

'Tis the voice of the plumber,
I hear him deplore;
"Now they use EDDY'S Toilet,
The drain's blocked no more."
SEE EDDY'S "AD" INSIDE

MONTREAL.—Fine; not much change in temperature.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURE.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.—Temperature observed by Hearn and Harrison standard thermometer, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street; 8 a.m., 60; 1 p.m., 63; 6 p.m., 59; max., 64; min., 5; mean, 58. Standard barometer, 8 a.m., 29.7; 1 p.m., 29.75; 6 p.m., 29.89.

THE VEGETARIAN CREED.

Why Its Professors Believe in a Bill of Fare Without Meat.

One of the causes which have led people to reject the doctrine of vegetarianism is the idea that it is inspired by pietism, religious convictions and morbid mortification. But this is a grave error, for the rational vegetarianism of today is entirely scientific and dictated by the sole desire to follow a system conforming to the laws of nature. It has science and logic on its side, and only the force of habit is opposed to it. The muscles become soft, the size diminishes, humanity degenerates and is kept in working order only by sedatives and tonics. The numerous maladies of the stomach and the intestines, from simple catarrh to the most serious diseases of the organs, are often due to our appetite for meat and other stimulants.

Vegetarianism, we are told by Dr. Bonney, does not consist solely in vegetable food, but in basic three dietary axioms. The general rebuilding power lies in cereals, seeds, vegetables, tubers, fruits, eggs, milk and the derivatives. The food, the air and in general everything that is introduced into the body should show absolute purity, freshness and entire absence of falsifications, mixture and adulterations even in the smallest quantities. It is necessary, as far as may be possible, for each one to manufacture his own food and drinks at home in order to reach the desired results.

These are the principal dogmas of the vegetarians. Man is not intended to eat meat. His jaw is made to grind grains and fruits. His hands are made to gather them. The digestive apparatus does not permit us for an instant to doubt the frugivorous nature of man. His intestinal canal is also a proof. In the lion this is three times as long as the body; in man, seven or eight times as long.

The human body is a machine which, to be kept in good working order, should be nourished according to scientific rules and not at the desires of our fancies. Four classes of substances are necessary for the maintenance of life—the albumoids, the carbohydrates, the fats, the minerals. Now, meat contains but three of these, while the vegetables contain all four. Vegetable food is also necessary for our intellectual life, for, as Molechot has said, without phosphorus there is no thought. That phosphorus contained in vegetable food is almost double the quantity contained in animal food. But these are not all the advantages of vegetarianism. Those who believe that meat gives the rose color to the cheeks and lips must be shown their error, for, as Professor Musca has shown, the amount of iron oxide contained in the vegetables is much greater than that found in meat.

However, vegetarianism is not too presumptuous with regard to its wonderful powers. Its doctrine demands at the same time the constant and intelligent practice of all sorts of hygienic rules. It calls to its aid pure air, light, heat or cold, water, exercise and, commencing with alcohol, the suddenness of its action is such that these conditions it is difficult to say which would prove more beneficial, the renunciation of meat or the application of a well understood hygiene. It is, however, indisputable that vegetarianism, at its best, comprises in its practice a number of principles which make it worthy of general sympathy.—Dr. de Neuville in Review of Reviews.

Matchmaking Frenchwomen.

It is amusing to see how thoroughly a Frenchwoman is a natural matchmaker, and how she supposes that the search for a "bon parti" must be ever uppermost in the mind of a properly regulated young woman. At a dinner in Paris given by a hostess noted for tact and elaborate entertainments the pretty woman, conveying a tall youth, fluttered up to an American girl, saying, "Allow me to present Monsieur N., 'Nas X.' he is to have the pleasure of taking you out to dinner—adding in a quick little 'aside' behind her fan—'He is worth 10,000,000 francs, my dear.' At the table Miss X. discovered her escort to be uninteresting, while her other neighbor, Monsieur T., proved to be most amusing, though a middle aged, plain little man. To him she devoted herself throughout the dinner, continuing the conversation afterward in the drawing room, where the neglected Croesus promptly deserted her.

A short time after, when making her dinner call, the American girl remarked to her hostess: that she had found Monsieur T. such a clever man.

"Oh, yes, quite a clever little man. But what did you think of Monsieur N.?" inquired Madame.

"He was rather young, and there didn't seem to be anything particularly interesting about him," replied Miss X., hoping to excuse her evident neglect of her escort at the dinner.

"Ah," exclaimed her hostess, "I felt sure when I saw how little he interested you that you did not hear me tell you that he was worth 10,000,000 francs."—New York Tribune.

Soapbuds on Troubled Seas.

A German physician, Dr. Koepfen of the Hamburg marine observatory, has been making a series of experiments to test the comparative value of different kinds of oil for the purpose of stilling the waters. He declares that petroleum or paraffin is of no use whatever, and olive oil of little value. On the other hand, he says that rapeseed oil and oil of turpentine have considerable effect, but the most effective of all oils is train oil. Not satisfied with these experiments, he then set to work with other fatty materials and reports that he found a solution of soap to be far superior as a wave stiller to any kind of oil. He says that only a very thin solution of soap is required, about one part of soap to a thousand parts of water.—New York Telegram.

Settling One Trivial Case.

Judge Chase of Vermont was a man of excellent sense and a great stickler for the dignity of courts. At one time a case of very trifling importance, which had well nigh run the gamut of legal adjudication, came before the highest court in the state. The counsel for the plaintiff was opening with the usual apologies for a frivolous suit, when the subject matter, "to wit, an turkey, of great value," caught the ear of the judge.

"Mr. Clerk," he called out in an irate tone, "strike that case from the docket. The supreme court of the state of Vermont does not sit here to determine the ownership of a turkey!"—Youth's Companion.

A Pennsylvania High Bridge.

One of the highest bridge structures in America is the Kinzua creek viaduct, situated on a branch of the New York and Lake Erie railroad which runs through the Bradford oil regions into the Elk county coalfields. It is 301 feet high from the top of the rail to the bottom of the stream below, 2,032 feet long, is single tracked and contains exactly 8,500,000 pounds of iron work. The roadbed of the viaduct is 2,065 feet above sea level. It was built in 1882 and cost the company \$275,000.—St. Louis Republic.

ESQUIMALT'S FORTIFICATIONS.

England Wants a Fortified Station on the Pacific Coast. (From The London Times.)

The despatch of the three officers and 72 men of the Marine Artillery who are to carry out the work of fortifying Esquimalt, under the superintendence of Major Muirhead, is the outcome of negotiations which have long lingered between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada and have only this year, under the active impulsion of Sir Charles Tupper and General Herbert, been brought to a definite conclusion. The arrangement, which is not very dissimilar from that relating to the fortification

of Thursday Island and King George's Sound, is that the colonial and Imperial Governments agree to share the expenses of fortification and the colonial Government bears the whole expense of the garrison. The matter has been made the subject of a great deal of discussion, and its final settlement is a subject of cordial congratulations to both Governments. The military arrangements of the Dominion of Canada differ in some important respects from those which prevail in either of the other great groups of self-governing colonies. Before the confederation of Canada and the amalgamation with it of the North-Western Provinces and British Columbia, the Imperial Government bore the burden of providing alike for defence and for the maintenance of order. The principal towns of Canada were garrisoned by Imperial troops. English artillerymen manned the guns of Quebec, English redcoats had to find their way to Winnipeg to put down the first rising of Louis Riel, and at a time when communication with Vancouver had to be carried on round Cape Horn the English War Office showed with the Admiralty all the responsibility of defending the country and protecting the fisheries of the western coast. As many as 25,000 Imperial troops were maintained in British North America. Year by year, since confederation, Canada has made more provision for her own requirements. Her army of 38,000 men is under the command of an Imperially appointed officer, and it is provided by the colonial law that, in the event of mobilization, it constitutes an Imperial force, and is placed under the orders of her Majesty's Commander-in-Chief. The maintenance of order in the North-West has been provided for by the creation of a local corps of mounted police, and when there came a question of putting down the second rising of Louis Riel in 1885, the Dominion Government asked for no help from home. The only English military station now in Canada is at Halifax, where there is a garrison of 1,500 men. This garrison takes upon itself the defence of the very strongly fortified naval station which exists upon the coast of Nova Scotia. As regards the Esquimalt, it constitutes an Imperial force, and is placed under the orders of her Majesty's Commander-in-Chief. The maintenance of order in the North-West has been provided for by the creation of a local corps of mounted police, and when there came a question of putting down the second rising of Louis Riel in 1885, the Dominion Government asked for no help from home. The only English military station now in Canada is at Halifax, where there is a garrison of 1,500 men. This garrison takes upon itself the defence of the very strongly fortified naval station which exists upon the coast of Nova Scotia. As regards the Esquimalt, it constitutes an Imperial force, and is placed under the orders of her Majesty's Commander-in-Chief.

