The Quebec Gazette.

VOL. CXV. QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896. NO. 12,436.

The Quebec Gazette

— IS THE —

Shipping and Mercantile Newspaper

—OF THE—

DOMINION OF CANADA,

And each week contains full details of the shipments of Lumber from this port to the various ports of the world, also quotations concerning freight and merchandise of all kinds.

It also contains a synopsis of the genera news of the United States and Canada.

In Canada and United States:

Price, One Dollar Per Annum.

Other parts of the world, *including Postage*:

United Kingdom	$1.52
Sweden and Norway	1.52
France	1.52
Germany	1.52
Belgium	1.52
Buenos Ayres	2.00

P. O. orders payable to

JOHN J. FOOTE,

PROPRIETOR,

QUEBEC GAZETTE.

January 11, 1893.

New Kind of Insurance.

The London Law Guarantee and Trust Society now insures against twins. For a premium of $20 it will pay $1,000 if it is twins. The first policy issued was useful. It was twins.

Treasurer Atwater to Visit England

The Hon. Mr. Atwater, Provincial Treasurer, is about to leave for England on professional business. During his absence, his Department will be managed by the Hon. M. F. Hackett, Provincial Secretary.

Those Q C. Appointments.

The Toronto *World* says it learns from a reliable source that the Laurier Government have decided to cancel holus bolus the list of Q. C.'s appointed by Sir Charles Tupper, prior to his resignation, and that Sir Oliver Mowat, the Minister of Justice, evidently intends to make his hand felt at Ottawa.

Didn't Wave the Flag.

(*London Correspondence N. Y. Mail and Express.*)

The Boston Artillerymen were shown through the State apartments at Windsor, and seemed very much impressed. That impression, however, was in the form of silence. They could not quite remember anything in America which they could very well compare with this very, very old-time home of English monarchs, and so the New Englanders admired without any comment, and it was really almost gratifying to see no attempt at bringing out a little American flag and waving it at the top of an umbrella.

In Favor of the Old System.

A ballot marked with a blue lead pencil was disallowed in the Hamilton recount. Ballots maked with pen and ink have been allowed, not only by election officers, but by Judges on recount. The law says the voter shall take his ballot to a compartment and mark it with a lead pencil. Why draw the line at a blue lead pencil and let pen and ink go? We are continually hearing of very funny things in connection with the marking of ballots. A good way to avoid the errors and irregularities that are constantly occurring, would be to return to the old system of voting.—Manitoba *Free Press.*

A Hint to Bores.

Two gentlemen who were playing cards at the Prince of Wales' Club recently, were very much annoyed by other members who stood behind their chairs and interested themselves in the game. Finally one of the players asked one of the spectators to play the hand for him until he returned.

The spectator took the cards, whereupon the first player left the room. Pretty soon the second player followed the example of the first. The two substitutes played for some time, when one of them asked the waiter where the two original players were.

"They are playing cards in the next room," was the waiter's reply.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Take a Rest.

It is the time for the annual breathing spell. Don't miss the opportunity for getting the kinks in your anatomy straightened out. Take your nose off the grindstone for a couple of weeks and see how much more smoothly she will run when you get ready for another start. The man who can't take time for a vacation is an old mossback. There will be work to do when the grass grows over us and the world will run along quite smoothly without our steady supervision. Moreover, we will be forgotten the sooner if we are so taken up with our own offairs that we cannot mix up with the outside world. Think it over, and if you have never tried how your business will run without you, make up your mind to do it this summer.—*Shoe and Leather.*

Large Steamships.

Steamships are being constructed of larger and ever larger dimensions. Out of some 400 vessels in course of construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of the first quarter this year more, than a seventh of this number consisted of vessels of between 3,000 and 5,000 tons. On the Clyde alone during the month of April the total output of shipping was some 39,550 tons, and seven of the vessels which made up this total aggregated in themselves no less than 35,130 tons. The average size of the vessels built at Belfast was a remarkable feature of the output for last year, and the same thing holds true of the work now on hand. At Belfast Harland & Wolff's steamers last year, seven in number, were considerably over 6,000 tons, ranging from the "Georgic," of 10,077 tons, to the "Vedamore," of 6,662 tons, the average being as high as 8,300 tons.

A Unique Wedding.

An event that is unique in the annals of St. George's Society took place at St. George's Home last evening when Mr. Arthur Wellington was married to Miss Alice B. Cann, of Clifton, England. Mr. Wellington came to this country a few months ago from England intending to send for the lady, who is now his wife, as soon as he was in a position to marry her. Having achieved this end the young lady came out by the "Labrador," her father, who is Chief Superintendent of Police at Bristol, having written to the Society asking that they would receive her as she was alone and unprotected and that the marriage might take place under their direction. The Society accordingly did as Mr. Cann had requested, a friendly gathering of officers and members being present to witness the marriage of the young couple. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Warriner, M.A., of Zion Congregational Church.—Montreal *Witness*, Tuesday.

The Price of Peace.

The incomprehensible sum of £140,000,000 is annually offered as a tribute to enduring tranquility among the European countries. It costs that to maintain peace, and the figures are continually swelling. The largest fund expended yearly by any country on behalf of its army is that of Russia, the latest military budget of which amounted to £42,500,000. This fund went to support, in a maze of organization and Government, the monstrous army of 3,077,000, which serves as a nucleus for the more gigantic force of 12,918,000 in time of trouble. The Germans come next with their expenditures, that their army of 584,734 may be ready for emergency, when the force can be increased to 3,700,000. France expends £24,500,000 to keep 524,768 men in training ready to be augmented into a force of 2,930,000. The cost of Great Britain's army is but £17,500,000, which is an economical sum, considering that at home and abroad the British have on their pay-rolls a force of 865,421. Spain maintains an army of 95,000 at a cost of £5,000,000 per year, although since the start of the war in Cuba that sum has more than doubled.—London *Daily Mail.*

Q.C., Again.

The Dundas *Banner* makes this suggestion:—"How would it do to have the title of Q C. on sale at the grocery stores, so that anybody who wanted one could have it sent up with his eggs?"

Could not have Chosen a Better Place.

The Governor-General could have chosen no better place than the historic Citadel of Quebec for administering the oaths of office to the two notable ex-Premiers, Messrs. Blair and Fielding, on Monday.—St. John *Telegraph.*

Gone to Lake St. John.

Mr. Henri Menier left here on Saturday night by special train for Lake St. John, accompanied by Messrs. M. M. Martin, of St. Eustache, Dr. Schmidt, Commettant, Le-Vasseur, A. J. Turcotte, Jos. Vermette, and Ald Tanguay. The party will probably return to-day.

A Test for Sea-Sickness.

Many people have a genuine curiosity to know if they would be sea sick in case they should take an ocean voyage. An easy way to put the matter to a test is to stand before the ordinary bureau mirror that turns in its frame, and let some one move it slowly and slightly at first, and gradually growing faster, while you look fixedly at your own reflection. If you feel no effect whatever from it, the chances are that you can stand an ordinary sea voyage without any qualm.—San Francisco *Post.*

For Summer Thirst.

Here is a drink that goes excellently with cake, wafers or sandwiches at informal summer gatherings. Take a pint of black tea, strong and clear, four tablespoonfuls of sugar, a sliced lemon, a sliced peach or two and a bottle of white wine—Sauterne is about the best. Mix thoroughly, then add a sherry glass of any preferred liqueur, with a few bits of cucumber rind, and the juice of an orange. Add also a quart of cracked ice, and set your punch bowl on ice for twenty minutes. Then, just as it is served, pour in a bottle of cold soda water. Drink through straws from tall, thin glasses, with a bit of ice and a slice of fruit in each.

Respite.

Le Temps says Mr. Tarte has received scores of letters from the Province of Quebec asking for immediate dismissal of Mr. E. Roy, Secretary of the Public Works Department, for taking part against the Liberals in the recent elections. Yesterday Mr. Tarte visited Mr. Roy's office in the course of a departmental round with the Deputy Minister, and showed Mr. Roy some of these letters, who emphatically denied having made a single speech during the recent struggle. "Well," said Mr. Tarte, "I accept your word of honor, but if it be true that you have taken part in the contest I will dismiss you immediately."

The New Army Rifle.

Of the 2,000 stand of Lee-Enfield rifles which arrived from England a few days ago, enough will be issued immediately to arm the permant infantry corps, about 409. The Lee-Metfords, with which they have been armed will be called in. This course is adopted that the permanent corps men may be fully up to date in instructing the militia with the newest rifle.

In a few days one battery of the new 12-pounder field guns is expected to arrive from England, with ammunition enough to correspond with the consignment. These guns have a pole attachment for the horse, instead of the shafts to which Canadian artillery horses have been accustomed.

Prof. Prince Has No Use For Carp.

Prof. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, holds very strong views upon the subject of planting of carp in Canadian waters. He says that many people in Ontario controlling lake or other streams had secured supplies of carp from the United States and planted them in our waters, although this fish is of very inferior quality and of little value. They breed fast and crowd the better class of fish out, devouring the food which native fish requires. Some years ago carp were planted in Lake Erie and our fishermen often find good-sized carp in their nets, ranging all the way from 5 to 10 pounds, in place of white fish and salmon trout, which are more marketable fishes. Prof. Prince points out that carp are greatly subject to parasitical pests, consequently should not be cultivated as food fish.

They Race Balloons in Paris.

The newest sport in Paris is the balloon game, which is played in this fashion:—

A number of toy balloons are entered for the competition, and in each of them is placed an envelope, containing a postal card, which is addressed to the judge of the contest. The little balloons are then set free, and after more or less time come to earth again in different parts of the country.

Those who find them see the envelopes and notice thereon a request that the time when each balloon was found, and also the place, be written on the postal card, which is then to be dropped in the Post Office.

At the end of a week the various postal cards are compared, and the prize is awarded to that balloon which traveled the greatest distance in the shortest time.—*Paris Letter.*

Will the Printing Bureau Go?

The Ottawa *Free Press* again seriously discusses the proposal to abolish the Government Printing Bureau and says it is true that under certain conditions the building might be available for the purposes of the geological museum, but generally it is unsuited for the purpose. It would make a better storehouse for the Militia Department, which is also needed. "But we are of the opinion," says the *Free Press*, "that a new building will be necessary for the geological museum. When the finances of the country permit, the money will certainly not be grudged, but at present we cannot afford it. The existing structure is certainly inadequate and to some extent unsafe, but we fear it will have to do duty for a little longer. When the new house is built it may also embrace accommodation for the national gallery, fishery exhibit, etc.

How He Raised the Wind.

When the late Shah of Persia became temporarily embarrassed for money he had a unique method of filling his purse. The Shah would go to the bazaar, where, after examining the shops he would select one, and turning to the proprietor, would say:—"Will you take me in as a partner in your business for the day?" The offer was, of course, eagerly accepted. The Shah would take his seat near the shop entrance and say to his courtiers, whom he always took along on these "playing-store" occasions: "Now I'm the salesman. Who'll buy?" The latter, not daring to refuse the offers of the Royal merchant, set about clearing the shop of its contents, paying a thousand kran ($200) for goods that were not worth ten. No one was allowed to beat down prices or to leave the place without making purchases. When everything was sold, the Shah had a list of the cost price of each article made out, and loyally shared with the shopkeeper the amount of the profit realized.

Chas. Dickens the Younger.

Charles Dickens, whose death was announced from London the other day, was the eldest son of the famous novelist, and was born fifty-nine years ago. He was an amiable and intelligent gentleman, but inherited little or none of his father's peculiar genius. His bent was towards mercantile life, and in his youth he went to China in the employ of the banking-house of Coutts & Co., the Baroness Burdett Coutts having exerted her influence in his behalf. In the unfortunate domestic troubles of his family he espoused the side of his mother, but he never lost the good will of his father. Upon the death of the latter he undertook the management of *All The Year Round* and conducted it successfully for some time, although in the end he was obliged to consent to its consolidation with *Household Words*, of which publication he became the editor. As a writer he did little beyond the compilation of some satisfactory hand-books of the Thames and other localities, but as a speaker he displayed no little ability, humour and fluency, and it was this capacity which led him to undertake the experiment of giving readings from his father's works. These proved very popular, and may be best described as excellent imitations of the original. Mr. Dickens visited America in 1887, reading in Chickering Hall, New York, and elsewhere. He created a very pleasant impression both on the platform and in private.

