kid surface—fashionable sizes. Sold by all up-to-date booksellers and stationers.

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Beware of Imitations

So called Vichy in . . . Syphons or Soda Fountains is not Vichy . . . The genuine Vichy is sold in bottles only and every bottle has a tri-color neck label bearing the name of the sole agents for Canada.

Boivin, Wilson & Co., Montreal.

"French Republic Property."

The alkalinity of this natural mineral water and its richness in carbonic acid gas have a stimulating effect upon the appetite and digestion which makes it a most delightful table water. See that each label bears the name of the Spring, which is

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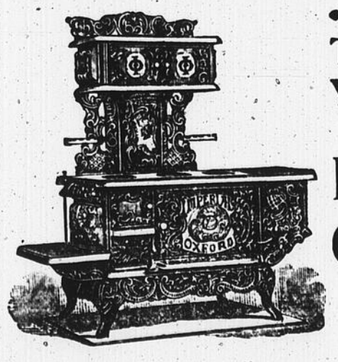

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"By expert analysis it is shown to far surpass the German waters in the exquisite balance of its ingredients, and specially possessing Sodium naturally.

"Sparkling and odorless, Radnor is a charming table water, unsurpassed in combination, and invaluable for sea sickness and stomach troubles. 'Empress of Waters,' it richly deserves its name."—New York Times, 20th September, 1894.

HASEN S. PINGREE AS A REFORMER

Late Governor of Michigan and the Good He Was Able to Do.

Detroit, June 28.—The death of Hazen S. Pingree has caused many accounts of his wonderful career to be written. The following is accurate and short:

Mr. Pingree's success was the result of untiring persistency, and his fighting qualities were recognized in every line of his activities. These qualities were given full consideration when he was practically forced by his business associates in 1889 to take the nomination for mayor of the city of Detroit. Things in the municipal affairs of Detroit had come to a deplorable pass at that time. It was commonly accepted that the City Council was the private property of three or four corporations; that a street car company, a paving company and an electric light combination governed the city as suited themselves. The city streets were in a frightful condition, rotted wooden paving blocks being scattered in all directions. There was not a mile of it that was fit to ride over, and there was not a mile of anything but old-fashioned street railways.

The launching of Hazen S. Pingree as a candidate for mayor was looked upon as a joke in the democratic camp. The republicans had a majority of 3,000 to overcome and it was not thought that even the popular Pingree could cut much of a swatch in the democratic ranks. Pingree, however, applied his tireless business methods to his candidacy. He put all of his characteristic vigor into the campaign and went in to win. He had been a large employer of labor and had never had any trouble with his work people. Not only these liked him, but the people who met and talked with him liked him, and as the result of the campaign they voted for him. It is said of him that during his first campaign he slept only four hours a day, applying the other twenty to the business of being elected mayor. His majority was 2,318, and he took his seat in January, 1890.

FIGHTS FOR MUNICIPAL REFORM.

He then began his fight against corruption in the city, and was successful in nearly all of his undertakings. He succeeded in securing $1 gas, three-cent street car fares, such a regulation of municipal affairs that block pavements were replaced with asphalt and contracts were let on a fair basis. The telephone rates were reduced from $50 to $25, and the city was saved $76,000 a year on its lights. It was during his term as mayor that he introduced his famous potato patch scheme, which, although it was scoffed at, resulted in a saving to the poor commissioners of Detroit of $30,000 in one year. He advocated the proposition to use all of the unoccupied land in the city for the benefit of the poor. The use of the land was given by its owners to those who would till the soil and the products of the ground went to those who planted the seed and took care of the growing plants. This became known as "Pingree's potato patch." It was necessary to supply seeds, as the poor could not buy them, no one was inclined to give them and the city could not under its charter vote money with which to purchase them. This condition of affairs did not in the least discourage the mayor, and he set about devising a scheme by which to raise the necessary funds. He hit upon the plan of conducting a circus in which the leading officials of the city should be the performers and the proceeds of which could be used to buy seeds. The circus was a grotesque affair, and the mayor's enemies charged that it lowered the dignity of the public office which he held. This adverse criticism, however, had about as much effect on the mayor as water would have on a duck's back. He accomplished his purpose—that of raising money—and the poor people got their seeds. An exhibit of the product of this patch was made at the Michigan State Fair and captured the first prize.

Good stiff fights of almost any kind were meat and drink to Hazen S. Pingree. The bigger the odds seemed against him the better he liked it and the harder he fought. His first set-to was with the street car combination. There was a strike and public sentiment was with the strikers. The mayor endeavored to persuade the company to arbitrate, but its officials absolutely refused. Small riots were breaking out all over the city and the railway officials with their lawyers and a number of the wealthiest men in the city called on the mayor. They demanded protection, and informed him that they would hold the city liable for all damages. While the conference was in progress a messenger arrived with the information that a mob had gathered in a near-by street and that a riot was threatening. At this point Mayor Pingree sprung a little surprise on his visitors. He told them the ordinance under which their franchise was granted stipulated certain things which the company had failed to perform—that they should furnish transportation to the people. He said that unless these requirements were lived up to within the next twelve hours their franchises would be annulled and the tracks would be torn from the streets. The mayor's position settled the strike and in a few hours the cars were running as if nothing had happened.

Shortly after this the City Council passed an ordinance extending the street car franchise for thirty years. Pingree vetoed it. Then mass meetings were held all over the city and the people were ready to do anything that Pingree asked them to do. He told them to go to their wards and have it out with their aldermen. They did so and the result was that his veto was sustained.

It was not much use to run against Pingree for mayor of Detroit, after this, but in 1891 a double combination, headed by William G. Thompson and John Miner, entered the field. Pingree polled 1,000 more votes than both his competitors. In 1893 wealthy Republicans joined with the Democrats to turn Pingree out, and his majority this time was 6,000. The same thing happened in 1895, and through all these years the mayor kept up his fight against his enemies.

BECOMES A BULLDOZER IN POLITICS.

Pingree was elected as a reform mayor. He knew absolutely nothing about politics. In a year he was a past master. When he cracked his whip his adherents and opponents alike scurried. He would not hesitate to tell a refractory alderman that he would call meetings in his ward and tell his constituents that they were represented by an unfit man if the alderman did not do his bidding. They knew he would do it, and many times he did. When elected to office he was a plain, quiet, unassuming man of business. He had character, strength and individuality. In a year he was a coarse, blasphemous political bully. When angry he was a terror. In public and private he stormed and raged when he was out of humor or when he was trying to drive friends or foes. Hence he did not know. The private needs of his political supporters rarely made any difference.

Within five years his political past was strewn with political wrecks that he had run down. He would criticise his most influential supporters if they crossed him in the slightest way. Socially he was companionable, witty, sympathetic and attractive. In a social way he was a good listener and fully equipped to talk about almost any practical thing. When Pingree was at the height of his career he was known through the newspapers to the people of Detroit just as he was. He made no secret of his bulldozing methods. He made no secret of purchasing aldermanic votes with offices. With the people the end justified the methods. While he demanded the strictest fidelity from his friends, he gave none. As a consequence his friends grew tired of his abuse and deserted him.

In 1896 Mr. Pingree was elected Governor of Michigan and was re-elected in 1898. During a part of his first term as Governor he had a political distinction which no man in the United States before him ever had. He was at the same time the Governor of one of the most important States in the union and mayor of the most important city in that State. As Governor he pursued the same tactics that marked his career as mayor of Detroit, and was in continual and open conflict with everyone who opposed him. The chief act of his gubernatorial career was the forcing of the passage by the Legislature of a measure giving the people the right to vote for the special railroad charters. This only permitted the people to authorize the Legislature to act, but it was very important and effective. Time after time he made effort to secure this legislation, but the corporations were strong enough to prevent the Republican Legislature from acting. Not to be defeated in his purpose, the Governor called a special session of the Legislature just prior to an election and the members were forced to act as he desired.

Pingree's exaugural address, in which he attacked the courts, the Legislature and pretty much everything else, was one of his most remarkable exhibitions. He declared that during his two terms as Governor he had paid $40,000 out of his pocket for travelling expenses, etc., in order to maintain the dignity of his office. He had to do this, he said, because he never received any bribes from "our best citizens," and declared that he could have travelled free on all the railroads of the country had he consented to let the great corporations rob the wealth producers.

PARDONS MANY PRISONERS.

In his last days as Governor he pardoned a large number of prisoners from the penitentiary. He defended his pardon record on the ground that the courts were corrupt. He declared that the pardon board was worse than a farce for the reacon that it did not condemn the bad practices of the courts. In this address Mr. Pingree endeavored to even up scores with his enemies, and he handled them without gloves.

Pingree had a strong dislike of President McKinley, and the efforts of his friends and political associates failed to at any time bring him in harmony with the McKinley administration. In an interview he once said: "As for the President, I don't think much of that man, McKinley. Yes, I'll vote for him, but I will have to hold my nose while I'm doing it."

MR. DOOLEY ON MODERN YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

"In th' ol' times whin I was a yachtsman," began Mr. Dooley.

"Scowman, said Mr. Hennessy.

"Yachtsman," said Mr. Dooley. "Whin I was a yachtsman, all a man needed to race was a flat-bottomed boat, an umbrella an' a long dhrink. In thim days 'twas 'Up with th' mainsail an' out with th' jib an' Cap'n Jawn first to th' Lake View pumpin' station f'r th' see-gars.' Now, 'tis 'Ho, f'r a yacht race. Lave us go an' see our lawyers.' 'Tis 'Haul away on th' writ iv ne exeat,' an' 'Let go th' peak capias.' 'Tis 'Pipe all hands to th' supreme coort.' 'Tis 'A life on th' boundin' docket an' a home on th' rowlin' calendar.' Befure we die, Sir Lipton'll come over here f'r that cup again an' we'll bate him be gettin' out an over-night injunction. What's th' use iv buildin' a boat that's lible to tip an' spill us all into th' wet? Turn th' matther over to th' firm iv Wiggins, Schultz, O'Mally, Eckstein, Wopoppski, Billotti, Gomez, Olson an' McPherson, an' lave us have th' law on him.

"I don't suppose, Hinnissy, I ought to be gettin' off me little jokes on a seeryous matter like this. What's it all about, says ye? Well, ye see, 'tis this way. Wanst befure th' war some la-ad fr'm this counthry took a boat acrost th' Atlantic an' runs it again an English boat an' iv coorse, he won, not bein' tied to th' dock, an' they give him a cup. I don't know why they give him a cup, but they give him a cup. He brought it back here an' handed it to a yacht club, which is an assocyation, Hinnissy, iv mimbers iv th' bar. He says: 'Ye keep that cup on ye'er mantle-piece an' if iver an Englishman wants it, don't ye give it to him.' Afther awhile, an Englishman that ownded a boat come afther th' cup, an' 'twas lave go altogether an' th' las' man to th' line knows what he is. He's an Englishman, iv coorse. That was all r-right, too. But th' time come whin th' lagal pro-fission took a hand in th' game. 'Look here,' says they, 'an' if ye ain't careful, ye'll be hauled up f'r contempt iv coort,' they says. So they took th' matther in hand an' dhrew up th' r-right pa-apers. 'State iv Noo York, county iv Cook, ss.: Know all men be these prisints. To all magisthrates an' polis officers, greetin'. In re Sir Lipton again th' cup. Ordhered that if Sir Lipton shall secure said cup fr'm aforesaid (which he won't), he must build a boat as follows: Wun hundhered an' twinty chest, fifty-four waist, hip an' side pockets, carryin' three hundhered an' sixty-three thousan' cubic feet iv canvas; th' basement iv th' boat to be papered in green with yellow flowered dado, open plumbin', steam heat throughout, th' tinant to pay f'r all repairs. Be means iv this infernal machine, if onable to kill off th' rile fam-ly, he will attempt to cross th' stormy Atlantic, an' if successful, will arrive at th' risidence iv th' party of th' first part said John Doe. Wanst there, he will consult with mimbers iv th' Noo York Bar association, who will lead him to a firm iv competent expert accountants, who will give him his time, which is two minyits measured be th' invarse ratio iv th' distance fr'm th' binnacle to th' cookstove, an' fr'm th' cookstove east be north to th' bowsprit. He will thin take his foolish boat down to th' bay, an' if he keeps his health, he can rayturn to th' grocery business, f'r he's a jolly good fellow which nobody can deny.'

"Ye can see this, Hinnissy, that yachtin' has become wan iv th' learned pro-fissions. 'Tis that that got th' la-ad fr'm Boston into it. They's a jolly Jack Tar f'r ye. In dhrawin' up a lease or framin' a bond, no more gallant sailor rides th' waves thin' hearty Jack Larsen iv th' Amalgamated Copper Yacht club. 'What ho!' says he. 'If we're goin' to have a race,' he says. 'Shiver me timbers if I don't look up th' law,' he says. So he become a yachtsman. 'But,' says th' Noo York la-ads, thim that has th' cup on their mantle-piece, 'ye can race on'y on two conditions.' 'What ar-re they?' says Larsen. 'Th' first is that ye become a mimber iv our club.' 'With pleasure,' says he. 'Ye can't,' says they. 'An' havin' complied with this first condition, ye must give us ye'er boat,' says they. 'We don't want it,' they says. 'Th' terms suit me entirely,' says Cap. Larsen. 'I'm a simple sailor man, an' I'll give ye me boat under th' following conditions,' he says. 'First, that ye won't take it; second, that ye'll paint me name on th' side iv it in red letters, three feet high; third, that ye'll inthrajooce me to th' Prince iv Wales; foorth, that I'll sail it mesilf. Nawthin',' he says, 'wud give me gr-reater pleasure thin to have me handsome an' expinsive raft in th' hands iv men who I wud considher it an honor to know,' he says. 'An' so,' he says, "I'll on'y ask ye to sign a bond an' lave a small security, say about five hundherd thousan' dollars, in me hands in case anny paint shud be knocked off me boat,' he says. 'Yachtin' is a gintleman's spoort,' he says, 'an' in dalin' with gintlemen,' he says, 'ye can't be too careful,' he says.

"What's Sir Lipton doin' all this time?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"He's preparin' his bond, makin' his will, an' goin' through th' other lagal preliminaries iv th' race. He's built a boat, too. Th' King iv England was abboord iv her, an' he was near killed, be havin' a mast fall on him. Th' Lord knows how he escaped. A mass iv steel weighin' a hundherd thousan' ton fell on His Majesty an' bounced off. Sir Lipton felt pretty bad about it. He didn't mind losin' a mast or two, but he didn't want anny wan to know he had th' king aboord. 'Twud hurt business. 'Boys,' says he to th' rayporthers, 'the king's on me yacht. D'ye hear me? Th' king's on me yacht. But don't say annything about it. I don't want to have it known. Don't print it onless ye have to, an' thin put it in an inconspicuous place, like th' first page. He's here sure enough, boys. Th' mast just fell on his majesty. It nearly kilt him. I'm not sure it didn't kill him. He remained perfectly cool throughout. So did I. I was almost cold. So did both iv us. But, mind ye, not a wurrud iv this in th' pa-apers.' I don't know how th' rayporthers got hold iv it. But they're a pryin' lot."

"How did th' mast come to fall?" asked Mr. Hennessy eagerly. "D'ye suppose Sir Lipton is wan iv us?"

"S-sh," said Mr. Dooley, adding softly, "He was bor-rn in Limerick."

IMITATIONS OF RARE JEWELS

Two Hundred Dollar Pearls to be Bought for Ten Cents.

New York, June 28.—Although the imitation of jewels has been practised for a century or more there are comparatively new developments in the industry every few years, and the business has of late attained enormous proportions. The majority of these stones are made abroad, and hence they are imported. But while they are exceedingly cheap and the duty is low, the attempt is occasionally made to smuggle them into the country, and a seizure results. Again, the imitation is sometimes so good that even the customs officers are puzzled for a time. However, it is always possible for an expert to tell the difference, if he has sufficient opportunity to apply the proper tests.

Imitations of the diamond, topaz, emerald, amethyst and turquoise are usually made of paste or strass, which is nothing more than a particularly fine grade of glass, to which, if the stone is colored, the proper hue has been imparted by the addition of some mineral substance. There is at least one European house, though, which professes to add carbon to its diamond composition, thus securing greater hardness than would otherwise be possible.

In London still another plan is assured to improve the paste diamond. Genuine diamond dust, produced by the cutting of jewels, is treated with acid, reduced to a plastic state and then rolled out in exceedingly thin sheets. This veneer is cut into the proper shape and cemented on the faces of the strass. Glass diamonds can be bought for a few cents when unset, but a veneered diamond is worth nearly a dollar. A high degree of skill is required in its preparation.

There are several methods of distinguishing between a true diamond and paste. Hydrofluoric acid will eat glass, but will not affect the genuine stone. A file makes no impression on the latter either. Finally, a real diamond continues to glitter when immersed in water.

ARTIFICIAL RUBIES.

Some artificial rubies are of paste; others have the same composition as the genuine stone, which consists of corundum. The latter variety of imitation ruby has the proper hardness and specific gravity, and the color is faultless. It can be distinguished from the true ruby only by a powerful magnifying glass. Singularly enough, the genuine article is identified by its defects. There are natural flaws in it not found in the imitation, although the imitation also possesses other characteristics (minute bubbles, for instance) which are readily recognized. On some stones, like the topaz and emerald, it is not wise to use a file. They are not hard enough to resist it. The magnifying glass is the surest means of ascertaining the character of these jewels.

Owing, no doubt, to the fact that pearls are often worn in strings instead of singly or in pairs like diamonds, the business of manufacturing imitations of them is far more extensive than any kindred branch of the industry, except, perhaps, the making of bogus turquoises and emeralds and rubies for belt buckles. And inasmuch as most of these imitation pearls are exceedingly cheap, it is possible for anybody to buy them. Thus, one may get a card bearing a dozen stickpins with imitation pearl heads for from 10 to 15 cents. If the stones were genuine they would each be worth from $100 to $200.

There are several kinds of imitation pearls. One is a glass bead filled with composition. The glass is often not over a sixty-fourth of an inch thich. There are several different compositions used. One looks very much like paraffine. A bead filled with that material would crush easily. In other globular pearls, pierced for stringing, a harder substance is employed. There is an imported imitation pearl whose shell is said to be made of fish skin and whose filling is a compound in which there is ground mother-of-pearl, the lustrous lining of the oyster shell wherein the real pearl is produced. This sort of jewel costs a dollar or two, and a string of sixty would sell for $150. Real pearls of the same size and beauty would bring fully a hundred times that price.

THE HALO AROUND A PEARL.

Although the manufacture of imitation pearls was long confined to Europe, it is now conducted in this country also. A New York house, the first to engage in the business, introduced a novelty to the trade a few years ago. It made solid pearls in addition to the filled ones. The composition employed is as hard as rock. It is almost impossible to break these jewels. And their lustre, color and ingenious irregularity of form will deceive any one who does not use a magnifying glass on them. The head of this house tells many amusing stories about the mistakes made by expert jewellers and pawnbrokers when these stones first made their appearance. Of course, it is not easy to fool an experienced person. Still, the expert must use a powerful lens in order to ascertain the real character of a pearl. He will not trust the naked eye. Occasionally a jeweller will say: "No, I cannot detect an imitation pearl eight or ten feet away, but if I hold it in my hand I can see the difference between that and the real thing. There's a sort of halo around the genuine article which is unmistakable." But other men in the trade frankly admit that only by means of a microscope can they discriminate.

A fashion has sprung up of late years which enhances the deception produced by imitation jewels. If a paste diamond is set in a brass ring, or an imitation pearl is mounted on a German silver pin, a sharp-eyed observer might suspect the character of the jewel. But when the setting is of 14-carat or 18-carat gold, and the manufacturer has lavished more or less artistic skill on the design of a ring or stud or clasp, a different impression is created.

When one first gets an idea of the enormous extent to which imitation jewels are sold and worn, he naturally wonders whether the trade in genuine stones has been affected. But a little inquiry in the proper quarter will satisfy him that it has not. The former are purchased by a class of people who cannot afford the latter. Charles T. Cook, of Tiffany & Co., said the other day: "We do not handle that class of stuff, and cannot say anything about it. But we know that more real precious stones are being sold to-day than ever before. The knowledge that they possess real gems is a source of such pleasure to those who can afford to have them that they will not be satisfied with anything else."

SEIZURE JUSTIFIED.

Judgment on a $6,000 action of damages taken by Mrs. Samuel Goldbloom vs. Wm. Eaves, has been rendered by Judge Charland. The defendant obtained a judgment against the plaintiff's husband and took out a seizure on goods which she claimed to be her property, and she filed an opposition to such seizure. The Superior Court dismissed this opposition, but that judgment was reversed in the Court of Appeal, one judge dissenting. Hence the present action of damages, which was dismissed, the court holding that the defendant had acted with probable cause.

THE KAISER AND THE KAISERIN

Contrast in Their Tastes Shown by Their Latest Portraits.

London, June 28.—The latest portrait of the German Emperor shows him in the full dress of a British field marshal. A picture of the Empress taken at the same time forms a striking contrast, because of the simplicity of her costume.

He was a little fellow when he was brought in contact for the first time with a large assembly of officers in English uniform. This was at the English church in Berlin, when thanksgiving services were being held for the recovery of the Prince of Wales from a severe illness. He was a fidgety child and inclined to be naughty. He looked about, moved restlessly in his place, and his governor, old General von G——, tapped the boy on the shoulder and called his attention to the service. "How dare you tap the shoulder of your future Emperor?" whispered young William indignantly.

His grandmother, Queen Victoria, was always proud of William, but she never allowed her admiration to destroy any of the barriers which she maintained in the royal household. An officer, who had the privilege to dine at Osborne a few years ago, said that on that occasion the Queen arose to offer a toast, the first time she had ever done so. The Queen said simply: "My grandson, the Kaiser," and her face beamed upon him with love and admiration. Soon after that the Kaiser and Princess Louise painted some menus for the Queen's dinner table. These were to be a "pleasant surprise" from daughter and grandson. The cards bore well executed marine scenes, but the Queen, when she saw them, declined to receive them and ordered instead the old menus with the rose, shamrock and thistle pattern. The Kaiser never offered his paintings to his grandmother after that experience.

When the Kaiser's mother was the Crown Princess of Germany she was anxious that William should acquire "a good English," but her views as to how it should be acquired made life a burden to the tutors. "I want the Prince to learn the English of Milton," she would say one morning, and "Paradise Lost" would be produced and opened. A few days later she would vote for "Pilgrim's Progress," and a day or two later Dickens or Thackeray would be recommended. This restlessness of mind and tendency to go from one subject to another has been inherited by the Kaiser.

The Empress Augusta, Victoria's latest portrait will be popular with her country women, who recognize in her the model Deutsche Frau. She cares less for imperial pomp and court splendor than for home cheer; and those who enjoy her friendship say that her highest ambition is to be the queen of the realm which includes her husband and her seven children.

TROOPERS FETED.

Trooper Wilfrid Dougall, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and Driver John W. Smith, of E. Battery, R.C.A., were tendered a complimentary reception at the Bout de l'Ile Hotel last evening by their fellow employes of the Montreal Witness, the occasion being their return from active service in South Africa.

Franco-Canadian Line.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE DIRECT.

From Havre.	SAILING.	From Montreal.
30th June	WASSAU	14th July
31st July	WASSAU	16th August

These steamers will sail as above, and have splendid accommodation for passengers.

Saloon Rates—To Havre, $45.00; to Paris, $50.50; to London, via Southampton, $51.50 and upwards, according to accommodation.

A reduction of 10 per cent. is allowed on return tickets. Steerage Rates, $27.00.