The Workmen Saw Nothing. How much trouble an association of workmen were tearing up the carpets in the big courtroom for the regular summer cleaning. The table upon which the lawyers had spread their papers—papers that were to do much in deciding the fate of a human life—was tilted up on end in one corner of the room. The end whereon had rested the murdered man's garments, all stained with blood and gashed, was toward the floor. The chairs in which the 12 men had sat and listened to the story that was to result in either life or death for one human being were piled and strewn about. The one from which the weeping mother had watched the sad proceedings that were to rob her of her son, no matter how bad he seemed in the eyes of the law, the table was turned upside down on one of the benches.

And the prisoner's chair—the one in which he sat guarded by the officers of the law while the people of the state of New York wound their web of conviction about him—that was peached upon the clerk's desk, the very desk to which the prisoner had gone to be sworn to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. And the bench itself where the learned judge had given forth the law and then had fixed a season for the sowing of a human life—in place of the gavel there was a carpenter's hammer, in place of a yardstick and in place of a tinsmith's anvil. These men who were at work knew not place by association with its former uses. They had not seen the weeping mother, the guilty son, the 12 just men, the learned court, the faithful lawyers and the blood stained clothes. All they saw was a dirty carpet and a day for their work.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Antiquity of the Pump.

The development of the modern steam pumping engine forms one of the most important features of progress in the field of mechanics, the details of which are outlined in an entertaining manner by Mr. William M. Barr. According to the writer, however, the ancients were not without a great deal of ingenuity in devising methods for the raising of water, and it is of interest to study some of these methods as introducing principles still in use in the construction of pumping machinery. Machines for raising water may be said to be as old as civilization itself, and their invention extends so far beyond written history that no one can say when the art of lifting and distributing water began. Egypt, the land of antiquity and the cradle of the oldest civilization of the orient, noted not only for her magnificence and power, but for knowledge, wisdom and engineering skill, understood and made practical use of such important hydraulic devices as the siphon and the syringe, the latter being a remarkable invention and the real parent of the modern pump. Whether or not syringes were ever fitted with inlet and outlet valves, thus making the single action pump, is a matter of dispute. But the well-known fact is that the syringe, consisting of a leather bag set in a frame and worked by a lever, the operator standing with one foot on each bag, expelling the enclosed air, the exhausted bag being then lifted by a string to refill it with air, implies the use of a mechanical action, and it is difficult to conceive of a continuous operation without one.—Engineering Magazine.

A Society Man Tells Secrets.

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"That's Mr. Dime."

"And the lady?"

"That Mrs. Dollar."

"Ah! you must have a moneyed aristocracy here," laughed the visitor.

"No, not exactly. You see, that isn't her name. She's his wife, and I call her that as a joke."

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A Remarkable Book.

Fulgencio wrote in Latin a work of 23 chapters, dividing them according to the order of the 23 letters of the Latin alphabet. The first chapter is without a, the second without b, and so with the rest.

Peculiarities of a Texas Norther.

"What is a Texas norther?" The question was put to Major B. M. Vanderhulst of Texas, who was riding his Apollo Belvedere figure in the glad sunshine that crept under the awning of the Lindell. "A Texas norther, my inquiring friend, is an extremely dandy and disagreeable wretch that crawls up out of the hole where the north pole used to be and swoops down upon the sometimes sunny southland at a Nancy Hanks gait, catching you with your mosquito bar under your chin and your crooked in your back. It is more penetrating than ammonia, and requires but 10 seconds to work its way to the most secret recesses of a fat man's soul and cause him to regard the orthodox hell of fire as the one thing in all the world most to be desired. When a norther has the victim in its grip, he feels that he has a combination of buck ague and congestive chills.

"It is the custom in Texas not to make a tent, but somebody freezes to death. It would be a shame to let the most delightful climate on earth. Few houses built prior to the war had any provision for heating. The custom was when a norther announced itself to keep piling on coats until it got too hot and cold and then to get out. The custom is still generally followed. Northern people regard this eccentricity of the Texas climate with extreme disgust. They go down there expecting to find 10 months of summer and two months of early fall weather, to revel in the glad sunshine and to inhale the unctuous perfume of magnolia buds all the year. They get into their picnic clothes and send their heavy weights to friends back home to be given to the poor or packed away in a sampler. Just about that time a norther arrives, and for three days they long to go to Manitoba to get warm."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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MONTREAL, MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1893.

THE HOME RULE BILL'S PASSAGE.

A measure conceding the principle of Home Rule to Ireland received the sanction on Friday night of that branch of the British Parliament which is directly representative of the people. The final majority was only 34, which, in a vote exceeding 500, was not large; but a bare majority was enough to lift this whole Home Rule question to a new and higher plane. Twenty years ago the advocacy of Home Rule was looked upon as absurd; ten years ago it was absurd and troublesome; seven years ago it was impossible and treasonable; to-day it is no longer impossible, and it is not treasonable, unless it be possible for a majority of the people of a nation to become traitors. The scheme that was ridiculous, outrageous, absurd, illogical, never to be recognized by men of English blood, has, so far as the people of Great Britain are concerned, been accepted. There stands between it and its erection into a statute of the realm, nothing but the opposition of a chamber which represents only the insular and racial prejudices of a class of hereditary legislators. No wonder that the English Tories are frantic over a defeat which they tried to stave off by the disgraceful appeals to passion which marked the last general election, and the discussion of the Home Rule bill on its passage through the Commons. Mr. Gladstone, who has been the object of a seven years' long campaign of bitter personal denunciation and mudslinging, the like of which was never known in this country, has added one more to his many radical triumphs; and if a mind so great as his can give itself up to the enjoyment of a feeling of personal triumph, Mr. Gladstone must have felt a grim delight in watching a Home Rule majority troop into the lobbies in which his ministry, seven years ago, was so badly beaten on this very question.

The enthusiasm of the Irish delegation at the result can be easily understood. To them, and to those who preceded them, is due, primarily, this great achievement. The fight for Home Rule by parliamentary methods began about twenty years ago, Mr. Isaac Butt becoming the leader of a band of Irish M. P.'s pledged to labor for the repeal of the union. Mr. Butt, though his following was a goodly one, and he was gifted with much eloquence, accomplished nothing; and it was not until there succeeded to him Charles Stewart Parnell, that the battle was begun on lines, the wisdom of which the events of the past decade have proven. He had thirty followers behind him in the Parliament of 1880-85; but he made a very great impression on the Commons. The first omen of eventual success was the declaration obtained from Mr. Gladstone that he did not repudiate Home Rule in principle, but could not be expected to consider it until its advocates should put forward a definite plan. A second step was gained when Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell's assertion that it was for Her Majesty's ministers, and not for the Opposition, to formulate a bill involving a profound constitutional change, said that the Government could fairly be called upon to take that course when the demand was uttered by an overwhelming majority of Ireland's representatives in Parliament.

In the elections of 1885 Ireland did all but unanimously demand Home Rule. Out of 103 members returned from that island no less than 85 were followers of Parnell. Mr. Gladstone was as good as his word; and in 1886 he submitted his first Home Bill. Instantly there was a revolt in his party. He was deserted by most of his immediate lieutenants and fully half his followers. The bill was defeated and the general election that ensued placed Lord Salisbury in power with an overwhelming majority. We were then assured by the Tory and Unionist spokesmen that that was the end both of Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule question. It did indeed look like a hopeless struggle; but Mr. Gladstone ignoring his seventy eight years began the uphill march with a cheerful fortitude that inspired his followers. He has marched on steadily, since that date, from victory to victory until he reached his crowning triumph on Friday night, when his second Home Rule bill was accepted by the Commons.

It is probably quite true that Home Rule as an assured fact is yet comparatively distant. The Lords will force, if not this year, then next, another appeal to the people; and even should they reaffirm the decision recorded last year, it is not at all probable that the House of

Lords would then yield. Indeed, it is hardly possible to escape the belief that it is the Tory plan of battle to keep the Home Rule question an open one until years and labor do their work, and out Mr. Gladstone down. Such an event would, undoubtedly, give Home Rule a set back; but some one would be found able to pick up the banner where he dropped it. In some form or another Home Rule is bound to come; and that too within the next ten years.

THE EXPOSITION.