Soldiers in the Commons.

The St. John correspondent of *The Canadian Military Gazette* thinks that with Col. Domville, of the Cavalry, and Col. Tucker, of the 62nd Fusiliers, in Parliament, and Surgeon Major Borden, of the 66th, in both Parliament and Government, the military in the Maritime Provinces should be well looked after.

Quite Curious.

St. Andrew's *Beacon*: "The letters Q. C. stand for Queen's Counsel, but they are also the initials of two other words, Quite Curious. Some of the gentlemen on whom the honor of Q. C. was recently bestowed by Sir Charles Tupper are 'quite curious' to know when it will be the proper time to order their new gowns."

Grasshoppers Plentiful.

A correspondent of West Brome, Que., writes:—Grashoppers are innumerable and voracious in this section. The high lands testify to their presence by the ravages apparent on all sides. Hay and grain are being devoured with equal eagerness, and a sight not uncommon is a field of hay with the heads completely clipped off. Still the moist weather is diminishing the injury considerably.

The G. T. R. Official Cars.

Some of the cars that were used heretofore as official cars are now doing passenger service. This looks like curtailing expenses, and there is no doubt but that the new management is doing all that is possible to make the line pay. The Manager himself thinks that what is good enough for the respectable travelling public is good enough for the officials, and he frequently patronizes the Pullman cars in preference to taking his official car wherever he goes.

Those Queen's Counsel.

The Toronto *World's* Ottawa special says: "In connection with the proposed cancellation of the recently appointed Queen's Counsel, it may be pointed out that there is more involved than the mere rescinding of the act of the late Government. Students of Ontario politics know well that Sir Oliver Mowat has all along contended that the power to appoint Queen's Counsel was vested in the Provincial authorities, and not in the Federal authorities, but no action was ever taken to settle the point."

Blue Presbyterians.

It may be interesting to many to know the origin of the phrase "Blue Presbyterians." In 1639 the army of the Covenanters under Montrose entered Aberdeen, just evacuated by the troops of Charles I., who was trying to force Episcopacy on the Scotch. Spalding tells us that "few of the whole Presbyterian army wanted a blue ribbon hung about his neck, under his left arm, called the Covenanter's badge." Those wearing this ribbon were dubbed "Blue Presbyterians," hence the term.

The Extempore Songster.

What has become of the extempore vocalist—a gentleman with a fatal facility of rhyming, who used to rattle off doggerel on any topic of the day to the order of his hearers, with some such idiotic refrain as "That's what they tell me will happen in nineteen hundred and one!" A well-known artist of this type gave the show away at his benefit performance. "I beg to thank you for your kind reception," said he, "and to inform you that I shall return next year, at a big increase of salary, and with a new extempore song specially written for the occasion!"

Advice.

The Ottawa *Citizen*, discussing the proposal for a Federal Conservative convention, concludes as follows:—"The Conservative party has been torn by dissensions, and until these have been healed it can have no strength. Nothing did so much to discredit the party when in power as the personal squabbles and washing of family linen in public which were so much in evidence during the past two years. It will take time to recover from the evil effects of this unfortunate period and nothing will be gained in unity by trying to prematurely force harmony."

Hon T. M. Daly Will Run.

THE EX MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR WILL SEEK RE ELECTION IN HIS OLD CONSTITUENCY IF MR. M'CARTHY RESIGNS.

It is stated that Hon. Thomas M. Daly, ex-Minister of the Interior, who is now *en route* for Canada, would be the Conservative candidate in Brandon, as soon as Mr. Dalton McCarthy resigns his seat. A gentleman from Winnipeg says that there was a great deal of sympathy for Hon. Mr. Daly in his old constituency, and that he would carry the seat against Joseph Martin, or any other Laurier candidate that might be brought forward.

The New Q. C.'s.

Stuart Livingston, a young Hamilton lawyer, who was made a Q. C. by the late Government for political services, gives this explanation of how the extraordinary list of Queen's Counsel came to be formulated:—"There has been much complaint for some time past about the large number of lawyers in Canada whose claims to the title of Q. C. were steadily ignored. It even reached the ears of the Queen herself, because she wrote to the Government requesting that more Q. C.'s be appointed. In fact, I saw the letter myself, and it was signed 'Victoria Regina.'" Her Majesty is indeed a busy woman if this legal gentleman tells the truth.—London *Advertiser.*

Flew the Irish Flag.

AND IN CONSEQUENCE PATRICK O'BRIEN, OF LAWRENCE, MASS., WAS FINED.

Judge Stone has decided the "Irish flag" case in the Police Court, Lawrence, Mass. On the eve of July 4 Patrick O'Brien, a contractor, placed a green flag on the chimney of the unfinished Sixth Ward School Building. City Marshal Bailey removed the flag, subsequently restoring it to O'Brien, who replaced it on the building. Marshal Bailey secured a warrant against O'Brien, alleging violation of a law which makes unlawful the placing of a flag or emblem of a foreign country upon the outside of public buildings. O'Brien's counsel raised the point that the green flag was not an emblem of any foreign country, because Ireland was not an independent sovereignty, and the Judge took this point into consideration. O'Brien was adjudged guilty and a fine of $10 was imposed. O'Brien took an appeal to the Superior Court.

Sir John's Invitations.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "The recent statement made relating to negotiations between Sir John Macdonald and Hon. David Mills for securing a coalition Government, in which six Liberals were to have seats, calls for the mention of a fact not heretofore made public, regarding an attempt of Sir John to get Liberal aid in another direction. In 1890, acting upon the belief that the relations between Mr. John Charlton and his Liberal colleagues were somewhat strained in consequence of the position of the latter on the Jesuit Estates question, Sir John had an overture made to that gentleman by a party in his confidence asking Mr. Charlton to take a seat in his Ministry. Mr. Charlton replied that "if Sir John would abolish the franchise law of 1885 and the Gerrymander Act of 1882, and would go for unrestricted reciprocity with the United States," he would take the proposal into consideration. This answer closed negotiations.

She Didn't Know Papa.

A well-known civil servant at the Parliament buildings, residing on Crawford street, figured in a remarkable case of mistaken identity recently. For many years he had sported a liberal growth of beard, which was his pride and joy. The other day he had it shaved off and hastened home. Upon arrival at the door he was met by his little daughter, who refused him admittance. He tried to force an entrance, and the little girl began to cry. She finally became overwhelmed with terror, and, her mother being out, she rushed out on the street and told a policeman that a tramp or burglar was robbing their house. The officer hastened to the house, where by this time a crowd had congregated, and proceeded to cross-examine the supposed intruder. The latter affirmed that he knew of no intrusion. By this time it began to dawn on the curious spectators that they had been sold, and their snickering caused the arm of the law to tumble to the huge joke. The bystanders hastily dispersed, the policeman sneaked off, and the little one was soon in her father's arms.—Toronto *World.*

English Praise for Yale.

The *Field* Says the Men Are of Splendid Physique and Very Modest.

It is pleasant to note the editorial in the last exchange of the London *Field* on the Yale crew at Henley, and which is in direct contrast to the comment which appeared when the visit was first discussed, suggesting that in future the entries at the regatta should be confined to English oarsmen. The article says:—

The tone and sentiment displayed by the Yale crew during their sojourn at Henley have been especially gratifying to all British oarsmen, and will, we hope, have the effect of rehabilitating between the two Anglo-Saxon nations that spirit of *entente cordiale* in sport which ought to exist, and which received two shocks last season—the one in the Cornell episode, and the other in the incidents which attended the match for the "America" cup. We do not lay the smallest blame upon Cornell for what occurred last year; as a crew they were straightforward, and won the good opinion of all British oarsmen who came in contact with them. What pained Englishmen was the utterances of sundry irresponsible writers on the American press, who went out of the way to make upon British clubs and committees imputations which Cornell would have been the first to repudiate, and which seem to have been penned at the time solely ad captandum, and in order to pander to the taste of the anti-English cliques in the States. Of course, we cannot at this date tell whether some similar and unauthorized detractors may not again be found endeavouring to make mischief, but we may be sure that all transatlantic critics who have their inspirations from Yale sources will be ready to discuss the contest in the same spirit of friendliness that the Yale crew have displayed to our crews while they have been at practice on Henley water.

There has been one peculiar characteristic of the Yale oarsmen which has struck all who have observed them, or have conversed with them; this feature has been their modesty, tempered with laudable ambition. Instead of arriving with the notion that they were going to teach the Old World how to row, they seem to have started with the hypothesis that they had come to see what rowing was on this side of the Atlantic, and that they had made up their minds to make this venture a sort of "preliminary examination," from which they intended to take and compare notes, and after doing their best for the occasion, to digest their experiences for some future and doubtless more effective attempt. We have seldom seen a club more observant of discrepancies in styles as compared with their own, or more free from blindness as to their own peculiarities. * * *

We have spoken of the pleasant tone adopted by Yale oarsmen during their visit, and we may say that we do not refer this praise only to their aquatic performances. Socially, as well as aquatically, they produced a most pleasing impression; and, if they should hereafter renew their efforts and invade us once more, they will find that they will be welcomed as old friends. We shall have reason to view their next visit with much apprehension. They have shown us that they can produce a team surpassing in physique most of our average Henley crews, and more of the calibre of the most powerful university eights that periodically crop up at Putney; also that they can produce exceptional precision in action of bodies, and neat form as to finish and recovery. If hereafter they should superimpose upon these foundations long body swing and drive at the beginning of the stroke—the two factors which have enabled us this year to hold our own against them—they may be likely to turn the tables on us, unless we, in our turn, bring to the front crews of extra power and of precision similar to theirs. Meantime, we bid them farewell, with all good wishes, and with admitted fears for our own supremacy in some future season.

Elephants on the Rampage.

A thrilling incident, which narrowly came being a tragical event, happened last night at the Wallace show. The fight between the two elephants at Pembina was fresh in the minds of all the attendants, and the chief culprits were closely watched by the keepers and assistants all day yesterday. The largest one, who was chiefly to blame in the fight of Wednesday, had been chained down and could move only with greatest difficulty. His rival was not so closely watched, and this accounted for the trouble last night, as just before the grand entrée into the main tent for a parade around the track, the unwatched elephant made a rush for the chained one. The keepers were like matches and the sides of the tents like so much paper, as the large animals, bellowing and thundering, went out into the open country. They fought with their trunks and feet for several minutes, crushing any obstruction in the way into match wood, and after traversing a large section of the neighborhood, they were finally captured and returned to the tent, after being out twenty minutes.

The keepers are now devising means to prevent a repetition of such capers. Had the rush occurred when the animals were in the main tent, nothing could have stopped them. They would have gone through the people like a whirlwind and the loss of life mighs have been appalling. When an elephant it aroused his strength is enormous. Jealousy of one of the females is said to be the cause of the trouble.—Winnipeg *Free Press*, July 18.

Named the Marechal Neil Rose.

A lady writing of the Empress Eugenie tells the following graceful story:—

"It was the Empress Eugenie who named one of our most popular roses. When General Neil returned from the scenes of his achievements in the Franco-Austrian war a poor man gave him a basket of lovely pale yellow roses.

"As a remembrance of this gift the General had a cutting struck from one of the blooms and when a charming rose tree had grown up took the plant to his royal mistress. She was delighted, both with the gift and the gallant donor, but was surprised to learn that the rose had no name. 'Ah,' she said, I will give it a name; it shall be the Marechal Neil,'—thus informing the great soldier of his elevation to the coveted office of Marshal of France. Never, surely, was honor more gracefully bestowed."—*Chicago News.*

Sold Her Husband for $750.

DELPHI, Ind., July 22—William T. Harris, a railroad telegraph operator of Hammond, Ind., was sold recently by his wife Susan to Miss Carrie West for $750. Several months ago Harris came to Delphi, leaving his wife and child at Hammond. While serving as night operator on the Monon here he met Miss West, who recently inherited a fortune from her foster mother, Mrs. James H. Stewart. Miss West fell in love with him and took him to her home to live. Mrs. Harris applied for divorce, and her lawyer, Attorney Knotts, of Hammond, informed Miss West that Mrs. Harris was willing to give up her husband for cash. Miss West, accordingly, made the purchase. The heirs of Mrs. Stewart have brought suit to set aside the will, which gave Miss West everything.