For rates of freight, etc., apply to any Railway Agent, or at the Company's Office, 223 Commissioner Street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

FROM PORTLAND.	FROM BOSTON Via Queenstown.
Dominion ......July 6	Commonwealth July 3
Cambroman ...July 13	New England. July 17
*Roman ....July 20	Commonwealth July 31
*Ottoman ....July 27	New England. Aug. 14
Vancouver .....Aug. 3	

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin—$60.60 and upwards.	Cabin—$75.00 and upwards.
Second Cabin — $35.00 and $37.50, according to steamer.	Second Cabin — $42.50 and upwards.
Third Class — $25.00 and $26.00, according to steamer.	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.

I RESTORE STRENGTH

Thousands of people are mere pigmies of what nature intended them, backward, oversensitive, fearing to venture, delicate, easily discouraged, short of breath, weak nerved, lacking the grit, the "sand" which is the possession of vigorous strength. They need Electricity, which is animal vitality. It is the foundation of all vigor. It is the fuel to the engine which runs the human machine. Electricity, as I apply it, is a source of new life to all parts of the body. My

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Restores the snap, the vim and vigor of youth. Any person who wears it can be a giant in mental and physical development. Are you weak, have you pains in the back, varicocele, weak stomach, constipation, lumbago, rheumatism, or overworked? My method of applying electricity while you sleep at night will cure you. It fills the nerves and organs with the fire of life.

I guarantee a cure if I say I can cure. I don't ask any one to take chances on my invention. It doesn't cost you anything if I fail.

If you are tired of treatments that fail, I want you to study my plan, and when you see how sensible it is, come and try it.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of any other make which has burned and blistered you, or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you one-half the price of mine for it. I give a free book 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.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN,

214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, QUE.

Office Hours—9 to 6. Sundays—10 to 1. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. TRITONIA .... June 26
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) .... July 3
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) .... July 10
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .... July 17
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) .... July 24
S.S. TRITONIA .... July 31
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) .... Aug. 7

—AGENTS—
GLASGOW......DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE

FROM PORTLAND.

*S.S. CUMERIA .... June 22
*S.S. NORDFARER .... June 29
*S.S. BRECKFIELD .... July 6
*S.S. ARROYO .... July 17
*S.S. STRATHNEVIS .... July 24
*S.S. CUMERIA .... July 31

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. FREMONA .... June 25
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .... July 2
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .... July 9
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .... July 23
S.S. FREMONA .... Aug. 2
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .... Aug. 9
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .... Aug. 16
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .... Aug. 30

FOR LEITH.

*S.S. AGGI .... June 27
S.S. JACONA .... June 25
S.S. BELLONA .... July 2
*S.S. LEANDER .... July 17
*S.S. AGGI .... Aug. 6
S.S. JACONA .... Aug. 6
S.S. BELLONA .... Aug. 13

FOR ABERDEEN.

*S.S. GLITRA .... June 22
S.S. ESCALONA .... July 9
*S.S. GLITRA .... Aug. 3

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. LARNE .... June 25
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .... July 7
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .... July 21
S.S. LARNE .... Aug. 3
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .... Aug. 11
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .... Aug. 26

AGENTS—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 .... 5,600 "
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.
June 25	Lake Champlain	July 12
July 2	Lake Megantic	July 19
July 9	Lake Superior	July 26
July 16	Lake Ontario	Aug. 2
July 30	Lake Champlain	Aug. 16
Aug. 6	Lake Megantic	Aug. 23

*Lake Superior carries Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only.

SUMMER RATES.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $52.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $100.00 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, $24.50 and $25.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.

LYCIA .... June 28
*MONTEAGLE .... July 5
MEMNON .... July 12
DEGAMA .... July 19
*MONTCALM .... July 26

*Cold storage.

MONTREAL TO LONDON

MILWAUKEE .... July 20
NYANGA .... June 29

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, 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.
June 3	*Manchester Commerce	June 23
June 15	Manchester Corporation	July 3

*Fitted with cold storage.

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS LINE
MONTREAL and ANTWERP
SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
June 4	Carl	
June 10	Northman	
June 22	Sylviana	July 5

(And fortnightly thereafter.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE TO HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
May 31	Akaba	June 25
June 7	Frisia	July 1
June 20	Westphalia	July 15

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.

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK — SOUTHAMPTON — LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Paul ......July 10	St. Louis .....Aug. 14
St. Louis ......July 17	St. Paul ......Aug. 28
St. Paul ....Aug. 7	St. Louis .....Sept. 4

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK — ANTWERP — PARIS.
Sailing Wednesdays at Noon.

Kensington ...July 3	Pennland ......July 24
*Zeeland ....July 10	Southwark ....July 31
Friesland ......July 17	*Vaderland ....Aug. 7

*New Twin Screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 15 and 15 N. River.
Office — 73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter Street,
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 166,304 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.

Tunisian......10,576 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian......10,376 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian (B'd'g)..10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Australasian, 7,765 tons. Twin Screws
Corinthian.... 8,000 tons.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Service,
CALLING AT QUEBEC AND MOVILLE

Numidian........Sat. 29 June Daylight
Parisian.........Sat. 6 July Daylight
Australasian.......Sat. 13 July 9 a.m.
Corinthian.......Sat. 20 July Daylight
Tunisian.........Sat. 27 July 9 a.m.

When steamers sail at daylight, passengers go on board the previous evening between 8 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, $60 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.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE
Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
12 June	State of Nebraska	Sat. 29 June
22 June	Laurentian	Wed. 10 July
6 July	Sardinian	Wed. 24 July

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.

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. Rathlin Head ....11,000 tons
Twin S.S. Torr Head ....10,000 "
S.S. Garrigan Head ....9,000 "
S.S. Ramore Head ....8,500 "
S.S Glenarm Head ....7,500 "
S.S. Malin Head ....6,000 "
S.S. Bray Head ....5,800 "
S.S. Inishowen Head ....5,000 "
S.S. Bengore Head ....4,500 "
S.S. Dunmore Head ....3,500 "
S.S. Teelin Head ....2,500 "
S.S. Glen Head ....2,300 "

Appointed Sailings Subject to Change.

FOR BELFAST.

S.S. RAMORE HEAD ....about June 18
S.S. RATHLIN HEAD ....about June 30
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STRONG ARGUMENTS FOR NEW NORTH CHANGEL

Route Seems to be Feasible and to Present Few Difficulties.

DATA FROM CHARTS OF THE ADMIRALTY

THOSE USED BY NEPTUNE AT SIEGE OF QUEBEC, AND WHAT THEY SHOW.

Quebec, June 28.—(Special.)—Since the publication on June 7th of the article on the Lower St. Lawrence and the advantages of the north channel over the one now in use, I have received some further information on this subject which goes to confirm the conclusions drawn by those who favor the new route.

The main objection to the dredging of the channel between Madame Island and the north shore has been that no matter how often that position of the river is deepened it will immediately fill up again to its present level. Several pilots say that the bottom there is composed of quicksand and that it would be impossible to keep the channel clear unless a dredge was continuously at work during the season of navigation. The objection has seemed reasonable inasmuch as the six miles or thereabouts of shallows are at the foot of the Island of Orleans and therefore, one would think that ground would be the natural centre for the eddy and cross currents caused by the reuniting of the two branches of the river which flow on either side of the island.

NOT QUICKSAND.

If, as is stated, the bottom were composed of quicksand, the objection would hold good, but, fortunately that is not the case. The river bed at that point is composed of a mixture of sand and clay and is quite hard. It affords a splendid anchorage, and if there are shifting sands anywhere in the St. Lawrence it is not there.

AN OLD CHEST.

Through the kindness of Dr. A. G. Doughty, secretary of Hon. H. T. Duffy, I have been enabled to secure a document which most effectually disposes of the argument against the north channel and leaves the opponents of that route without a leg to stand on. This document is a fac simile copy of an official chart made about 1760 by officers of the navy. The original, which is in the British Museum, is one of a series formerly belonging to the 94 gun frigate Neptune. This ship was at the siege of Quebec in 1759 and for a time, was Admiral Saunders' flag ship. Dr. Doughty had the copy made in connection with his study of the siege of Quebec, and he vouches for the accuracy of the copyist.

Just here it might be well to mention that Dr. Doughty's monumental work on the siege is practically complete, and will likely be published in September in six quarto volumes. Historical students who have seen advance sheets of the work are enthusiastic over its accuracy and detail. The greatest reliance therefore can be placed on the information obtained from the chart I have described.

The chart is 3 ft. 6 in. long by 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and deals with that portion of the St. Lawrence between the Chaudiere River, just a few miles above Quebec, and Goose Cape, five miles below Ile aux Condres. The coast line is very accurate; the islands, sandbars, reefs, etc., are in their proper places, and the work has evidently been done with the greatest care.

COMPARING SOUNDINGS.

But the value of the chart rests in the soundings as marked in plain figures in all parts of the river. I have compared this old document with the official chart now in use, and some very interesting information could be gleaned from it by anyone practically familiar with the intricacies of the St. Lawrence route. I found, however, on examination, that although there have been many changes in the depth of the river in the last 150 years, that portion from Madame Island to the north shore was exactly the same depth then as it is to-day. This is the portion that would have to be dredged in order to make the north channel available for steamers. From the vicinity of Madame Island, where the lead gives seven fathoms (42 feet) to the north channel proper, where there is again seven fathoms, is a distance of about six miles. Here the depth varies from 3½ to 6 fathoms, with an occasional hole eight or ten fathoms in depth. The soundings, as marked on the Neptune's chart, are just the same as are found on the British Admiralty chart to-day. If the bottom here was of a shifting character, such as some of the pilots claim, it is not reasonable to believe that there would have been no change in soundings. If the filling in process were going on constantly at that part of the river, there would be an island there now instead of a channel.

From this it is evident, therefore, that there can be no reasonable objection to the project of making the north channel navigable—a project which it is said the Government views with favor. The dredging will not cost much with the new apparatus recently acquired by the Public Works Department, and there is absolutely no danger of the channel filling in. The chart shows this.

There was a slight error in the map of the Lower St. Lawrence, published with the article of June 7. The north channel was shown as passing outside Ile aux Condres, when the route really lies between the island and the mainland. This correction is made by request of Mr. J. N. Gregory, of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

J. E. M.

STEEL MAKING IN WESTERN ONTARIO

What F. H. Clergue Proposes to Do at Sault Ste. Marie. The Ore Deposits.

Toronto, June 28.—Western Ontario, like Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, is just now in the throes of an iron and steel boom; for there has recently been begun at Sault Ste. Marie the installation of an iron and steel plant, which is to be on even a larger scale than that at Sydney. At Sydney there are to be four 350-ton blast furnaces. At Sault Ste. Marie there are to be six 400-ton furnaces, a Bessemer plant and also blooming a rolling mills equipped for turning out 1,000 tons a day of steel ralls and structural material. The new enterprise centers about the Helen ore mine, on Michipicoton Bay. This is the first great find of high-grade ore on the Canadian shores of Lake Superior; and its recent development is promising to do for Ontario what Wabana Island has already begun to do for Nova Scotia. Ore can be mined and shipped from the Michipicoton country nearly as cheaply as from Wabana Island. But the development of the Helen mine cannot be as great a source of wealth for Ontario as Wabana Island is likely to be for Nova Scotia, for the obvious reason that, while Nova Scotia has untold coal resources, Ontario has no coal, and must obtain it either from Nova Scotia or from Pennsylvania or Ohio.

The new undertaking at Sault Ste. Marie, like that at Sydney, is of American conception. The Dominion Steel Company, which has erected the great plant at Sydney, has been evolved out of the Dominion Coal Company. The Clergue Iron and Steel Company, recently chartered by the Dominion Parliament, has been evolved out of the Lake Superior Power Company, a wood-pulp-making concern, of which Mr. Francis H. Clergue, an American, now resident at Sault Ste. Marie, is the President.

PLANS FOR MANUFACTURING STRUCTURAL STEEL.

At Sault Ste. Marie, the manufacture of steel is to be carried a stage or two further than at Sydney, where no mills for the manufacture of structural steel are at present contemplated. Structural steel, as yet, has been comparatively little used in building in Canadian cities. There are few of the many-storied steel-frame buildings which are so common in the business sections of all the larger American cities. By far the larger part of the bridge material used in Canada comes from the United States; and up to the present time not a single vessel has been built on the Canadian coast, or on the great lakes, of steel plates made in Canada. There are two ship-building yards here, and a steel ship-building yard has also been recently established at Collingwood, on Lake Huron. Some material used in the Toronto yards has been imported from Great Britain; but most of the angles and plates which have gone into vessels built here during the last two or three years have come from Pennsylvania. At the present time the Government at Ottawa is being strongly pressed to establish bounties for Canadian-built tonnage; and in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the municipalities on the coast, small as well as large, are outbidding each other in their eagerness to give a bonus to steel shipbuilding plants. In Halifax the giving of a bonus to a shipyard was the foremost question in the last mayoralty contest. But in spite of this movement for bounties, and the prodigality with which bounties are being offered in the Maritime Provinces, there can be no all-Canadian-built steamers, either for sea-going service or for the lakes, until a well-equipped steel plant is at work. For this reason, the Sault Ste. Marie undertaking is attracting attention in industrial centers in Canada, which can, at most, gain only indirect advantage from the developments which are now going on in Cape Breton.

One feature of the Sault Ste. Marie plant will be a very general use of electricity as a motive power. All this electricity is to be generated by the rapids on Ste. Marie River. Part of this water power has already been harnessed, and is in service at large pulp mills established by the Lake Superior Power Company, and extensive works are now well advanced to generate more power for the steel plant.

THE ORE BEDS.

From the point of view of proximity to ore beds, the Sault Ste. Marie plant is quite as well placed as that at Sydney. The Helen mine is twelve miles inland from Michipicoton Bay. The ore-shipping pier is at Gus Cap, about fifteen hours' steaming from Sault Ste. Marie. The ore at the Helen mine is not so easily mined as at Wabana Island. It has also to be passed through a crusher, a process for which there is no necessity at Wabana. But the Helen mine ore grades as high as 64 per cent. of metallic iron, while the Wabana ore grades from 51 to 54. The Helen mine is on Boyer Lake, one of a chain of small lakes draining into Magpie River. The ore body rises to a point from the east end of the lake and forms a hill 94 feet above its level. The superficial area of the ore body is 650 feet by 850 feet, and drilling has shown that the ore goes down to a distance of at least 188 feet below the lake level.

The Sault Ste. Marie plant, as is now the case at the furnaces in blast at Hamilton and Midland, will have to obtain its coke from Pennsylvania. It is, however, the expectation of the promoters of the steel undertaking that they will obtain easy rates for the transport of coal and coke which can be carried as return cargo by ore-steamers from the Lake Erie ports going up to Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, and other ore-loading ports on the American shores of Lake Superior. The weakest point in the Sault Ste. Marie enterprise so far as regards the assembling of the materials necessary to the production of pig-iron is its dependence on American coal and coke, and the long distance these materials will have to be freighted. Until 1907, however, the higher rate of bounty given by the Dominion Government on pig-iron made from Canadian ores will more than offset this disadvantage and do much to equalize conditions as between Ontario and Nova Scotia. At the furnaces in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland ore is used. This is classed in the Dominion Bounty Acts of 1897 and 1899 as foreign; and in 1901 and 1902 pig-metals made from it will receive only $2 a ton in bounties as compared with $3, which will be paid on the output of the Ontario plants at Sault Ste. Marie and at Midland. In addition to this higher bounty from the Government on pig-metal from Canadian ores, the Ontario Government, since 1897, has been paying a bounty of $1 a ton on pig metal from ores mined in that province; so that as regards Government largess, the Ontario pig-metal plants are in a decidedly better position than the plants at Sydney and in the neighborhood of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Ontario and Quebec are the largest iron-using provinces in the Dominion. For this trade the Sault Ste. Marie plant is well placed, and for the export trade it has also some advantages. The deepened canals admit of the passage of fairly large ocean-going vessels from the lakes to the St. Lawrence; and since the navigation season of 1900 a fleet of steamers, built in England, has been in service carrying ore from Michipicoton Bay to the new pig-metal making plant at Midland on Georgian Bay, and will soon be put into similar service between Michipicoton and Sault St. Marie.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Sydney is already exporting pig-iron to Great Britain. Later steel ingots and steel rails are to follow. A similar export trade on an equally large scale is contemplated in connection with the Sault Ste. Marie enterprise; and in view of this trade, Mr. F. H. Clergue, in speeches pamphlets and interviews, has entered on the task of working up public opinion in the Dominion in the interest of such changes in the fiscal system of Great Britain as will establish preferences for iron and steel made in Canada. Mr. Clergue is a strong advocate of Government aid to industrial enterprises. When he came on the scene, there was bounty legislation on the Dominion and provincial statute books, which should be worth to his undertaking from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 between now and 1907, when the present Dominion bounties lapse. The charter for the Iron and Steel Company recently passed by the Dominion Parliament empowers the concern to accept gifts of crown lands from the Provincial Government and bonuses from the municipalities; and even before a beginning was made with the steel plant Mr. Clergue had obtained without competition a contract with the Minister of Railways under which, for five years to come, the Sault Ste. Marie plant is to furnish 25,000 tons of steel rails a year for the retracking of the Intercolonial Railway. The deliveries in 1901 are to be at $32.50 a ton. In the four following years the price is to be fixed by the then prevailing rate in England.

YOU CAN CURE IT.

A New Cure for Catarrh in Tablet Form.

The old time treatment for catarrh was in the form of douches or sprays; later on, internal remedies were given with greater success, but being in liquid or powdered form were inconvenient and were open to the same objection to all liquid remedies, that is, that they lose whatever medicinal power they may have had on exposure to the air.

The tablet is the ideal form in which to administer medication, but until recently no successful catarrh tablet had ever been attempted.

At this writing, however, a most excellent and palatable remedy for catarrh has been placed before the public and sold by druggists, called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, composed of the most recent discoveries in medicines for the cure of catarrh, and results from their use have been highly gratifying.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain principally highly concentrated antiseptics, which kill the catarrh germs in the blood and mucous membranes, and in this respect are strictly scientific and modern, as it has been known for some years past by the ablest physicians that the most successful catarrh treatment was by inhaling or spraying antiseptics.

The use of inhalers, douches and sprays, however, is a nuisance and inconvenience, and moreover can in no wise compare with the same remedies given in tablet form, either in efficacy or convenience.

A clerk in a prominent insurance office in Pittsburg relates his experience with Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in a few words but to the point. He says: "Catarrh has been almost constantly with me for eight years; in this climate it seems impossible to get rid of it. I awoke every morning stuffed up, and for the first half hour it was cough, gag, expectorate and sneeze before I could square myself for my day's work; no appetite, and a foul breath which annoyed me exceedingly.

"I used Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for two months and found them not only pleasant to take but they did the business, and I can sincerely recommend them to all catarrh sufferers."

Druggists sell Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at 50 cents for full sized package. They can be carried in the vest pocket and used at any time and as often as necessary. Guaranteed free from cocaine, mercury or any mineral poison; absolutely safe.

FAMINE FUND FOR CHINESE

Li Hung Chang's Appeal for Help Meets a Hearty Response.

New York, June 28.—(Special.)—Twenty millions of men, women and children starving; a universal hunger that causes thousands of deaths daily; parched fields and a drought of three years' duration; whole villages abandoned to the dead, and the population subsisting on roots and herbs; mothers selling their children for bread, and the horrors of cannibalism.

Such is the awful picture that has recently been brought to the attention of the world from beyond the mountains which enclose the Provinces of Shansi and Shensi, in China.

The first break in the silence of despair, the first signal of distress from the millions of starving in their isolation came in the form of a cablegram to America from Li Hung Chang, China's "Grand Old Man," the Bismarck of Asia.

The cablegram in itself was a strange thing. For the first time in that long history, which began in the dawn of time, China was appealing for aid to the power world beyond the great wall and the great sea. Never before had the like occurred. Calamities and wars and pestilences there have been in China during the long, monotonous dynasties, but none that she considered impossible of relief from resources within her own borders. All the traditions of her past, all precedent and religion, were opposed to a plea for aid from a foreign power. Sad, indeed, must be the plight of the twenty millions, when Li Hung Chang says to Christian America: "Help, or we perish!"

"Very serious famine," Earl Li cabled; "spreads over whole Province Shansi. Over eleven milion population affected; urgent relief necessary; condition warrant immediate appeal."

WAITING FANG'S APPEAL.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, supplemented the viceroy's words with an urgent message of his own, and forwarded a translation of the following touching appeal from the governor and native relief committee of Shansi:

"To Our Own People and Foreigners:

"This time the famine is more serious than ever, because in the north are the allied troops, and in the south we have several places in rebellion. China is very poor now, and the people are in such a straitened position that no very big assistance can be expected from them. Since more than several months now the famine has been beginning in places in this province. In some villages they are eating human flesh.

"All our brothers in the world should be very sorry for us, and should know how unfortunate we are. We wish all our people to share some of your money which you spend amusing yourselves, and for traveling, and for dressing, and for all kinds of comforts, to rescue these poor people. It is much better to save the starving and dying men, women and children here than to build a pagoda or temple, or even a church, because from ten to twelve million people are suffering to death."

The two Provinces of Shansi and Shensi are side by side in the northern part of the Chinese Empire, 600 miles from the sea coast. Their combined area is 157,000 square miles—about that of the New England States, with New York and Pennsylvania; yet, crowded into this small territory are 20,000,000 human beings, more than one-quarter the entire population of the United States.

Shansi and Shensi were once beautiful and fruitful. They are mountainous and furrowed by picturesque valleys. In fact, a literal translation of Shansi would mean "Mountains of the East." For centuries before Western history began, the dense population cultivated rice on the terraces on the hillsides. Shansi is old, even for China. Its principal city, Tai-yuen, was the capital of the empire when Pekin was new. Its people were simple, contented and peaceable.

During the last decade European and American civilization has driven an entering wedge into the prejudices and superstitions of the mountain provinces. Especially was this true of Shansi, the nearer of the two to the sea coast. Until recently it was the scene of the labors of more than 180 missionaries. Agents of foreign firms in Hong Kong and Shanghai have crossed the mountain passes, and have made a beginning in what will some day be undoubtedly a large import trade with the farmers of the terraced valleys.

There are comparatively few streams in the two provinces, and water for the rice fields is supplied by irrigating ditches and wells. These dry up when rain fails, and the result is a failure of crops and famine. Such is the condition now. For two years scarcely any rain has fallen in Shansi and Shensi.

HORROR OF THE FAMINE.

Before the last of the missionaries left Shansi the black shadow of hunger hung so low over the land as to make even the famine horrors of India small by comparison. And the shadow has continued to deepen. No one will probably ever know the exact number of victims, but recent accounts give some idea of the death harvest that is being gleaned in the parched fields. Rice, the one important staple of food, is worth its weight in gold. As a substitute the people, in sheer despair, eat grass and the leaves of trees.

Deaths are too numerous to make funerals any longer possible. Outside of every village a deep pit is dug, and every morning are laid the bodies of those who have died during the night, covered only by a thin layer of earth. Later in the day another ghastly layer is placed upon them, and the process continues until the pit is filled, which seldom takes any longer than a few days. Large towns are depopulated. The inhabitants wander like wild beasts through the fields searching vainly for food.

Leather straps and sacks are boiled and eaten to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Some idea of the horror of it all can be gathered from the following letter received in this city from a Chinaman in Shansi:

"A man just came from a village outside of this city, and described the condition of the starving people, which made me feel as though I was among them. Thirty dollars was the price of a bag of rice. The poor have no rice; they killed everything in sight, if eatable, and cooked even leather boxes or bags, and stewed tree bark and grass. Some of them were so famished that they were even eating earth.

"On the first day he saw a number of poor people selling their children for rice. On the second he saw the same party lying starving on the road, and on the third day about half of them were dead, and their miserable bodies were lying at the mercy of hungry dogs and wolves.

"Nearly every city, town or village he passed through was deserted or the houses occupied by the dead. It is said that in one town the people have opened a human flesh market.