The gentlemen who have entered upon the arduous task of carrying the affairs of the Montreal Exposition Company to a successful issue deserve much at the hands of their fellow citizens. No surer and better way of advertising the city than this annual exhibition of the achievements of the arts and sciences of the country could be found. It attracts all classes. Each visitor may desire in the beginning to make a study only of the results of those industries in which he himself is especially interested. But it is not probable that anyone finishes his inspection of any first class fair without having vastly increased his store of general knowledge. The industrial exhibition is highly popular as a cheap and rapid road to a liberal education. Under anything like favorable conditions, then, such a fair would lift Montreal with visitors, who, while getting good value for every dollar spent, leave a not inconsiderable amount of money behind them. On less high grounds of usefulness also, such fairs as that which is to be opened on the mountain side this afternoon are most worthy of popular encouragement. They give the citizens a wholesome respite from the toils of the bench, counter and desk, relax their energies without demoralization; and in a very complete sense combine business with pleasure.

A village fair on the smallest possible scale, is not brought to success except upon the exercise of a very great amount of energy and a highly business like method and any one who is at all well acquainted with the affairs of the Montreal Exposition Company must realize the immensity of the undertaking. It has called for an immense amount of enthusiasm in a good cause, an immense amount of unflagging activity, and an immense amount of patience and determination under reverses. But it is to be hoped that the company has seen its darkest days and that the Montreal Exposition is at last established on a successful basis. The preliminary announcements, gleaned by the reporters at the offices of the company, seem to indicate the fact that in every branch the Exposition will be fuller and better than ever before. As an industrial and agricultural exhibition, pure and simple, it will be better worth seeing than ever before. The special attractions, which do not detract anything from the dignity of the Exposition, and are thoroughly enjoyed by all classes of visitors, are advertised to be of the greatest possible excellence. Everything points to a most enjoyable exhibition. It will be well worthy of patronage and will probably receive in full measure if the weather be favorable.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!

There is sound sense in these observations appended by The Picton Times to a brief review of the activity of the Maritime Liberals, Mr. Laurier's completed tour in Quebec and his promised tour in Ontario: "All that is very well, the public mind must be reached if it would be influenced; and the public mind is just now more frankly open to Liberal beliefs than it has been for many a long year. But let it not be forgotten that after people are aroused from sleep they are apt to fall back again under the tendency to 'a little more sleep, a little more slumber.' They must be kept awake; and although it is the duty of every man to bear his own responsibility, yet it is part and parcel of the responsibility of some to persevere in the attempt to keep others in the right path. The luxury of some makes the responsibility of others, because of their greater intelligence and better opportunities, all the more exacting. After the leaders have done their part, and the subordinate officers and the rank and file must do and continue doing theirs. There must be thorough organization, and determined effort in everything necessary to accomplish the work of the party; in which case success will be as inevitable as otherwise failure may be."

The Liberal policy needed no striking at the party convention. The prime object of the convention was the awakening of such enthusiasm as would lead to organization in every riding in the Dominion. Mr. Laurier has finished his first tour of the province of Quebec. He has preached the Liberal doctrine throughout its length and breadth. The time for organization therefore is come. The faithful in every constituency in which there is not already an active organization should bestir themselves should effect such an organization, should put their candidate early in nomination and should begin a personal canvass of electors and the holding of public meetings. What applies to the province applies with special force to Montreal. This city is not Conservative, it is not gone hopelessly protectionist, but nothing but an immediate beginning can work a Liberal victory in any of the five ridings.

Evidently the end has not been heard of the Siamese difficulty. The French Government having had its ultimatum accepted has made other demands, which are plainly designed to make Siam a mere dependency of the French Republic. The French Minister at Bangkok demanded that the Siamese

Government should pledge itself that all future concessions for road, railways, canals, and other public on the right bank of the Mekong should be given exclusively to Frenchmen. Nor did the exactions of the French Minister stop here. He insisted that all the foreigners serving in the Siamese navy should be immediately dismissed. Territory seized by the French troops on the right of the Mekong, is still retained. Siam naturally objects to having humiliation piled on humiliation; and if she resists to the point of fighting it is not at all improbable that China and Great Britain will back her up. If a great war should result, it would not be difficult to place the responsibility for causing it on the right shoulders.

IT WILL WE THINK be something of a surprise to those citizens who use Bleury street as a thoroughfare to learn from this morning's Herald that at one point it will not be widened. The homologated plan does not, it appears, provide for the expropriation of the steps of the church of the Gesu, and at that point the street will contract to its old width, while the sidewalk will be narrowed from twelve feet to four. The blunder was made many years ago, but that makes it none the less regrettable. It is a pity that such a fine street should not be of uniform width during its whole course.

IT IS NOT PLEASANT to read that cholera has got a firm grip in Grimby, England; and that genuine, though sporadic, cases of cholera have broken out in Jersey City, N. J. Fortunately the summer is pretty well gone; and with a continuance of the present cool weather this continent may again escape any general visitation of the plague.

THE EDITORIAL REFERENCES of The Gazette yesterday morning to the teaching of English in French schools and to Father McGlynn's assault upon the American Roman Catholic clergy points to the direful possibilities of an alliance between the organ and Mr. McCarthy.

READY FOR THE OPENING.

Success Seems Assured for the Montreal big Exhibition.

Montreal's Provincial Exhibition opens to-day and with every prospect of a most successful week. The grounds never were in better condition than they are this year, and the number of exhibitors is said to be larger than on any previous occasion. The street car service will also be excellent, if the promises of the company are carried out. Cars will run about every minute on the St. Lawrence and Park avenue lines, making the trip from Craig street to the grounds in 11 minutes. The program for to-day is as follows:

FORENOON.

Labor demonstration. Procession from Champ de Mars.

Opening of the Exhibition.—The celebrated "Hungarian Gypsy band."

The Grand National Polytechnic—Historical, picturesque and industrial Canada. One hundred and fifty beautiful tableaux will be open each day and night.

Judging of live stock.

Program of labor games.—1, putting the shot; 2, 100 yards race, boys; 3, quarter-mile race, M.L.O.; 4, half-mile race, open; 5, vaulting with pole; 6, one mile, open; 7, 75 yards, ladies; 8, 100 yards, delegates; 9, 100 yards, young ladies; 10, 120 yards hurdles; 11, 100 yards, M.L.O.; 12, egg race, 100 yards, ladies; 13, 75 yards, girls under 12; 14, quarter-mile walk, ladies; 15, 220 yards, police and firemen; 16, pole climbing, members Electric Assembly; 17, wood sawing, professionals; 18, committee race, 100 yards.

AFTERNOON.

McKee's well-known string band.

1. Broncho Bob, the rifle king, and Miss Trixie Slocum, in their wonderful feats of marksmanship.

2. M. Alphonso, the juggling skater on the running globe.

3. Dorewend's Combination Troupe.—Vin, the boy wonder, in his great high wire act and flying sword triple acrobats.

The Sisters Shand, Lillian and Beatrice, perchak.

Charles Simcoe, the great swinging slack wire artist.

Wells, king of the air, in a new high trapeze act.

The Fultons, burlesque horizontal bar performers.

C. H. Dorewend, in his great "sword trapeze act." A thrilling performance.

Popi, one of the world's greatest jugglers. Jack Harkaway, the famous English clown. Bolivar, an elephant, as large as life and twice as natural.

EVENING.

1. Alphonso, the juggling skater, on the running globe.

2. Dorewend's combination troupe of high class gymnasts and acrobats, clever dancers, comical clowns.

3. Grand pyrotechnical display, the "Burning of Moscow." Magnificent fireworks. Brilliant illuminations. A grand realistic production of that historical episode. The minarets, domes and towers of the city in flames.

4. A grand display of soldiers and citizens in the principal streets. The booming of guns and magnificent display of aerial bombs, topaz stars, rockets, etc., etc.

The Civic Welcome.

The civic excursion to the delegates of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council will take place on Thursday morning. The Cultivator will leave the Canal Basin at 10 a.m. for Lachine and return by the rapide. A lunch will be served. Delegates, aldermen and members of the press will make up the contingent.

The Adonis Crew Entertains.

The assembly room of the St. John's Yacht Club was on Friday evening last the scene of one of the most successful and enjoyable bonnet hops of the season. The occasion was the annual dance given by the crew of the club flag ship, the Adonis, which is composed of Messrs. J. B. Grenville, Commodore; A. J. Wright, W. J. Wright, C. H. Pierce, F. A. Jackson, C. A. Bissett, Albert Murray, Stewart Reed and F. A. Mann. The guests numbered 175, and included visitors from Montreal, New York, Toronto, Sherbrooke and elsewhere. An artistic hand had evidently arranged the decorations, the ladies voted the music superb, the refreshments were excellent and everything contributed to make the hop a red letter day. Among the guests were Mrs. L. Givernand, with Miss Lowenstein and Miss Arran, of New York; Mrs. Wurtel, of Galt, and the Misses Hopkins, Brewster and Wilkinson, of Montreal; Mr. Emanuel Jerri, of New York; Lieut. Gilmore, of Toronto; and Messrs. J. T. Molan, Harry Brophy and J. O. A. Laforest, of Montreal.