A Promising Outlook.

From present appearances the farmer is to enjoy a degree of prosperity the coming season he has not known for some time. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that the crops will be much better than usual. In fruit alone the promise is of a yield such as will bring joy to the hearts of a portion of the community that has been most unfortunate for some years past. This should encourage merchants to take a more hopeful view of business prospects. While caution is always commendable, there is ground for belief that fall trade will be much better than last year and therefore investments in merchandise well made will prove profitable.—*Shoe and Leather.*

Sir Richard Burton in Afghanistan.

The late Sir Richard Burton was at one time exploring Afghanistan in the disguise of a Mohammedan holy man. He played his part to perfection, and was enjoying his success, when one of the holy men of the village came to him and advised him to leave without delay. "What!" exclaimed Burton, in some alarm. "Do not the people like me?" "They like you so well," replied the holy man, "that they are discussing the advisability of keeping you here for life, so that they may possess your tomb." Sir Richard left that particular village in a great hurry, and afterwards took pains to be not quite so pious.

VIEWS ON ENGLAND'S PROWESS.

M. DUBOC THINKS SHE IS NOT INVULNERABLE.

THAT THE BRITISH ISLES WOULD RESEMBLE A BESIEGED TOWN.

In Case of War and Blockade—More Vulnerable Than a Century Ago.

LONDON, July 21.—A good deal of attention has been attracted to a pamphlet, which has just been issued, by a French naval officer named Duboc, on the vulnerability of Great Britain. The English, according to his estimation, possess seventy-two ironclads, and two hundred and two ships of less importance, to say nothing of her torpedo boats. Admitting that the Triple Alliance remained neutral and that France was able to join her navy to that of Russia, the combined fleets do not amount to more than seventy-nine iron clads and ninety-seven light cruisers. If Germany, Austria and Italy were to intervene in favor of England, which would probably be the case, the interiority of the Franco-Russian forces would be as five against eight, without taking into account the important fact that England at Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Singapore and elsewhere is mistress of the principal strategical points of the world. Under these conditions, if the junction of the French and Russian navies was not made before the declaration of war, it would be impossible to make it after.

M. Duboc then points to the weak place in the situation of England, and says: "It is hardly necessary to observe that England enriches herself by importing raw materials and transforming them into manufactured objects destined for exportation. She also imports alimentary articles. Her soil, which sufficed to feed the nation at the beginning of the century, no longer provides her with enough to live on, and that for several reasons. First of all the population has risen from sixteen millions in 1800 to thirty-nine millions in 1894. England, if she were blockaded, would be like a besieged town, which suffers all the more as the number of inhabitants increases. Secondly, agriculture has been sacrificed to textile industry. At the time of the Crimean war England had 1,600,000 hectares sown with wheat (a hectare is equal to two and a half acres); to-day she has not got more than 560 hectares, which is about five per cent. of what she consumes. Hence, in 1887 she was forced to import food products to the colossal sum of 3,300,000,000 francs ($660,000,000). In 1895 this sum rose to 3,900,000,000 francs. If ships laden with provisions were unable to enter her ports, England would die of starvation."

The object of all these statistics is to show the French Government how very wise it would be for them to disregard the treaty obligation with England, which forbids, "on humanity's ground," the employment of privateers by either nation in case of war.

M. Duboc insists that the main damage done to England in the last war between that country and France was by privateers, and that England's one object in making a treaty suppressing privateers was by no means for humanity's sake, but the object of preventing the annihilation of British merchant ships.

He also insists that it is not only as regards food products that England is vulnerable; her situation is equally dangerous to her industry, for which wool and cottons are necessary. During the civil war in America, when the blockade was in full force, British pauperism increased in the proportion of 1 40 per cent., and thousands of workmen had to be kept from starvation by the Government. What would the situation be if, to the closing of the factories and the dearth of food, were added the cessation of the maritime commerce? The pamphlet concludes as follows—a literal translation:—

"I want to show that in respect to the production of provisions of all kinds, England is to-day twenty times more vulnerable than she was a century ago. With regard to her industry a curious economical fact may be mentioned, viz., that commerce does not always go back to the road which it has deserted. After the war of secession the American flag did not succeed in reconquering the prosperity it enjoyed previous to 1860, though it is now over thirty years since peace was restored, yet the effects of the deeds of the American corsairs are still felt in the great American Republic. England no longer possesses the monopoly of manufactures, as she did eighty years ago. They are now to be found in all parts of the world, and the day when the English are at war the commands will be confided to other manufacturers. Who knows if they will ever return to the Thames or the Mersey? To resume, the most vulnerable point of England, in spite of her great fighting navy, is her maritime commerce. By attacking it, or even only threatening it, the English would receive a terrible blow from which they would perhaps never recover. But to do this, small but rapid cruisers, armed with one or two guns, are necessary. These are the sort of privateers to be of use. To-day England, so strong by her riches, so powerful by her navy, holds a great place in the councils of nations; maritime empires disappear in a short time. Carthage also reigned over the sea, and Holland has filled history with accounts of her naval victories, but where are they now?"

They Didn't Smoke.

In his boyhood Judge Charles B. Andrews, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, was much more lively than his brother, President Andrews, of Brown University. A writer in the Springfield *Republican* tells a story of the way he got ahead of some of the college boys when he was a freshman at Amherst. It was the custom then to smoke out the freshmen. A party of a dozen or more of the fellows would enter the room of an unsuspecting boy, light their pipes and smoke until the victim gave in and offered a treat. When they came into Andrews' room, they were without their pipes and had no tobacco about them, but with a stern voice one fellow handed Charles $1 and ordered him to go out and procure pipes and tobacco for the crowd. Charles went out and soon returned with 99 pipes and one cent's worth of tobacco. What the boys did to him for his audacious act is not related, but it is a fact that they did not smoke him out that night.

Grand Trunk's Condition.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, who sailed from New York on July 4, reached his home in England last week. He is quoted by a London newspaper as follows: "After a thorough inspection, I can say that the conditions are very good—certainly better than I expected. I am satisfied that the general railway situation is becoming better daily. The revenue statement for May is not encouraging, but May this year contained one less working day than last year. On the main line in May gross increased $14,000, but that was practically wiped out by increased expenditures. On the Chicago Division there was a gross increase of $22,000, and this was all retained. On the entire system the net increase for the month is $21,500. There was a deficit of $450,000 in the balance sheet at the end of the June half year.

Silenced.

A man who certainly must have tipped the beam at 240 and who looked as if he could have handled Sandow with ease, stood on a street corner the other afternoon with a scrawny, brow beaten, pale little woman about 4 feet 9 in stature and not above 80 pounds in avoirdupois. A gentleman who was waiting for a car at the same corner heard the giant say to his pigmy:—

"Gimme 10 cents, Mattie."

"See here, Bill Morrison," was the icy reply, "I've told you over an over ag'in sence we left home that I wouldn't give you 10 cents to fool away on this trip, and if you say '10 cents' to me just once more you'l wish you hadn't! I sh'd think you'd been married to me long enough to know that when I say a thing I mean it. Now, you give me any more trouble an we'll take the next car for home, you tormentin' thing!"—Detroit *Free Press.*

Hundreds of Remnants of Flannels and Flannellettes, in all colors, to be cleared at Bargain prices at S. Carsley's Montreal.

Dean Farrar on a Universal Religion.

Dean Farrar has been interviewed by a writer for *The Chautauquan* (July), and the first question propounded was whether he believed we should ever have a universal religion. He answered:—

"I have no doubt of it. Christianity will be the only religion of the far future, and we are fast coming toward a universal religion. Have you ever thought how rapidly the Christian religion is growing? Three centuries after Christ, of all the people in the world only one in every one hundred and fifty was a Christian. Now one-third of the world's population bows down to the Christian God. Our missionaries to-day are in every part of the globe. They are beginning to make themselves felt in places where for years they have labored under the greatest disadvantages. In Hindustan there is a vast number of Christian churches. The Fiji Islands have become Christian, and a great work is now going on in New Zealand and elsewhere. The opening up of the interior of Africa means that Christianity will follow the explorers, and I can see the time coming when a great corps of Christian workers will be pushing the standard of Christ into the most remote corners of the globe.

"'But how about the spread of infidelity?' I asked. 'We have in America many infidels. England and the other parts of Europe are full of unbelievers, and it is said that the Japanese and the Hindus when they give up their own religion through missionary teaching often become agnostics and lose faith in everything.'

"'I don't believe infidelity is increasing,' Dean Farrar replied: 'One unbeliever makes, as a rule, more fuss than a number of believers, and he becomes conspicuous by the fewness of his kind. Why, in England the people believe more and more intelligently every year; and as for the theosophists and Buddhists of this country—you could get them all in this room and have some space to spare about the corners. It is not true that the majority of Hindus or Japanese who are converted become infidels. The most of them who give up their own religion at the teaching of the missionaries become Christians, and many of our best and most faithful workers are found among those of the so called heathen nations.'"

Reminiscences of the "Cornhill Magazine."

The most interesting article in the July *Cornhill Magazine* is the collection of reminiscences of the first number of the magazine, by Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, whose father, Thackeray, was its first editor. The sale of the first number was 120,000, which was extraordinary in those times, and would not be despised even in these days of the syndicate. The magazine was published then, as now—that was in December, 1859—by Smith & Elder. Many of the letters quoted in the article are of exceptional interest. R. M. Milnes (Lord Houghton) writes to recommend the employment of one Macdonald, who had then written "Phantasies." Carlyle, asked for a contribution, sends word that he is crushed to death amid Prussian rubbish. In the letters are many references to Thackeray's delightful "Roundabout Papers," which were then just appearing in the *Cornhill*. But the most notable letter is one from Thackeray to Mrs. Browning declining a poem ("Lord Waller's Wife") on the ground that his public was too squeamish to stand it. The refusal is couched in the most delicate and amiable language, as one might expect:—

"Who am I to refuse the poems of Elizabeth Browning and set myself up as a judge over her? I can't tell you how often I have tried to write and failed. You see that our magazine is written not only for men and women, but for boys, girls, infants, sucklings almost, and one of the best wives, mothers, women in the world writes some verses which I feel sure would be objected to by many of our readers Not that the writer is not pure, and the moral most pure, chaste and right, but there are things my squeamish public will not hear on Monday, though on Sundays they listen to them without scruple. In your poem you know there is an account of an unlawful passion felt by a man for a woman, and although you write pure doctrine and real modesty and pure ethics, I am sure our readers would make an outcry, and so I have not published this poem. To have to say No to my betters is one of the hardest duties I have."

Mrs. Browning took the matter very graciously, and explains in her reply that she does not like coarse subjects, or the coarse treatment of any subject. "But I am deeply convinced that the corruption of our society requires not shut doors and windows, but light and air; and that it is exactly because pure and prosperous women choose to ignore vice that miserable women suffer wrong by it everywhere."

How Much For It.

Some men put the price of a five-cent drink on their reputation, some figure it is worth a little more. What shall a man give in exchange for his reputation? Will the success or wealth of a Jay Gould or a Vanderbilt offset for the obloquy of a mean, selfish or dishonest life? Speaking of a certain man in the trade, we will not say where, who is regarded as "successful" in the accepted sense, a person said to us the other day: "In ten years of going in and out amongst the trade I have not heard a solitary good word spoken of him." When a man lives to be so despised by his fellows, what matters it what balance he carries in the bank? We are sometimes tempted to believe in the Darwinian theory, only the illustrations we have seen of it all seem to develop in the opposite direction. We have known men with fair reputations who have gone into business and by some strange evolution have gradually been transformed into skunks. It is astonishing too how rapidly the evolution and how perfect the result really is in some case. Said a prominent wholesaler the other days, refering to a well-known retail firm: "The concern has plenty of money, but they are unprincipled and we will not sell them." Yea, verily a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

Wealthy Miss Hirsch.