"Another friend told me of a family of nine. The mother could not bear to hear the cry of the famished children, so she hung herself. The father became insane and killed all seven children, and finally committed suicide."

The Christian Herald caught up Li Hung Chang's appeal and spread it broadcast throughout the United States. The response has been more quick and generous than to any previous calls on the generosity of Americans. One of the first contributions was from President McKinley, who, from his special car on his journey across the continent, telegraphed his contribution along with that of Mr. John Hay, Secretary of State.

Already $20,000 has been cabled to the relief committee of five missionaries in Tien Tsin. The obstacles which led some persons in this country to fear that the distribution of famine relief in China would be a difficult task have melted away.

Shansi's new governor is a very progressive Chinaman. He is a friend of the foreigners, and he recently sent an official escort to Pekin to conduct the missionaries back to Tai-yuen-Fu. Shensi, too, has been found to be quite as accessible for relief operations as any other part of the empire.

These are the days when electricity and steam are knitting the world together; $20,000 can now be sent from New York to China almost as easily as to Philadelphia.

While you are reading this a flotilla of small junks and river boats are probably well on its way up the Yang-tse River. The flotilla is laden with tons of rice. It will follow its windings toward the southern borders of the two provinces, and then continue up the river Han to a point where its cargo will be loaded on waggon trains and carried far into the interior. Thousands of lives will be saved, and, as Wu Ting Fang recently put it, "the relief will go a long way toward helping the Chinese to realize the foreigners are not their enemies."

Yes, $20,000 will go a long way in Shansi and Shensi, but after all, it is only a beginning. A great deal more is needed before the shadow can be lifted from over the desert valleys. A fund is now being raised which it is hoped may rival the hundreds of thousands contributed for India.

THE "UNIVERSAL."

The name of G. W. Clarke & Co., 2270 St. Catherine St., has for years meant all that is high class in fancy goods and souvenirs. Indeed, Mr. Clarke was the pioneer of that business in Montreal, and his fine store, known everywhere as the "Universal," will long be remembered in this city. Messrs. G. W. Clarke & Co., followed the fashion and some years ago moved uptown, where they have achieved an enviable success. The store is one of the finest stocked in the city, a veritable emporium of fancy goods, novelties in the ornate and useful; a thousand and one curios, souvenirs and useful articles; a perfect arcade. The business was established on St. James Street in 1871, and from the start "Clarke's" was the only place in town where all fancy goods, curios, novelties, etc., could be got an infinite variety at moderate prices.

To the passerby the brilliancy of the window attracts by its varied display of all the latest ideas of the season, a veritable index to the vast contents of the store. The stock could not be described in these limits; it must be seen to be appreciated.

The interior is fitted up with the finest show cases that can be seen anywhere, which are decorated with artistic goods such as leather goods in bags, purses, pocketbooks, card cases, toilet cases, etc. Art metal novelties, china bric-a-brac in bewildering variety, brass ware, Vienna fans, opera glasses, Montreal souvenir spoons, pins, brooches, belt buckles, toilet articles in silver, ebony, etc., also jewellery in every line. There is also a fine stock of English and American stationery, especially imported. A large assortment is kept of souvenirs of their own ideas. Dresden cups and saucers, paper weights views of the city and also photos of all points of interest.

"Clarke's" stands unique as the only establishment of its kind in the Dominion. To those visiting Montreal we can say it will prove one of the most interesting places to visit.

MR. BURLAND LOST CASE.

The city won yesterday in the suit which Mr. G. B. Burland brought against it to recover $4,730, the value of 473 feet of land in lot 902, St. Antoine ward, fronting on Notre Dame Street, which he alleged had been taken possession of by the city. For the city, in addition to the general denial of possession having been taken, it was pleaded that an homologated line existed on the property, that defendant or his predecessor had pulled down an old building and constructed a new, substantial and extensive warehouse, advancing two or three feet beyond the homologated line; that the only act of possession on the city's part was by making a sidewalk, which was an advantage rather than a disadvantage to the plaintiff; that the city had not authorized anyone to go beyond the line, and that if Mr. Burland wanted the land back he could have it. Mr. Justice Archibald found the city's plea fully justified and dismissed the action with costs, reserving to plaintiff, if he chose, to call upon the city to draw a line between them.

PROMINENT ATHLETE DEAD.

Mr. Walter Thomas Luther Sadler, a son of Mr. James A. Sadler, the Bleury Street plumber, and a nephew of Ald. Sadler, died last evening, after struggling for seven weeks with an attack of typhoid fever. Deceased was a young man of twenty-five years of age, and was possessed of a fine physique. He had always been greatly interested in athletics, and was a prominent member of the M.A.A.A. and the Montreal Bicycle Club.

POLICE NOTES.

Alcime Hurteau, merchant, of St. Catherine Street, has been arrested on the charge of the theft of a cheque for $54 from Dr. J. P. Morin. He pleaded not guilty before Judge Lafontaine yesterday, and was remanded.

Joseph Inskipp was charged in the Police Court yesterday with attempting to bribe a witness. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded.

The Most Healthful Breakfast Grain Food Is

Malt Breakfast Food

Why continue to use heating and stomach-irritating foods such as oatmeal, hominy, cracked wheat, etc., in the hot weather? Malt Breakfast Food is the popular breakfast dish of millions on this continent. Rich in flavor, delicious in taste and most appetizing, Malt Breakfast Food becomes a household friend after one trial. It keeps the blood cool and promotes sound health. Grocers sell it.

Stands First and Highest.

Paine's Celery Compound

A Noted Physician's Prescription for the Banishment of Disease.

Physicians, druggists and those competent to judge, candidly acknowledge that Paine's Celery Compound has called forth the most reliable and the strongest tectimonials ever published in the press of the country.

Each letter or testimonial tells of the extermination and banishment of rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney troubles, skin diseases, dyspepsia and headaches. The good work done by Paine's Celery Compound brings satisfaction, joy and peace because the cures are always permanent. Thousands of the best men and women in Canada to-day can give to weary and despondent sufferers the blessed assurance that "Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well."

Paine's Celery Compound, the wonderful discovery of America's greatest physician, is now within reach of every ailing person, young and old, and should be used before sickness and disease are aggravated by the coming hot weather.

If you entertain doubts regarding the curative and life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, speak to your druggist about it or consult your friends and neighbors who have been cured by it.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

On rising in the morning, sponge the body quickly with cold or tepid water.

If robust take a cold bath; delicate persons, especially those with a weak heart, should content themselves with a tepid sponge over.

Avoid going out in the full heat of the sun. If you must do so, wear white outer clothing.

The early morning and early evening are the best times for out-of-door exercise during the hottest days of summer.

When very hot, after walking or other exertion, do not indulge in iced drinks or bathe the skin with very cold water; the sudden shock to the system, especially to delicate people, may prove highly injurious.

The food during summer should be light, but nourishing. Intense heat causes a good deal of waste to the system, and the diet should therefore be sustaining.

All highly stimulating and very rich foods should be avoided, however, and fresh green vegetables, salads, such as lettuce, endive, watercress, tomatoes, and fruits of all kinds, should form an essential part of the daily dietary.

Animal food is needed, but should be taken in strict moderation.

Milk is a very valuable article of diet in summer, and diluted with lime water makes a refreshing and cooling drink.

Keep the atmosphere of your house cool by having the windows closed and the blinds down during the hottest part of the day.

When the sun gets low, open the windows and draw up the blinds where possible. By this means you will keep sunheated air out of the house.

The bedroom windows should be open at the top all night, and in the early morning, before the sun becomes hot, as many windows as possible should be widely opened, so that the cool morning air may enter.

Open all the windows again in the evening, thus thoroughly ventilating the house and filling it with cool air.

Agitation in the world of homeopathic medicine has been the very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the difficulties of opinion and the individualities of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine," and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to their importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.—adv.

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—AGENTS—

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

MISSION FROM SULTAN RECEIVED BY THE KING

Light on Strange Personality of a Little Known Potentate.

RACES AT ASCOT BUT NO ROYALTY THIS YEAR

MUCH OF THE BUDGET HAS ALREADY BEEN SACRIFICED TO THE OPPOSITION.

London, June 28.—The reception by the King and Queen of the specian mission from the Sultan of Morocco, who came to present a message of congratulation to His Majesty on his accession to the throne, was unique among the many functions that have taken place durin the past few months at St. James' Palace. It directed, as only such an event can direct, the attention of the British people to the personality of a little-known potentate. Although the country over which the Sultan of Morocco holds sway lies at the very doors of Europe, separated from that continent by only the narrow Straits of Gibraltar, he remains a mysterious figure, hidden away in the recesses of his palaces at Fez or Marakesh, cities whose only communication with the coast is by tracks that are often impassible in winter, and which are at any rate only practicable for caravans of camels, mules and horses. Telegraphs and roads are unknown, and even in civilized Tangier there are probably not five vehicles run on wheels. In his own capitals even the Sultan is seen but seldom in public and when, on occasions of state he emerges from his seclusion with all the barbaric pomp of his position, his subjects seldom avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a glimpse of his Shereefian Majesty.

There is a curious diffidence in the character of the Moors, unlike anything that exists in Europe, with the exception, perhaps of Spain with regard to their sovereign. A certain veneration is shown to him on account of his Shereefian descent from the prophet, and he is accorded the title seven times repeated of the Commander of the Faithful. Yet the Sultan may be seen on many occasions passing through the public squares of the cities without attracting more than a very slight notice from the public, who watch without any outward show of respect the gorgeously-caparisoned horses, the robed attendants, and, under the royal umbrella of red and green and gold, impassive and expressionless, the Sultan himself. Yet this pageant of Morocco is the one touch of wealth and cleanliness amidst the squalor of the Moorish cities. The present Sultan, Mulai Abdul Aziz, is a young man of 20, who succeeded his father on the throne at the age of 13. His father's death was concealed from the world for two whole days in order that the wiles of a crafty usurper, who aspired to the crown, might be defeated.

Mogeeo possesses one advantage which the people of London did not fail to appreciate during the stay of the embassy, and that is that it has a Scotchman as commander-in-chief of the Shereefian army. Kaid Maclean is a member of a well-known Scottish family, who has resided for 20 years in the country, and who, although the character of the Moorish system on no material points has been eminently successful in introduing a few of the luxuries of British civilization. The "affection for the bagpipes" which the Sassenach, according to Mr. W. S. Gilbert, has never been able to attain, has become a characteristic of the Sultan and his subjects who find the strains as familiar and as stirring as any Highlander. The influence of Kaid Maclean has been powerful to introduce English words of command in the Moorish army.

NO "ROYAL" ASCOT.

Ascot week has come and gone, but there was no "Royal" Ascot this year, owing to the death of Queen Victoria. From all the official documents in connection with this great society racing feature, the word royal was eliminated. The enclosure, although tickets were issued for it, was not a "royal" one, the royal stand was closed and the race cards were printed with black edges. It was still a great gathering of rank and fashion, however, and the picturesque surroundings of the course presented their wonted aspect. The course was hard as a rock, and although showers of rain had fallen on days preceding the races, the course was still very hard. The soil is sand and gravel, and rain sifts through it like a filter. Thus, as Lord Ribblesdale has neatly put it, racing at Ascot was in constant jeopardy from the dryness and the drying qualities which is the boast of residential Ascot. The quality of the sport was maintained, and the presence of the American jockey in the saddle was a new feature of interest, although his laurels were not as the laurels of Epsom. The ducal and other noble houses were, as usual, filled with their distinguished hosts and guests, and entertainment was on a lavish scale. The officers of the Royal Horse Guards and the Scots Guards dispensed generous hospitality at the barracks. It is understood that before next meeting many changes will be made on the course. Stands will be pulled down and re-erected, and the royal stand will be entirely reconstructed. A new, large dining-room is to be built, so that the King will be enabled to entertain a great many more than at present. The course itself is also to be greatly improved.

ON THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR.

The legislative budget which the Government presented to Parliament at the beginning of the session was not of ponderous weight, but already no inconsiderable part of its contents have been laid on the sacrificial altar. Nothing can exceed the gentleness with which Mr. Balfour performs these sacrificial rites. He literally purrs at it, and the House so gently handled hardly feels the impending stroke. But Mr. Balfour has enumerated four rather large tasks for the eight weeks that yet remain of the normal session. The Education Bill, which he described—with a touch of irony, it is suspected—as non-contentious; the Rates Bill, which is fiercely and almost wildly contentious; the Factory Bill, which is a fair but not pre-eminently satisfactory measure, and the still hotly-debated budget. In addition to this, the Government have pledged themselves to send the Child Messenger Bill to the Grand Committee on Trade, and it proposes a similar good office for the Pure Beer Bill. The programme is not regarded as practicable. A great Education Bill, not only revolutionary in itself, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has said, but preparing the way for a still larger change, cannot be thrust down the throats of the House of Commons. A two hundred million sterling budget cannot be rudely closured, and no Government can prevent a Rates Bill being fought inch by inch by the representatives of the people who have to pay. The essential point of criticism was not taken by the Liberal Opposition. It was developed by the Irish leader. Mr. Redmond at once seized upon the scope and meaning of Mr. Balfour's statement. For Ireland it meant an absolutely blank session. The old English point of view towards Ireland, said Mr. Redmond, had been changed. The earlier attitude was to deny all grievances. Now, the grievances were admitted, but the Government pleaded want of time to deal with them. So there was to be no Land Purchase, no railway reform, no Laborers' Bill. Nothing in Ireland was as yet turbulent enough to suit the Chief Secretary. Perhaps in the recess, hinted Mr. Redmond, with cold irony, the country would be able to oblige him.

So much for Ireland. But what of England? The cause of the Parliamentary breakdown was not obstruction. The trouble arose from the failure of the House to combine Imperial with home responsibilities. All that was now necessary, in order to postpone great home reforms, was the rise of a large Imperial question. The House of Commons could not be at once an Imperial Senate and a local legislature. The trouble was not mere Irish talkativeness. If the Irish members had all been silent the process would have gone on as fatally as ever. It was no use tinkering with the rules, cutting down questions, and abrogating private rights. You might gain an hour or so. But that was all. No rules that the wit of man could devise would drag the House out of the rut into which it had fallen. Even if the closure and the constant assertion of Ministerial power gave temporary relief, it would be at the cost of the loss of the freedom of the House—that is to say, of the real law of its life. A great system of devolution was the only possible remedy.

MR. BALFOUR AND MR. BOWLES.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bowles are two old combatants, and when they met the other day the buttons flew off the foils. The dispute was about the defences and docks of Gibraltar. It is an old one—of such long standing as to have engaged the attention of the admiralty more than fifteen years. Briefly, the trouble is that large works—docks, a new mole, etc.—costing over four millions, have been undertaken on the western side of Gibraltar, which are now found to be well within direct fire from long-range and mobile Spanish guns, to which no return could be made. The eastern side is also exposed to a plunging fire, but not so seriously. Mr. Bowles has vigorously pointed out the dangers of the western works. The Government were impressed by his case, and appointed a committee of four—a distinguished general, a distinguished admiral, a distinguished engineer, and Mr. Bowles himself—to enquire into the matter on the spot. Why the Government did this, knowing Mr. Bowles' views, and why they now, as it appears, propose to reject the committee's finding, and go on with the works, passes the wit of man to imagine. It is said their intention is to proceed with the western works, on the ground that they are useful in time of peace, and would be useful in war with any power save Spain. If Spain either declared war on us, or violated neutrality by allowing France to march across her border, we should abandon Gibraltar as a naval base, and use Minorca instead. Be this as it may, Mr. Bowles' view is that the work should be immediately discontinued, and money saved, and a beginning made to the east, where there is comparative safety. The Government hold the opposite conclusion. The distinguished committee went back with a unanimous report against the western works, which the Government asked them to vary. Mr. Bowles refused to do this, and resigned, but his distinguished colleagues stayed on. Out of these facts came the fiery encounter between old and inveterate foes, who nominally belong to the same political party.

Mr. Bowles moved the adjournment of the House after a lively encounter at question time. He told the story in a graphic bit of exposition and then he said the Government proposal was for the committee to stultify itself. He would not entertain it, and he had resigned. He did not know what had happened to the remainder of the committee. Technically they were more competent than he was—(some ironical Tory murmurs of "No, no")—"but not," added Mr. Bowles, in his swift, ingenious way, "more competent to judge whether I should alter a report after I had made it. I am not prepared to hold Gibraltar at the pleasure of a foreign power. I am not prepared to acquiesce in works every brick of which adds a danger to the situation. The Government mean well—very well indeed. But many a Government meant well that had ruined the Empire." This was hard pounding, and Mr. Balfour did his best to pound still harder. He said the report was final, but interim, and Mr. Bowles could not wait for a decent time for the Government to consider it. Mr. Bowles hotly challenged the word interim. "I believe," Mr. Balfour had said rather loosely, "that the word 'interim' is in the report." "Will the right hon. gentleman," queried Mr. Bowles, on his feet in a moment, "look and see if he can discover that word in it?" The challenge was not accepted. No did Mr. Balfour break down Mr. Bowles' further assertion that the committee had been asked by the Government to vary their report. "You attacked the honor of your colleagues," cried Mr. Balfour, rather waspishly. "I did not. I knew and know nothing of what they have done since I left them," was the reply. The Front Opposition Bench sat silent, but it was clear that Mr. Balfour had not satisfied them, for they gave a backing—an unusual backing—to the motion for adjournment, which was only beaten by a majority of 50.

LORD MILNER THE IDOL.

Lord Milner still remains the idol of society, and although the public do not see much of him, he is a welcome guest at the house of the great. A pen picture of him has just been presented in a remarkably unconventional book by Mr. Mortimer Menpes, the well-known artist, in his volume of life impressions, the principal feature of which, it will be readily understood, is the pictures. Mr. Menpes says of Lord Milner:

"He is middle-aged, with hair just turning grey, very thin and wiry. He has the look of a man who is worn out with care and hard work. His expression in repose is severe, and the face is swept with perpendicular lines, which all take the direction of up and down; but the moment he talks, then the change of expression is so marked that it is impossible for a painter to attempt to depict. His manner is kind and gentle, very earnest, and tactful, but he does not strike one as being magnetic or sympathetic, and one feels sometimes that he would never be capable of getting out of his own atmosphere—the atmosphere of a student."

IN THE ARTIST'S HOME.

Mr. Menpes is a man from whom one would have expected something even more original. He is one of the best raconteurs of his time; he is one of the crack rifle shots of England; as a wrestler he is not unknown to fame, and had he not been a great artist he would with his many experiences and clearness of view have made a brilliant journalist. He set the whole of London talking when he gave his celebrated house-warming at which duchesses, countesses, cabinet ministers, great actors and authors honored him with their presence. There were the beautiful and artistic Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of St. Albans, clever Lady Ribblesdale, lovely Lady Helen Vincent, witty Lady Dorothy Neville, the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, Sir Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Mr. Israel Zangwill and many others, who went to see his house in Cadogan Gardens worked out in an entirely new scheme of decorative art devised by Mr. Menps himself. It may be described as a gold house with a lace work of beautiful carving on the gold. It gives the impression of carved black wood everywhere over a ground of rich gold; and the scheme of decoration embraces beautiful flower effects. The different rooms are devoted to different blossoms—the peony in the drawing room, the cherry blossom in the dining room, chrysanthemums in the halls. Take the studio and the drawing room, which may on occasion be used as one, the ceiling covered with open work panels in wood, the black camelia everywhere on gold ground in the one case and peony in the other, the carpets in solid green with plain band of black for border in the one case and vermillion in the other, and quaint bronzes and rare porcelain everywhere. It is the most remarkable house in London, and something of an index to the man. A hundred good stories about Menpes can be heard about London. He may be said to have begun his artistic career as a baby sketching on the floor. This was in South Australia. Since then he has been in every country in the world and has studied art under such varying conditions as exist in Brittany, Mexico, Japan and South Kensington.

THE TENNIEL BANQUET.

A great artist, who has been for fifty years the leading cartoonist of Punch, was the principal figure at a memorable social function the other evening. Seldom has an Englishman been so honored as was Sir John Tenniel, when over 200 gentlemen famous in the world of science, the arts, commerce, literature and the law sat under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Balfour in the banquet hall at the Hotel Metropole. It seemed as if a drag net had been put out to bring in the great men of the land. A few months ago, having reached the age of eighty, Sir John resigned the position which he had filled, to the delight of all the world, for fifty years on the staff of Punch; fifty years, during thirty-six of which he had, week after week, with scarcely a single omission, produced the principal cartoon. Lord Rosebery, who had taken a large share in organizing the festival, was absent on account of his recent bereavement; but Mr. Balfour was supported by the American Ambassador; by two of his colleagues in the Cabinet, the Duke of Devonshire and Lord James; by two ex-Ministers; by the Attorney-General, the chief Opposition whip, many Royal Academicians, and a number of other persons who are taking a leading share in the work, the adornment and the instruction of the world. This is an interesting phenomenon, which calls for an explanation. It is not the first of human instincts to love the people who caricature you; and yet here we have one of the men who are the "natural prey," the "predestined victims" or the cartoonists' art, taking the lead in doing honor to Sir John Tenniel, and bearing hearty and eloquent testimony to his work, his merits and even his charm. Mr. Balfour, indeed, in his very admirable speech, only gave expression to the universal feeling. During half his long life Sir John Tenniel has devoted a great talent and incessant labor to a ceaseless series of interpretations of current history so intelligent, so piquant, and yet so stingless that he has obtained a real hold upon the affections of the world. It is right that on such an occasion the leader of the House of Commons should become the mouthpiece of the whole country, and express its gratitude, not only for pleasure conferred, but for service done. How real that service may be was indicated very happily and appropriately by the American Ambassador. In these days of instantaneous communication a spiteful political caricature may do great harm to international relations. But the mellow and genial art of Sir John Tenniel has had quite the opposite effect upon the relations between Great Britain and her "Kin beyond Sea." Sir John Tenniel's response to the toast was characteristic of the man. Prolific with the pen, overflowing with ideas, he was absolutely dumb of speech. A few scarcely audible words, a long silence, broken by applause, and a few encouraging words by Mr. Balfour and a final shake of the head, and Sir John sat down. He could not make his speech.

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.

DOMINION DAY AT BUFFALO.

Special ceremonies of great interest to Canadians at Pan-American Exposition, July 1st. Tickets, Montreal to Buffalo and return via Grand Trunk Railway, $10.25, good on all trains and good for eight days. Just the place to spend your Dominion Day holidays. Fast trains leave Bonaventure Station daily 9.00 a.m., and 10.30 p.m., arrive Buffalo 7.50 p.m. and 10.45 a.m. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street. 'Phone 460 Main.—Adv.

THEMSELVES TO BLAME.

Judgment in the cases of Joseph Campeau, Moise Printemps and Wilfrid Matte against Hyacinthe Bourgoin has been rendered by Judge Loranger. The plaintiffs each claimed damages on account of injuries received while working at excavations, being made by defendant in the municipality of Outremont. The injuries complained of were the result of blasting operations, but the court held that the plaintiffs were the victims of their own imprudence, and the three actions were dismissed.

Free and easy expectoration immediately relieves and frees the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm, and a medicine that promotes this is the best medicine to use for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. This is precisely what Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.—adv.

Are your corns harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.—adv.

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FAVORS TARIFF FOR ENGLAND

Manchester Steel Expert on Tour of Inspection so Declares.