Romeo and Juliet will have an elaborate presentation at the Queen's Theatre to-night, by Mr. Hanley and classic players.

CANADA AND VICTORIA.

POSSIBILITIES OF TRADE WITH AN AUSTRALIAN COLONY.

We Could Send Lumber and Organs and Get Wine in Return.

[Correspondence of The Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The possibilities of trade between Canada and Australia was discussed with the Herald correspondent recently by Dr. Pearson, the secretary of the Victoria agency. "The present trade between Canada and our colony," remarked Dr. Pearson, "is not so great as could be wished, but that is in a great measure owing to the severe financial depression under which, as you know, we are at present suffering. Retrenchment in public expenditure is now the order of the day, and the Government will not be able to increase the steamship subsidies. There are many lines of trade in which the two countries could engage to their mutual advantage. Look at lumber, for instance—Victoria has no good timber at all that can be made available for building purposes, what she already possesses being only fit for door-posts and window frames. Timber dealers, of course, would like to persuade the public to the contrary, but there is no use blinking at facts for our woods are not of much use for building. Again, I understand that in Canada there are numerous manufactures of pianos and house-organs which articles are greatly in demand with us. The duty on these instruments ranges from £3 to £15 each but there is no very great competition to be feared in our colony. On Canadian lumber there would be but little duty and there is no doubt but what such a trade could be made to pay. Regarding such of our products as would be available for Canada, we use they are too numerous to enter into at length. Victoria produces fruit in every way equal to that of California but to whether it could be profitably sold in a Canadian market is a question for the fruit merchants themselves to decide. As a wine producing country we are second to no other in the world and this is a fact that does not seem to be generally recognized. We want markets for our wines and I have no doubt of our being able to hold them once we have found our way in. I know of a wine grower myself, who will guarantee to sell an excellent light Burgundy (Australian) at 4d a quart. Of course that is with us but I see no reason why such wine could not be sold in Canada at a price that would bring it within the reach of all. Already things are beginning to look up in spite of the depression—our last output of gold was £300,000 in excess of that of the previous year proving the highest yield for the result for many years, and I cannot see that the outlook for the future of trade between Victoria and the Dominion is otherwise than most encouraging."

To Welcome the "Mohawk."

Lieut. Col. Houghton, D. A. G., Lieut. Col. Prevost, Major Cook of the P. of W., Capt. Roy of the 65th and Capt. Cameron of the Royal Scots, waited upon the Mayor on Saturday by a deputation from the city to welcome the officers of the "Mohawk" and incidentally to inquire if the civic and military entertainment could not be given jointly. The Mayor informed the deputation that he would call a meeting of the reception committee for this morning, when the question will be considered.

Montreal Laborers Find Fault.

Mayor Desjardins was waited upon Saturday by a deputation from the Building Trades Council, who complained that the Montreal Street Railway were employing Toronto bricklayers. They considered this an injustice as many Montreal bricklayers were unemployed, and a violation of the contract by-law of the city. The deputation promised to see the officials of the company, but informed the deputation that no mention was made in the by-laws as to the employment of labor, the company being only bound to secure their material in Montreal if at all possible.

A Feather in a Lawyer's Cap.

Judge Wurtel, the chief of the court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, when the trial of Alexander Filion, a driver, charged with larceny by the Montreal Steam Laundry was commenced and finished. The prisoner, Mr. James Crankshaw, a defender of Canadian fame, who had been in the "Mohawk" and incidentally to inquire if the civic and military entertainment could not be given jointly. The Mayor informed the deputation that he would call a meeting of the reception committee for this morning, when the question will be considered.

His Honor thanked Mr. Crankshaw for his services, and informed the prisoner that he owed his release in no small measure to the conspicuous ability shown by his counsel, who at a moment's notice had taken his case up.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and After Sunday, Sept. 3rd, Trains will leave Montreal as follows:

For Roussell's Point and Delawar & Hudson Railway, 7:15 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

For Fort Covington, Hemmingford and Valleyfield, 7:15 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

For Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway, 7:15 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

For Montreal and St. Lawrence Railway, 7:15 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

For Montreal and St. Lawrence Railway, 7:15 a.m., 10:10 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 7:10 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

DELAWAR & HUDSON R.R.

Important Change of Time.

Commencing Sunday, September 3rd, the Night Express leaving for New York at present at 7:30 p.m. will leave at 6:10 p.m. daily, with Wagner Buffet Vestibule Sleeping Car, Montreal to New York, arriving there at 6:45 a.m.

The 4:30 p.m. train will be discontinued.

3,000 Manufacturers' Addresses.

18,000 Names of Articles Alphabetically Arranged.

425 Advertisements of Manufacturers That Talk.

The Shipping Manufacturers List contains more information about Canada's manufacture and products than can be found between any other two covers for the country.

PRICE, \$3.00.

For Sale by

DESBARATS & CO.,

73 ST. JAMES ST.,

MONTREAL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TUTHILL POINT HOUSE, EAST MONTREAL, on Grand, Second Bay. Good accommodations; large, shady grounds; pure water; boating, sailing and surf-bathing. Address, Thomas J. Tuthill, 297.

AT J. K. VALL'S, MOUNT KISCO, N.Y.—A cool and shady grounds; first-class table; large and airy rooms. Send for circular for August and September.

HOTEL CURTIS, South-east corner Monroe Chicago, near north branch of the Chicago River. Best residence district near Fair. Officially recommended by Chicago Young Men's Christian Association. Take Jackson Park cable cars on Wabash avenue, direct to hotel. Rates \$1.00 and upwards. Rooms reserved for given dates. Read Bros. Mgrs. 327.

THE GLENWOOD, DELAWARE GAP, PA. This popular resort will remain open until October 25th, special reduced rates for fall month. Send for circular, Johnson Bros. 210

The Iroquois House.

Bellevue Mountains, St. Hilaire, P. Q.

Canada's Lovely Mountain Resort
IS NOW OPEN.

New Management. New Hotel. New Buildings. Telegraphic and Telephone Communication on the premises.

For Rooms apply to
OLIVER MERCHANT, Manager,
St. Hilaire,
or 106 St. James street,
210

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Bankrupt Stock for Sale by Public Auction.

In the matter of DUBRULE & CO., of Richmond, P.Q.

We have received instructions from the Curator to sell by Public Auction at his office, Fraser Building, 43 St. SACRAMENT ST., Montreal, on

Tuesday, the 6th of Sept., 1893, at Noon, the following assets, in bloc, at so much in the dollar, belonging to the above estate, viz.,

Stock in trade composed as follows:

Dry Goods . . . \$239 02

Books and Shoes . . . 133 33

Ready Made Clothing . . . 639 09

Hats, Caps and Fur . . . 74 44

Sundries . . . 184 02

Groceries . . . 176 15

Rolling Stock . . . 237 50

\$10,782 76

Book Debts, as per list.

Terms: Lot 1, One-third cash, balance by notes at two and four months, with interest at seven per cent. per annum and secured. Lot 2, Cash. The purchaser to deposit ten per cent. at the time of sale.

The stock, with inventory, may be seen on application at the store located by the above insolvent. For further information and particulars apply to

John McD. Hains, Curator,
43 St. Sacrament St., Montreal,
Benning & Barsalou,
Auctioneers.

Montreal, August 28, 1894.

FIRST TRADE SALE THIS SEASON.

Cloths, Worsted Coatings, Tweeds, Serges, Naps, Friezes, Cashmeres, Linens, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION.

The subscribers, instructed by a Mr. A. Jacobs, who is disposing of his entire stock of the above named goods, will sell on the premises, No. 313 St. James street, on

Wednesday, 6th and Thursday, 7th September,

the whole of the stock, amounting to upwards of \$90,000. The assortment consists in part of Fine and Fancy Worsted Coatings, 4 and 6-4 Tweeds, Blue Serges, Cloths, Heavers and Meltons, Suitings, Platings in every style and colorings, Assorted Friezes, Naps, Pocketings, Linings, Bases, Cashmeres, etc., etc.

Also—

35 cases Linens in lots to suit the trade, and without reserve.

Sale each day at 10 o'clock a.m.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION - SALE

Canada Pine Timber Limits.

The Auction Sale of The Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Company's Timber Limits has been postponed to the Fall.

Notice of date of Sale will be given later on.

JAMES SCOTT,
Liquidator,
24 King Street, West,
Toronto, Ont

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of ADOLPHE LEBEAU, Hotel Keeper, of Sault au Recollets.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction on

Tuesday, the 12th Sept. 1893.