Twenty-six millions is the colossal fortune which Lucienne Premelic Hirsch, granddaughter of the late Baron Hirsch, will eventually inherit, and it will make her the richest woman in the world. Though the Baroness Hirsch is named in her late husband's testament as his sole legatee, it is stated upon unquestionable authority that, acting under private instructions, which the Baron gave her not many months before his death, she will only hold this vast wealth in trust for the daughter of the Baron's much loved and only son. Before his death few people except those most closely connected with him knew of the existence of this child, who, though her father was a Hebrew, is now being brought up a strict Roman Catholic. She is fourteen years old and lives in Brussels, where she is being educated. In her features she resembles her mother, who was a French woman. In her expression and general contour of her face the likeness to her father, who died some years ago, is striking. Far from being swarthy her cheeks seem even pale, their clear delicacy of tint being accentuated by her dark hair.

New York Fashions.

(*From Harper's Bazar.*)

That next winter is to see our arms tightly encased in sheathlike sleeves there seems very little doubt. There is a marked shrinking in size already, and the exaggeratedly large sleeve already looks *passe.* The new styles, though, are too extreme to become popular at once, and they are certainly most unbecoming. Two silk waists just finished to wear with duck skirts are very odd. One of flame colored taffeta, changeable from the deep flame to pale yellow, has the fronts of the waist in full folds crossed over the bust; the sleeves fit tight to the arm, excepting just at the elbow, where there is a queer full puff that looks like a pin-cushion. The other model is of shaded mauve silk, and the sleeves are shirred from shoulder to wrist; apparently the silk used is very narrow, for the edges stick out "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," and look like ridges up and down the arm. No softening effect of lace or embroidery is on these waists which have just been turned out by one of the smartest modistes.

"Am I fer free silver?" said the man with the independent whiskers; "you bet I am! And I don't believe in stopping at 16 to 1, neither. Make 'er 30 to 1 while your at it, is what I say!"—Indianapolis *Journal.*

The ratio of summer girls to summer men at the seashore resorts is 16 to 1.

COMING! COMING!

TO QUEBEC,

On Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 3 & 4.

THE GREATEST, GRANDEST, THE LARGEST AND THE BEST

Of America's Big Amusement Enterprises!

THE GREAT WALLACE SHOWS

Lofty in Conception, Splendid in Organization, Regal in Equipment, Ideal in Character, Omnipotent in Strength, the Most Moral, the Purest, Cleanest, Mightiest and Most Magnificent Amusement Triumph of the 19th Century.

The Eighth Wonder of the World!



Honorably Conducted! Honestly Advertised!

Three Rings, 2 Stages, Half-Mile Race Track, Colossal Menagerie, Royal Aquarium, Museum, 1,000 Features, 100 Phenomenal Acts, 20 Hurricane Races, 25 Clowns, 4 Trains, 10 Acres of Canvas, 20,000 Seats, 1,500 Employes, $4,000 Daily Expenses, 6 Bands, 50 Cages, 15 Open Dens, a Herd of Elephants, a Drove of Camels, the World Ransacked for Famous Performers, and the

FINEST HORSES OF ANY SHOW ON EARTH!

$3,000,000 INVESTED CAPITAL!

It has been necessary to employ this Enormous Sum to Equip and Organize what we believe to be the Finest and Completest Circus ever placed before the People of North America. Our Aim being to Maintain it in its Proud Position.

THE BEST SHOW ON EARTH!

The Old, the Stale and Commonplace Have no part here; with Modern and Thoroughly up-to-date Ideas, our patrons witness only the New, the Novel and Sensational. Feats of Skill, Grace and Daring by the most Eminent Artists of the Old World and the New. A Complete and Refreshing Departure from the Entertainments afforded by any other Show travelling. We are the Only Exponents of the New Circus and are the First to Break Away from Old Methods, Old Ideas, Old Acts, Old People and Old Features.

SEE RALSTON, THE HIGH DIVER!

Whose Feat of Leaping from the Washington Monument, 555 Feet, is Unparalleled! GIVES A FREE EXHIBITION DAILY.

OUR STREET PARADE Given at 10 A.M. Daily, is a Monster Spectacular Exhibition a Triumph of Money, Good Taste and Art. Beautiful Women, Beautiful Horses, Beautiful Costumes. A veritable Sunburst of Splendor. No other Show on the Face of the Terrestrial Globe could afford such a Display.

Cheap Excursions will be Run on Every Line of Travel

Remember the Date! Never Divides! Never Disappoints!

NO GAMBLING DEVICES TOLERATED.

July 18, 1896. 18,25,Aug1&wJy29-D

Advocates Surface Burial.

SIR F. SEYMOUR HADEN SAYS A SLIGHT EARTH COVERING SOONEST ABSORBS BODIES.

Sir F. Seymour Haden, of London, has practically studied for ten years the best methods of disposing of the dead. The result of his investigations he terms "Nature's method of disposing of the dead, by far the most practical and certainly the natural method."

He has buried animals, large and small, in his lawn. By digging them up and examining them at intervals varying from one to five years he found that, buried at a depth of 4½ feet—the depth required by the Government for the burial of human bodies—an interval of from three to four years was necessary for complete dissolution. Buried at the depth of one foot, a year and a half he found was sufficient for the complete dissolution of a large and a year or less for the smaller animals. A body simply laid upon the ground, with a covering of earth a foot thick completely disappeared (bones excepted) in a year.

Dr. A. B Poore, after experiment, states that if a body is buried so as to further its complete dissolution the land would be ready, after a short interval, to receive a second body, and that if the cemetery were systematically planted with flowers the earth would be purified and the air freshened by the flourishing vegetation.

An acre of ground would prove ample burial ground in perpetuity for a population of 10,000 persons.—New York *World.*

"So Long."

An interesting copy of clearly original verses was picked up in Holloway jail not long ago—original, that is, in substance, although the author may have borrowed a phrase here and there from earlier poets:

Oh, Liberty, how sweet you are!
You seem so near and yet so far.
The heart for you does long again.
But still I am myself to blame,
For getting drunk and doing wrong
Has brought me to this doom. So long!

The last words of this stanza are evidently to be read as meaning farewell, for the phase "So long" has, among workmen and others, entirely superseded every other kind of parting salutations. "Goodby," "Ta, ta," "Farewell," "Good-day," are entirely abandoned in favor of the mysterious words in question, but we are not aware that they have previously been used in serious verse.

Some say that the phrase was brought by Tommy Atkins from India, and that it is simply a corruption of the eastern "Salaam," meaning "Peace be with you." But it seems rather to come from Australia, where it is in extensive use among all classes; and it probably springs from that sense of comradeship and politeness which prompts similar expressions in French, as "a bientot," "a tantot," which may be paraphrased, "to our speedy meeting," phrases which, however conventional, are expressive of good will The Welshman, too, does not think it polite, or even lucky, to separate from a friend with a mere curt benediction. "See you again!" he will probably cry with unction, or utter some equivalent phrase in Welsh. The Cornish man, too, has the same delicate sense of courtesy. And we may fairly guess that the "so long" comes from the gold mines, and means in effect, "I shall find the time 'so long' till I see you again."—*Household Words.*

"Billy, I don't think I'll stay at this summer hotel much longer." "What's up? Rates too high?" "No. I don't mind the high rates, but the clerk is always nagging me for money."—Chicago *Post.*

A New Kite Record.

A Height of 7,200 Feet Reached Yesterday at Blue Hill Observatory.

(*Boston Herald.*)

A flight of kites was sent up on Blue Hill yesterday that reached the highest recorded height ever attained before with such instruments. The top kite of the line reached 7,200 feet, or nearly a mile and a half above the sea level. The result is the culmination of a long series of experiments, often leading to troublesome setbacks, which have been finally overcome. On one occasion, when the conditions seemed perfect, the string broke when a height of about 2,000 feet was reached, and the stray kites and attached instruments were found in Quincy, over three miles away.

These experiments have for their main object the study of the upper air, for which purpose a very ingenious instrument, recording the temperature, wind, force and barometric pressure, is attached to a string and raised to great heights, under conditions yielding more satisfactory data than if stationed on a mountain. Only a long series of such records, obtained in varying conditions, will afford enough data for general formulas, but many individual records already obtained are full of suggestions to the trained observer, and reveal many curious and unlooked-for relations in the distribution of heat, vapor and wind velocity in successive layers of the atmosphere.

Drinking Customs at Heidelberg.

Two or three generations after the beginning of the Christian era the Roman historian Tacitus recorded that "drinking a large quantity of wine and beer is an inheritance of the German race, of which they are proud." Germans still drink in large quantities, but, according to Professor Sulzbache (*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, July) "the refinement of civilization has modified this abuse." To quote from this writer:

"The Germans no longer drink at one swallow the contents of a high boot, and there are no instances of student-meetings having ended in quarrels or hand fights. A German of the better class knows how far he can go in drinking. The most beautifully decorated hall in the houses of the corps students is the drinking-hall *kneipzimmer.* At a meeting in this room everyone is obliged to drink on command. 'Virtuosity' in drinking is developed to such an extent among the students that one may see them consume, without inconvenience, fifty glasses of beer in one evening. Many students, however, who spend years at the University without achieving anything, and are unable to pass their examinations, owe their misfortune to inebriation.

"If we see more drunken students in Heidelberg than in other university towns, we may abscribe it to a local influence. In the old castle is still preserved an immense cask, the Heidelberg Tun, so large that a dancing floor was erected on it. It is vast enough to contain at once 283,200 bottles of wine. This quantity former peasants had to pour in as a payment of their taxes to the Prince. Near it still exists a small old statue of Perkeo, a former keeper of this wine cellar, who boasted, as the story goes, that he could drink the whole contents in one year. This legendary little watchman cuts a great figure in the eyes of many a student on an evening when he is at his thirtieth or fortieth glass of Muenchener beer."

Think It Over.

Have you ever heard of a medicine with such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla? Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, has proved, over and over again, that it has power to cure, even after all other remedies fail? If you have impure blood you may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do you good.

Hood's Pills assist digestion. 25 cents.

The Man For Her.

"Some girls ask for men who are wealthy,"
A maid who was sensible said,
"And some want men who are handsome,
"While others prefer them well-bred.

"There is Kate, wants a man who's an artist,
And Sue sighs for one who can write—
Write sonnets concerning her beauty,
To fill the wide world with delight.

"Fair Eunice would marry an actor,
A title sweet Alice prefers ;
An athlete alone may ever claim her,
The gentle Gwendoline avers.

"Fair Frances declares that she never
Will marry unless she is wooed
By a man who regards as abhorrent
The silly and simpering dude.

"A statesman for Grace, while Georgiana
Upon the militiaman dotes—
As for me, well, all that I want is
A man who has sown his wild oats."
—Cleveland *Leader.*

There Is No Unbelief.

The poem, "There Is No Unbelief," which is now going the rounds of the newspapers again, attributed both to Mrs. Browning and to Bulwer Lytton, was written fifteen years ago for the Detroit *Free Press*, by Mrs. Lizzie York Case, well-known in the Western States as an educationist and lecturer.

There is no Unbelief !
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

There is no Unbelief !
Whoever says, when clouds are in the sky,
Be patient, heart, light breaketh by and by,
Trusts the most High.

There is no Unbelief !
Whoever sees 'neath Winter's fields of snow
The silent harvests of the future grow,
God's power must know.

There is no Unbelief !
Whoever lies down on his couch to sleep,
Content to lock each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

There is no Unbelief !
Whoever says to-morrow, the unknown,
The future, trusts that power alone
He dare disown.

There is no Unbelief !
The heart that looks on when dear eyelids close
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no Unbelief !
For thus by day and night unconsciously
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny,
God knoweth why.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1896.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is not at all unlikely that the Public Printing Bureau will be abolished at no very distant date. Public opinion is against the continuance of this office, which, in the first place, was created on purpose to make patronage. It was never really needed, there being thousands of private printing establishments all over the country which would be glad to undertake the Government printing and do it well. Besides, the creation of the Bureau did a wrong to the people already in the business. Private parties have to pay heavy duties, taxes, &c. The articles imported for Government use, of course, are admitted free of all Customs duties and no taxes are levied by the Government on its own property. We feel sure that both the Conservative and the Liberal press will unite on this question and urge the Government with all their strength, to close the concern and distribute as formerly the printing among the regular tax and duty-paying printers of Canada. We do not care what offices get the work, but such work as the Government requires should be done by our business houses. Of course it will all go to Liberal offices. But that does not touch the point, and it does not concern us. Abolish the Bureau, Mr. Laurier.