New York, June 28.—John Hodge, secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Amalgamated Association, with headquarters in Manchester, has just completed a three weeks' tour of the iron and steel mills of this country. His mission to this country was primarily to investigate the Talbot system of steel making, which is in use at the Pencoyd Iron Works of the American Bridge Company in this city. Mr. Hodge expressed himself freely on his tour, and stated that he was greatly impressed by what he had seen.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

During the three weeks of his stay Mr. Hodge visited most of the principal iron and steel mills of the country, spending several days in Pittsburg and vicinity, where he went through the Carnegie works at Homestead and Duquesne. He also visited the big tin mill at Newcastle, Pa., which is the largest in the world. Mr. Hodge said:

"The superiority of the United States over Great Britain lies wholly in the cheaper coal, ore and railway freight rates. The primary object of my visit was to examine the Talbot process of continuous steel making at the Pencoyd Iron Works, in this city, on which I will make a report to the members of my organization. I also decided to investigate the open hearth process and the merits of the tilting furnaces, and therefore visited other iron and steel centres.

"I find that American manufacturers have more and better machinery than the English manufacturers, and that they operate their machinery under greater pressure than the British manufacturer thinks is profitable. Everybody in America is in a hurry, and the mill employes work like beasts of burden.

"The Carnegie plants, at Pittsburg, are away ahead of anything Great Britain has. The largest plant in my country is that of the Steel Company of Scotland, which operates forty open hearth furnaces. Few British plants own their own furnaces, and the advantage of American manufactures in the use of molten metal in steel making over English steel making is a great one in point of production. The condition of trade in England to-day is bad, but this is mostly due to the Boer war. British manufacturers do not dread American competition so long as the industrial conditions here are good. When the demand ceases here we fear that you will dump your overproduction on our markets.

TARIFF WOULD SUIT THE ENGLISH.

"Our steel makers are favorable to a tariff on imports such as the American manufacturer is protected by. With many others, I am in favor of a reciprocity tariff arrangement, and this is becoming very popular in England and has many supporters among the steel manufacturers and workers. Our steel makers are increasing the output of steel by the basic process, and we contend that the standard of our product is better than that of the United States.

"The conditions of the workingmen of this country are much better than those of England. I find many of them owning their own homes and living in greater luxury than is possible in England. But our workmen have adopted a plan which will enable them to own their own homes. The organization to which they belong is to furnish them the money at a small rate of interest. One company has bought one and one-half acres of ground, on which it is erecting a number of houses. The employes can pay for these houses the same as paying rent, with the interest added."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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Make the most delicious sandwiches in a few moments. A few tins always come in useful in the country.

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This may be the last announcement. Read the particulars and send without delay.

The Sheffield Cutlery Co., of 1951 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, are already widely known as manufacturers of fine cutlery. The business has been increasing quite remarkably of late, owing to the excellent quality of the goods. To double the number of our customers in a few weeks is now our aim, and THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS is the price we propose to pay for the increase. It is a large amount of money, but will repay us in time. It is our method of advertising.

Our plan is as follows: For twenty-five cents we will send you, all charges prepaid, one plated knife and one plated fork (full size), or (two plated forks) and ONE COUPON. The knife and fork are best quality, and have never been sold cheaper at any departmental store in Montreal. Hence you get your money's worth in full. If you are not satisfied you can return them.

Each coupon that goes out is numbered, and every one takes equal chances on a prize. If you want more than one coupon you can get them in the same way. Our prizes are in solid cash, gold or bank notes, and will be sent as soon as 5,000 dozen sample sets have been sold. Nearly 2,000 have gone now, so the balance will not be long in following.

READ LIST OF PREMIUMS.

1 cash prize	$300	$300
2 cash prizes	100	200
10 cash prizes	50	500
100 cash prizes	10	1000
100 cash prizes	5	500
500 cash prizes	1	500
Total cash distribution		$3000

CLIP OUT THIS COUPON.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY CO.
1951 St. Catherine St.
MONTREAL.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find ..... for ..... sets of 1 Knife and 1 Fork, as advertised in the Herald, also coupon in your prize competition.

Name.....

Address.....

Lachine Rapids Electric Current

If you require the best and cheapest electric light or power, have our agent call on you.

Contracts will be taken for any term to suit our customers, at the same price per annum, whether for one or ten years, with the benefit of any further reduction in rates during contract.

Current Supplied for

House Lighting,
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Power for

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If you use electricity for any of the above purposes, you cannot afford to close contracts without getting our rates, which are the lowest in Montreal.

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ONLY 6 HOURS FROM MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The guests at Twin Mountain Hous are guaranteed every comfort

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Council Adjourned

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The Council

says no more railroads on our narrow streets—right again. We don't care how many clothiers start up or surround us, the more the merrier. We welcome competition, for we know our facilities enable us to give better bargains than anyone in the trade.

Hot weather clothing in abundance, and special attractions for children.

CALL FOR ONE OF OUR FANS.

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THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.

Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Room 10, C.P.R. Telegraph Building.

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for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

THE SATURDAY HERALD
WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 152. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.....

In Buffalo just now all roads lead to the Pan-American. Jogging through the busy streets or whirling along the suburban highways, you come presently to the gates of the new city within a city, in which you are to be amused and instructed and wearied. Everyone expects to be wearied and intends to be amused, but there is not that burning desire for instruction which might be supposed. Consequently many people pass all the wild curiosities in the various buildings and make directly for the Midway. Now, whether the Midway shouldn't be there at all, or whether it should be the only thing there, is a question which probably troubles fair directors every year.

Perhaps when all is said and done, the people who are seeing the great fair are quite as interesting as the things to be seen. The father who wishes to instruct his little lads, the young men out for a lark, the serious-minded girls with puckered and perspiring foreheads, are all interesting in their own way. Fat women in the sheerest of muslin gowns, waved their fans and grew redder and redder of face, as the hot sun poured down on the asphalt over which their chair boys trundled them so very gently that they mightn't miss anything on the way, nor get to any place in particular, too quickly.

"Whar's Minnesota?" asks the good man from that State. "Where's Canada's building?" enquire the Canadians, and every wanderer feels a direct and decided proprietory interest as soon as he finds himself at the home building. And he's proud of it, whatever it looks like, with that loyalty which makes soldiers and statesman as well as jingoes and others of the braggart ilk.

At the door of one of the Indian tents, a little dark-eyed baby held her court. She was beginning to talk English, and the conglomeration of baby and Indian accents, grafted to imperfect English, was very quaint. Dark-browed old squaws sat inside, and the mother of the little tot was near the doorway with a proud cast in her eye as she saw the crowd her small daughter had gathered about her.

Sitting at the edge of the moat and watching the waterfalls and the jets leaping into the air, or marking the equestrian statues against the blue of the sky, the marvellous amount of work put into the buildings and the decorations of the grounds becomes apparent. The tinting of the buildings was a fruit of experience gained at the World's Fair, for scientists have laid the blame of much of the nervous prostration from which visitors to the White City suffered, not upon the heat or the weariness of sight-seeing, but to the blinding glare of white. And so it comes about that there are soft fawns and pale yellows and greens and blues and grays in this Pan-American city. Softened by the shadows and toned down by the night sky above, the myriads of lights coax a far more artistic harmony from the tinted cornices and domes and columns than the daylight is able to do.

"Well, well," said a stout female in a baggy shirt-waist, "see them ladies with the hand-organ." She indicated two Italian women, and her companion echoed her surprise. "That beats all!" she exclaimed. "I've seen men trundlin' those things, but I never saw ladies before!" And then she went on to talk of the exhibition. "I don't care much fer 'ere," she said. "I've been round so much in Chicago and New York and Washington that I just walk through the buildings without lookin' round much. You'll see some people go pokin' around lookin' at every little thing. Let 'em do it if they want to. I can see all I care for in goin' through pretty fast."

In the Esquimaux village a baby girl was washing a little pink doll's dress in a tin pail. She had a cake of soap in her brown little hand, and used it liberally. It might be imagined that washing clothes is not an Esquimaux habit. Baby probably learned it since coming here. Women in trousers seem to have lost all the charm of femininity, and when to the trousers you add a black pipe, you may be sure the grandmas are not attractive except as curiosities. The white iglows in which they must crawl about on hands and knees, are not exactly luxurious quarters. The whalebone iglow is rather more artistic, but scarcely more roomy. Indeed, they all look like playhouses, and the stolid-faced little people like clumsy wooden dolls.

Rocking along the Midway, on the back of a camel, goes a laughing girl with her escort behind her. She sways and blushes and cries out to him. He tries to sit erect and not wabble. He also tries to look amused, but it is all a lamentable failure. Privately, I believe he was seasick.

A black-haired little youngster, with one bad eye, sat bofer a great frame, and through the warp run across it for a rug he tied the bits of bright wool. How his fingers flew! A twist, a knot, a snip, and the little tuft was in place, and the boy's eyes were upon the pattern above to see what color came next and where he should put it.

Japs and Indians, gipsies, Assyrians, Mohammedans, real or make-believe, swarmed over the place. Hard-faced women from the Orient presided over some of the booths, and equally hard-faced American women displayed the goods in others. A dancer was lunching in a mean little restaurant. Her short skirt foamed up into her lap, and her pink stockings were conspicuously disposed beneath the table. The German village with its characteristic buildings, its great clock, its smithy, where iron was pounded and graved into foliage; its tables of souvenirs and its beer garden was well worth the time spent in pottering about inside the gray old castle walls above which a chimney rose with a very real looking stork brooding in its clumsy nest.

Money-making machinery was in full working order. The "touters" of the side-shows were already hoarse, and the utter weariness on the faces of some of the performers caused one to wonder what the warmer weather would mean for them.

The lowing of cattle attracted many to the model dairy barn, the smell of naptha drew the heated pedestrians down to the water's edge, where a launch and gondolas were in readiness to convey passengers here and there and back and round about.

There is still work being done on the buildings. Procrastination has had her shiftless way, without doubt, though the great wonder is that the arrangements are so nearly perfect, and the exhibits so complete.

What a death-in-life existence is that to which the sufferer doomed to a lingering illness looks forward. Doctors witness some heartrending scenes, when the dead have left their friends, but they see great torments when they tell slightly ailing people that there is no hope for them. Bodies often keep up appearances in a wonderful way. The strength fails a little, but the sufferer draws on the reserve force, and, without realizing it, walks nearer and nearer her own grave. Some day the crash comes. Something goes dreadfully wrong, and the doctor says with a grave face, "You must be prepared for the worst." What a knell those words ring in a woman's heart. The little dream of life is over. The poor little hopes and ambitions flutter uselessly down to the ground. Life's promises are all unkept, and a dark shadow takes all the gold from the sunshine and hangs black draperies upon the trees. For a little, after the shock has worn away, the sufferer sets her affairs in order. She gathers up all the tangled ends of life and ties knots in them so they won't slip away. She straightens and smooths and plans with a great longing in her heart side by side with a great dread. But the arranging is soon over, for of all the pride-quelling wonders in the world, that one is greatest which makes plain to us how very little use we are in the world anyway, and demonstrates to us so clearly that "the world must go on, die who will." Then the woman under death sentence sits down and waits for the end. If she is wise she will do nothing of the sort. If she really wishes to live out her allotted time, she must not die of what the old Maine women call "give up." It's right to recognize the doctor's communication by paying her debts, leaving her papers in accessible places, and burning her love-letters, but the better fighter she is the longer she will be able to put off the day of dissolution. I know a woman over whose life the Angel of Death has hovered for many a year. Her life keeps a home together for two people she loves, and so, caring for herself with perfect self-control, harnessing her nerves, denying herself the pleasure of going about, walking carefully, thinking only of pleasant things, she manages to hold her frail body together.

It is not an easy life. If she considered her own comfort she would long ago have turned her face to the wall and slept on past breakfast time. Her sufferings are torture, both of mind and body, yet, except upon rare occasions, her brow is as placid as a pool in the heart of the woods. Nothing but her spirit keeps her here. She lives on because she feels she is needed, though her poor little body was all but worn out long ago.

How often we find young people excusing themselves for faults or claiming favors for themselves because they are so young, while old people use the fact of their age as the same sort of shield. Trumping up excuses for oneself is as undignified as blowing one's own little tin horn. Most of us make mistakes. We might as well admit it. The person who claims to be infallible is usually credited with more than a full share of error just because the old world doesn't like to be beaten in a game of that sort, and would rather go too far than not far enough when it comes to censure. Why should all the good things of life go to the young because they're young, why should the old have a right to be imperious and selfish because they're old?

I wonder how women begin to gamble. Nowadays one sees so much of disgusting gambling, that it is greatly to be wondered at and sorrowed over that the fatal beginning, whatever or wherever it is, should have been possible. Some women are dragged into gambling. They loathe it, and the people who plague them to it, yet for some foolish reason or other they do not resist it. Other women flutter into any gambling scheme delightedly, and in their eyes burns the light of a feverish wish to win. Is it for the play, the sport, the excitement of it all, or do they want the money? It is a horrible thought—that last. What a long way from upright independence, is the woman who buys her jewellery or pays her dress bills with the proceeds of a lucky day at the races or at cards. How much better to do without jewellery, to wear the plainest of gowns, and eat the plainest of food. How much better to quietly starve than to link laughter and dishonesty in the shameful way of gambling. There are women who would not beg from men, who would resent with flaming faces proffered gifts of money from men, and yet they take their gambler's earnings with a happy flush of pleasure. They invite guests to their houses that they may play cards and lose to the hostess or the host. Surely this is not womanly. It is not just. The mad excitement of a gambler's life is an unholy state of existence for any being. We are more than ever out of patience with it when it is a woman's face which alternately flushes and pales, when it is a woman's voice which mutters forth the jargon of the gamester, when it is a woman's hands which gather together the pile of winnings, when a woman's eyes look greedily and enviously at a lucky opponent. We preach purity and modesty and sanity, but we go far from practising them when we soil our hands with the ill-gotten gains of the gamber. Peace and restfulness, and a devotion to duty, these bring into women's faces the beauty which holds our souls as well as our eyes. A woman whose pulses beat too high over the card table is not likely to become possessed of that highest type of beauty.

Hot weather brings its usual host of red-faced, dishevelled people who insist that they really must feel the heat more than other people because they "do suffer so." You've all seen this class of grumblers. It is the same one which makes such a horrible fuss about the cold weather every winter, and grumbles about the fog and rain and drought to everybody who will listen to it.

Some women make a deal of fuss about getting their clothes of all descriptions, but the worry into which they allow themselves to get over the clothes keeps them warmer than last winter's woollens would. There are three cardinal points in the cool person's guide to coolness. First, keep your mind at ease. Don't fluster, don't fidget, don't worry, and don't lose your temper. Second, eat cooling food and not too much of it. Cooling food doesn't mean ice-cold salads, frozen fruits, and rum punches, but lean meats, green vegetables, fresh fruits and cereals, no sweets, no pickles, and but little tea or coffee or iced water. Third, bathe often as you think you should, and then do it several times more, wearing clothing which is loose at the waist and wrists and ankles. You won't need a fan to keep cool if you do these things, and you will be able to work twice as hard and feel twice as happy as the overfed, tightly-laced, too occasionally washed individual who is always "just dying of the heat."

People have various gifts. Some of them are useful, some are ornamental, and some are only a bore. Perhaps one of the most satisfying of gifts is that one which may be described by the phrase "having an eye for possibilities." What a deal a woman gets out of life who has an eye for possibilities. She turns her wardrobe the other way around and every gown looks fresh and dainty. She takes an old straw hat and a box of trimmings and you marvel at the result. She plans a day's outing, and the happy, tired babies go home blessing her. She talks to a discouraged woman about her life, and the path widens as they look at it together. She sets herself to work to get over a disappointment, and comes laughing up from a day at the work. A woman with an eye for possibilities can almost conjure. She can make a home nest out of a bare little house, and a good dinner from the left-overs in the refrigerator and the emergency shelf in the pantry.

She can sweeten a bitter life with smiles, and make the going easier for the feet of any human from babyhood to old age. We were not all born with the gift of seeing what isn't there, but add that gift to the one of a happy heart, and there's a good life ahead of you And we can cultivate the second or third or fourth sight necessary to see a cosy library from the bare room on the top floor, or a stylish skirt from last year's old serge with the bottom frayed out. We can train ourselves to see the glorious sunshine which will surely shine on the moist garden after the shower which spoiled our plans so cruelly. We can look for the steadying influence to come into our lives, after we have borne a sorrow bravely. We can see the silver lining to every cloud, and count the words in the benediction which a season of bodily agony shall whisper to us. To see the good we must love it tenderly and truly and faithfully day by day, as we live our lives dappled with good will.

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.

Dux.—The prim old rule of congratulating and wishing joy is extended from weddings to engagements. You congratulate the man of the affair and wish the fiancee or the bride happiness and joy, etc.

Olive.—Ordinary blackheads are only little specks of dirt lodged in the pores. The worm-shaped piece of white matter which is ejected if you squeeze the surrounding flesh is only the waste which an open pore would have carried off long before. They should not fester or become pimples. If they do, I think they point to a need for diet and careful attention to the skin. Of course, you know that you should never use lotions or face powders on your face if the skin is broken. Boracic acid powder may be used without fear, as it is employed by surgeons as a dry dressing. Treat the sores by washing with clear water, into which you have put some carbolic (one drop to a hundred of water), dry gently and dust with the boracic acid powder. 2. You are practical, energetic, executive, systematic, vigorous in body and possessed of a great fund of cheerfulness and ambition.

Irish Lass.—There is truth enough in the paragraph you enclose. Mistresses are inconsiderate, not always through intention, but often, indeed, from mere thoughtlessness, and ignorance of the details of kitchen work. I'm glad you find the page interesting. Letters are never a trouble, particularly when they are thoughtful, earnest ones from thoughtful and earnest people. I reproduce the paragraph, as you wished:—

"An American college student who went out to serve as a second girl in order to help herself on with her college expenses relates her experiences. She says the mistress was not hard, but inconsiderate. She simply did not think of the maid and her possible fatigue when the family was allowed to sit for an hour or two over the dessert, so that the dishes could not be washed before 11 o'clock. The mistress ordered the meals in what seemed to the young student the hardest possible way—the meat must be baked on 'baking days' and boiled on the day when the top of the stove was in use for the ironing.

"A chief cause of complaint by many servants is the long hours. The student says:

"'My days were more often 16 hours long than 12,' and she adds:—'I hesitate to confess that we all made common cause against our mistress. We systematically resented everything she did. But I would not give the impression that our mistress was intentionally unkind to us. At this distance of time I am sure she was not, though I do think that she intended to get an extraordinary amount of work out of us.'

"If the educated, intelligent young woman holds such views of the relation of mistress and maid, what can be expected from the ignorant?"

Shamrock.—So many married lives have gone awry from differences of religious views that I dare not advise you. Could you give up your church and go with him to his, honestly devoting yourself to his form of religion? If you could not, then it would scarcely be right to expect him to do it, particularly as you say he is very religious. It is no trouble at all. Letters are always exceedingly welcome, and I'm glad you feel I sympathize with you, for I do, though, at this distance, sympathy doesn't count for so very much, does it? I trust you will write again, and I wish I could be of service to you, but this is a case where no outsider may advise. You know best, for you know your own heart and his. 3. You are sensitive, candid, courageous, persistent, affectionate and hopeful.

E.—I'm very glad to have such good news from you. About A. H.—it looks to me like an unformed or an assumed hand or a bit of writing done under exceedingly awkward circumstances or high nerve pressure. If you assure me it is really for study, I will work it out.

Miranda.—Your maid is in the right. You told her she would not have that particular work to do, and if you wish her to do it, you must make another arrangement with her. It is just as wrong for you to break your bargain, as for her to break hers. Try and look at it from her side of the question.

Caesar.—I don't think I would suggest hanging sachet bags in your clothes press to sweeten it, but I would see that no garment, nor a hat, nor shoes, are ever put into it without being aired. Turn your bodices on a chair so that the breeze may reach beneath the arms, have your skirts brushed, turn down the uppers of your shoes, so the air, or, better still, the sun, can get at them, and never leave a scrap of soiled linen about. Clothes presses which are aired every day and into which only clean, well-brushed and aired clothes go, should not have an odor of perspiration in them. A silk waist may have shields in it, and look quite well, as you take it off, but look inside and think, twice before you hang it, seeking with moisture, to dry in a closed clothespress. You may be as great a devotee of the bath as you choose, you may use sachet bags galore, but you will never be perfectly dainty while you forget to air your garments before they are folded or hung away.

Cecilia.—If the allowance was made you strictly for clothes, I daresay you should spend it for them, but in that case, it should be supplemented by a sum which, it shall be agreed, you may spend as you choose. If a man holding a certain position makes his wife an allowance for dress, and wishes in his good-natured way that she should look as well as the women she meets socially, I daresay he feels rather mortified if she spends the allowance on a fad or even a charity—and insists upon going about with him looking like an old rag bag. He suspects (and he is probably right) that people will say he doesn't treat her fairly, and what a man detests above all else, that he's stingy about money matters. Now, that's the other side to your story. You forgot all about that, didn't you? Talk it over frankly and see what you can do about it. I daresay you'd feel cross if your husband insisted upon pursuing his own way in the matter of clothes if his way happened to be a careless one. There's very little use in getting cross about it. Think it out and be willing to do the unselfish thing about it. That's the way to untangle most of the tangles we get into in our everyday life.

Price B.—You will find the evening primrose along the wayside very soon now. Down at Farnham Junction one evening when four wheeling folks left the train to ride into Knowlton in the early twilight and dark, the primroses were in full bloom—great yellow, sweet-scented things, and almost uncanny with their wide staring flowers in the dusky hours when the shy little flowers had folded up their petals and gone to sleep. The ragweed is a taller plant than this you sent, and belongs to the composite family. This little bit of wildness is goosegrass or knotweed. It belongs to the buckwheat family, and the Latin of it is Polygonum. The third one is a plantain, and when I was keeping house in a dry goods box with sand for "sugar" and the brown seeds of the yellow dock for "coffee," the little seed spikes of this plantain were called "green corn." It belongs to the plantain family, sometimes called "rib-grass," and the Latin name is Plantago. I'm so glad you are interested in these little dooryard weeds. They are wonderfully interesting, once you set to work to study them, and you have a new pleasure in the outdoors, which you never could have believed possible. 2. They are no trouble at all. I'm interested in any green thing that grows.

Ginger.—"God's Puppets" is interesting, of course, for you may be sure that whatever else a writer puts in a book, he sees to it that interest goes in, for that's the goose which lays the golden egg. I'll tell you a better book to read—"The Crisis," by Winston Churchill (not the English Churchill, mind, but the American one, who wrote "Richard Carvel"). It has life in it, and spirit and courage of a kind that does you and me good, just to think about. It doesn't maunder on about morbid things and let people die of love; but it lets us see them working out duty, while holding love at arm's length, because that was the brave thing to do.

Geraldine.—The difficulty lies in that last summer time, when you forgot just a little the nice proprieties which women are supposed to observe. Don't you think you are to blame a trifle? 2. Yes. 3. Systematic, generous, cheerful, hopeful and industrious.

Frenchman.—Order, versatility, generosity, candor, ambition and ideality.

M.A.C.—Intuitive, self-reliant, a little self-willed, generous and fairly practical.

Sue K.—Affectionate, cheerful, hopeful, ambitious, intuitive and decisive.

Carl.—A little vain, a little careless, fairly patient, industrious and hopeful.

Hope Deferred.—Prudence, sensitiveness, some impatience, a little suspicion, impulse and originality.

Enclosed.—Prudence, generosity, versatility, method and self-control.

Pra.—Generous, executive, candid, conscientious and hopeful.

J.K.—Persistent, mirthful, ambitious, sensitive and rather impatient.

Leicester.—Candor is not at all a distinguishing feature of your handwriting.

Franklyn.—Mirth, sympathy, persistence, ambition and self-control.

Rachel.—Generosity, candor, energy, originality, fair industry and a little self-esteem.

Arrow-wood.—Self-esteem, fair patience, fair affection, candor, executive ability and fair economy.

An imported gowin executed in coral etamine trimmed with coral taffeta, appliqué repeating the same lovely deep pink tint, narrow black velvet ribbon and cut steel buckles.