At 10 o'clock A.M.

On the premises at Back River (Sault au Recollets) MARCOTTE'S HOTEL, property of the estate of the above named insolvent, known and designated as follows:

One lot of ground bearing number Two hundred and thirty-one (231), of the parish of Sault au Recollets, County of Hochelaga, District of Montreal, with Buildings thereon erected.

For further particulars, apply to

CHAS. DESBARTEAU,
Curator,
1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELUCK SCHOOL

1143, DORCHESTER ST.

Directors: President
Mr. R. B. ANGUS, Vice-President
Rev. J. WILLIAMS, Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. R. MACKAY, Secretary
Mr. G. W. STEPHENS, J.D., Rector
Mr. J. WILLIAMS, School Staff

School Staff:
Classics and Senior English . . . The Rector,
Mathematics, etc. . . Mr. P. M. RANSON, B.A.,
Rumford College, Cambridge
Modern Languages, etc. . . Mr. S. CLAY, B.A.,
St. John's College, Cambridge
Preparatory School . . . (Appointment being made)

Drawing . . . Mr. W. RAUPH, Raphael
Gymnasium, Drill, etc. . . Mr. C. PRICE, Organist,
Music . . . Mr. C. PRICE, Organist.

Preparatory School:
For boys of from 8 to 11.
Secondary School:
For 60 boys, in 6 classes not more than 12 boys in a class.

Preparation for the Universities a specialty. Modern study, with particular attention to French and German, as preparation for commercial life.

Boarding:
Superior accommodation for 15 resident pupils, including weekly boarders who may desire effective supervision in studies with opportunity of spending two days every week at home.

Prospectus on application by letter till August 22nd. Next Session opens on Wednesday, September 13th, at 10 o'clock.

KINDERGARTEN

FROEBEL'S SYSTEM
AND—
Preparatory School.
27 VICTORIA ST.

The MISSES MCINTOSH will re-open the Kindergarten and Preparatory School, on Wednesday, the 13th of September, and will be at home on and after Monday, September 11th, to receive applications.

COLIGNY COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

— FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION —
OF YOUNG LADIES.

The aim is to give a first-class English education, with French and German, Music and the Fine Arts, and to give a thorough knowledge of the French and German languages. The buildings have all modern conveniences. The English, Mathematics, and Classical studies are taught by experienced educationalists. The Music teachers are from the Royal Academy of Music, London, and Conservatoire de Paris. The French and German teachers are from the European Continents. The French and German fees, etc., very moderate. The next session commences 12th September 1893. Early application is necessary. For circulars, etc., address Rev. Dr. WARREN, Box 1350, Post Office, Montreal.

Abington School, Montreal.
397 and 399 Mountain Street.

HEAD MASTER:
MR. T. RIDLER DAVIES, B.A.,
Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Mathematical Honors) assisted by

MR. F. ARBLASTER, B.A.,
Clare College, Cambridge (Classical Honors), and a staff of experienced masters for French and English, etc.

The private school for boys will open September 5th. Boys thoroughly prepared for university or commercial life. Special class for boys intending to study science. Evening preparation class. Preparatory school for young boys. Accommodation for limited number of boarders. Prospects on application. Mr. Davies can be seen any morning after August 15.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

—AND—
College of Commerce.

The School will re-open on Monday, Sept. 4th.

DR. HOWE,
Late Rector of the High School, of Montreal, will be lecturer in Classics and Mathematics and Examiner to the School.

Boys prepared for commercial life, for the Universities, for Kingston Military College and for the professional Exams.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Special advantages for commercial education. Special attention given to French, shorthand, Writing, Correspondence, Accounts, etc.

SPECIAL CLASSES FOR LADIES AT MODERATE FEES.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.
Under charge of MISS KATH CHISHOLM, boys and girls from ages of 3 and upwards admitted.

Fees from \$5 to \$15 per term, according to Form.

Apply to School, Drummond street.

JOHN W. TUCKER, B.A.,
Principal.

PROTESTANT

Board of School Commissioners

The High School, the High School for Girls, the Senior School, and the Public Schools under control of the above Board, will re-open on Tuesday, 5th September, at 9 a.m.

Principals will be at their offices in the various school buildings on Monday, 4th September, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., and from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m., in order to receive applicants for admission.

For prospectus and other information apply to the undersigned by letter, or at his office between 9 and 12 a.m. any day.

E. W. ARTHY,
Secretary-Superintendent,
High School, Peel Street.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY,

MONTREAL.

SESSION 1893-1894.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS—for Law, Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will begin as follows:

FACULTY OF ARTS including the special course for women—Thursday, Sept. 14th at 9 a.m.

SHAMROCK WINS.

Montreal Defeated By Three Goals to Two.

Capitalis Whitewash Toronto—McGill Defeated By Montreal at Cricket—Montreal Wins Against Quebec at Football—Huntingdon Again Defeats Valleyfield.

The Shamrocks defeated Montreal on Saturday by three goals to two, on the M.A.A.A. grounds, before one of the largest lacrosse audiences of the season. The weather was somewhat cool for spectators, but all that could be desired by the players. Both teams had a few changes in the personnel; particularly was this the case with the Shamrock aggregation, and the changes were effective. Bark, McVey, O'Meara and Duggan were off, and Burke, Foley, O'Brien and McGrath did splendid work in their place. One great feature of the day was the rattling fine play of the Shamrock home. Never before has the team played such a home, their passing was faultless, and any selfishness or desire to score by any one player was never seen.

The field was somewhat slippery on account of the recent rains, and this may account for the many slips and muffs which were noticed.

The match was a close one—it is generally so when Montreal and Shamrock meet. It was thought that with "Archie" McNaughton on the Montreal team, and the Shamrocks short of a few of the old players, that last year's champions would meet defeat, but "Archie" was not there, and the Shamrocks did not play as good lacrosse as any old stager.

On the whole the play was by no means brilliant, except at times when really first-class lacrosse was played. The Montreal team made one great mistake in allowing the Shamrock defence to draw their home out too far from the goals, the result being that Foley had little difficulty in keeping his goals clear. The home of Montreal was weak, the men were fast enough but used little or no judgment in shooting on the goals. The Montreal defence was all that could be desired. Hamilton in goals did good work. Patterson, O'Brien and Louison did particularly well. The Shamrock defence was fair, Barlow and Murphy both had an off day, whilst George Hamilton did good work.

On the Shamrock end, Foley and McGrath were most reliable. Dwyer played a star game, O'Brien for a junior played a surprising game, Kelly was out of shape. The whole home from centre down played grand lacrosse and no player could be singled out as doing any better work than another.

The game was singularly free from deliberate fouls, but it was characterized by a number of accidents. No less than three players having to leave the field. The Shamrock home has suffered a severe loss in Tansey having his nose broken, it was purely an accident but a lamentable one as it may possibly prevent his playing in the coming great struggle. Murphy and Matthews both got hurt and had to retire. Kelly is today wearing a beautiful black eye. Tom McAnulty was chosen referee Carruthers not being able to act. McAnulty is one of the best referees in Canada. He knows the tricks of the trade, and has the courage of his convictions regardless of any body.

A new method of announcing outside games was tried on Saturday and worked well. As each Capital game was scored in Toronto a red flag was run up a flag post on the opposite side of the groups. Had Toronto won a game a blue flag would have been run up also.

It was expected that the officers of H. M. S. Mohawk would be present but they failed to accept the invitation. The teams were as follows:

[Montreal Goal]		[Shamrock Goal]	
Patterson	TUCKER	O'Brien	TANSEY
McCallum	CLINTON	Anderson	NEVILLE
		Conlon	KELLY
		Barlow	DWYER
		G. Hamilton	MURRAY
		Foley	McGATH
Referee—T. McCarthy		Referee—Messrs. Ross and Scanlan	
Timekeepers—Messrs. D. Patterson and Cooke			

At about half past three referee McAnulty placed the ball and the game began. At the beginning it was all Shamrock. Their home was continually shooting on the goals, and it was only due to the superb play of the Montreal defence that they did not score time and again. At last through the efforts of Conlon the Montreal home made an effort to score, and it was the hardest of luck that prevented it from doing so. Murray cleared, and Kelly getting the ball passed to Tansey who got an opening and scored. Time, 5½ minutes.