The city is flooded with filthy Dominion one and two dollar bills. These dirty notes, which pass from hand to hand, often contain the germs of disease, and they should at once be retired from circulation. The worst of it is the banks, which should remit them to Ottawa for redemption, keep issuing them to their customers again. These promises to pay are so worn that it is not easy to decipher the portraits or the wording on them. Let us, by all means, have a clean bank bill. It is not fair to the notes themselves to make them work so hard, this hot weather.

We have in Quebec a silver nuisance as well as our neighbours across the line, although the standard here is on a gold basis. There never was in circulation such a heap of clipped, and mutilated, and punched silver coin as there is now. You cannot get change for a dollar anywhere, these days, without finding a piece of silver with a big hole in it. Then again, the town is flooded with American coins, mostly ten cent pieces and quarters. The silver dollar seldom comes this way. These smaller coins are also in a mutilated state, but they are not in such a bad condition as our own silver coinage. The law does not compel people to take mutilated coins, but they pass readily all the same, though everybody must know that they are not worth their face value.

The noisy coal carts continue to distract the ears and nerves of the populace. Can nothing be done to prevent this nuisance ? There is a law on the subject, which, if enforced, would settle the matter to every citizen's satisfaction. One of these days, we intend to ask Alderman Cook to move in this question.

Lady Henry Somerset has determined upon another reform. It has the merit of being practicable, and good results may, with confidence, be expected to flow from it. Her Ladyship has formulated a plan for the treatment of female inebriates. She has secured a hundred and eighty acres of land in the town of Duxhurst, and there she will found a village, the residences being small and scattered cottages. The patients will occupy these, accommodation for six persons in each being provided. They will take part in the various industries which are being organized on the estate. Light agricultural work will be practiced, and also poultry-raising, bee-keeping, dairy work, flower culture, jam-making, and a modicum of needle-work and washing. There will be a hospital, a chapel, a children's home, office-buildings and laundry for general use. Lady Henry is opposed to sedentary employment for such patients as she is likely to get, being of the opinion that nothing is worse than that sort of labour for them. She will give the sufferers plenty of fresh air, and their work will, for the most part, be on the land. There will be no free patients, the rule being to charge a dollar and a quarter a week, for each inmate. If a patient has worked out the cost of her maintenance, while in the village, the amount is credited to her account, and when she is cured and discharged, the sum is handed to her in the shape of wages earned. This plan, Lady Henry believes, will tend to make the inmates more independent in feeling. She will assist the new reform with her own means liberally, but she asks the public who have faith in her idea, to furnish money for the development of a scheme which is calculated to accomplish so much good. If the plan succeeds in England it might be tried in Canada and in the United States. The progress of the scheme will be watched with much interest by reformers on this side of the Atlantic. Something better than the old-fashioned reformatory is needed for unfortunate victims of dipsomania.

There is a mad race for office in Ottawa just now, the books of the Reform Club in that city showing no smaller number than six hundred applicants for positions in the public service. These are all Ottawa men, and they are applying for any kind of a place at all, from messenger or porter to Deputy-Minister. The rush has been so great, and the importunities so energetic and urgent, that the two Ottawa supporters of the Government have been compelled to leave the Capital, to get away from the intolerable nuisance. They have left no address behind them, fearing an inundation of letters, begging for situations. Of course, there are other cities, whose citizens claim a share of the offices available. But Ottawa takes the palm for wholesale greediness. We hear on good authority that very few dismissals will be made by the new Government, and that is cheering news to some, who feared that their heads were in danger of the axe and block.

It has been definitely settled, we hear, in military circles, that there are to be no camps this year, the season being too far advanced. This is the belief of the Deputy Adjutants-General of the various military districts, to whom was entrusted the task, of consulting the commanding officers of corps, with regard to the matter. These officers were almost unanimous in urging the postponement of the training camps until next year, and public announcement to that effect will shortly be made. It seems to be a pity, but no money was voted for the purpose, and by the time that it could be voted at the coming session of Parliament, the season would be over. Some of the rural corps, which failed to drill last year, feel much chagrined that they must lose their outing this year.

The Western newspapers continue to dilate on the withdrawal of Sir Charles Tupper's nominations of Queen's Counsel, by the present Minister of Justice. There were over two hundred of these gentlemen, "learned in the law," selected for the silk, and their names were printed in the papers. The Governor-General declined to sign the parchments, until his new advisers had seen and approved of the list. Sir Oliver Mowat, we are informed, questions the right of the Federal authorities to make Queen's Counsels, deeming it to be the prerogative of the Provincial Government, and he is particularly tenacious in the art of sticking by Provincial rights and Provincial autonomy. The question has been frequently discussed. In this Province the Local Government has not created a Queen's Counsel for many years. But, in Ontario, we understand, it is a common occurrence to do so. In the meantime, there are more than two hundred able-bodied lawyers wearing stuff gowns when they might have been enjoying silk ones, but for this little but rather effective "hitch."

The Toronto *World*, for some days past, has been consulting Conservative public men about the advisability of holding a convention to talk over matters, to select a leader and to define the policy of the party. The consensus of opinion is against the idea, just now. Most of the answers to the *World's* query are distinctly in favour of delay. It is not likely that the meeting will be held until after the session of Parliament. As for the leadership, there seems to be no difficulty in the way. Sir Charles Tupper became leader of the Government, when Sir Mackenzie Bowell retired, and waged the late campaign in that capacity. If he was found good enough to lead the Government, there should be no question about his fitness to lead the Opposition. He is certainly the strongest man in the House of Commons, on the Conservative side. The Conservative party will need to pull itself together, and make its influence felt when Parliament meets next month. The Government has a pretty vigorous Opposition to face, but to be effective, it must be united.

The Montreal *Witness*, which copies our remarks about disreputable money, devotes a good deal of its space to the subject, on its own account. It makes war on the 20 cent Newfoundland silver pieces, which have become such an unmitigated nuisance here as well as in Montreal. Our contemporary points out that the Canadian banks finding themselves flooded with them, made efforts to send them to Newfoundland, for redemption. The Government of that ancient colony, however, refused to redeem them, and so they were returned to Canada. The banks cannot afford to lose money on these coins, and they are forced to the expedient of putting them again in circulation. The coin is good enough, but it represents an inconvenient amount, and its resemblance to the Canadian quarter of a dollar, often leads to mistakes in making change. The 20 cent New Brunswick silver coin looks more like the Canadian 25 cent piece, than its brother of Newfoundland, and is, therefore, more mischievous still. The former pieces, however, can be redeemed by the Government and they are slowly dropping out of circulation. In the meantime, our contemporary suggests that the public ought to refuse point blank to take the Newfoundland 20 cent coins as the only way to get rid of the nuisance. In that view, we concur.

The Bike Brings Quiet.

Ask a healthy American girl to choose between a piano and a bicycle, and she will take the bicycle every time. Ask a properly developed American boy whether he would rather have a bicycle or a gun, and he will accept the wheel nine times out of ten. This is a token of progress. It means increased peace for noise-racked nerves and fewer accidents of the didn't-know-it-was-loaded variety.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Q. C. but not a Lawyer.

(*London Advertiser.*)

We are informed that the list of lawyers awarded the rank of Q.C. by the late Tupper Government was drawn up by Dr. Montague and Hon. John Haggart. That probably accounts for some of the many eccentricities coming to light. The Dundas *Banner*, for example, announces that Mr. A. R. Wardell, of that town, has been made a Q.C., though he was never made a barrister, has never held a brief, and has never been called to a bar. His qualification for the high title of Queen's Counsel, it seems, is that he is a defeated Parliamentary candidate.



HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC.

S. N. PARENT, ESQ., M.P.P.

His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Simon Napoleon Parent, will be 41 years of age on the 12th of September next. He was born in Beauport, on the 12th of September, 1855, his parents having been Mr. Paul Parent, Merchant, and Madame Luce Belanger.

He is a self-made man. After a few years in business, he decided to study law, and in 1881 received his diploma of LL.B., *cum laude*, carring off the Lorne Gold Medal and the Tessier First Prize. He studied law under Messrs. Amyot & Casgrain.

Mr. Parent settled in St. Sauveur, and before long he became one of the leading lights in the profession.

Since his election as a Municipal Councillor, in 1890, he has been one of the most popular members of our City Council. In the same year he was elected M.P.P. for St. Sauveur by a large majority.

Two years later, he was re-elected Councillor and member of the Local House, both elections by acclamation.

In 1894, he was re-elected for the third time Councillor, and on the 2nd of April, Mayor of the City of Quebec.

He married Miss Clara, daughter of the late lamented Mr. Ambroise Gendron, Culler, of Beauport.

He is a Liberal in politics, and one of the foremost protectors of the working classes. His name has been recently mentioned as the future Liberal leader in the Local House.

A MONUMENT FOR QUEBEC.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR.

The Total Cost of This Building.

Our readers will remember the lengthy discussion which arose, in the newspapers and at several public meetings, in regard to the construction of a City Hall.

This project was discussed both amongst the public and by the City Council several years before being taken into serious consideration in 1894. We will now consider the reasons which were mentioned at the time for and against the fulfillment of this grand scheme.

His Worship Mayor Parent, who was the instigator of the scheme, and at the same time the recognized leader of all those in favor of the construction of this monument, used the following arguments :—The fact that the Jesuits' ground had been sold to the city for the sum of $20,000, in accordance with a contract by which the city bound itself to build a City Hall on those grounds inside of five years, and that the property would soon return to its previous owner if work was not begun at once. Also that an amount of $150,000 had been voted to that end.

The Recorder's Court was in a very bad state, being in absolute need of repairs ; that the Corporation had to pay a very high rent for the Police Station, Health Office, etc. Everyone agreed to admit that the old City Hall was a disgrace to our city ; that the city would lose at least $60,000 if a new City Hall was not built ; and, last but not least, that a large number of workingmen were without work, and so it was an absolute necessity to give them employment.

The opposition claimed that it was not necessary to build a City Hall, on account of the bad state of the city's finances, that it would be better to wait until our finances would improve ; also adding that it would be impossible to put up such a large building with the amount of only $150,000, which had been voted to that effect.

With his remarkable prudence and ability, His Worship Mayor Parent overcame all these obstacles, and convinced the majority of the City Council, and the scheme was carried through by a vote of 16 for to 14 against.

We must say, to the glory of our old City Council, that this vote which at first looked somewhat unpopular, now meets with unanimous approbation.

The circumstances which surrounded the fulfillment of this grand scheme resulted in restoring harmony between the two elements.

The most serious objection used by the oppositionists was that the construction of the new City Hall would cost over $200,000 on account of the extras which were bound to happen. The truth is that it is very seldom that in the construction of such a large building, either by a Corporation or a Government, the original amount of the contract is not equalled by extras of different kinds.

This had been spread amongst the public, and it looked true enough. Consequently it had required an extraordinary amount of attendance on the part of the City Council to prevent that the amount voted be surpassed, but their work has been successful, for there is still a balance left, and now we are sure that this amount of $150,000 will not only be sufficient for the building of the City Hall, but will also pay for a part of the furniture.

At first the contracts were awarded as follows :—

Masonry and excavation—	
J. B Ginchereau	$ 71,316
Wood work—	
J. B. Gingras	27,966
Plumbing—	
Paul Parent	1,775
Roofing—	
J. R. Kane	5,40
Heating apparatus—	
O. Picard	7,400
Painting and glazing—	
J. Gauthier & Freres	2,755
Total	$116 12

Since then some change had to be made, such as : Changing the flooring in the stables, changing and lengthening the stairway on Fabrique street, the addition of about fifteen windows in the roof, the lowering of the galleries in the Council Chamber, etc., etc.

The following were not comprised in the contracts :—The ornamentation of the roof, the gazaliers, the electric bells, the railing on the counters, the plates and numbers for the doors, the Mayor's and the Recorder's thrones, the carpets, the furniture for the offices, all these of the best quality ; it is hard to imagine how so much could have been done with such a comparatively small amount, which the city fathers had at their disposal. The following is the secret, the Committee on Extras was instructed to see that no extras be made to the detriment of the tax payers. Moreover, His Worship the Mayor has never missed attendance every day, for the last two years, to see that everything was working right, and to give such orders as were necessary, and the immediate result, of this, was that everything was done well, cheaply and quickly, as everyone can easily see.