HOUSEKEEPING.

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.

A DELICIOUS LUNCHEON.

Cooked and Served by the pupils at the New England Cooking School.

A recent lesson at the New England cooking school dealt with veal cutlets with brown sauce, potato salad, milk sherbet and Boston cookies. The work was divided up among a class of eight pupils, and in two hours a delicious luncheon was served.

"We have here a thick slice of veal cut from the leg," said the principal, Miss Downing. "Eight out of ten people are prejudiced against veal. They complain that it is tough and tasteless. The fault lies more in the cooking than in the meat. If you get veal that is worth buying, improve it by careful cooking. Veal is the meat of the immature creature, consequently it needs long, slow cooking. Wipe off the veal, then take a sharp knife and divide into small, neat fillets. Cut out the round bone in the middle and pare away every particle of skin, fat and gristle, then put in a small saucepan with one and one-half cups of cold water to make the stock for the brown sauce. Cut the meat into neat fillets about three inches by two. If there are any long, irregular shaped pieces roll them and fasten with small wooden skewers or toothpicks. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and dip in flour, then in egg and bread crumbs. Try out some thin slices of salt pork in an omelet pan and put the veal in to fry slowly till well browned. Prepare a brown sauce from the stock made from the trimmings of the veal. Brown three tablespoonfuls of butter, add three tablespoonfuls of flour and stir well till it is brown. Pour in gradually the stock, season with pepper, lemon juice, salt and a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Strain and pour over the veal. Set it back on the stove, wheer it will simmer and allow it to cook very slowly forty minutes. Arrange on a hot platter, strain the sauce over it and garnish with parsley."

Miss Downing gave a practical illustration of how to cut a cold potato into neat cubes for a salad. Holding it upright in her left hand, she sliced into it with a sharp vegetable knife, cutting in long deep slices nearly to the end of the potato. Then she turned it and cut into it the other way till it was merely a handful of strips held together by one uncut end. Holding it over a bowl she cut it into slices, and the potato was neatly and deftly sliced into half-inch tubes. Four cupfuls of this neatly chopped potato were used for the salad. The potato was sprinkled with pepper and salt, then a French dressing was made.

"For the dressing," said the teacher, "pour six tablespoonfuls of oil into a cup and add to it two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cut the end of an onion and scrape from it finely a few drops of juice, stir it into the dressing. Slowly pour the dressing over the potatoes and allow it to marinate for an hour. Boil two eggs hard, and when cool separate the yolks from the whites. Chop the whites fine till they look like grated cocoanut and press the yolks through a potato ricer Arrange the potatoes on a flat glass dish in a mound. Divide into four quarters, separating each portion from the other by a garnishing of parsley. Cover two opposite sides with chopped beets, one quarter with the riced yolks of eggs, the other with the whites. Put small sprigs of parsley in lines dividing beets from the eggs, also garnish with parsley at the base."

The Boston cookies were delicious. These are rich fruit cookies which can be put away and kept for weeks. Age will improve their flavor. Here is the recipe:

One cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, three eggs, one tablespoonful soda, one and one-half tablespoonfuls hot water, three and one-fourth cups flour, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one cup chopped walnuts, one-half cup currants, one-half cup seeded chopped raisins. Cream the butter, add the sugar gradually and eggs well beaten. Add soda dissolved in water, half the flour mixed and sifted with salt and cinnamon, then add nut meats, fruit and remaining flour. Drop by spoonfuls one inch apart on a buttered sheet and bake in a moderate oven.

The milk sherbet was an idealized form of the common sherbet made from milk and lemon juice. The result was an ice cream with a smooth, rich creaminess and a delicious tang of sourness, an agreeable contract to the sweetness of the majority of frozen desserts. Here is the recipe:

Four cups of milk, one and one-half cups of sugar, juice of three lemons, juice of one orange. Mix the juice of the fruit and sugar till half melted, then pour in the milk slowly. If the milk is added too rapidly the mixture may curdle. Freeze in three parts of ice added to one part of salt.

REMOVING STAINS BEFORE WASHING.

Every housekeeper should fix in her mind the fact that soap is an alkali and sets vegetable and other stains. Therefore all stains should be removed before the articles are put in the washtub. The sooner a stain is treated the more readily it will yield to the treatment. Pour boiling water through fruit stains; when obstinate soak in a solution of oxalic acid. Wash vaseline stains in alcohol; paint, in turpentine or alcohol; varnish, in alcohol; grass or other green vegetable stains, in alcohol, kerosene or molasses; for stains from blood, meat juice and white of egg use cold water. In the case of milk, cream sugar or syrup stains, soak in cold water and wash with soap and cold water. Tar, wheel-grease or machine-oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand a few minutes, then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid.

NOTES.

To Clean the Balustrade Rail.—Dip a woollen cloth in linseed oil and wipe the rail with it, leaving a little oil on the surface to soften the dirt. Make a soft paste with powdered rottenstone and oil. Take a little of this on the cloth and rub briskly on the rail until it becomes clean and brilliant. Wipe perfectly clean with a soft cloth and polish with chamois or linen. It may be cleaned with water and rottenstone instead of oil. Kerosene oil will clean wood finishes, but it will not give a fine polish.

When bread is taken from the oven it should be exposed to pure air until perfectly cool before being wrapped in a bread blanket or put into a bread box. A bread air can have access to the bread. When bread is shut in an air-tight box it becomes moist and grows mouldy.

Two men were standing together in a corridor of a postoffice. One of them happened to notice that a post-card held in the fingers of the other was addressed to the holder.

"Why, what does this mean?" he asked. "Do you address letters to yourself?"

"In this case, yes," was the answer.

"That's funny."

"Well, not so very. See the other side."

He held it up, and the other side read: "Bro. Blank, there will be a meeting of the I. O. O. S. B., No. 387, at the hall, the evening of May 20, to transact special business. Members not present will be fined $2. J. B., secretary."

"Yes, but I don't exactly catch on," protested the innocent.

"Oh, you don't? Well, I got the cards printed myself. The society is all a myth. When I want to go out of an evening I direct one of these cards to my house; I reach home, and my wife hands it to me with a sigh. I offer to stay at home and stand the fine of $2, but, of course, she won't allow that. That's all, my friend, except that the scheme is worked by hundreds of others, and our poor, deluded wives haven't tumbled to it yet."

CHATTER.

What are the people wearing and what are they going to wear this summer. In society circles there will not be much brightness in clothing. Gray, black and white, with touches of mauve, are all that are to be seen in ladies' dresses in the parks, the stands at race meetings and the restaurants. The men are all in blacks and grays, without a touch of color, though in the city the sombre black and dark grays will soon give way to light tweeds and fancy waistcoats, but even in these there is no indication of anything startling. In fact, rather quiet colors will be used by those few who affect them, says an English authority.

Oh, little elfin faces,
Oh, wise-eyed little faces,
The wizened, aged faces of little tots one meets,
When laggard footsteps dally
In fetid lane and alley,
The strange and stunted figures—the children of the streets.

The breath that's blowing over
The scented field of clover,
The dewy sward of meadow, the smell of new-mown hay,
The song of each new-comer
That fills the choir of summer,
They never know, whose lives are spent within these walls of gray.

Gray walls and brick unending,
Dark, narrow stairs descending,
And halls where stifled murmurs and angry oaths are heard;
On these, within our city,
Oh, Father send thy pity—
They never know a greening thing, nor song of singing bird.

Oh, little elfin faces,
Where are the childhood graces?
God sent thee in His image, and lo! the shapes one meets!
Yet narrow bounds divide us,
Our world and this beside us,
The nether world that holds them—these children of the streets!

—Boston Pilot.

Good looks are not drawing cards among men in the eyes of women, says this writer, but "what they like very much is an air of distinction, a tone of breeding, an indescribable something in bearing and in manner that marks out a man as apart from the common, and makes others recognize instinctively that place must be made for him and deference shown him."

In the matter of dress he says, "Women despise men who give much thought to clothes; yet on the other hand they want him to be well set-up, neat, wholesome, trim and well groomed. Women will pardon slovenliness in a genius, but they never like it."

Another accomplishment women admire is familiarity "with the myriad little usages that form society's unwritten law. To be at ease in any set, to be equal to emergencies, to carry off an awkward situation with urbanity and perfect self-possession."

There is one kind of man that a woman never forgets, says Mr. Pyke; that man who thoroughly understands her, the one to whom she gives her confidences, the man possessing the "wonderful gift of intimacy, that miracle in human intercourse, that rare blending of subtle intelligence, of exquisite tact, of wonderful sympathy." When a woman meets a man to whom she intuitively tells all her personal affairs without any apparent reason, and realizes that these confidences will be respected, and not misunderstood, she has probably found the highest type of man to whom to give her admiration, but such men are rare.

Women also admire small things, says Mr. Pyke, as an offset to her own fussiness, parsimony, her "tortuous fashion of arriving at results, her small hypocrisies." She will admire gentleness when it is born of strength, and worship the man of whom she can never be wholly sure and the one she can never thoroughly understand.

"I never see you anywhere nowadays," someone remarked to an attractive young woman recently. "Do you never go anywhere now? You used to be the gayest of the gay. Why have you given it all up?"

"Because I am neither fish, fowl nor good red herring," she laughed. "I have no place in society. I ought to be married and have my own establishment, and I have not. You see, it is this way with girls whose parents entertain much: 'The first year they come out they are feted and made much of, and have a beautiful time; the next year or two their glory pales a little, but they still feel it is their prerogative to go about and have a good time. Then comes a period of toleration, which also lasts a year or two. This brings a girl to her fifth or sixth winter. If she comes out at 18 she will be about 24 or 25. Still young enough to enjoy life, one would think, but society has had enough of her. She feels it herself very keenly, her partners fall off, her father no longer pays for her ball dresses with alacrity, her mother's attention is now absorbed by her younger sisters, who must now be considered, and she feels that her day as a social butterfly is practically over.

"'I wonder that those old girls try to hang on, I overheard a callow youth remark at the last dance I went to. Mrs. X. has roped me into dance the cotillion with one of them. I should think they ought to know enough to stay at home, with all the other girls coming on needing partners.' Fortunately I was not the 'old girl' he had to dance with, but it was one of my contemporaries, and I quite agreed with him. I think there is something undignified in keeping up the same old routine year after year, still anxious to get partners for the cotillion and supper at every dance, and feeling all the time that the game is not worth the candle.

"For married women it is different. They have their assured place, and if they enjoy that sort of thing there is no reason why they should not attend every function; but it is becoming more and more the fashion for young women of my age who are unmarried to drop general society. By that I do not mean social life; we go to dinners, theatre parties, and once in a great while to some particularly smart ball; we have our warm friends and intelligent interests, but we decline to be society hacks, and I think we are right. Don't you?"

In Boston this habit of older girls "dropping out" is even more of a recognized thing. The women at the dances of the smartest set there are nearly all debutantes and married women; the girls of several seasons are conspicuous by their absence.

Madge Merton

ANOTHER PICTURE COMPETITION

THE HERALD Asks Its Readers to Pass Judgment on Different Types of Feminine Beauty.

SECOND INSERTION.

THE HERALD last week inaugurated a competition which hasproved most interesting and entertaining to many of its readers. Herewith are re-published the likenesses representing ten types of female beauty. The readers of the Herald are asked to express their opinion regarding the order in which these likenesses should be classed, beginning with the most beautiful and ending with the least. Opinions on such a subject as the relative merits of attractive faces will of course vary widely, and much entertainment may be expected from this diversity in the opinion of those who take part in the competition. The decision as to the order of beauty will rest with the majority of those voting, and it will be assumed that the face is entitled to first place which receives the largest number of votes as "No. 1," and so on. Three valuable prizes are offered to the three competitors whose answers are nearest to the result as decided by the majority. That is to say, if Picture "C" receives the largest number of votes for No. 1 place, each person choosing it for No. 1 will be counted as successful in respect to that picture. If Picture "F" is chosen by the majority as No. 10, each person so choosing it will be counted as right in regard to it. Whoever in this manner is credited with the largest number of correct answers will be entitled to Prize No. 1; the second largest will receive Prize No. 2; and the third largest Prize No. 3. In the improbable contingency of a tie for any prize, it will be given to the competitor whose first correct answer is lowest in number, and so on in case of a tie in numbers until it is broken.

The answers received this last week have clearly demonstrated the wide interest which is being taken in the competition. One of the peculiar points in connection with it was anticipated, but scarcely on so large a scale; that is the wide diversity of opinion as to the most beautiful type. As has been explained, however, this will not interfere in the least with the accuracy of the award, which is based upon the opinion of the majority of competitors, and only serves to make the contest more interesting.

CONDITIONS.

It will be noted that each picture is lettered differently. The competitors will legibly mark, with ink, on each face the number he thinks it entitled to. That is on the most beautiful face the figure "1," on the next most beautiful, the figure "2," and so on. Then fill in the name and address. Cut out the entire block of faces in one sheet and mail to Herald Puzzle Department, Montreal.

The portraits will appear on four successive Saturdays. Readers may vote as often as they please, but each vote must stand by itself. All answers must be in Herald Office not later than Friday night following each insertion. That is, portraits cut from to-day's issue must be returned by next Friday.

1st PRIZE—Valuable Sewing Machine.

2nd PRIZE—A Set of Encyclopædic Dictionary, 7 volumes.

3rd PRIZE—A framed copy of The Herald's Portrait of King Edward VII.

PHOTOS BY NOTMAN.

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

Music and the Drama

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

The fourth section of the Proctor's Company will open at Proctor's on Monday afternoon, with a special production of "The Private Secretary." This has been played successfully in every country in the world. On Thursday afternoon Dion Boucicault's comedy, "Forbidden Fruit," as played by Robson and Crane, will be put on. The patrons of Proctor's can look forward to a series of pleasant afternoons and evenings. The curtain-raiser will be a pretty play called "The Old Musician," which was in the repertoire of the late Felix Morris. This section of the Proctor Company includes Logan Paul, Beeton Bradford, Chas. P. Morrison, Brandon Tynan, H. Loval Fraser, Henry Stanley, E. P. Wilks, William Hyde, Viola Fortesque, Florence Leslie, Nettie Van Sicle and Rachel Barr. The coolness of the theatre makes it a very pleasant place to visit on the warmest day, and those who cannot get away to the country, can pass the time pleasantly at Proctor's.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS.

"Michael Strogoff," which opens at the Francais, with an extra matinee next Monday (Dominion Day), will be one of the big productions of the Baldwin-Melville season. The story of the adventurous journey of Strogoff, the courier of the Czar, from Moscow to Irkutsch on a secret mission, lends itself naturally to scenic display and the pictorial background furnished will give a panoramic idea of towns and countries in the great Russian Empire. There will be picturesque scenes in villages and camps, with a realistic representation of the great battle of Koly Vaw. A great army of supernumeraries will be used in the play, and there will be characteristic Russian dances and novel stage effects. Mr. Henry Kolker will be the Michael Strogoff, and Miss Linthicum, Nadia, a Siberian exile who is rescued by, and eventually marries, Strogoff. Miss Moore has an effective part as Sangaree, a gipsy girl, while Miss Anna McGregor, essays tragedy as Strogoff's persecuted mother. There are excellent comedy parts for Messrs Denning and Socola, who will be two rival war correspondents, representing English and American papers respectively, while Mr. S. O. Hart will display his versatility in the dual role of Czar and Grand Duke. Altogether the play should prove popular as a summer entertainment.

Many Women Are Not Attractive because their hands are covered with unsightly, repulsive looking warts. They can be removed in a few hours without pain by Putnam's Painless Wart and Corn Extractor. Try Putnam's, and watch the warts disappear. Refuse substitutes.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

The Wilbur Opera Company is still rendering music at the Theatre Royal. On the first three days of next week the offering will be the "Two Vagabonds," or in other words, "Ermine." The usual specialties will be introduced and an added attraction in the Meeker, Baker trio will be seen between the acts. For the last half of the week the "Bohemian Girl" will be the offering. Next week there will be a matinee every day, when 10c will be the highest price charged to any part of the house.

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THE KILTIES.

The date for the "Kilties" band's visit to Montreal has been set for July 18, 19 and 20, when Montrealers will have their first opportunity of hearing the Kilties as a concert band, under the direction of Bandmaster Slatter. The band, outside of the time employed in annual drill with the regiment, has been touring the United States the past year and has visited something over two hundred American cities, being enthusiastically received everywhere. At the Coliseum in Chicago last Thanksgiving Day, they played to over 10,000 people, and in every city visited, from the New England coast on the east, to Missouri and "Old Kentucky" on the west, they have met with the greatest success. Among their many summer engagements are ten days at the Pan-American Exposition in August, and a week at Manhattan Beach, (the summer home of Sousa and his band).

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"Rumors and proclamations as to the dramatic season of 1901-1902 are of frequent occurrence," writes William Winter in the New York Tribune. "The most auspicious announcement is that of the opening of Mrs. Fiske's theatre, the Manhattan, in September. Mrs. Fiske is a woman of fine intellectual character, and an actress of great ability, and she will maintain a theatre independent of all cliques and free from the blight of sordid speculation. Her ambition has shown itself to be noble; her record is stainless; her experience is ample, and she is in the prime of life, and hope, and successful achievement. With her advent as a New York manager, the void left by Augustin Daly seems likely to be filled, in which case the New York public can again have access to at least one theatre that is exclusively and rigorously devoted to good plays and good acting, animated by a worthy purpose to serve the cause of dramatic art and to promote the popular welfare and dominated and administered by a conscientious and brilliant mind, good taste, and natural refinement of spirit and purpose."

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In view of the recent wonderful achievements of Mr. Clyde Fitch, there will be no more pessimistic outcry about the dearth of American dramatists. No less than seven brilliant plays from Mr. Fitch's prolific pen successfully adorned the American stage last season and four of these were running to crowded houses simultaneously in New York city. They were "The Climbers," "Lovers' Lane," "Capt. Jinks of the Horse Marines," and "Barbara Freitchie." Mr. Fitch has become a very vital force in the affairs of America's contemporary dramatic history, and his immediate future is bound to be watched with intense interest. Among Mr. Fitch's new plays for next season will be one for Miss Elsie de Wolfe, entitled "The Way of the World," a comedy for Miss Sadie Martinot, entitled "The Marriage Game," and a play, now being written by him in Germany for Miss Annie Russell. Never on any stage has such a remarkable and overwhelming success come to a dramatist and the popularity enjoyed by Mr. Fitch, it is gratifying to say, has been well earned by indomitable perseverance and the overcoming of much difficulty and many setbacks.

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Fred. J. Titus, who persists in remaining the husband of Edna May, and who was with the "Belle of New York" company that stranded recently in Vienna, returned Monday looking brown and beefy after his long swim from London, and signed a contract with Frank L. Perley to sing in the chorus of "The Chaperones" next season. When asked to classify his voice, Titus bashfully piped, "Second soprano." "You mean baritone, don't you," suggested Perley, with a smile. "Is that what you call it?" cut in Titus, with a boyish grin, "I thought it was second soprano."

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Sol Solomon, the eccentric comedian, who first made a hit as the dude in Palmer Cox's "Brownies," has signed with Frank L. Perley for a low comedy part in "The Chaperones." Solomon has turned out a number of comic songs recently that promise to place him in the ranks of the successful song writers. Music is a dominant faculty in his family, Sol being a brother of the late Edward Solomon, composer of "Billee Taylor," and other comic operas.

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The cool breezes which sweep through the Sohmer Park auditorium are almost as attractive these days as the programme itself. The bandmen have been enjoying themselves during the mornings of the present week sitting in the breeze and getting up a good programme of popular numbers for next week. Some extra music is promised. Ozay and Delmo, the comedy jugglers, are one of the features. They are said to be clever and funny. Prof. J. H. MacCanne, the famous London concertina artist, has been specially engaged for the week. He has no less than seven instruments. Signora Ciaperelli will close her engagement; and Robinson and Speck, the midgets will do their humorous little act. A big effort is being made to get Gilbert's acting dogs. They will be a great feature if they are secured.

SCHOOL CLOSINGS

The closing exercises of the McGill Model School took place yesterday morning. The prize lists are as follows:

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

Advanced Class—L. G. Dennison, prize for general proficiency, grammar, physiology, arithmetic, algebra, music, French, punctuality and attendance. Protestant Board of School Commissioners' scholarship; H. E. Hardisty, general proficiency, spelling, geography, geometry, attendance, and punctuality; A. F. Kneeland, general proficiency, accounts, drawing, woodwork, attendance, punctuality and application to study; C. Perham, general proficiency, reading, history and Scripture; W. A. Dickson, writing mensuration and attendance.

Senior Class—Thomas Hadwin, grammar, writing, accounts, geography, musi, French, History, Scripture history, drawing, general proficiency, highest number of credit marks, attendance and punctuality; Frank Conn, reading, spelling, physiology, Latin and general proficiency; Claude O. Westover, arithmetic, algebra and sloyd; William Tracey, attendance and punctuality; John Russell, attendance and punctuality; Russell Stroud, French.

Intermediate Division—George A. Woodley, prize for grammar, geography, arithmetic, French, Scripture history, drawing, sloyd (95 per cent.), and general proficiency; Frederick C. Woodley, prize for spelling, physiology, general proficiency and highest number of credit marks (94.9); Charles E. Taylor, prize for spelling, music, general proficiency and perfect attendance and punctuality; Wilbert H. Howard, prize for reading, mensuration (100 per cent.) and general proficiency; Arnold E. Sutton, prize for general proficiency; Leslie William Young, prize for general proficiency and perfect attendance and punctuality; Ernest C. Cairns, prize for writing; John E. Taylor, prize for perfect attendance.

Junior Class—Prize List—Harry Jelly, prize for first general proficiency, French, spelling and Scripture; Hime Ressler, prize for general proficiency, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and singing; Albert Griffin, prize for spelling and reading; Arl'e Chiswell, prize for general proficiency and writing; Samuel Silverberg, prize for general proficiency and French; Eric Peterson, prize for general proficiency and geography; Walter Ford, prize for general proficiency and hygiene; Lorne Thomas, prize for greatest number of credit marks and general proficiency.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Junior—Katie Tracey, prize for writing, geography, card from primary, first general proficiency; Winnifred Duckett, prize for drawing and second general proficiency; Jean Armour, prize for composition, credit marks, attendance and punctuality, third general proficiency; Lily Hall, prize for arithmetic, French, general proficiency; Jessie Davidson, prize for attendance, general proficiency; Agnes Currie, prize for Scripture, general proficiency; Rosamond Langstaff, prize for modelling, general proficiency; Lottie Farrow, prize for reading, grammar, general proficiency; Ida Smith, prize for attendance and punctuality, general proficiency; Amelia Thierry, prize for Scripture, general proficiency; Grace Hathorn, prize for spelling, singing, general proficiency; Grace Adams, prize for mental arithmetic, general proficiency; Violet Armstrong, general proficiency; Lillian Dewy, sewing; Isabel Forbes, prize for attendance and punctuality; Jessie Erskine, attendance.

Intermediate Division—Frances Bardorf, reading, grammar, geography, composition, Scripture, first general proficiency; Ines MacLachlan, arithmetic, general proficiency; Lillie Bower, reading, spelling, singing, attendance, punctuality, general proficiency; May McCullough, grammar, spelling, Scripture, general proficiency; Ethel Rowland, writing, general proficiency; Theodore Andersen, mental arithmetic, attendance, punctuality, general proficiency; Ethel Bennett, French, credit marks, general proficiency; Edna Robertson, drawing, general proficiency, 1899 and 1901; Lucy Sherlock, sewing, general proficiency; Lottie Meadowcroft, general proficiency; Lillie Grimsdale, attendance, punctuality; Gertrude Hickmore, attendance; Mabel Herbert, attendance; Madeline Quivron, attendance, punctuality; Ruth Martin, map drawing, general proficiency.