SECOND GAME.
The play in this game was marked by a great deal of unnecessary miffing on both sides, with the exception, however, of the Shamrock home, that part of the team played "simply immense." The game opened with a small scrimmage at centre from which Kelly emerged with the ball. He did not throw it high enough, and O'Brien by one of his quick shots returned the rubber to centre. Back the ball came at once and there was a piece of the finest play ever seen on any lacrosse field on the part of the Shamrock home. The passing and general play was faultless, for this Tansey, Tucker, Burke and Hinton were responsible, but O'Brien stopped Tansey's shot for goals, and the ball travelled to the other end of the field, but it did not remain there long, and Hinton and the others did some more clever work which made the grand stand cheer as one man. Conlon got the ball and sent in one of his dangerous drop shots which Foley easily swiped aside as the Montreal home was playing altogether too far out, and Dwyer returned. There was then a stop on account of a small foul. Kelly got the ball on the face and passed to Tansey, a couple of clever dodges and he eluded Louison and Patterson and then passed to Hinton whose shot went wide, and Hamilton sent the ball to centre, but it came back almost immediately and was captured by Hinton and his shot scored. Time ½ minutes.

THIRD GAME.
The third game went to Montreal, though the play was not altogether in their favor. Dwyer got the ball shortly after the draw and sent to Tansey, who made a close shot on goals, so much so that every one thought it was a game, but the umpire's hand remained down, and the ball went to the Shamrock goals, and it was Murray's quick throw that saved a game. Nevill next handled the ball and passed it across the field to Burke, who lost to Conlon. An error by Murray in the shape of a miss enabled McCallum to pass to Barlow; he in turn gave it to Hamilton, who scored. Time, 4 minutes.

FOURTH GAME.
The opening stages of this game showed the game all in favor of Montreal; the men were covering better, and all were playing better lacrosse. Moore got the

ball from the draw, and gave it to Kelly. He dropped too low, and Patterson sent the rubber to Spriggins. His shot went close so much so that the umpire's hand went half way up, but he evidently changed his mind, and the game went on, and was all in favor of Montreal. The lacrosse put up now was the best of the match, and fully up to championship form. The grand stand was excited, and everyone thought that Montreal would score every second, but the shooting of the home was miserable. Dwyer made a clever dodgy run and shot, but Patterson sent the ball down the field. The play now was from end to end. The Shamrocks made a few attacks in goals, but they were easily repulsed. The game was stopped for a short time on account of one of Louison's little tricks, and a face took place. O'Brien dropped the ball directly in front of the goals, Hamilton stopped it, but the ball dropped at his feet, and Burke swiped it through. Time, 7½ minutes.

FIFTH GAME.
Repeated fouls characterized the opening of this game, and the play on the whole was very yellow. Play had hardly started when Kelly fouled by striking the ball with his hand. He, however, got it again on the face, and threw down, but Louison returned, and there was a great scrimmage in Shamrock territory, but Murray relieved the pressure, and for a time there was some end to end play. Hinton and Kelly were playing grand lacrosse, but the great play of the Montreal defence rendered their efforts futile. Neither team had any advantage, and a shot on one goal was followed by another on the other goal. Tucker made one particularly good shot, but Hamilton stopped it. Matthews captured the ball near centre, passed to Hamilton, who scored. Time, 10 minutes.

SIXTH GAME.
With the score three to two in favor of the Shamrocks and with about half an hour to play, the teams lined out for the last game of the day. Montreal was ready to make a desperate struggle to even the score, whilst Shamrock were anxious to add another game and thus make defeat impossible. The play was fast at first, and excitement ran high, especially so when the Montreal home had every opportunity to score, but failed to take advantage of their chances. The game had not long been in progress when Murphy got knocked in the stomach and eye at the same time and had to retire. O'Brien going off to even up matters. The Shamrocks seemed to get renewed energy and kept the ball around the Montreal goal. Tansey was playing a star game, and with four men checking him at once he eluded them all, but a fifth man corralled the ball and soon there was a sharp attack on Shamrock goals. Foley got down on his knees, and stopped two bad shots. Play had been going on hard and fast for sixteen minutes when Matthews took a pain and had to retire; this time Kelly went off to even up. Hardly had play started again when Tansey was seen to fall. In turning he came in contact with Patterson's stick, and the result was a broken nose. Dr. Elder attended to him, and fixed up the broken appendage. Tansey, of course, went off, and Kelly was again called into question. The play was even up, both teams making several close shots, but the boys in blue did not class with the Capitals, who will carry all the Toronto money in the match with the Shamrocks. Play did not begin till 20 minutes after advertised time, when the following teams went on the field:

CAPITALS.		TORONTO.	
Crown	GOAL	Martin	GOAL
Patterson	Point	Carmichael	Point
Quinn	Cover point	Douglas	Cover point
Devine		McCarthy	
Carson	Defence field	W. Hartley	Defence field
James		J. D. Hartley	
Bissonnette	Centre	Campbell	Centre
Murphy	Home field	Knowles	Home field
Lacey		Cross	
G. Carson	Outside home	Lennox	Outside home
Ketchum	Inside home	Draper	Inside home
Stewart	Referee	Sevell	Referee
Referee, J. D. Bailey, Toronto.		Umpires, C. H. Varcoe, Toronto, and C. Clendenning, Ottawa.	

The weather was bright and pleasant, and encouraged by a big crowd, Toronto started out in fine style, but was immediately put on the defence. The Capitals kept the ball on the Toronto flags nine-tenths of the time occupied by the first game. Hartley Brothers relieved often, but the ball was quickly sent back to them again, and at the end of 21 minutes Murphy scored.

In second game Toronto hauled the ball once up towards the Capital goal and when it went back Ketchum shot through. The game lasted only 2½ minutes, but Capt. Stewart sent his men to the Club House for their 10 minutes rest. He did the same when the game occupied only half a minute, but after the fifth game in response to calls of "play ball" from the grand stand, he took only 5 minutes.

In the third game Ketchum was laid out for 5 minutes by a cross-check from Big Sam Martin in front of the goals. After making a good struggle in this game Toronto went to pieces for the next two games but rallied a little in the sixth which took 18 minutes for the Capitals to secure and leave the field with a clean score.—Summary.

Game. Club. Scores. Time.
First... Capitals... Murphy... 2 min.
Second... Capitals... Ketchum... 2½ min.
Third... Capitals... Lacey... 16 min.
Fourth... Capitals... Murphy... 16 min.
Fifth... Capitals... Murphy... 16 min.
Sixth... Capitals... Murphy... 18 min.
The match was a capital exhibition of lacrosse on the part of the winners, except in shooting on flags, where they made many mistakes. In the field they were always on their men and stuck to them like bulldogs. While Toronto easily gave up when a Capital man had the ball. There was no roughness and no accidents except that to Ketchum, who was soon on his feet again.

BEAVERS WON EASILY.
The Gordons were short a couple of their best players on Saturday, and this accounts for their easy defeat by the Beavers. Doherty, Feek and Ward put up a great game for the East Enders, the two Walls, Aiken and Connor showing up well for the Beavers. Aiken's shot from below centre field that scored the first game was a beauty. Quite a crowd of St. Gabriel enthusiasts, among which was noticed Al. Thompson, accompanied the boys, "poted" for as they were worth. Mr. Fred Kelly, the old St. Gabriel player, made a most satisfactory referee. The teams follow:

GORDONS.		BEAVERS.	
Callaghan	Goal	F. Wall	Goal
Doyle	Point	Archer	Point
W. Lunn	Cover point	N. Wall	Cover point
Rennie		Aiken	
H. Lunn	Defence field	W. Wall	Defence field
Hughes		Murphy	
Doherty	Centre	Stoba	Centre
Ward	Home field	Robinson	Home field
Stewart		Carney	
Brennan	Outside home	Donahue	Outside home
McCormick	Inside home	Connor	Inside home
W. Davis	Captains	Percy O'Brien	Captains
M. Breslin	Umpires	F. Stewart	Umpires
Referee, Fred Kelly.			

PLAYERS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.
A combination team from British Columbia left last night from Victoria on their eastern tour. The team is composed of twelve of the strongest players the province can send out. Amongst them are quite a number of former well-known eastern players. The Victoria team sends A. E. McNaughton, formerly of Montreal; Ross Eckart, Toronto; Harry Morton who at one

time played with the Athletics of St. Catharines; Z. Ketchum, whose home is in Orangeville, Ont., but who has played with the Brandon, Man. team; Will. Charlie and Frank Collins, Geo. Tite and W. F. Blight make up this contingent. From Vancouver is Quigley, an old member of the Winnipeg 90th team, and Bob Clancy, an old Montreal player. New Westminster sends S. Campbell and W. Ditchburn, who at one time played with the Capitals. The spare men are R. J. Frost, of Orillia fame and F. Beltray.

The games so far arranged take place at Montreal, Toronto, Cornwall and Ottawa and St. Catharines; possible the team will play a mixed Canadian team at Chicago.