The following is the plan of the building, which had been prepared by the architect.

BASEMENT.

Fire Station, 7 horse stalls, hose tower, harness room, workshop, hay loft, coal bin, furnace. Height of this flat 16 feet.

GROUND FLOOR.

Same Department. —Two bed rooms, lavatory with water closets and baths, two vaults, office of the chief of the fire brigade, waiting room, office of the deputy chief of the brigade.

Police Department.—Police Station, two large rooms, with closets and four cells for night time, the chief's office, the deputy's office, lavatory, a room for the elevator man, kitchen for the police, storerooms, accountant's office, detectives offices, vault, guard, ian's room, ten cells.

FIRST FLOOR.

Finance Department.—Waiting room, assessors, two vaults, city treasurer's office ante-room, accountant, auditor, vault, cashier, water closets, door keeper, store room meat inspector, milk inspector, health office, medical officer, sanitary officers, legal adviser, ante-room, private office, vault, notary, private office, bailiff's office, recorder's vault, bailiff's vault, Finance Committee room.

SECOND FLOOR.

Road Department, By-law Committee room, messenger, Mayor's office, ante-room, two vaults, water-closets, Council Chamber, City Clerk's office, licenses and numbers' office, ante-room with counter, lavatory, Aldermen's room, vestry, Special Committee room, constables' and bailiffs' room, Recorder's private office, ante-room, Police Committee room, witness' room, water-closets, Recorder's Court, office of the Clerk of the Recorder's Court, private office, lavatory.

THIRD FLOOR.

Foremen's room, Committees, messengers, water closets, two vaults, galleries of the Council Chamber, reporters' room, Assistant City Engineer's office, private office, Clerk's room, Committee room, sample room, City Engineer's office, Clerk's office, Engineer's private office, Water Works Department, draughtsmen's room, Market Committee room, Road Committee room, water-closets, galleries of the Recorder's Court, offices to let.

MANSARD.

Fire alarm telegraph, nineteen offices to let, two vaults, water-closets, elevator, lodgings for both messengers.

We have thought it advisable to publish the above for the information of our readers. We will mention now the changes which have become necessary. The most important is that which will be necessitated by the moving in of *L'Institut Canadien.* The arrangements are almost completed between the Corporation and the above mentioned body. It is a well known fact that it is the intention of the City Council to widen Fabrique street, by demolishing the buildings now occupied by the V. & B. Sporting Goods Co., Mr. Kane and the *Institut Canadien.* Up to this time it has almost been impossible to come to an understanding with the *Institut Canadien*, but owing to His Worship's constant efforts this question is on the eve of a satisfactory settlement.

The main points of this arrangement are that the *Institut* will hand over its property to the city on condition that its debt, which amounts to about $10,000, be paid, the city furnishing a reading room, a meeting room, and lodgings for the librarian. In consequence the *Institut* will move into the new City Hall and will occupy, there, the rooms which were to be used by the foremen and contractors. These people will be furnished with offices elsewhere on the same flat.

We must also mention that Mr. Gauvin, the assistant guardian, will occupy part of this flat. This work, begun in 1894, will be finished about the end of the month of August, and it is very likely that the City Council will sit for the first time, in the new building, on the first Friday of September.

The heating apparatus and the roofing are finished. The other contracts are nearing completion. About $135,000 have been paid up to date, both on the building and furniture, and it is therefore certain that the sum of $150,000 will be sufficient to meet all the expenses on the building, the extras and a great part of the furniture. The departments already in the new building are Police, Health Office and Legal Advisers.

AROUND THE BUILDING.

The changes made on the grounds since two years are really extraordinary. Our readers will remember that, before the construction of this building was begun, these grounds had a very forlorn appearance, all covered with filth and dirt ; they have been turned into one of the prettiest of parks.

Under the able superintendance of Mr. Siné, the municipal gardener, everything that spoiled the appearance of the place, has been removed and splendid flower beds have been planted and beautiful walks made. In front of the building may be remarked the words "Hotel de Ville" in green and yellow flowers, and a crest with the figures "1896" and the letters "S. N. P.," the Mayor's initials, also in green and yellow flowers. On Ste. Anne street, the view is still more enchanting and no passer by can fail to admire the splendid appearance of the *parterre.*

Lately an American tourist could hardly believe his ears when he was told that all this had only cost $150,000. He thought the cost was about double that amount.

A new street, which will be called City Hall Avenue, has been opened from Fabrique to Ste. Anne streets. It will certainly prove of great utility to the traffic.

The new silica sidewalk completes the surrounding improvements. In a few weeks from now all the employees will be in the new building. Everybody will learn of this with pleasure, and no doubt it will be to the greater advantage of both the public and the employees.

We must state that if this important building has been finished, it is due to His Worship the Mayor, who has very much contributed towards the success above reported by his valuable advice ; to the City Council, which has understood its importance ; to the architect, Mr. Tanguay, who has devoted to it 18 months of his time and experience ; to Mr. J. Fortin, the construction foreman, and to the contractors. All interested in the work have done their best to hasten its completion, and we have now a building which is an honor to the city and which is admired by the travelling public.

Causes of Headache.

The ordinary headache which is so extremely common among the inhabitants of our Atlantic seaboard towns is the outcome of conditions affecting the nerves through impoverished blood containing poisonous matter absorbed from badly-digested food. So called liver torpidity and the catarrhal affections due to our changeable climate also aid in effecting its spread. Nervous exhaustion, due to irregular and fast living, plays an important part in its causation. Nervous strain, especially of the eyes, and inflamed tissues about the internal bones of the nose are special causes. Nerve irritation, which is but poorly understood by the general reader, is a prolific cause of so-called nervous headache. I know of no more dangerous practice than to treat headache pain blindly with drugs. Of course, outdoor exercise is the best possible thing for permanent cure. It is very easy to relieve most forms of headache by means of the coal-tar derivatives, of which so many are in the drug market. These form the basis of the many headache cures found on the druggists' shelves. Their use is not entirely without danger, for they are powerful heart depressants if taken in doses of any considerable size.—Dr. Cyrus Edson in August *Ladies Home Journal.*

THE PIONEER NEWSPAPER.

THE OLD "QUEBEC GAZETTE" PUBLISHED IN 1764.

A Journal Whose Noble Purpose Was the Support of Virtue and Morality and the Cause of Liberty—A Synopsis of Its News Columns.

(*Hamilton Spectator.*)

The Quebec Gazette was the pioneer among Canadian newspapers. The first number was issued on the 21st of June, 1764. It had four pages, and each page was about half as large as a page of the *Spectator.* The publishers were Brown & Gilmore ; and they announced that the paper was printed by them "at the printing office in St. Lewis' street, in the Upper Town, two doors above the Secretary's office, where subscriptions for this paper are taken in. Advertisements of a moderate length (in one language) inserted for 5 shillings the first week, and 1 shilling each week after ; if in both languages 8 shillings the first week and 2 shillings each week after ; and all kinds of printing done in the neatest manner, with care and expedition." The reading matter was in both languages. In the announcement of "The Printers to the Publick," the publishers declared their intention to give their readers "a view of foreign affairs and political transactions, from which a judgment may be formed of the interests and connections of the several powers of Europe. We shall also take particular care to collect the transactions and occurrences of our mother country, and to introduce every remarkable event, uncommon debates, extraordinary performance and interesting turn of affairs, that shall be thought to merit the notice of the reader as matter of entertainment, or that can be of service to the public as inhabitants of an English colony." It was further declared that, as the rigor of winter would prevent the arrival of ships, and interrupt ordinary intercourse with the southern provinces, and as for that reason news from abroad would not be obtainable, the publishers would, during the winter months, present their readers "with such originals, both in prose and verse, as will please the fancy, and instruct the judgment. And here we beg leave to observe that we shall have nothing so much at heart, as the support of virtue and morality, and the noble cause of liberty. The refined amusements of literature, and the pleasing veins of well pointed wit, shall also be considered as necessary to the collection ; interspersed with other chosen pieces, and curious essays, extracted from the most celebrated authors ; so that blending philosophy with politics, history, etc., the youth of both sexes will be improved, and persons of all ranks agreeably and usefully entertained."

The whole of the news in the first issue of the Gazette would probably fill two columns of the *Spectator.* There was not a solitary line of local or Canadian news or information. From New York there were three lines, and from Philadelphia about 40 lines relating to Indian wars. The New York news was dated the 7th of May, and that from Philadelphia the 3rd of May. The news from the continent of Europe was of little importance. It was expected that the Empress of Russia would visit the Duke of Courland, at Mittau ; and it was thought that if any of the deputies from Courland should go to "the court at Warsaw, in order to stickle for the interest of Prince Charles of Saxony. . . . her Imperial Majesty will soon give orders for a body of troops to enter Courland, if she has not already done it." It may be explained that Courland, as well as Livonia, was then held by the Teutonic Knights, and was under the nominal protection of the King of Poland ; but the Empress had already formed designs for the absorption of not only the semi-independent Baltic Provinces, but of Poland as well ; and she favored the election of Stanislas Augustus Poniatowski, who was made King of Poland, and was all that Catharine desired him to be.

The latest news from London was dated the 11th of April, and was at the time of its publication in Quebec, only 70 days old. The longest paragraph was not apparently of very great interest at that time ; but its subject afterwards acquired so much importance that we may copy it in full. It is as follows : "It is said that a scheme of taxation of our American colonies has for some time been in agitation, that it had been previously debated in the Parliament, whether they had power to lay a tax on colonies which had no representative in Parliament, and determined in the affirmative. That on the 9th of March, Mr. ——— made a long harrangue on the melancholy state of the nation, overloaded with heavy taxes, and a debt of 147 millions, 25 millions of which had arisen in the four last years. That by a computation which he had before the House, £260,000 sterling per annum was expended on North America, and therefore it was but reasonable they should support the troops sent out for their defense, and all the other expenses of the nation on that account. To raise this sum he proposed that the drawbaks on the re exportation of particular goods should be discontinued, that a duty should be laid on East Indian goods, a duty of 7s. per ton on all wines from Madeira, the Western and Canary Islands, a duty of 3d. per gallon on foreign molasses, of 10s. per hundred on sugars, a high duty on coffee, cocoa, etc., and that rum should be wholly prohibited ; the wines of Spain, Portugal, etc , should be first landed in England before it might be sent to America (which seems to make it liable to a double duty). Besides this, an internal tax was proposed, a stamp duty, etc., but many members warmly opposing it, this was deferred till next session ; but it was feared that the tax upon foreign goods would pass into a law this session. That these Colonies are under great disadvantages in not having sufficient interest in Parliament ; from the want of which the West Indies have been able to carry any point against them, and their interests are almost totally disregarded. That Mr. Jackson, agent for Connecticut, exerted himself nobly, and that it was chiefly owing to him that the Stamp Act did not take place ; likewise that Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, was indefatigable in remonstrating to many of the members with whom he was acquainted, on the illegality of an internal tax, and had considerable influence in preventing it."

There were but three advertisements in this first number of the first Canadian newspaper. One was published "By order of the Honorable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in London," offering a reward for the discovery of persons guilty of the offense of making compositions "for the duties imposed by the Act of George II., payable to His Majesty at the ports of America." There was but one commercial advertisement, that of John Baird, who announced that he had just imported from London, and had for sale, in the upper part of Henry Morin's house, at the entry to the Cul de Sac, an assortment of goods, including callimancoes, camblets, everlastings, tammies, window glass, shoes, lace, leather breeches, nails, hair powder, vinegar, castile soap, and a variety of other articles. The only other advertisement was as follows :—"Notice is hereby given, that on Sunday, the 24th, being the Festival of St. John, such strange brethren who may have a desire of joining the Merchants Lodge, No. 1, Quebec, may obtain liberty by applying to Miles Prenties, at the Sun in St. John street, who has tickets, price five shillings, for that day." This Miles Prenties, or Miles Prentice, was undoubtedly the father of the charming young lady who, some years later, played havoc with the susceptible heart of young Horatio Nelson.

We'll All Be In It.