Senior Division — Florence Shaugnessy, prize in geography, English history, mental arithmetic, sewing, drawing, cookery, map drawing, attendance, and first general proficiency; Lilian Bergholdt, algebra, physiology and hygiene, Scripture history and general proficiency; Florence Empey, music and general proficiency; Annie Lazarus, English grammar, mental arithmetic and general proficiency; Clare Gilker, Scripture history, sewing book, highest credit marks during the year, and general proficiency; Nellie Scott, spelling, French, writing, attendance, punctuality and general proficiency; Margaret Farrar, accounts and general proficiency; Alice Laird, card returned '00, composition and general proficiency; Florence Thorpe, drawing, sewing book, attendance, punctuality and general proficiency; Pearl Shaugnessy, attendance, sewing book, and general proficiency; Helena Taylor, sewing book, and general proficiency; Marion Boaz, general proficiency; Frances Martin, reading; Lillian Laing, card returned '99, and sewing book; Ada Aylmer, sewing and sewing book; Beatrice Heasley, sewing book; Gladys Griffin, sewing book; Catherine Learmouth, Latin and sewing book; Pearl Charters, sewing book; Kathleen Lydon, arithmetic and mensuration; Maggie Black, sewing book; Ethel Snell, Scripture history; Sophia Thomson, sewing book; Mabel Peterson, sewing book.

ADVANCED CLASS.

Division A—Mary McFarlane, read, geometry, Latin, accounts, algebra, arithmetic, French, grammar, geography, singing, composition, credit marks, first general proficiency 90 per cent.; Mabel Kendall, spelling, writing, general proficiency; Christina McIntyre, history, Scripture, writing, botany, map drawing, general proficiency; Maud Burrowes, drawing, general proficiency; Robina McIntyre, history, wood-carving, general proficiency; Hattie Hodgins, mental arithmetic, general proficiency.

Division B—Ellen McFarlane, accounts, history, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, Scripture, grammar, geometry, drawing, singing, phys., composition, credit marks, attendance, punctuality, first general proficiency; Gladys Bates, geography, writing, attendance, punctuality, general proficiency; Evelyn Prenholme, attendance, general proficiency, Protestant Board of School Commissioners' scholarship; Bessie King, general proficiency; May Brims, mental arithmetic, general proficiency; Christina Cleiland, spelling, French, attendance, punctuality; May Davidson, French; Lucy Rothwell, map-drawing, wood-carving; Amy Campbell, reading; Agnes Tracey, attendance, punctuality; Florence Martin, attendance, punctuality.

PRINCE ALBERT SCHOOL.

The closing exercises of Prince Albert School took place at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The hall of the school was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A programme of songs, readings, recitations and dialogues was given with care and precision. Mr. R. H. Brown, trustee, presided, and on the platform with him were Mr. Fleming, trustee; the Revs. Messrs. George, Riatt, Abbe Friedlander, E. De Gruchy, Jos. Luttrell, Nicholson, Arnold and Humphries. Mr. Oman, on reading the annual report, said they had fewer pupils this year on account of the scarlet fever scare, but they had better results than in any former year. The percentage of marks secured are given:

Second Senior Class, Full Course—Mina White, 93 per cent., first general proficiency; Jas. S. Oman, 90 per cent.

First Senior Class—Jessie Costigan, 93, first general proficiency; Emma Higgins, 90; Mary O'Neil, 89; J. McDowall, 88; Wm. Pitou, 83; Frank Braddock, 80; honorable mention, Lillian Staines, Mabel Laird, Ethel Reed, Gertrude Ellis.

Second Intermediate Class—Janie Weir, 98, first general proficiency; Annie Moffitt, 95; Chrissie Oman, 95; Lulu White, 94; Jacob Rudolph, 92; Mabel Stuart, 90; honorable mention, Frank Morgan, 88; Edith Holstead, 86; Mabel Taylor, 86; Maud Ford, 84; Douglas De Gruchy, 82; Violet Ashton, 81.

First Intermediate Class—First general proficiency, Edith Bray, 97; Ethel Lamb, 96; Marion Tait, 96; Nora Morrison, 94; Jennie Wilson, 88; Lillian Russell, 87; Fred Armstrong, 86; Maud Bayley, 83; Jessie Telfer, 78; James Telfer, 78; John Harris, 76; George Bray, 75.

Second Primary Class—First general proficiency, Edith Holt, 97; Percy Reed, 96; Christine Martel, 94; Amy Fetus, 89; John Oman, 89; Kenneth Stewart, 87; George Higgins, 85; Lily Reed, 83; Harry Newton, 83; Rosa Philips, 83; Willie Boston, 83; Lily Morrow, 82.

First Primary—Grace Macfarlan, first general proficiency, 98; Alex. Weir, 95; Amelia Legault, 94; Jas. Henderson, 93; Edith Bancroft, 93; Letty Pitou, 93; Helen Eatough, 90; Augusta Pohlman, 89; Claire Bertrand, 88; Gertrude Swalls, 87; Stanley Boorne, 86; Walter Young, 86.

Third Preparatory—Gladys Sheppard, first general proficiency, 96; Flora Henderson, 96; Nellie Clark, 96; Fanny Vakkert, 96; Bessie Woodhouse, 95; Nellie Brown, 95; John McDowall, 95; James Spooner, 94; William Pohlman, 94; Mary Swalls, 94; Harry Warrall, 94; Orie Montgomery, 93; Selina Simpson, 92; Jessie Morgan, 92.

Second Preparatory Class—Maud Wray, first general proficiency, 97; Henry Cooper, 96; Violet Crozier, 96; Nellie Wiswell, 96; Lena Mattice, 96; William Newton, 96; Everard Young, 93; David Ritchie, 93; Jack Lamb, 92; Wm. Reid, 92; Cassie Hastie, 92; Bertie Herron, 91; Samuel Ferns, 91.

First Preparatory Class, B—Claire Mattice, first general proficiency; Fred Pitou, George Hormell, Douglas Gray, Irene Harfield, Mervin Costigan, Amelia Harris, John Boston, Maud Stead, Arthur Clayton, Har. Harrison, Albert Jubb.

First Preparatory Class, A.—Winnie Barnes, first general proficiency; Harold Russell; Ina McDowall, Norman Stewart, Harry Steggles, Eric Woodhouse, George Ray, Robert Telfer, James Mack, Tom Clark.

ST LAMBERT'S PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The closing of the public school at St. Lambert took place in the hall of the school on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Walter Andrews, chairman of the school board, was in the chair, and the other commissioners, Rev. Mr. McDiarmid, Mr. Jones and others, were on the platform. Mr. Andrews opened the proceedings in a short address, and was followed by Rev. Mr. McDiarmid, after which the following programme was gone through:

Song, "Stand, Canadians!" by the School; Instrumental duet by Miss Ruble Smith and Miss Katie Christie; recitation, "The Boyless Town," Crissy Brown; song, "Just as the Sun Went Down," Gladys Crawford; recitation, "A Little Girl's Hopes," Greta Johnson; song, "Oho! Vacation Days Are Near," Preparatory Class; recitation, "The Queer Boy," Mattie MacDiarmid; violin solo, Miss Ella Brown; song, "Advance, Australia," by the School; recitation, "The Cross Roads," Jessie Hutchison; the broom drill, by pupils of Miss Sever and Miss Rowat's classes; violin solo, Alvin Rosevear; song, "Little Black Me," Miss Dorothy Locke; prizes presented; song, "The Land of the Maple," by the School.

At the conclusion of the programme, the Misses Severs and Rowat and Mr. A. G. Rivard, principal, were recipients of presents from their pupils. Great regret is expressed on all sides at the departure of Mr. Rivard, under whose principalship the school has made such great strides. All wish him every success in his new sphere, and all honors possible in his college career.

PROMOTION LIST.

Grade 1, Intermediate, to Grade 2, Intermediate, in order of merit—Freddy Trotter, prize for first general proficiency and punctuality; Harry Dix, prize for second general proficiency and punctuality; Ella Heath, prize for third general proficiency; Maudie Horsfall, Dudley Walker, Edith Horsfall, Merrill Pepperd, Nellie Horsfall, Freddy Whimby, Harry Robertson, Eva Ridgedale, Colin Whimby.

Grade 2, Intermediate, to Grade 1 Model, in order of merit—Irene Sorley, prize for first general proficiency; Maude Hooper, prize for second general proficiency and punctuality; Mildred Johnson, prize for third general proficiency; Ella Brown, prize for writing and home work; Douglas Beatty, Jack Bourne, Fred McDonald, Madeline McDonald, Lyman Powell, Hal Bragg, Harry McKenzie, Jessie Hutchison, Ella Williams, Alex. Harris.

Grade 3 Primary, First Intermediate, in order of merit—Fred Dix, Chrissie Brown, Frank McKeeman, Alice Oliver, Grace Bolton, Oscar Wilson, Howard Powell, Charlie Harris, Rufus Hill, Gladys Hart, Annie Whimby, Dell Robertson, Alice Stone, George Peck, Nellie Peppard, Bertha Cornwall, Violet McConnell, Robert Abbott.

Primary 2 to Primary 3, in order of merit—Edna Harris, Hazel Walker, Mattie McDiarmid, Allan Hooper, Myrtle Corner, Wallace Orchard, Edythe Dawson and Gwendoline David equal, Jennie Brown, Clifton Heath, Cuthbert David, Lizzie Whimby, Hazel Ridgedale, Gerald Wilson.

Grade 2, Primary—Edna Harris, prize for first general proficiency, punctuality and conduct; Hazel Walker, general proficiency; Mattie McDiarmid, general proficiency and punctuality; Allan Hooper, general proficiency.

Grade 3, Primary—Freddie Dix, prize for first general proficiency and conduct; Chrissie Brown, prize for general proficiency; Frank MacKeenan, prize for general proficiency and punctuality; Alice Oliver, prize for general proficiency.

Preparatory, in order of merit—Third Class—Dorothy Harris, Harley Cooper, Edward Haines, Fred Orchard, May Cooper, Rita Johnston, Lindsay Gordon, Bella McConnell, Sterling Hill.

Second Class—James Brown, Marguerite Tatum, Beatrice Johnson, Edward Crawford, Edna Ridgedale, Harold David, Elma Masterton, Gladys Crawford, Joe Wilson, Florence Oliver, Robert Elliott.

Third Class—Mary Whimbey, Greta Grose, David Harris.

Preparatory, Prize List, Third Class—Dorothy Harris, first general proficiency and conduct and punctuality; Harley Cooper, second general proficiency; Edward Harris, third general proficiency; James Brown, first general proficiency; Marguerite Tatum, second general proficiency; Willie Oliver, conduct; Beatrie Johnson, spelling.

First Class—Mary Whimbey, general proficiency.

NAMES FOR SCHOOLS.

The Catholic School Commissioners at their last meeting decided to name the new St. Eusebe School Meilleur School, in honor of the late Dr. Meilleur, first superintendent of public instruction in the Province of Quebec, and also to name St. Gabriel school Chauveau School, in honor of the late Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, promoter of the provincial normal schools. The purchase of St. Bridget's School was finally settled and the president and secretary-treasurer were authorized to sign the contract.

WONDERS OF THE 20th CENTURY.

Spend your Dominion Day holidays at the Great Pan-American Exposition. A sight of a life time; instruction, education and amusement. Tickets Montreal to Buffalo and return, good for eight days, are issued by the Grand Trunk Ry. for $10.25, good on all trains. Fast expresses leave Bonaventure 9.00 a.m. and 10.30 p.m., arriving Buffalo 7.50 p.m. and 10.45 a.m. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street. 'Phone Main, 460.—Adv.

"NINON, A CHILD OF THE NIGHT"

BY BURTON E. STEVENSON

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

"Yes, he followed her, monsieur—ah, such a distance. Along the Rue des Poulies to the river, along the quays, across the Pont Neuf, through the Rue de la Pelleterie, again along the quays, across the Rue St. Croix, through the Rue Cocatrix, doubling back and forth like a rabbit, until finally she turned into the Rue du Chevet. When my grandson reached the corner she had disappeared."

"'Twas well done!" I cried. "Here is a crown for your grandson, who is a brave boy," and I turned away.

"When do you go, monsieur?" asked the concierge.

"To the Rue du Chevet, to be sure," I answered. "Depend upon it, I shall soon locate the house."

"Have a care, monsieur," he protested, "'Tis a dangerous place for honest men."

"I have my sword," I answered, and hurried into the street.

Darkness had already come, but I traversed the quays and crossed the Pont Neuf, with its queer little semicircular shops, its dentists and quack doctors, and its equestrian statutes of Henri IV., without pausing for breath. It was only when I plunged into the maze of streets beyond that I was compelled to stop and inquire my way, and even then it was with the greatest difficulty that I found the Rue du Chevet. I should have given up the task as hopeless, but the thought of Nanette a captive, suffering I knew not what indignities, spurred me on. The quarter was plunged in absolute darkness, there being no pretence of lighting the streets, and I could not see two paces before me, but from the stench which assailed my nostrils—the vapor of crime and disease—I knew I was again in one of those filthy quarters of the town where I had spent the day. Shadows passed me, leaving behind an impression of incredible foulness. Strange shapes brushed against me. There was something terrible and threatening in the very atmosphere. I felt that although I could see nothing I was fully visible to these denizens of the night, whose eyes had grown accustomed to its blackness. Here and there a feeble ray of light penetrated the shutters of a window or fought its way through a crevice in a doorway and faintly illuminated a few inches of the dirty pavement. Everywhere else was gloom, so thick, so heavy, so absolute, that it seemed to press upon and suffocate me.

I put my hand to my face and found my forehead damp with perspiration.

"Come," I said, "this will not do. You are frightening yourself, my friend. There is really nothing here to fear," and I continued on. At the end of a moment, I ran against a wall. I felt along it with my hands and found that it completely closed the end of the street. Evidently it was a cul-de-sac and I must retrace my steps. I reflected that it were folly to attempt anything more until daylight came to my assistance, and that the wisest thing for me to do was to return to the Rue du Chantre and secure a good night's rest. Then in the morning, with the help of d'Argenson's men, I would soon unearth Mere Fouchon. I shuddered to think that Nanette was condemned to spend a second night in such a place, but plainly I was powerless to prevent it. As I turned away from the wall I seemed to hear the sound of many feet shuffling along the pavement, of many voices whispering together. A thousand eyes seemed glaring at me through the darkness. There was something inexpressibly chilling and menacing in this murmur which continually receded as I advanced, only to close in behind me. I felt that I had but to stretch out my hand to touch a wall of living bodies, and yet I dared not do so.

Suddenly the door right beside me was thrown open and a flood of light poured out into the street. For a moment I was blinded, and then, framed in the doorway, I saw the shrivelled form and leering face of Mere Fouchon.

"Oh, oh!" she cried in a shrill voice, "so it is M. le Moyne—the chivalrous M. le Moyne, who prefers a bed on the floor to his own couch when a pretty girl occupies it?"

My sword was out of its sheath in an instant.

"Hell cat!" I cried and sprang toward her.

She vanished from the doorway like a shadow, but I was after her. Even as I passed the threshold, I heard a clear, piercing cry

"Pierre!" screamed the voice, "Oh, Pierre! This way!"

"Nanette!" I cried. "Nanette! In a moment, my darling!" and I hurled myself across the room and down the hallway whence the cry seemed to come. In that instant I saw a huge shadow quivering on the wall above me and before I could turn a crushing blow fell upon my head. There was a burst of flame before my eyes, my sword slipped from my hand, I felt myself falling, falling, and all was black.

CHAPTER V.

I awoke with a great pain in my eyes, and when I raised my hand to my head I found that my hair was clotted with blood. A weight of iron seemed to burden every limb and I groaned aloud as I tried to rise, and fell back again, paralyzed by the agony the movement caused me. I felt the wind behind me, and dragging myself to it with infinite suffering, I propped my back against it, and looked about me. I could see nothing, for a wall of impenetrable darkness shut me in, and no single crevice admitted a ray of light. The wall against which I leaned was cold and slimy, and once or twice a drop of water fell upon my head.

How long I sat there I do not know, but finally by a supreme effort, I got to my knees and then to my feet, two steps, three, and then something seemed to seize me by the waist and hurl me backward. I lay still for a moment, half-dazed, not understanding what had happened. I put my hands to my waist and in an instant I comprehended. Around my waist, just above the hips, an iron bar was fastened. At the back of the band was a hasp, through which a chain passed. I ran my hands along the chain. It was perhaps three feet in length, and the other end was fastened to the wall.

I suppose I must have fainted, for I remember nothing more until I was aroused by a burning thirst, a thirst which maddened me. I scraped my fingers over the reeking wall and sucked them for a drop of moisture. I held my mouth open, upward in the hope that a drop of water might fall into it. I cursed aloud and jerked at my chain in an agony of desperation. At last, I fell exhausted against the wall, and sank into a troubled sleep.

(To be continued).

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Liebig's Asthma Cure never fails. It gives immediate relief and cures. To prove this statement we will send a Trial Bottle free by mail to every sufferer. Large size $1.00—for sale by all druggists or direct. Address The Liebig Co., 179 King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

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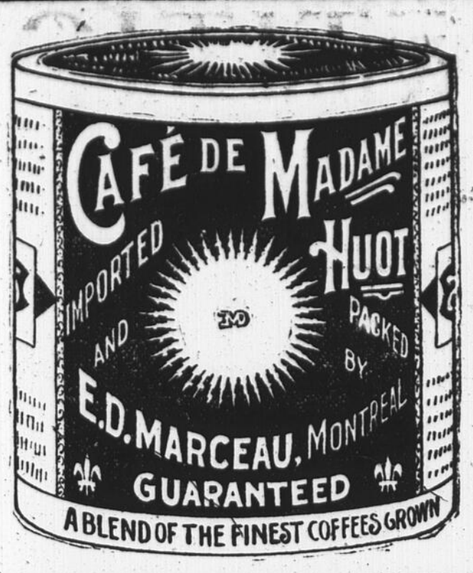

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Sold in lead packets and sealed tins only. **25c, 35c, 50c, 60c per pound.** This splendid tea invigorates, refreshes.

THEY ARE THE BEST FOR THE WEAK OR THE STRONG. TRY THEM.

For sale by the best grocers. If yours does not keep them, let me know and I will have your order filled.

FREE SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

WHOLESALE FROM **E. D. MARCEAU,** 281 to 285 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

A WILD DUCK'S BATTLE WITH A HAWK.

She Bravely Defended Her Newly-Hatched Brood and Then Saved Herself by Diving.

A green-winged teal is the heroine of Ernest Seton-Thompson's new story in the Ladies' Home Journal for July. After her brood was hatched she started to take them across a pond. "This was a mistake," Mr. Seton-Thompson writes. "For it exposed them to enemies. A great marsh hawk saw them, and he came swooping along sure of getting one in each claw.

'Run for the rushes!" called out the Mother Greenwing, and run they all did, pattering over the surface as fast as their tired little legs could go. 'Run! run!' cried the mother, but the hawk was close at hand now. In spite of all their running he would be on to them in another second. They were too young to dive; there seemed no escape when just as he pounced the bright little mother gave a great splash with all her strength, and, using both feet and wings, dashed the water all over the hawk. He was astonished. He sprang back into the air to shake himself dry. The mother urged the little ones to 'Keep on!' and keep on they did. But down came the hawk again; again to be repelled with a shower of spray. Three times did he pounce, and three times did she drench him. Now all the downlings were safe in the friendly rushes, the angry hawk made a lunge at the mother, but she could dive, and, giving a good-bye splash, she easily disappeared."

AN OVERSIGHT.

"I cannot see a thing to-day," said Gladys, in surprise. "How really stupid of me—to forget to dot my eyes."

TWO BAGS OF GRAIN: AN ALLEGORY.

In the beginning of days, when first Prometheus had created Pandora, all the dwellers on high Olympus hastened to bless this new being with their gifts. Venus, in her turn, thus addressed Pandora:—"Fair daughter, here is a gift of inestimable worth. Behold these two bags of grain. This is not an ordinary kind, for it kills the owner who eats of it; it is only when given to another that it is rich in nourishment. Moreover, the contents of the two bags have different properties. The grain in the first bag is, you see, coarse, and seemingly of poor quality; but it has the magical power of never lessening—the more of it you shall give the more you shall have. The grain in the second bag is much finer, but, my child, take care to whom you give it; for when much of it is eaten by one of less than royal birth, it causes death."

Pandora thanked the goddess and proceeded to her earthly home. We have not been told how she used this gift, but we know that to her daughters also similar bags were given. These maidens, Trivalia and Digna by name, grew up into beautiful womanhood and dwelt in separate palaces on the great highway which extends from sea to sea. Daily many travellers passed along this road, and stopped for hospitality at the sisters' palaces. If by chance they came to Trivalia's home they were received courteously and were ushered into the banquet hall. Trivalia's first impulse would be to feast her guests with the coarser grain, yet then she would deem that unworthy of her splendid mansion, and so would prepare the better grain. But mindful of the warning of Venus, she would set but a small quantity before her guests. The delicious savor of the grain would delight her guest, but the amount would be insufficient to satisfy his hunger. If then the inferior grain were given to him he would regard it disdainfully and so depart unsatisfied.

If, however, the traveller had come first to Digna's abode, he would receive an abundant supply of the inferior grain. Ignorant of aught better, he would be content therewith, and, departing satisfied, would praise the hospitality of his hostess. She, moreover, would suffer no loss, for her supply of the coarse grain had not been diminished, and the bag of fine grain was still untouched.

As the stream of travellers flowed on incessantly, Trivalia's store of fine grain was still lessening. One day it chanced that the king of the North passed by on his way to battle. He had heard of the sisters' hospitality, and therefore stopped his march at Trivalia's gate. Trivalia eagerly met her noble guest and led him to the banquet hall. Then she went to examine her grain bags, when, to her dismay, she found that the fine grain had been entirely consumed. There was nothing to do but set the coarser sort before the king. He, however, who had heard of the delicious savor of Trivalia's feasts, was disappointed in the flavor of his repast, and the next day marched coldly away to the war. There it chanced that he was defeated and slain, and when Trivalia heard of these sad events she fell into deep melancholy and slew herself.

Not long thereafter it came to pass that the King of the South rode along the highway to do battle with his enemies. He stopped to rest at Digna's palace. She received him gladly, and busied herself in hospitality. She took the bag of fine grain, and having prepared it carefully, set her whole store at the king's place. A delicious fragrance filled the hall, and as the king feasted, he felt new power fill his veins and has hands strengthen for mighty deeds. Even his attendants, who had eaten of the humbler grain, felt cheered and inspired by some unknown cause. The next day the king departed for the war. There he performed many valorous acts and completely routed the opposing forces. Then he marched homeward triumphantly, and, stopping again at Digna's palace, hailed her as the inspirer of his might. To her great joy he then proclaimed her as his queen, and at his side she set out for his castle in the South, where for many years she lived, the revered queen of a great people.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Young Contributors

READ THIS.—This column is for the boys and girls of the Circle. In it are published ORIGINAL stories, verses and letters. Write on one side of the paper only, and don't make your contribution too long. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street.

James Pryor had no intention of sending this letter to the Young Contributors' column, but it is rather amusing, and it seems a pity that only the editor should see it, so here it is:—

A PICTURE WANTING WORDS.

Sherbrooke, June 25.

Dear Pandora.—

Two rabbits used to live on a nice plain, dotted with a few little hillocks. They were as happy a pair of bunnies as anyone ever saw, and they wanted for nothing that could make them happy and contented. Not far off was the sea, and they used to go every morning for a wash in the cool waves. They used to take some lunch with them to eat on the way back, and this morning they had, as usual, something to eat. They were—what? Oh, bother, I don't know what to write about that picture. I never saw rabbits with clothes on before, and I don't see why those rabbits should be trying to build a chimney of cookies on that old crocodile's back. I would rather saw a gord of wood than do a composition like this.