Huntingdon Defeats Valleyfield.

(Special to The Herald.)

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 1.—The match played here to-day between Huntingdon and Valleyfield for the Southwestern District championship resulted in a score of 3 goals to 1 in favor of the home team. Shortly after 3 p.m. the teams lined out as follows:

Valleyfield.		Huntingdon.	
E. Loy	Goal	R. Hoyer	Goal
J. Sullivan	Point	M. Cecil	Point
B. Poir	Cover point	O. Franklin	Cover point
N. Brien		G. J. Boyd	
A. French	Defence field	J. Elder	Defence field
R. Wilson		F. McPherson	
R. Bothwell	Centre	C. McPherson	Centre
C. Macdonald	Home field	J. Moir	Home field
J. Lowe		McDonald	
R. Watson	Outside home	R. Clapperton	Outside home
W. W. Wattle	Captains	J. H. Oney	Captains
E. Duquette	Umpires	J. McDonald	Umpires
Referee, J. Danaher.			

The first game was mostly a defence one for Huntingdon until within five minutes of the score, when the home team struck a winning goal and completely played around the visitors, and after several hot trials Moir did the necessary for Huntingdon; time, 23½ mins.

The second game was much shorter, and was all Huntingdon, Valleyfield not seeming to realize that they were playing a match; Clapperton scored after 2½ minutes play.

The third game was more evenly contested, Valleyfield being the first determined to avoid a score of three straight for their team. Wilson excelled himself, and played a star game, keeping his home well supplied. After twenty-five minutes of play, Lowe managed to get the ball out of a scrimmage in front of Huntingdon's goal and scored.

The fourth game, though taken by Huntingdon, was no picnic for that team, the ball being in close proximity to their goal-keeper most of the time; finally Franklin managed to clear the goals, sending the ball to centre, where Moir captured it and dropped it on the Valleyfield goal, and McDonald, by a phenomenal jump and catch, got hold of the rubber and passed it through the goals. Time, 7 minutes.

Upon the whole the match was one of clean lacrosse as was evinced by the fact that the referee was not once called on to exercise his powers, even to the extent of a warning. Huntingdon has a team that plays brilliantly but had Valleyfield been able to show up as well in passing and general judgment as they did in speed and catching, the home team would have found the visitors more dangerous opponents.

Maples vs. Stars.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 2.—The match played here to-day between the Maples of Montreal and the Stars of this place resulted in a win for the visiting team by 4 goals to 3.

The Crescents to Appeal.
The Crescents are by no means satisfied with the decision of the N.A.L.A. Execu-

tive in their protest against the Shamrocks, and are going to appeal to the Association which requires a four-fifth vote to win.

Minor Matches.
The Cote St. Paul team failed to appear (Continued on Page Eight.)



Mr. J. G. Anderson
Of Scotland, Pa., a veteran of the 11th Penn. Vols., says, as a result of war service he

Suffered Every Minute
From liver and kidney troubles, catarrh in the head, rheumatism and distress in his stomach. Everything he ate seemed like lead. Sleep was restless, and in the morning he seemed more tired than when he went to bed. He says:

Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Hood's Pills did me more good than everything else put together. All my disagreeable symptoms have gone. Be sure to get Hood's. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills. They assist digestion and cure headaches.

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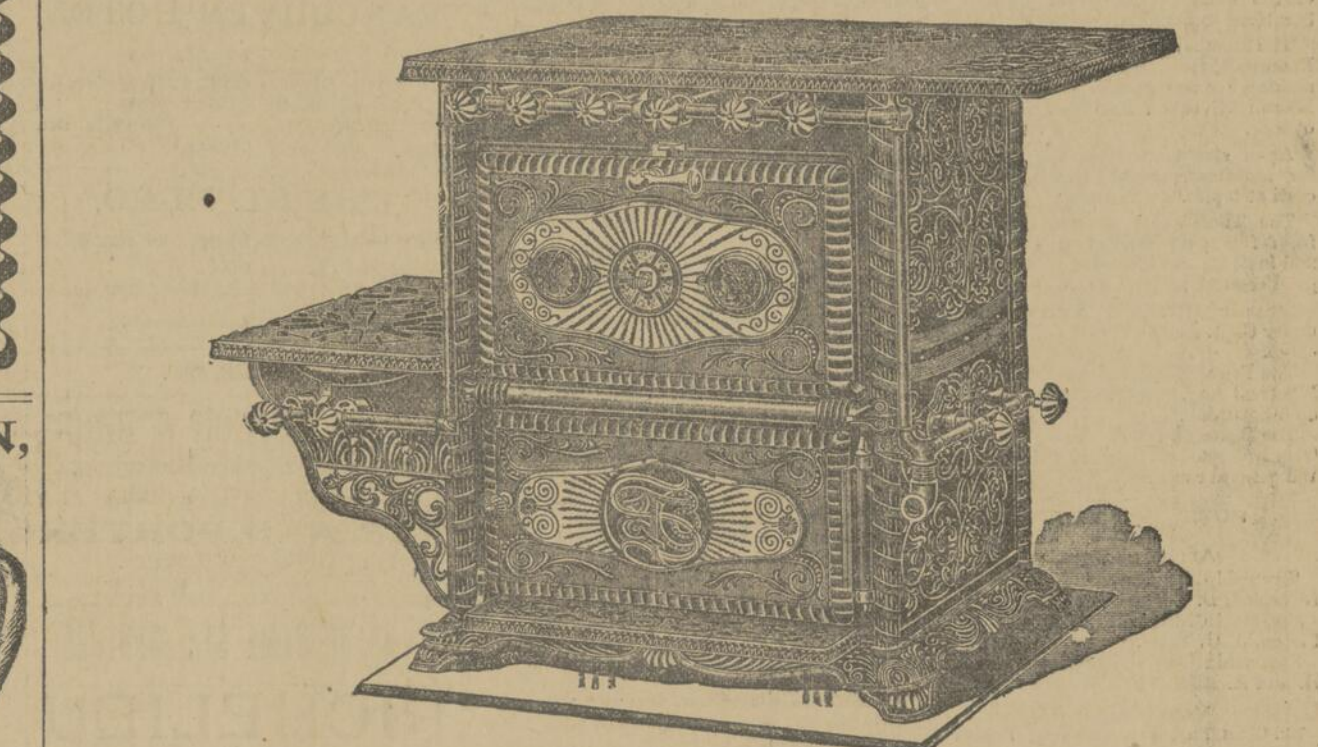
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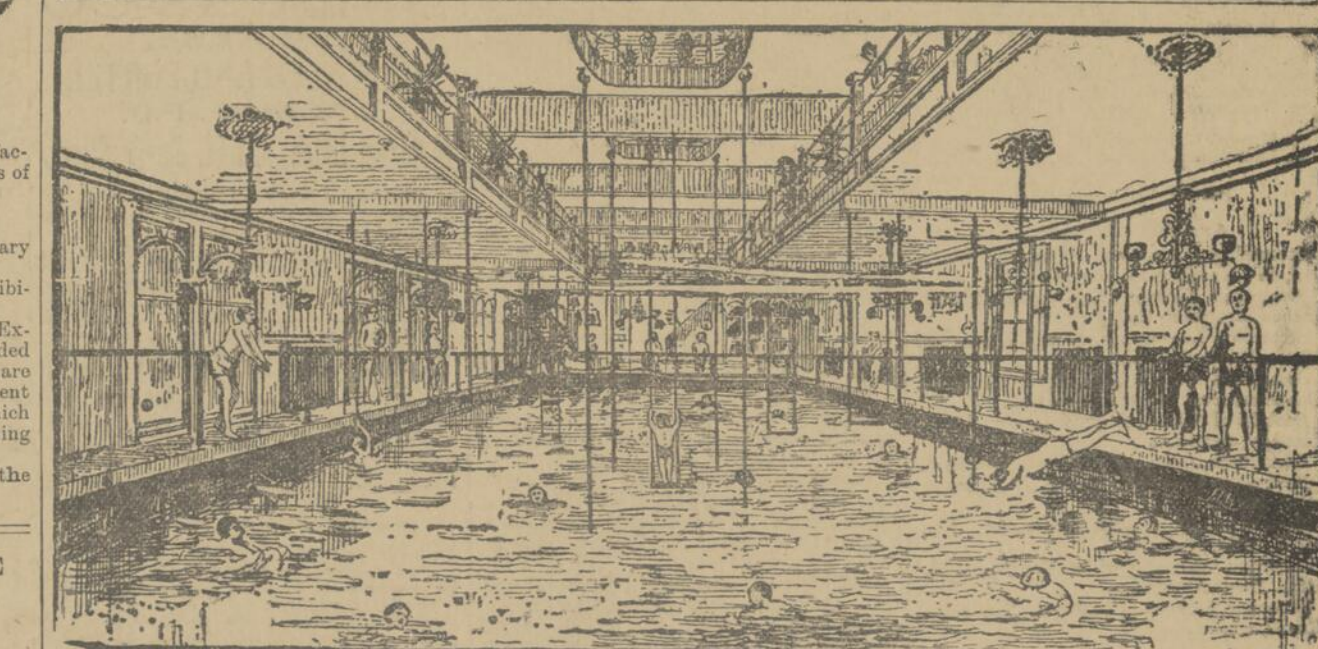
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R. M. S. VANCOUVER.