A correspondent in commenting upon our "Stray Shots" says :—"They hit the weak spots and are short sermons by which we all profit, whether innocent or guilty. Twenty years ago I stopped over one night in a certain town in Ontario. The first book I picked up was the local county directory, on one page of which was an undertaker's advertisement, illustrated with the cut of a hearse. Some one had written beneath the cut '*And we'll all take a ride*' It made more impression in me than a two hour's sermon." We forget that the undertaker is camping on our trail. If this thought would only get a good grip on people there would be less crookedness and humbug in life. On we go day after day, pushing each other along the highway, recking not of those who fall at our side, ourselves unconscious of the two-by-six hole that yawns for us we know not how distant.

Dramatic "Criticism."

Charles Frederick Robinson Hayward, a Denver editor, wrote learnedly of the drama and could keenly analyze every phase of the actor's art. But his shortest criticism will probably outlive any other written by him. It was as follows : "George C. Miln, the preacher-actor, played Hamlet at the Academy of Music last night. He played it till 12 o'clock." The only other criticism that seemed to class with this emanated from Leadville, where a performance of "Richard III" by a barn-storming troupe was chronicled under the glaring headline of "Many Lives Lost."

An honest dollar is the noblest work of finance.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING.

Dublin, July 22—The race for the large raters in the Channel, under the auspices of the Kingston Yacht Club, was to day won by the "Meteor." The "Ailsa" was second and the "Britannia" third. The "Satanita" finished last.

Dublin, July 23—The "Meteor" won the race for the large raters in the Kingstown regatta to-day. The "Ailsa" was second, the "Britannia" third, and the "Satanita" last.

London, July 27—In the yachting regatta at Swansea to day for the gold cup, the "Ailsa" won, defeating the "Britannia," "Satanita" and "Caress." Emperor William's yacht "Meteor" started in the race, but carried away her top mast and withdrew.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 27—The half-rater race for the Intermediate Challenge Cup valued at $500, given by the citizens of Ogdensburg, which takes place here to-morrow, is attracting much attention. The course is triangular, three miles around, and will be sailed four times. Among the entries are the "Peggy," owned by Callen Hayden, built on the model of the "Ethelwynn," which won the Sawanhaka Cup in 1895, built by the Spaulding St. Lawrence Boat Co. ; the "Anita," "Mischief" and "Missie." These are the pick of the fleet of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal. The "Vesper," owned and sailed by Paul Butler, and the "Goldbug," designed and built by an employee of the Spaulding St. Lawrence Boat Co. of this city. A large number of yachtsmen are now in the city, from Montreal, Toronto and other places. Mr. Stephens, of New York, yachting editor of *Forest and Stream*, will act as referee.

CRICKET.

Halifax, July 23—Owing to a heavy rain storm, the cricket match between the Philadelphians and the Halifax Garrison was not resumed this morning. This afternoon it was decided that there could be no play today, so the cricket match stands a draw in favor of the Garrison. The last game of the series with the Philadelphians will begin to-morrow, when the visitors meet the combined Garrison and Halifax Wanderers eleven.

Halifax, July 24—The last cricket match of the Halifax series, arranged by the Philadelphia team, began on the Wanderers' grounds shortly after eleven o'clock, the visitors playing against a combined eleven from the Wanderers and Garrison. The Philadelphians made 199 runs in their first innings. The Garrison-Wanderers combination went out in quick order, their total being only 70 runs. They will have to follow on to-morrow, having to make 130 runs in order to escape defeat in one innings.

THE TURF.

Liverpool, July 22—The principal event of the day, the opening day of the Liverpool July meeting, was the race for the St. George stakes of 2,500 sovereigns, of which 250 sovereigns to go to the nominator of the winner, to the nominator and owner of the second, each 200 sovereigns, and to the nominator and owner of the third, each 100 sovereigns, for the produce of mares covered in 1892, to run at three years old, penalties and allowances, one mile and three furlongs. This race was won by the Duke of Westminster's b. c. "Regret," by "Sheen," out of "Farewell ;" Sir R. Jardine's b. f. "Bonnie Briar," by "Riversdale," out of "Briny," was second, and Sir R. W. Griffith's b. f. "Vitula" was third.

The Great Lancashire Breeders' Produce Stakes of 2,000 sovereigns, of which 200 sovereigns go to the nominator of the winner, 150 sovereigns to the owner of the second, 100 sovereigns to the nominator of the second and to the nominator and owner of the third each 50 sovereigns, for the produce of mares covered in 1893, to run at two years old, penalties and allowances, five furlongs, was finished with a dead heat between Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's b. c. "Bregg" and Mr. L. Pilkington's ch. c. "Glengally." Mr. J. Gibbins' br. c. "Galtee" was the third.

Liverpool, July 23—At the Liverpool July meeting to-day, the Seaforth Welter handicap of 100 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upwards, entrance three sovereigns, the winner and second free, nearly six furlongs, was won by "Spinning Boy." Mr. Richard Croker's "Eau Gallie" (formerly "Utica") was second and "Mogul" third.

The Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovereigns, part in plate or the whole in specie, at the winner's option, the second to receive 125 sovereigns and the third 75 sovereigns out of the stakes, a handicap for three year-olds and upwards, one mile and three furlongs, was won by Lord Derby's ch. f. "Canterbury Pilgrim." Lord William Beresford's b. g. "Paris III," was second and Mr. J. Wallace's b. c. "Spook" was third.

At Huntingdon to-day, the race for the Apethorpe Welter Plate of 100 sovereigns, one mile, resulted in a walk-over for Mr. E. Wishard's b. g. "Wishard."

THE FIFTEEN-FOOTER RACERS.

(*From Harper's Weekly.*)

On both sides the border interest this year awakened early and continued active, more so in Canada than in the United States. It is not often that another gets the earlier start of an American, but that is precisely what the Canadians did this year. Their class of 15-footers was not so large (fifteen in number), but they had them afloat betimes, and raced them sufficiently to attain utmost familiarity with their individual weaknesses and strength. The success of "Glencairn" is the more notable when we consider that she was the choice of only fifteen candidates in the Canadian trial races, while "El Heirie" was the pick of twenty-seven. On the other hand, the average performance of the American class seems, as nearly as one may judge from these hypothetical deductions, to have been the better.

The class of American boats was certainly very interesting, and in many particulars unique, not to mention its instructiveness. Twenty-seven, the full class, crossed the starting-line in the first trial race, and eighteen of them finished.

The class represented three distinct types, in moderations of the centreboard, the bulb fin, and the "scow"—as the craft with flatter keel and less attention to lines in that direction has been called. The trial races were sailed in very light weather, there not being a day when full sail was not carried by the tenderest member of the class. Of the twenty seven, "El Heirie," "Riverside," "Ideal," "Vesper," and "Paprika" demonstrated undoubted superiority over the others, and of these the choice for defender rested actually between the first three, each the representative of a different type. Of the four trial races sailed, "Ideal" won the first, "Riverside" the second, "El Heirie" the third and fourth. "Riverside" won second place in the first and fourth races, "Vesper" in the second, and "Paprika" in the third. "El Heirie" was chosen defender without further racing, but subsequently corroborated the wisdom of the choice by beating "Paprika" (in an unofficial brush) in stiffish weather as handily as she had defeated the class in the light airs that prevailed during the trial races.

FOR BICYCLE RIDERS.

(*From Harper's Round Table.*)

Most ordinances agree in stating that in city or town no bicyclist shall ride on sidewalks ; that too great speed is dangerous ; that coasting, where cross-streets are common, is dangerous ; and that anything likely to endanger foot-passengers or be dangerous to the wheelman must be avoided. The regulations are made to cover these matters. It therefore behooves the wheelman to guard against any of these matters ; for if we all thought of the possible danger and inconvenience to other citizens, there would be no occasion for stricter regulations than there have been for carriages. Hence, if you coast in a city or town, you are helping the movement which will cause aldermen and selectmen to pass more severe laws. If you ride on sidewalks, you are in just so far stimulating the popular prejudice against wheels, raising the fines, and causing a general feeling that bicyclists must be legislated against. When you are on country roads, where no one person an hour passes, choose the side path, since it may be the only good bit of road ; but when you come to civilization, remember that no matter how bad the road, and no matter how many other wheelmen may be riding on sidewalks, and coasting and scorching, the law asks you to keep to your proper place, and you are helping the cause of bicycling, to say the least, if you do so.

LACROSSE.

YOUNG CAPITALS 5, QUEBEC 4.

A Dirty Match.

On Saturday the Young Capitals lowered Quebec's flag on her own grounds and are now travelling a safe road for the championship. The match was about as dirty and disgusting an exhibition of lacrosse as the lowest blackguard need wish to look at, but the Ottawa team came down prepared to win at any cost and by any means and they barely succeeded in doing so. They were accompanied by a number of friends, of whom a few, conspicuous among whom was the trainer, managed to decidedly misbehave themselves, even going so far as to insult and abuse those with whom they had no business whatever. It is a pity that sport is degenerating into such a farce, but lacrosse is the one pastime that seems to be pre-eminently working in that direction. A good many prominent men in athletic matters are now attempting to have one or more professional leagues formed and the sooner this is done the better, for it would give a hold and control over the players such as now does not exist, and moreover most of the more prominent teams are now composed of men who are virtually professionals travelling under the guise of amateurs. Blood flowed like water on Saturday, and there was fouling, tripping, cross checking and slashing enough for a dozen matches. Some allowance has always to be made for men's excitable nature, but there can be none for deliberate butchery. The Young Capitals undoubtedly played the best game, but they excelled just as much in the objectionable as in the desirable side of the game. Quebec men once or twice lost their tempers, but it is only fair to them to say that they generally did so only when aggravated to an extreme degree. It was not hard to see where Quebec lost the match, for three words, lack of practice, tells the whole story. Of course, there were also some secondary reasons for the result and one of the most important of these was undoubtedly the maiming of Hurley, which was a shameful piece of business, as was also the injuring of several other Quebec men. The teams were as follows :—

Quebec.	*Position.*	*Capitals.*
Loughead	Goal	Devine
A. E. Swift	Point	O'Doherty
M Sullivan	Cover Point	Griffith
T. Hurley	Defence Field	Robertson
P Dignan	"	Baldwin
F. Dinan	"	Binks
W. O'Connell	Centre	Hyde
W. McManamy	Home Field	Templeton
D. Watson	"	Westwick
A. Kennedy	"	E. Murphy
T. Murphy	Outside Home	Gleason
L. Webster	Inside Home	Powers
H. Swift	Captain	N. McIntosh
S. O'Donnell	Goal Umpires	Henderson
H. Carbray	Time-keepers	Pittaway

Referee—A. Colley.

It was 3.30 when the ball was faced by His Worship Mayor Parent, and the pace at once became hot and furious. As Watson was getting away with the ball, Hyde struck him over the head and then closed with him, whereupon Watson at once held him in a loving embrace and punched his face. Both were sent to the fence, and a little later Kennedy followed, having struck a man across the back in an attempt to check him. Thus handicapped Quebec played on for some time, till at last Gleason scored. Quebec claimed a goal which was not allowed.

In the second game Loughead ran out behind his goals for the ball, and while the goals were open Hyde ran in and scored.

When the third game began, Quebec played much better and Murphy got in a pretty shot while Webster checked the goaler. Score : Capitals 2, Quebec 1.

In the next game Robertson fouled Murphy, who retaliated, and both were ruled off. Westwick ran in from centre and scored. Capitals 3, Quebec 1.

In the fifth game Quebec had distinctly the best of it, and Kennedy did the needful. Capitals 3, Quebec 2.

The sixth game was short and evened matters up. Kennedy soon got the ball at centre, drew out the Capital defence and got the ball over to Watson, who scored from a side shot.

In the seventh game the Caps started to win by hook or by crook, and they soon opened the ball by laying open Hurley's head. A delay followed while it was being bound up, but play had hardly been resumed when he was jumped upon and had the ligament of his knee-cap so seriously injured that the doctor ordered him to cease playing. He was replaced by Neilan. In the meantime T. Murphy had been struck by Robertson and had retaliated with a right hander on the latter's mouth and soon Devine caught Webster twice across the head, when the Quebec man dropped his stick and gave him his right and left *a la* Corbett This resulted in these four men going off. Then a Capital man took cramps and another delay followed. The game ended by McManamy batting the ball through his own goals.