I tell you what I do like, though; it is that piece about kindness to animals. Last week, I think it was, a lot of boys here caught a number of toads, and were talking of making a cage to keep them in; and they were throwing the toads from one to the other. Then they began to stone some birds that had their nest in an old wall, and were trying to get in. I can't see what enjoyment they can find in tormenting such helpless creatures.

Yours truly,
JAMES PRYOR.

Our Puzzle Corner

(By Victor Man, Aged 13).

My first is in won, but not in fun.
My second is in oats, and also in boats.
My third is in late, but not in gate.
My fourth is in Sam, but not in ram.
My fifth is in beat, and also in meat.
My last is in yam, but not in jam.
And my whole is a man in history famed,
But through ambition was at last defamed.

(By Eva Grace, Aged 13).

My first is in tease, but not in fun.
My second is in feet, but not in run.
My third and fourth are in noon and soon.
My fifth is in yours, but not in mine.
My sixth is in shade, also in shine.
My seventh is in some, but not in rum.
My eighth is in run, also in fun.
And my whole is a name that has won great fame.

(By Fannie Cowen Hamilton, Aged 11).

HIDDEN FOODS.

Will you meet me at the station?
Bob read to me.
I spie you.
I will be there in a thrice.

Last Week's Competition

The picture of the bunnies and the alligators brought a number of little stories to the office, and curiously enough the writers nearly represented the bunnies as quarrelling over the money in the beasts' bank. To be sure they look quite as much as if they were playing draughts, but no matter. The little stories were all pretty good, and the prize book this week goes to May Roberta Davis, Sherbrooke, aged 13, for her story, "The Greedy Hares." Honorable mention must be given to Avis Ingalls, Lorna Ingalls, Bessie Odell and Georgie Turner, whose stories are also given. Others competing were Mabel Barnes, Jack Barnes, Harold Smith, Betty Clayton, Ada Miles, George Thomson, Tommy Wilton, Louise Williams, Jennie Turner, Katie Cross, Gordon Jones, Mamie Rankin, Gertie Johnson and Marion Turner.

The following is the prize story:

THE GREEDY HARES.

(By May R. Davis, Sherbrooke, aged 13.)

"To-night at five o'clock; don't forget."

"Yes, yes. And we'll be able to play on the old dead crocodile, and I say, bring most of your brass with you."

"All right; good-bye."

"Good-bye."

These sentences had been whispered, but just the same, the old dead crocodile round the corner heard, and winking one eye, said to himself, "You'll be quite a good haul, for I'm mighty hungry, and I'm dead broke."

Then he dozed and dozed and finally was fast asleep. When he woke up the two hares who had been whispering that afternoon were playing on his back, with two great piles of gold beside them. They were greatly excited, for fear anyone would see them and steal their money, for the two hares were the richest people on the coast.

Mr. Long-ears suddenly cried out, "You cheated, you did; you cheated," and Mr. Short-tail said excitedly:

"I didn't, I didn't. You did."

Then they counted their money and ten pieces of Mr. Long-ears was missing and eight of Short-tail's. Both said the other had cheated. Then they started to quarrel about it. The truth was, the crocodile had moved one of his scales so as to cover the lost money. The rest of the gold was on his back, and he knew it. Quick as a flash he moved, and opening his mouth, swallowed both hares, then swam off to his house in the sea with all the money and dumped it into a big box he'd found. So now the old crocodile was the richest person on the coast, for the hares had brought all their money, each thinking to win all the others gold. In the end the old crocodile got wealthy and a meal, while the greedy hares got nothing, and lost all and the moral of that is, "Grasp all, lose all."

THE BUNNY'S JUMP.

It was a hot summer day, and Old Woman Alligator lay in a nice cool river, sound asleep.

Half a mile away things were not so peaceful, for there the bunny brothers lived and squabbled. To-day they were quarrelling as to which could jump the higher.

"I can jump the highest," said Jack Rabbit, in a great, gruff, grumble.

"I can jump higher'n you," Little Rabbit squeaked.

And then they quarreled some more.

But at last they decided to have a jumping match, and each bet all his money that he could jump the higher.

"Let's jump over the river," said Little Rabbit.

And Jack said: "Yes."

So they put their money in their pockets and hopped down to the little river. The old alligator still lay there asleep and Jack had a great idea when he saw her.

"We can jump over the alligator," he cried.

And then he had another idea, which he told Little Rabbit, and which was to pile their money on the alligator's back, one piece on top of another, and whichever of the two jumped over the river, alligator and money, without knocking over the coins or waking the alligator, would prove that he could jump higher, and would have all the money.

Little Rabbit was afraid, but he didn't want to say so for fear of being laughed at, so he agreed, and watched with a frightened face while Jack piled up the money.

When all was ready, Jack said: "I'm going to jump first because I thought of it." Then he flung off his coat, and taking a good run, jumped.

Crash! Splash! He knocked over the coins with a noise that disturbed Old Woman Alligator and Jack and Little Rabbit had only just time to get out of her reach before she woke up, when, being hungry, she ate up all their money.

Jack Rabbit and Little Rabbit each said it was the other's fault, and they continued to quarrel about which could jump the higher. But the poor old alligator had a stomach-ache.

Lorna Ingalls (aged 15).

"WHAT HAPPENED TO THE MISER."

One warm summer morning, Miss Alligator was sleeping in the creek. About a mile away lived a miser rabbit, who hoarded up his money and buried it in the corner of his dining room. One day a poor ragged beggar, called Mr. Bunny, came to the door. "Please, Mr. Rabbit," said he, "could you give me some money? I am in great need." Mr. Rabbit didn't like anybody to know that he was a miser, so he said: "If you can find my money you can have it." Mr. Bunny was well pleased, so he began to hunt. He didn't hunt long before he spied the freshly dug earth. Now Mr. Rabbit didn't know what to do, for he hadn't thought that Mr. Bunny could find it, so he said: "Mr. Bunny, would you like to go into my bedroom, where you will find a cooler suit of clothes? It is very warm, and you have on a rather thick one." "Why, yes, certainly," said Mr. Bunny, who wasn't used to such kindness, and when he had gone, Mr. Rabbit carefully shut and locked the door. Then he quickly dug up the money, and, running away, put it on Miss Alligator's back. In the meantime Mr. Bunny tried the door, and finding it locked he jumped through the window, and stepping across the creek (it was narrow by the house, but further away it was broader), he went along it until he came to Mr. Rabbit piling the money on Miss Alligator's back. Mr. Rabbit was big, while Mr. Bunny was small, and the latter was afraid of water, while the former wasn't. "If you can get it you can have it," said he, smiling. Suddenly Miss Alligator awoke and swallowed Mr. Rabbit, while Mr Bunny ran away. When he came back, Miss Alligator had gone to sleep again right at the edge of the creek, with the money still on her back, and he took the money away.

Moral.—Don't be a miser.

THE RABBIT'S EXPERIENCE WITH AN ALLIGATOR.

Paul Bunny was walking along the shore one day when he saw, a little way out in the water, a huge black mass. Having nothing else to do, he rolled up his pants and waded out to see what it was. He discovered it to be a long, hard, scaly thing, lying near a cluster of shells.

"Here's fun," said he. "I'll play store—this big thing will be my counter and these shells my wares," and perhaps old Jim Rabbit will come and buy something from me. So saying, he busied himself piling up shells on his counter. In a few minutes he heard splash! splash! splash! and saw old Jim Rabbit waddling towards him. When he noticed the long black thing he stepped back a few paces.

"Oh! what's this?" he said. "Why, my store," said Paul Bunny, "and these," said he, pointing to the shells, "are my wares." At this explanation old Jim Rabbit drew near and bought something.

"Now," said Paul Bunny, "let's have a smoke." The only comfortable place they could find was the flat part at the end, and lighting their pipes, they smoked and chatted, till suddenly the thing they were sitting on rose high in the air and threw them both head first into the water. The big black mass was an alligator asleep, and the flat part at the end was the mouth, and, of course, when the alligator woke up, he yawned, and so when he opened his mouth so wide the bunnies were thrown off. When Mr. Alligator turned round to see what the splash meant, all that was visible was the two bunnies putting on their shoes and stockings on the shore.

BESSIE ODELL.

Sherbrooke, Que.

MR. BUNNYRABBIT GOES IN SEARCH OF GOLD.

(By Georgie Turner, Dixie, Que.)

"I really must have a new bonnet!" said Mrs. Bunnyrabbit to her husband. "This thing is not fit to wear." And she held up a battered remnant of something. "That is too bad, my dear," replied Mr. Bunnyrabbit. "I haven't got a cent just now. But—I have an idea! I will harness up my steed, the crocodile, and wander to distant lands in search of gold to buy you a new bonnet."

Next morning he went down to the river and, getting on the back of the crocodile, he started, while Mrs. Bunnyrabbit and his son, Featherfoot, nearly waved their paws off.

The crocodile carried him across oceans, seas and lakes, but never a bit of gold did they see. However, one day, while they were cruising up a small river, something glittering on the bank caused Mr. Bunnyrabbit to guide the crocodile towards it. "All is not gold that glitters," he remarked, sagely, as he stepped on shore to examine his find. But it was gold. Little round pieces glittering in the sun. Mr. Bunnyrabbit got two big piles and placed them on the crocodile's head, then they started homeward.

One day, as Featherfoot, his son, was sitting on the bank of the river by his home, surveying the landscape in search of any sign of his absent father, a small object down the river caught his attention. It proved to be his father and the crocodile. When Mr. Bunnyrabbit reached shore he took up a pile of gold and pointed out the other pile on the crocodile's head. Featherfoot held up his paws in amazement. And Mrs. Bunnyrabbit was also amazed when she saw her husband and son walk into her parlor with their loads of gold. And Mr. Bunnyrabbit felt amply repaid for his trouble, next day, when he saw his wife bloom out in a radiant new bonnet.

Uncle Sam.—"I guess I had better stop talking about Uncle John for it takes all my time to hold down these islands."

Clair Bennett, Tweed, Ont., age 14.

The Post Bag.

The members of the Circle are invited to write letters about anything they choose. Write on one side of the paper only, and address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street.

The following letter from a newcomer suggests some future competitions:—

Dear Editor:—

At last the day has come when I can join the Circle; that is, if you will allow me. I have been wanting to write to you for a long time, but, being so busy studying, it has been impossible until now. You have often said through The Herald columns that belong to the Boys' and Girls' Circle that you would like to know what we like best. One thing that may please is a description on one of the nations of the world. Perhaps quite a few of the correspondents to the Circle have travelled a good deal, and it would be very amusing, and in reading the best descriptions we may learn things we do not know. Another nice things to tell which is the nicest book you have read or the prettiest picture or painting you have seen, and give the reason why they are preferred. I will say au revoir and close, hoping you will allow me to join the Circle.

H. C. LA FONTAINE.

Avis Ingalls.—Yes, there was a prize.

Violet Elf.—I wasn't seriously "mad." I don't know about the joke competition. I fear the consequences. Yes, if ever I go to Sherbrooke I'll hunt you up. How do you like it there?

Gertie Hynes.—I'm delighted that you are getting a photo taken for this page. Have a cabinet, head and shoulders, and rather a dark one will come out best. Put name, age and address on the back, and mention what you got a prize for. There would have been some pictures in the department, but none would reproduce properly.

Kittie.—You got my note with the photos, I hope. I hope you'll have another taken. Those books of Mrs. Ewing's are lovely.

Lorna Ingalls.—We'll have that competition soon, I hope, and the subject will be left to each competitor. The photos must be cabinet head and shoulders.

Iza Stafford.—I'm delighted you did so well at school. Good girl. What nice prizes. Everything in the Young Contributors' column must be original. That's the object of it. The writing is pretty plain.

ABOUT THE PHOTOGRAPHS

Its dreadfully disappointing that the boys and girls have no cabinet photographs. Or at least not cabinets which show just head and shoulders. That is the only kind we can have reproduced satisfactorily. Several members have written to know if any size will do, so probably they didn't read what was in last week about the size. Look at the pictures in the beauty competition on another page, and you will see the size we want. All those photographs have quite good-sized heads, so they come out distinctly. When they are small they are blurred.

I wish Harold Hoche would send a nice head and shoulders, as his other picture wouldn't do, and that Kittie Turner would also send one. Gertie Hynes is getting hers taken for the page, and perhaps others will follow her example. We all want to know what the members of the Circle, contributors to this page, look like. It seems so friendly and pleasant to know. Hurry up, now, and send the pictures. We don't want only the prize-winners' photos. We want others, too.

THE DRAGON FLIES.

What is it shimmering in the sun
Along the brimming river,
While swift cloud shadows flee and run,
And rushes rustle and shiver?
Pond-lily leaves are everywhere;
One lone frog baby cries;
What is it flashing here and there?
The blue-winged dragon-flies.

Of all the cosy places, here
Is just the one for fishing,
Yet Teddy never ventures near,
For all his wistful wishing.
He thinks at every rippling breeze
Some lurking bass may rise,
Yet will not cast a line—he sees
The blue-winged dragon-flies.

Ah, Ted! some boy who seemed to know
Has told him these bright creatures
Were darning needles, and would sew
Up all the little features.
And so he has a fear, and dreads
Their steely points and eyes,
And wonders if they sew with threads,
These blue-winged dragon-flies?

No doubt 'tis safer for the fish
To have them dart and hover,
Else every pail and pan and dish
Were full and running over.
So nimble with his hook and bait
Is Teddy when he tries;
Sad, sad, indeed, the fishes' fate
But for the dragon-flies!

Two Suburban Deliveries per week for all Points on the Lake-shore, as far as St. Anne's, leaving Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a.m.

HAMILTON'S

Will be Closed on Monday Next, DOMINION DAY.

Tuesday Morning We Commence Our

JULY CHEAP SALE

The annual Event that thousands of ladies look forward to, aware of the big money saving in purchasing during the month. Big Reductions are now being made in every department throughout the store.

EARLY CLOSING.

As you are aware, during the months of July and August we close on Saturdays at ONE O'CLOCK, giving our employees a half holiday each week.

We are, and always have been, in favor of early closing, not keeping open evenings.

We also believe that during the warm summer months not only our employees, but all working people's hours of work should be lessened and the hours of recreation and pleasure increased. Our past experience shows us that the ladies of this city appreciate our efforts on behalf of the early closing movement, and show their sympathy by shopping early in the day, before one o'clock on Saturdays and six o'clock other days. Will you kindly lend us your aid again, as you have previously done, by coming as early in the day as possible?

For the Most Complete Store News see the Daily Herald Each Day

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine & Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

COAL

For Steam, Foundry, Blacksmith and Domestic Uses.

It will pay you to consult us before purchasing elsewhere. SPECIAL PRICES for early delivery.

L. Cohen & Son,

36 PRINCE STREET, Montreal.

TELEPHONE MAIN 814.

WE HAVE HAD CONVINCING PROOF

That our IMPORTED HOMESPUNS are the correct thing for Summer wear, for we have but comparatively few left.

OUR CLERICAL GARMENTS

Can be relied upon to be strictly in accordance with the rules laid down for such.

Hugh Ross 206 St James St

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

IS THE BEST DENTAL PRESERVATIVE.

Has the Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

THE TWO TRAMPS

From—
Chambers' Journal

I.

They were crossing the bay when the accident occurred, and the young skipper dug his heels very angrily into the deck planks of the bridge and listened to the adorned tale of the engineer with a super abundance of patience. The surplus expression of Mr. Jamieson was at times particularly appalling, and covered more than half of his story. The pith of it was this: The crank shaft of the tramp Tudor had long since seen and ended its better days, and having lately been severely worked by the hard-driven engines, had, from sheer and utter weariness of an overtaxed old age, fallen into sections on the flooring of the engine room.

When the expansive account was finished, Captain Bennet put a question to the engineer:

"Can you fix her up, and how long would the job take?"

The engineer thouhgtfully applied a wad of greasy black waste to his perspiring forehead to awaken his intellect, leaving a beautiful coal-colored mark where he had rubbed, and then answered:

"Impossible to say how long the job would take to fix."

"Then we'll need to look out for a tow?" asked the captain, and raised his eyes inquiringly around the horizon in search of any steamer that it seemed probable they would have to call upon for assistance.

"That's what you'd better do," answered the engineer surlily; and he shaded his eyes and gazed into the far-off afternoon sunlight, seeing the word "sack" written large over his job in the Tudor. "I've done the best I can," he added after a pause. "I've driven her a clean ten knots right through from Jaffa—and—confound it!—I'd have done it all the way to Liverpool but for that lazy lump of a second."

"Well, it's no earthly use crying over spilled milk," said the philosophical tramp skipper.

"Spilled machinery, you mean," growled the irate Jamieson.

He seated himself on the casing of a steam winch pipe to consider the situation, and stared gloomily into the depths of purple that ran in swollen periods across the bay; while Bennet paced the tramp's deck forward of the chartroom, fuming at the fate that had brought his ship to a standstill, and waiting for a definite decision from the engineer.

"Look here, sir," said that worthy mechanic; "I might get her to go under one engine. It has been known to be done. Only once she started she'd have to keep on going, and you couldn't go astern. Stop her, and we'd be long enough in starting her afresh."

"And if you can't manage the one engine business?" inquired Bennet.

"We'd have to fit another shaft. We have a spare one in the No. 3 hold."

"G ahead, then, Mr. Jamieson; that's the tune. Try her at that."

Then the engineer strode away, and Bennet mounted to the upper bridge; and while, below, the levers and machinery worked to the jerk of the hissing steam, and much personal enunciation floated up to the captain's ears, he watched anxiously for any solitary puff of smoke or sign of a steamer. In front of the foremast head he had hoisted two cork fenders as intimation to vessels that his ship was not under control; though, indeed, no vessels came their way. For two hours the fenders had swung lazily to the heave of the Tudor, when Jamieson came on the bridge and delivered his verdict in a rusty voice, and Bennet listened with the feelings of despair that comes to a man who sees his only means of livelihood flying from him.

"It's no use," said the engineer. "We can't get the cylinder to work. We'll have to mend the job. I'd like all hands if I can have them. The job may take three days, or it may be a week."

"Hang it!" muttered Bennet, sticking his hands deep in his pockets. "A week? And the oranges wil be rotten before we get home. Just the luck of a first voyage skipper."

II.

During the dark hours the Tudor, with two red lights swinging from her mast-headed lamp halyards, tumbled about the ugly seas of Biscay Bay grim in solemnity and loneliness.

Two gaunt and very ragged looking trysails and staysails ballooned from her spencer and forestays. Such sails would hardly have been of use to an up-to-date mailboat, much less to the Tudor, built as she was on the splendid lines of the average dividend paying tramp; indeed, she provokingly turned her flat bows to all points of the compass, and wallowed and poked in the shimmering crested swells the whole night through.

Her enraged skipper watched her movements as he paced athwart the bridge. His anxiety grew as time dragged on, and not without cause. The barometer was falling, and the clouds heaping up in the northwest.

About midnight when the breeze gathered heart, two sailing ships came out of the north, and crept swiftly, with a red eye gleaming from each hull, until they worked abaft the Tudor's beam, then vanished like weird spectres. But no steamer came, and the night trailed through to dawn and daylight.

Not until Tudor had lain at her own sweet will full twenty-four hours did anything show up to lessen Captain Bennet's anxiety. It came in the shape of a tub-bowed, flat-bottomed, stump-masted, rolling, big tramp, that wallowed up from the southward through the long seas, dipping her ugly nose as she came, and exhibiting a round, rusty side to the glinting red of the sinking sun.

The stranger, no doubt, seeing the signals flying from the Tudor's masthead and span, and interpreting them as the promise of something that lay rich to his hand, sent belches of smoke from his lean and five-colored funnel, and bore down to the helpless ship with all his might. He came shooting to within a mile of the Tudor, then slowed his engines and rolled slowly to within a couple of ship's lengths of her.

"What's the matter, cap'in? Engines broken down?"

There was a grim smile of confident satisfaction on the hairy face of the interlocutor. He gave the man at the wheel an order, and the tramp seethed a few yards closer; then he revealed himself, a big, stout, pompous individual, and leaned over the bridge railing, while he rubbed a pair of broad tarry palms together.

"What's up?" he grinned. "You've got two balls up for'ard."

"Broken down," answered the Tudor's master.

"Um!" grunted the other tramp's skipper as he cast a comical look fore and aft the ship. "Where from, cap'in?"

"Jaffa, with a cargo of orangers my owners picked up for Liverpool."

"S'pose you're in a big 'urry to get 'em 'ome—eh? Oranges soon goes bad."

"I'm wanting a tow," said Bennet. "The engineer tells me he may be a couple of days mending her up below."

"Rotten?" queried the newcomer. "Um! The Miltiades—my own barge here—ain't up to much—my own bit o' property. Pretty good-looking, though, and able to drag that ramshackle affair of yours. What do you offer for a tow?"

"Two hundred and fifty pounds to Liverpool," answered Bennet modestly.

In answer to the Tudor's demand, the Miltiades's skipper raised a big hand in deprecation.

"Phew!" he said; "and who's to pay for the coal what's used in steaming, the grubbing of two days, and pay for all hands, I'd like to know; and wear and tear of my steamer? Besides," he added, with a grin and chuckle, "do unto others as others 'ud do unto you if they got half a chance."

"Isn't £250 sufficient?" cried Bennet, with some indignation.

'Don't leave scarce no margin for profit," answered the other man, coolly. "I'll tell you what I will do. For £900 I'll take all risks of weather and so on. Your cargo must be worth all of £10,000. As for the ship—well, she ain't what I'd call a beauty; so we won't say much about her. Anyhow, she'd fetch a couple of thousand sold as old scrap iron. Ain't my offer fair?"

"It's an almighty pickle," muttered Bennet, for the Miltiades's skipper had struck home. The Tudor's cargo of sixty thousand cases of oranges was worth £10,000 to the owner. But that was the point: if Bennet refused a tow and landed a bad cargo through delay caused by his broken shaft, he would get the blame and a permanent holiday; on the other hand, accepting assistance and arriving home with a clear cargo, he might be able to dispense with the holiday and keep his job. Still, the coup was very, very doubtful. The sword of Damocles could not be held by a finer hair.

Bennet signalled to Jamieson, who stood beneath the bridge coolly grinning, and when he reached the top of the ladder the skipper ardently exhorted him to promise steam in twelve hours, or even twenty. But the engineer would not make any promises. He did not see why he should kill himself with work to save another man's neck, and said aloud something about "more jobs than church steeples." At this Bennet spouted up an indigestible adjective and treated the engineer to many vivid and lightninglike prayers concerning rotten engines and unlucky tramp steamboat skippers.

Jamieson did not resent the language. On the contrary, it gave him a twinge of satisfaction, and he dropped a remark about "being in the same box"; which insinuation brought vividly to Bennet's mind visions of tramping Mosley Street and Quayside in Geordie Land, and Water Street in Liverpool, looking for a ship, armed with thick-soled boots and much strong language, and a few small pence borrowed from a hard-up landlady to buy biscuits and beer. It was in the middle of these bad dreams that the Miltiades's skipper impatiently hailed the bridge of the Tudor.

"My old steamboat ain't going to wait here all night for your coffee mill, cap'in," he roared, giving at the same time his engines a touch ahead and sheering his vessel close to the Tudor. "What's the decision?"

"Three hundred and fifty," answered Bennett nervously.

"Thank'ee very much," came the mocking reply. "Then the oranges will be perfectly rotten before they gets 'ome if you wait for my services. Good-night," and he put his hand to the telegraph.

"Four hundred," shouted Bennet, desperately. "Come, that's a fair and square price."

"It is," replied the warrior's master sarcastically. "It's simpy monstrous; and you'd better eat your oranges rather than chuck 'em away."