The Largest Passenger List of the Year.

The Laurentian Arrives—She Carries Bullion—The Hosanna Meets With an Accident—A Richelieu Boat's Last Trip—The Harbor Busy—Notes.

The familiar funnel of the Vancouver peeped over the Dominion line sheds yesterday afternoon about 1.30. Her arrival is always welcome.

When 190 cabin passengers came right to this port, including two Welch choir, one numbering 60, and the other 40 people, it is not a proof fully "six feet over contradiction," that the Vancouver is a popular and well-managed ship. The concert given on Friday night between Belle Isle and Quebec was particularly good because of the Welch singers who were on board, en route to the World's Fair. Admiral Ward presided. Among the passengers were General Ward, Lieut.-Col. Sir George C. B. of England and Rev. Carroll Coombs, of Montreal.

The Vancouver fortunately saved two men from drowning off Gros Ile reef, Quebec, and the passengers took up a collection for them and sent them home. The steamer reached Quebec, Saturday at 2 p.m., and discharged some of her cargo, but brought a heavy contingent here.

Then, too, popular Captain Moore, of the Allan steamer Laurentian, came to port yesterday afternoon, about 3 p.m., and it seems to have been nip and tuck between the two boats which got here first, as Laurentian left one hour after the Vancouver on Aug. 24th, Liverpool, and though delayed 10 hours in fog at Belle Isle, reached here in good time.

There were only a few all-English passengers on board, but it would be impossible to see people better pleased, for the little girls passed the captain and the older people "hook hands" in a sorry-to-part manner that spoke volumes for the officer and the boat. Among the passengers were Chief Justice Haggerty and his wife.

The following is a list of saloon passengers per Allan steamer Laurentian: C. W. Benton, Prof. Coppon, S. C. Davidson, W. L. Den, W. R. Galway, Chief Justice Haggerty, Mrs. Haggerty, Miss Haggerty, Miss B. Haggerty, Mrs. G. Hamilton, Rev. J. E. W. Huntingford, Mr. G. H. McKay, Rev. W. Muir, Mrs. Muir and infant, Mr. Geo. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Prof. Wallace, Miss Mary Wilson, Mrs. L. Wilson, Mr. F. Beresford Wright, Mr. Woods, Miss L. Blackwell, Mr. Evans, Cabin 24, intermediate, 69; stowage, 192.

Probably the most gladdening news of the Laurentian's cargo, and news particularly interesting to people when dunnage, tones and tailor bills come next to the great exhibition expenses, is the \$100,000 worth of British bullion on board. It will be removed carefully, yes, very tenderly to-day.

On Sunday the harbor was very busy, and there seemed a warm welcome for both boats.

Notes.
The Beaver Line Lake Ontario was reported arrived at Cape Magellan yesterday at 1.30 p.m.

The Mohawk was visited by crowds yesterday notwithstanding the bad weather.

The Hosanna, the popular ferry boat to Longueuil, broke her piston yesterday afternoon when just opposite Solmer Park. It seems as if the lates were making turns about fair play, for her rival, the Island Queen, broke her shaft only last week. The Hosanna will be repaired in a few days.

The Richelieu steamer Columbia will run her last trip to Kingston to-day, when she will be put up at the limestone city in winter quarters.

Official permission has been granted the owners of the steamer Cultivator to change the name of the boat to Isle Heron, her new equipment providing for freight and passenger, meeting with the approval from the acting Minister of Marine.

The Minister has also reported the change of the name of the steam yacht City of Stratford to Dolphin.

The Hamburg American packet Co., S.S. Baumwall, from Hamburg and Antwerp, is making her way up the river. She passed Martin River on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock.

Allan steamer Rosarian, from London for Montreal, passed Healy Point, Anticosti at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

The Thompson Line steamer Dracono, from this port, arrived at Bristol on the 2nd instant, and landed her 160 cattle in good condition.

Steamer Miramichi arrived yesterday under Capt. Barquet with a large general cargo.

The Beaver line SS. Lake Winnipeg, from Montreal Aug. 23rd, arrived out at 10.30 a.m. Saturday.

The Beaver line SS. Lake Huron sailed from Liverpool on Saturday with passengers and general cargo.

PORT OF MONTREAL.
Arrived—Sept. 3.
Steamship Vancouver, H. C. Williams, Liverpool, D. Torrance and Co.,
Steamship Miramichi, Barquet, general, Pictou, J. G. Brock.
Steamship Laurentian, Moore, Liverpool, H. and A. Allan.

Vessels in Port.
Bk. Olan Bay, J. A. Harling, Ronald and Co.,
S.S. Cynthia, Barrow, McLean, Kennedy and Co.,
Bk. Abbie S. Hart, Bolo, Harling, Ronald and Co.,
S.S. Bonavista, Sydney, Kingman, Brown and Co.,
S.S. Bernice, Shields, J. G. Sider,
S.S. Rosa, Barrow, McLean, Kennedy and Co.,
S.S. Kent, Antwerp, H. Kennedy,
S.S. Grim, Hamburg, Munderloh and Co.,
S.S. Sarmatia, Antwerp, H. and A. Allan,
S.S. Mexico, Taylor, Liverpool, D. Torrance and Co.,
S.S. Mariposa, Liverpool, H. E. Murray and Co.,
S.S. Penacine, Glace Bay, Kingman, Brown and Co.,
S.S. Maid Hartman, Sydney, Kingman, Brown and Co.,
S.S. Geronia, Shields, R. Reford and Co.,
S.S. Vancouver, Liverpool, D. Torrance and Co.,
S.S. Miramichi, Pictou, J. G. Brock,
S.S. Laurentian, Liverpool, H. and A. Allan.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
Arrived—Sept. 2.
Steamship Vancouver, Williams, Liverpool, W. Macpherson, general,
Steamship Miramichi, Barquet, Pictou, Quebec Steamship Co., general,
Steamship Laurentian, Moore, Liverpool, Allan, R. and Co., general,
Steamship Strait of Magellan, Clark, Ardrossan from Montreal, general,
Bark Zimi, Lloyd, St. Paul de Landa, H. Kennedy, ballast,
Bark Nelo, Olsen, Cork, Order, ballast,
Bark Ditty Miller, Jones, Carnarvon, order, ballast,
Bark Berkeley Castle, Boatman, Plymouth, order, ballast,
Schooner Marie Sophie, Fournier, St. Jean, Master, sundries,
Schooner Fabela, Boudreau, Saguenay, Master, sundries.

Cleared.
Steamship Parisian, Ritchie, Liverpool, Allan, R. and Co.,
Steamship Orono, Rousseau, Esquimaux Point, A. Fraser and Co.,
Steamship Vancouver, Williams, Montreal, W. Macpherson, general,
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Furnishes absolute cure for Drunkenness, Tobacco, Morphine and kindred habits. Full information, terms and testimonials on these diseases furnished on application. "No cure no pay."
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Monahanett, Paisley, Owege, Benton and harges, Burlington, Fosteria, Padow, Delta, China, Whitney, Wayne, Allegheny and harges, Bartlett and consorts, Torrent Down—Sawyer and harges, Kendall and harges, Cumberland, America, Summer, Excelsior and raft, Wetmore, Brunette, Ruge, Nimick, Wheeler, N. Mills and harges, Curtis and harges, Griffin, Corsica, Russia, Duncan, Rummels, Columbia, Wade, Ward, Tempest, No. 2 and harges, Cataract, Pahlow, Delta, Benton and harges, Arrived—Harrison, Craftsmen, Aunt Gurbaldi, Cambria, Japan, Doty, Jeannette, SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Matoa, Williams, Hodge, Venice, Passajena, Hilly, Peck, Morris, Cadorus, Avery, Owen, Glasgow, Dundee.

Down—Ayon, United Empire, Rosedale, W. B. Hall, Merida, Pope, Curry, Toledo, Wester, Maruba, Idaho, Nicol, Bagalla, Mavatan, Mecosta, Marina, Devereux, Gould, Alberta, Grawick, Schoolcraft, Bourke, Merrill.

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