Before he had finished speaking his propeller was churning the blue water astern to a frothy milk, and Bennet watched the immense square stern of the Miltiades as it wabbled slowly past the Tudor's stern. He held his breath for one impatient minute, then he bawled at the top of his voice, "I'll make it £700."

The other steamer wallowed round, and her screw ceased working. A ship's length distant from the broken down tramp her skipper called triumphantly:

"Eight hundred. Not a cent less."

The unfortunate Bennet saw it as his chance, and a glance at the uncomfortable north-west hastened his decision.

"I'll take you at that," he groaned. "I might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb; and if I get booted out by the owner I'll lay the result at your door."

"You may come to me for a job," jeered the hairy-faced man, "if he sacks you. I shall be wanting a trustworthy man for this ship after this paying job; for I'll retire. Send a boat with your hawsers and we'll connect your old orange box on to my ship."

Bennet, with deep forebodings, put out a boat and passed his steel wires to the Miltiades.

III.

They had not been more than six hours in tow before no less than half a dozen steamers came out of the southern horizon and passed into the north. Bennet, on the bridge, watched them with glowering and hungry eyes, and as they passed cursed the folly that led him to accept assistance in such haste. Here, from this host of vessels, he could have chosen a most respectable tow, with £200 as a limit, and Matthew Walker was the man to know it. There was absolutely no excuse for his paying such an extravagant sum as £800. Bennett almost prayed that a gale would come. "It would save my bacon, if anything could," he mumbled. But the weather obstinately kepta fine. He went to Jamieson for sympathy, and confided to him his thoughts. The engineer became quite hearty. "Friends in distress make sorrow the less," he said. He even grinningly asked Bennet for the promise of a chief's job in the Miltiades when he should take her over, and tried to bargain for £18 a month wages. Indeed, he seemed to take heart, induced perhaps by the motto, and worked so spiritedly at his engines that the shaft was fitted and had taken a half dozen turns to his complete satisfaction the day after the Miltiades took the Tudor in hand. Bennet received this piece of news very gloomily; he saw in it another nail in his half sealed coffin. Again he cursed the steamer that had picked him out of the frying pan and hove him at his own request into the fire. He remonstrated with Jamieson.

"Look here," he said heatedly, "why didn't you tell me the job could have been patched so quickly? Surely you must have known?"

Jamieson smiled gently, while the greasy wrinkles on his face shone in sympathy and dirt.

"Didn't," he replied; "and it's no matter—is it? The owner can't blame you for doing the best in his interest. You have my word I couldn't promise."

Full well he knew that the Tudor's owner was not the man to take abstract conclusions, however good, into account in Bennet's defence, while the gross results of the voyage came dangerously near comparative loss instead of affluent profit. He was not a being of that sort. He would rate his employe's worth not according to his moral or intellectual ability, but solely in consonance with his capacity for increasing, and on occasion multiplying, the Tudor's exchequer. The denouement of the affaire de Tudor came unpleasantly before Bennet's mind, and he produced the effect in words.

"Well, it's all u-up," said the latter moodily, "and the Tudor and I'll part company after this—my first voyage."

They were talking the matter over in the cabin, and it was while the skipper pondered further on his foggy future that he was suddenly roused from his apathetic state by a loud and violent blast on a steam whistle. He rushed on deck to see what the matter was, followed by Jamieson.

Right abeam, moving slowly and losing way, was the great and unshapely tramp Miltiades; alongside the Tudor her own hausers trailed like white and gleaming snakes. Bennet gazed at her for a minute, looking curiously at her still propeller. Then he turned to the chief engineer and said quietly, "Stand by, Mr. Jamieson. I guess it's our turn now;" and as Jamieson rushed below to the engine platform, Bennet raced on to the Tudor's upper bridge, where the mate was bawling orders to haul in the wires. He rang up the engines to "slow ahead;" then he put the helm down, and the old tramp wore round under her restored machinery and oozed up, to the Miltiades. Bennet stopped his engines, leaned over the bridge rail, and took a cool survey of the Miltiades's crestfallen skipper, who glared savagely but helplessly back.

"Yes, I'm all right, thank you, captain," said Bennet, nodding his head. "But what's the matter with that old tugboat of yours?"

"Engine gone smash," shouted back the elder man, his late sarcasm exchanged for a white heat of rage.

Bennet smiled; he could afford to do it now, and lit a cigarette with great care.

"Where are you from?" he asked at length.

"Alexandria, with a cargo of onions for some Liverpool people."

"Big hurry, I suppose? Want a tow.

"I'd take one cheap."

"Depends u what you call cheap," was the irritating reply of the man with the big trump card. "What's your offer, anyhow?"

"Call it £200."

"Yes, that's pretty decent for some old hooker that's coming home light or with a bad freight, and wants to make her dock dues; but I couldn't think of it, although I don't want to be hard on you," and Bennett smiled genially.

The elder man's face beamed, and he stroked the fag ends of his goat beard lovingly. "I'm glad you don't bear no spite," he said pleasantly. "What would you tow me for?"

Bennet lazily swung himself over the railing of the bridge and smoked placidly he was the picture of calm contentment and victory.

"Nine hundred pounds is my price," he replied.

The master of the Miltiades made no intelligible reply; he beat the rail and stamped on the bridge for five minutes, and when he had shouted himself hoarse and blue in the face, called to the mate and engineer of his ship.

Bennet watched him with an amused smile, and when another five minutes had been resigstered, he thought it time to follow up the everyday motto delivered to him from the hairy-faced man twenty-four hours previously: "Do unto others as others do unto you." So he hailed the bridge with some show of impatience.

"I can't wait here all night for that old onion box of yours," he called. My oranges as you well know, may go bad."

"Call it four hundred," reeled off the other skipper.

"You may call it what you like; but so long as you call it anything below my figure—nine hundred—captain, your onions will rot before they reach Liverpool, if you wait for my services. I'll remember you to Messrs. Ramshackle, Tub & Co., and tell 'em you're having good onion soup. Good night and a pleasant time. There's some nice weather coming shortly out of the nor'west."

Bennet pointed to a fiery glow on the bow, where a mass of clouds banked heavily below the falling sun; and the purple tinge of the promising storm came over the fat seas and sighed to him a melody of satisfaction and a hundred or so of weather cash into the pocket of Matthew Walker, of Newcastle.

He rang up his engines with a swift hand and grinned at the telegraph face. The reply had but "tringed tringed" from the engineer, when a loud and hoarse shout, accompanied by something strong, arrived to him.

"——, your offer's vile. You'll swallow up all the earnin's of the voyage. I'll give you seven hundred," and the oak-like fist of the man who shouted thumped the bridge rail in emphasis.

"That's better," mutmured Bennet, who had only rang his engines to "stand by:" "I thought that would bring him—that and the weather, God bless it! 'It's an ill wind'—though it pipes out of the nor'-west—'that blows nobody any good.'"

"Can't help it," he bawled. "If you get broke over the job, you may call in on my owner—Matthew Walker, of Newcastle—and tell him that I can recommend you as a thorough business man, captain. He wants people who can coin money for him. Only—don't tell him you bagged £800 for towing one of his ships a distance of five hundred miles. It'll look bad, you know. Now, captain, this is the last time—take my offer or leave it."

There was a hasty consultation on the bridge of the Miltiades, while Bennet suddenly became anxious. "What was that in the south'ard? The other captain could not have seen it. He made answer."

"Yes. I'll take you at that," he cried; nine hundred."

"ery well, captain. I'll send my hawsers aboard again, and you may hitch on to my steamboat that old tin coffin of yours."

"I could not resist it," muttered Bennet, "although it is not wise, in the hour of triumph over your enemy, to be too sarcastic—for the tables may yet turn." He looked hard and earnestly astern, where three faint lines and the bulge of a steamer's funnel pricked the clouds.

Meanwhile the Tudor and her bait were connected, during which the owner and master of the Miltiades groaned at his folly. It was the moral of the proceedings that hurt him most.

So, with all arranged, Bennet rang up his engines, "full," and shouted down the engine room tube, "Mr. Jamieson, some dirty weather's coming on. Give it her all she's worth. You save the oranges and I'll save your neck. Though, you beggar, 'you don't deserve N..N..N.... beggar,' he mumbled as he capped the brass piping, "you don't deserve it."

Then he glanced at the big oncoming steamer, hull down, and, blessing his luck set his course along the great steamer track, straight for the rocky islands that grow up like jagged and wolfish teeth out of the Channel mouth.—Chamber's Journal.

What the Doctor Does.

The first thing the doctor does when he is called to see a fretting, worrying, crying baby is to give it a medicine to move the bowels and sweeten the stomach. The doctor knows that nine-tenths of the troubles affecting babies and young children are due to irritation of the stomach or bowels, and that when the cause is removed the child is well and happy.

Baby's Own Tablets,

(REGISTERED)

are a ready-at-hand doctor. They gently move the bowels, sweeten the stomach, promote digestion, cure colic, check diarrhoea, break up colds, prevent croup, reduce fevers, expel worms and promote healthy sleep. Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' friend and an ever-ready help for little ones.

Guaranteed to contain no opiate or poisonous "sleepy" stuff.

Good for children of all ages.

Try them for your children.

The genuine package looks just like this

Sold by druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (25 cents a box) by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

These Symptoms Are a Warning to You

That the blood is losing its richness and the very life itself is being sapped from brain and nerves. You feel weak and run down. You get pale and sallow, with dark rings under the eyes. You lose flesh and the food you eat does not seem to nourish you. Your hands and feet get cold. You are nervous and irritable. Little things worry you. You suffer with headache, neuralgia and nervous dyspepsia. You grow melancholy and depressed at times, find your memory failing and feel unable to concentrate your thoughts.

This is the train of symptons which lead to nervous prostration and paralysis or land their victim in the epileptic hospital or insane asylum. Nearly everybody needs a nerve restorative and blood builder at certain periods in his life. When nerve cells are being wasted away more rapidly than nature can replace them collapse is certain, unless some means is used to assist in enriching the blood and creating new nerve force. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most effective preparation obtainable for thoroughly restoring richness to the blood and strength and vitality to the nervous system.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book.

GEORGE ADE'S FABLE ON THE VIRTUE OF FORBEARANCE

Once there was a shy, apologetic Man named Buchanan Meek, who lived in Chicago. He wore a frightened Smile most of the time. Mr. Meek believed in the Golden Rule, although it seemed to be costing him Money every Year. He never liked to hurt any one's Feelings or inconvenience those with whom he came in Contact; and so he was always backing out of the Way and Beging Pardon. He had read in a Book somewhere that he who is Gentle and Considerate will find Sunshine wherever he goes, but one cannot depend on these Weather Predictions. He had been casting his Bread on the Waters for many Years without getting any Returns so far as he could figure. He had been scattering Seeds of Kindness, but there had been a steady Failure of Crops. Sometimes Mr. Meek would suspect that there was something wrong with his System. It seemed to him that whose who got out and made Rough House and walked on other People usually secured Seats at the First Table, while the diffident and unobtrusive kind got nothing better than a belated Whack at what was left over.

In this same Town of Chicago there was a man named Covington Beefer. He was a walking Thunder Cloud and showed his Teeth when he talked. He worked along on the Principle that a Man is Entitled to anything he can Get. He wouldn't take anything that was Spiked Down unless he happened to have a Nail Puller with him. Mr. Beefer was good to himself. He was a self-made Business Shark who had neglected to read up on the Brotherhood of Man.

Mr. Meek carried enough Milk of Human Kindness to stock a fair-sized Creamery. He could not find it in his Heart to buck through a line of Shoppers extending across the Sidewalk or give a frail Newsboy the Knee in order to hurry him out of the way, so when he was on the street they usually had him Hemmed In like a piece of Insertion, and he was habitually late in arriving at the Office.

Mr. Beefer, however, would move up the Street in a Bee Line, throwing tender young Girls and doddering old Gentlemen off into the Gutters, cutting through a covey of Women, regardless, and lifting them right and left like a Street Sweeper. He never lost any Time, and therefore had a Reputation for Punctuality.

In the Evening when it came time to go Home, Mr. Beefer would heave his way through the Swarm, drag People off the Platform, hunch his way into the Car, pull a Small Boy out of a Seat and Squat in Comfort all the way home, reading his Evening Paper. Mr. Meek would fuss around the outskirts of the Crowd and be shunted back and forth a few times. He did not believe in unseemly Haste and Rudeness, so he would wait for the others to get aboard rather than work the Elbow Grind on refined Ladies, and as a consequence he usually had the Privilege of riding on the back Bumper.

But it was in the Restaurant that the soft-spoken and forbearing Mr. Meek got all that was coming to him. A Waiter would bring him a clammy Napkin and a glassful of shattered Ice, and then he would go away and never come back. Mr. Meek would sit there and Moan and Murmur, occasionally lifting his Finger, but they couldn't see him. And what would Mr. Covington Beefer do in this same quick-action Feedery? tHe would come in and demand a Table all to himself, and unless they gave him a clockwork Service the moment he sat down, he would pound on the Table and send for the Head Waiter, and want to know what kind of a third-class Joint they were running. Then the Head Waiter would apologize and put the German Curse on waiter number 19 for neglecting one of their best Customers. In a couple of Minutes Mr. Beefer would have nearly everything on the Bill of Fare laid out in front of him. Number 19 would be breaking his Back to hold his Job, and the Head Waiter would be hovering around in a further effort to Square himself. And Mr. Buchanan Meek would still be folding the Napkin and watching the Ice melt.

As a result of the occasional Blowing Up and sending Dishes back to the Kitchen to be warmed over and refusing to pay for cold storage Birds that were running High enough to be Gamey, Mr. Beefer established a Reputation and he commanded Respect. Every time he walked into the place they put on a fresh Tablecloth and the Head Waiter would come around to brush away imaginary Crumbs and hope everything was Satisfactory.

All this time they would have Mr. Meek set off behind a Pillar somewhere. He was wanting to get up and start a Holler, but he didn't think it would be polite.

When Mr. Meek travelled his Berth in the Sleeper was the last one to be made up. Mr. Beefer always began the Legree Business with the Senegambian as soon as he found his Number, and consequently he received four times the Attention for the same Tip.

The tradesmen got on to the fact that Mr. Meek would rather be Soaked than raise an Argument, so they palmed off last year's Hats on him and delivered Glucose instead of Sugar and gave him Rump Steak at the price of Sirloin. If the Tobacconist had a Cigar that was a Slow Seller, he pushed it out to Mr. Meek because the latter was a nice, obliging Mark who took what was offered him and then went out on tiptoe. As for Beefer, when he came in and began to file his Complaints they opened Fresh Boxes until they found one that suited him.

A great many Canvassers and Agents came around to lean against Mr. Meek and take up his Time. He had been posted on the Bulletin Board in the Grafters' Union as the Prize Pudding. He never would repulse a Fellow Creature who was honestly endeavoring to earn a Livelihood, so they filed in one after another and made Life a Burden to him. But they kept away from Beefer. Mr. Beefer began to bark like a Prairie Wolf the moment one of them put a Nose inshe his Office and Mr. Smooth Salesman usually was glad to make a Run for it without waiting to catch the Elevator.

In the course of time the knowledge that he was being Bilked and Hornswoggled and Imposed Upon began to embitter the quiet little Man. He still believed that a Soft Answer turneth away Wrath, but he wondered why it was the Policeman always selected him as the one to be shoved along. He had a Cheery Smile for the Little Ones, so the tough Kids at the Corner whistled through their Teeth at him and called him "Lizzie." He began to revise his heories of Life, for it seemed evident that the Scrapper who goes around executing Call-Downs and howling for his Rights, is the only one who gets a Show for his White Alley.

So Mr. Meek decided that he would shift his Tactics and begin some noisy Bluffing and compel People to notice him. He said his Money was as good as anybody's and he did not purpose to be Run Over any longer. He decided to start in at the Restaurants, because that was where they had trampled on him for Twenty Years. He drank a couple of Hotters to fix his Courage and then he went into a busy Cafe. As usual, a waiter brought him the limp Napkin and a couple of pounds of Ice and then evaporated. Mr. Meek waited five minutes and then all the accumulated Wrath that had been simmering and steaming for Years broke forth in one mighty Protest. He pounded on the Table, just as he had seen Mr. Beefer do. He denounced the Place as being worse than a Tramps' Boarding House. He called for the Head Waiter in fierce and strident Tones. He announced that he would register his Roar with no one but the Boss. He had noticed that a successful Bluffer always waves the Underlings out of the way and demands an Audiene with the Main Prop.

It seemed to Mr. Meek that he was giving a very fair Imitation. He knew that when Mr. Beefer arose and Declared himself he always Got Away with it. But perhaps Mr. Buchanan Meek didn't do it just right. At any rate the manager of the Cafe ran up and Handed him a couple. Then Mr. Meek's True Nature asserted itself. He began to Apologize and that was the Signal for a Close-In. Three Waiters beat him down to a Gasp and ran him out to the Street and tried to upset a Hansom Cab with him.

As soon as Mr. Meek recovered and sat up on the Cobble Stones, he made a Vow that he would never again speak above a Whisper.

MORAL.—Kickers are Born, not Made.

ENGLAND AND THE REST OF EUROPE

Savage Character of Continental Cartoons—A French View

London, June 28.—"To see ourselves as others see us" is, we are given to suppose, a gift of the gods. The Englishman has of late been highly endowed in this particular way. For months past it has been impossible to pick up any one of the colored weekly journals of the kind which thrive in Continental cities, though they cannot get a foothold in England, without coming across severe, sometimes vulgar, and generally malicious, pictorial criticisms of the Englishman as he appears from the other side of the Channel. Lord Kitchener is now, of course, the favorite figure in these Continental cartoons, and a terrible thing of blood and iron he is made to appear. King Edward sees himself in such prints as Der Wahre Jacob of Stuttgart and the Lustige Blatter of Berlin as a fat, sensual person, with no thoughts above wine and women; while in the Amsterdammer Weekblad of the Netherlands nothing is too gross for the portrayal of typical Englishmen. It has become quite a custom with English journalists to reproduce such of these foreign cartoons as are fit to appear in the more staid columns of the English press, and some of the Saturday half-penny journals devote a whole page to such reproductions. Thus, John Bull can be under no misapprehension as to the feelings which the European, and especially the Frenchman and the German, entertains towards him. In one of the weekly papers to-day I see reproduced from the Vienna Figaro and the Amsterdammer cartoons in which the British soldier and the British missionary are cruelly and most unjustly lampooned, and all in account of the South African war.

But flagrant though these persistent Continental misrepresentations generally are, there is reason to suppose that John Bull's equanimity remains undisturbed. They appear week after week, and many of them are, as I say, brought directly under English eyes, and yet nobody seems worried in the smallest degree. They do undoubtedly make the path of British statesmanship more difficult than it need be, when, as in China, English and German diplomatists are trying to walk hand in hand, and when, as in the case of West Africa, Lord Salisbury and French Ministers are anxious to arrange a readjustment of interests; but, for all that, they are not taken in too literal a sense, and John Bull is rather amused than hurt. During the past few weeks, however, Londoners have had a better opportunity of ascertaining in a more serious way what the effect of recent British policy has had on Continental opinion. Maitre Labori, for one, is now in London talking freely, not to the journalist, but to the men from whose ranks Ministers and Parliamentarians are drawn. This advocate, who did so much for Dreyfus, strikes everybody as a singularly intelligent observer of English affairs, though he is most careful to weigh his words when it comes to a question of comment upon English policy and methods. It was the good fortune the other day of a lady acquaintance of mine to meet another distinguished Frenchman who has been much concerned in political life, is himself something of an historian, and capable of taking a large view of international affairs. He talked quite freely and put the French view of the future of England in a way which to me at least seems of value and remarkable interest. Omitting all names, it will be no breach of confidence to reproduce the chief points of the conversation.

A FRENCH VIEW OF ENGLAND.

"England," said this French savant, "is a unique country in almost every respect, in position and influence, in social structure, in politics, and in ideals. She is European only in a geographical sense, and with the extension of her empire that sense becomes less and less important. But her proximity to Europe is an untoward fact both for her and for us; she cannot amalgamate with us, and we are bound before long to make common cause against her. And the struggle will be terrible. Fierce as our continental quarrels have been, and still are, thinkers foresee a time when there will be a Federal Government for Europe; but that England should join in the federation is inconceivable. For one thing, she is too powerful and too extended; she would overbalance us all. But the one great and insuperable difficulty is that she is alien in spirit and in trend to the rest of Europe, more so than she herself realizes. A Frenchman like myself is more at home in Berlin even than in London. When I talk with educated Russians, Germans, Italians, Austrians, we meet, despite our differences, on a common platform. Our 'burning questions' (as you call them), moral, social and political, are fundamentally the same. We understand one another. Our ways converge, but England's path branches off at a sharp angle, and her goal is inscrutable to us."

"Surely you exaggerate the gulf between us," the English lady interrupted. "We, on our side, are unconscious of it; I should have thought we made exceptional efforts by way of reading and travel to keep in touch with the continent. Can you particularize some of the dividing lines—as you conceive them?"

"Well, a n... ne is that your Government is aristocratic, and that you are an aristocratic people; hence, no doubt, many of your virtues and distinctions. But in Europe the rule of aristocracy is doomed."

"But surely our English institutions are more democratic than most?"

"Nominally, they are. But you English have a way of retaining the spirit while you change the substance. You might set up a republic to-morrow; you might be as democratic in form as America, and yet you would still be controlled and led by what is really a hereditarily governing upper class. You have an ingrained respect for it and belief in it. And your history justifies this; England's aristocracy has been, on the whole, noble and patriotic."

"You know, monsieur, how sharp has been a good deal of the criticism of the aristocracy of late. Our English 'upper ten,' titled or untitled, have not exactly been winning laurels for themselves. It has been customary to leave the army and navy more or less in their hands, on the ground, perhaps, that those who do little by way of commerce and manufacture to promote the country's wealth should compensate by undertaking the country's defence. But the present war in South Africa has not shown them to be all one would like in the way of energy, grit and brains. They will have to bestir themselves if they are to retain their influence."

"Ah, madam, you will not easily break loose from your traditions and instincts in this respect. Class distinctions and class domination accord with England's genius. The mass of your countrymen, moreover, do not wish to be troubled with large general questions of international, or even of colonial, policy; they are too busy at home, too comfortable—and, perhaps, too unimaginative. The self-engrossedness and self-sufficiency of England is divide her from the continent. Then we are more restless, more insecure, more perplexed—consequently, perhaps, more alive. We must move on, and we are eagerly marshalling ourselves under the the lead of this idea or that. Your instinct, and probably your soundest policy, is to remain as long as you can imperturbable, and, as you say, 'sit tight'; fortunately for you, your seat is a broad one! You English remind me of a fine healthy cow in a rich pasture, chewing the cud of an afternoon."

EUROPEAN ANTIPATHY.

"But you question if she can go on chewing it much longer undisturbed?" asked the English lady.

"Yes," was the reply, "I do; some day she will have all the dogs of Europe barking at her heels. And then her hopes will lie solely in union with America. You are not, at present, I know, in close sympathy with America—your aristocratic tendencies stand in your way there also. But kinship and a common tongue are powerful ties."

"You think we English will succumb?"

"I think you will be weakened, and will lose influence in Europe. But the Anglo-Saxon race can never go under with its world-wide footing. The English genius will endure with the English language in many vast regions. You would still be a great and prosperous people, in a sense, even if these British Islands fell under European domination; but, doubtless, you will regard that as a very remote contingency."

"Very remote, indeed!" the English lady rejoined. "It will go hard with the Anglo-Saxon race before it allows its ancestral home to be brought to the hammer in the European mart."

"Perhaps, perhaps," the Frenchman replied, smiling politely, but somewhat skeptically. "Still, I imagine that this century will see greater changes for England and for Europe than most of us dream of."

A safe enough prophecy, one thinks.