The next game was short and Gleason scored. Score : Capitals, 5 ; Quebec, 3.

The ninth game was scored by Watson, after some splendid play on the part of the Quebec men who, in this game, outclassed their rivals completely. The ball came up to Tommy Murphy, but as soon as he caught it Robertson struck him across the head with his stick. Murphy passed to Watson, who scored, and then he at once turned round and thumped Robertson, when he could not be ruled off. The crowd at once rushed on the field and another Capital man ran at Murphy with his stick, but Watson interposed and caught the blow on his arm. After some delay the field was cleared, but all the time the row was going on the Ottawa time-keeper took time and claimed that time was up. Time keeper Carbray maintained that it was not and finally 30 seconds was allowed for the tenth game. The Quebec men were unable to even up in this time and the Caps had won a by no means creditable victory by one game.

The Quebec lacrosse team did not play anything like their usual game. Their passing was wild, their catching uncertain and their shooting inaccurate, while their feet seemed to be leaden, with some few exceptions, and all is to attributed to want of practice. The games were scored as follows :—

1 Capital—Gleason, 11.30.
2 Capital—Hyde, 2.30.
3 Quebec—Murphy, 5.30.
4. Capital—Westwick, 4 30.
5. Quebec—Kennedy, 3 30.
6. Quebec—Watson, 2 00.
7. Capital—McManamy, 23.30.
8. Capital—Gleason, 1.30.
9. Quebec—Watson, 3 30.

SHAMROCKS WHITEWASH TORONTOS.

Montreal, July 26—The Shamrocks whitewashed the Torontos on Saturday by nine games to nothing. From start to finish the Shamrocks simply amused themselves with the visitors, played all around them and only occasionally let them handle the ball. It was more than a good-natured practice than a championship match. In fact at several stages the Shamrocks got so careless that it looked as if they were anxious to let the visitors get a game or two for luck.

NATIONALS VS. VICTORIAS.

The Match a Tie.

The match between the Nationals, of Montreal, and the Victorias, of Quebec, yesterday, resulted in a tie, the score being 5 to 5. The Montrealers were short four men, who were replaced by local players.

TROUBLES OF CYCLISTS.

Vancouver, B.C., July 25—For a great many months in the year Vancouver's streets are very muddy ; in fact there are only about three months in the twelve the cyclist can wheel in all parts of the city. In spite of this, the Council are passing a by-law prohibiting wheelmen and women from riding on the sidewalk. The City Cycling Club have taken a strong objection to the by-law, and will oppose it unitedly. Another objectionable clause to wheelmen is to the effect that when riders meet a pedestrian, they shall get out of the pedestrian's way. The Bicycle Club are trying to have this read, "when a rider meets a pedestrian in the road they shall both turn to the left."

EXEMPTING THE WHEEL.

Toronto, July 25—Mr. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., of Peterboro, is here, and says he intends introducing a measure in favor of bicyclists at the next session of the House. The bill will provide that a man's wheel shall be exempt from seizure under a court execution, just as a mechanic's tools or certain household furniture are exempt. Mr. Stratton says that in many cases a bicycle is necessary to a man's earning a livelihood, and should not be taken from him.

A CATECHISM.

(*From the St. James Gazette.*)

What bends men's figure to an S ?
The Bicycle.
While ladies ride with gracefulness ?
The Bicycle.
And what makes Daphne with alarm,
From sudden spill foreboding harm,
Yield her slim waist to Damon's arm ?
The Bicycle.

What makes Amanda save and scrape ?
The Bicycle.
Till she can buy the latest shape
Of Bicycle ?
What makes a joint last days on days,
Turned and returned in sundry ways
Of hash, rissoles, and rechauffes ?
The Bicycle.

What plays the deuce with Yankee trade ?
The Bicycle.
What's now the only "notion" made ?
The Bicycle.
What makes the carriage builder slack,
What cheapens cab and nag and hack,
While the financiers boom and crack ?
The Bicycle.

What turns the scholar to a dunce ?
The Bicycle.
He rides (he used to study once)
The Bicycle.
Why are neurotic novels shut,
And minor poets all uncut,
And everything neglected—but
The Bicycle ?

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep.

German Minister Promoted.

A correspondent in Caracas, Venezuela, says that Count Rex, the German Minister, has been raised to the rank of Envoy Plenipotentiary.

Chocolate for Bait.

At Lake St. Joseph, on Friday last, a young lad, belonging to the Protestant Home, caught a fine bass, weighing over 8½ pounds. The bait he used was a piece of Menier's Chocolate. The bass is a fish which knows a good thing when it sees it.

Not a Bad Suggestion.

The Hardy-Gibson Government has been completed by taking an editor in among the lawyers. Better let him write the laws. He may be able to do it better than the lawyers have done it heretofore. He can't do it worse.—Hamilton *Spectator.*

Short Essay on Temperance.

This morning when Messrs. Adams & Price opened their undertaking rooms, they found in the doorway an empty square face, to which was pasted a piece of paper, inscribed with these words : "Drink me and order your coffin inside. Old Tom does his work." The bottle smelt strongly of gin. It had probably been drained of its contents in the early morning and left there by the man who drank it.—Fredericton *Gleaner.*

Mr. Edgar's New Chair.

Mr. Edgar's new chair as Speaker has been placed in the House of Commons. It is made of oak, upholstered in green plush. It is handsomely carved, having the Canadian coat of arms on the back, and the uprights are surmounted by carved lions, holding in their paws the shield of Britannia. At the end of his term this chair will be removed to Mr. Edgar's residence in Toronto, a handsome *souvenir* of his proud position as the First Commoner.

Young Liberals.

A largely attended meeting of the Young Liberals Club was held last evening. Mr. A. E. Macintyre, the efficient Secretary, who has accepted a professorship in Morrin College, Quebec, tendered his resignation, and Mr. Isaac Burpee was elected to the position. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. C. A. Stockton and seconded by Mr. E. H. McAlpine to Mr. Macintyre for the very able manner in which he discharged his duties. Mr. Macintyre feelingly replied and expressed regret at his departure from St. John.—St. John *Telegraph*, 25 July.

A Song of the World.

"World ain't what it use to be," you'll hear a feller say,
As he crosses of his legs an' heaves a sigh ;
But it happens she's the best world that she's ever been to-day,
An' she's whirlin'—jest a-whirlin round the sky !

The stores give bigger measure,
The mines a sight o' treasure ;
There's more o' love an' pleasure
In the land ;
The skies are mostly sunny—
You jingle more o' money,
An' the brown bees bring their honey
To your hand !
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Doctor Borden.

THE "MILITARY GAZETTE" ON THE LIBERAL MINISTER OF MILITIA.

The *Canadian Military Gazette* has this to say of the new Minister of Militia :—"The selection of Dr. Borden, M.P. for King's County, N.S., to be Minister of Militia is a popular one. The Hon. Mr. Laurier is to be congratulated on securing so good a man for that portfolio. We have always complained that the previous Governments appointed gentlemen to this important Department who were entirely out of touch with the force. They had neither experience nor sympathy with us. The Hon. Mr. Borden joined the 68th Battalion, a boy of sixteen years. He was big for his age, and paraded with his company as the flank man of the front rank. He worked his way up to a commission. He studied medicine, and when a vacancy occurred he was transferred from the Lieutenancy to be Surgeon. He has served continuously for thirty-three years in the 68th, and, if we mistake not, he has never missed a camp in that time. He is still Surgeon to his regiment with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. That he has remained so long shows what an enthusiastic officer he must be. He is a man of means and ability, with more than the average amount of the good, practical, commonsense so necessary in a Department where there are so many theorists. Those who know him best say he is likely to go in for a complete reorganization of the force and to establish it on a more modern and progressive system.

The Observatory Dispute.

The following declaration speaks for it self :—

(*Translation.*)

Province of Quebec,
District of Quebec.

I, Arthur Smith, of the City of Quebec, Land Surveyor, Director of the Quebec Observatory, do solemnly declare :

That I was admitted a member of the Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of Quebec on the 23rd April, 1891 ;

That from that date up to the death of Mr. W. A. Ashe, in December, 1893, I, on various occasions replaced him during his absence, some of which during the space of a month ;

That after the death of Mr. Ashe, I acted as Provisional Director up to the date of my official appointment ;

That during the month of January, 1894, a short time after the death of Mr. Ashe, Mr. D. C. Morency. Land Surveyor, of Levis, called on me and said : "You are aware that " Mr. Phileas Roy, organist, of St. Roch, has " applied for the position of director of the " observatory. Supposing that Mr. Roy is " appointed, would you consent to act as his " assistant. You would do the mathematical " portion of the work, and Mr. Roy would " pay you well for your services."

That on that occasion I said : "Mr. " Morency, I did not apply for the position of assistant, but for that of director of the observatory, and if I do not " obtain the latter, I shall not accept any " other."

That subsequently, I met Mr. Morency, who again repeated the proposal, and I again gave him the same answer.

That if Mr. Morency acted as mediator between Mr. Roy and myself, he did so without my knowledge or consent.

That I was officially appointed director of the Quebec Observatory on the 1st March, 1894, and that since then, up to this date, I have continued to perform the duties of my office without the assistance of any person whatever.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true, and in virtue of "The Evidence Act of Canada, 1892."

Arthur Smith.

Solemnly declared before me, Charles Deguise, this 27th day of July, 1896.
Comm., S C., Distr. Quebec.

The following certificate will corroborate my statement.

(*Translation.*)

I, the undersigned, David Charles Morency, Surveyor, of the town of Levis, certify that since the official appointment of Mr. Arthur Smith as Director of the Quebec Observatory, I never made astronomical or meteorological observations for him, nor did I assist him in any way whatever to perform the duties of his office.

D. C. Morency.

Levis, 24th July, 1896.

DOUBLE DROWNING.

TWO YOUNG BOYS LOSE THEIR LIVES WHILE BATHING.

A number of young boys, including Emmanuel Arteau, Napoleon Deguise, Thomas Swift, Napoleon Belleau and a young man named Grenier, were all bathing together Monday afternoon at Hall's Booms, when two of the number met their death under the following circumstances :—Arteau, who was 18 years of age and employed as elevator boy at the Chateau Frontenac, was diving when he suddenly called out for aid. Thomas Swift, of St. Rochs, aged 16, went to his assistance, but was seized and held so fast under the water by Arteau that he had quite a struggle to free himself, after which he swam ashore. Then Deguise went out to the assistance of Arteau, who must have clung tenaciously to him also, as both disappeared to rise no more. The bodies were recovered shortly afterwards, found locked in each other's arms. An inquest will be held on Arteau's body on Wednesday afternoon. The remains of the poor lads were taken to their respective homes. Arteau was son of Emmanuel Arteau, carter, Plessis street, and Deguise was stepson of John Rochette, Corporation foreman.

One of the best ways for the merchant to know his own business is to read everything that has a bearing upon it.

Not one in twenty are free from some little ailment caused by inaction of the liver. Use Carter's Little Liver Pills. The result will be a pleasant surprise. They give positive relief. m.w.fri&w

SIR DONALD A. SMITH

TALKS ON VARIOUS MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Pacific Cable, Immigration, Preferential Trade.

HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Looks Upon It as a Non-Political Appointment—Nothing to Say as to the Rumored Offer of the Interior Portfolio.

(*Montreal Gazette.*)

A representative of the *Gazette* called upon Sir Donald Smith at his residence on Saturday evening and was granted an interview of considerable interest, though the High Commissioner modestly disclaimed the idea that he had anything to say of importance to the public. Sir Donald appeared strong and vigorous, and in answer to inquiries said he was enjoying the best of health, except that he was a little fatigued by his journey. He left Sir Mackenzie Bowell in New York, the ex-Premier being kept waiting for his luggage, which, by some mistake, had been placed in the hold and could not be got at immediately.

THE PACIFIC CABLE

formed the first subject of conversation. "The telegraphic despatches said you made considerable progress at the conference," remarked the reporter, "and only details remain to be arranged."

"Well, I do not know how such an impression got abroad," replied Sir Donald. "It is certainly quite a mistake. It was arranged that no information should be given to the press except through the chairman, Lord Selborne, and I am certain that he has not given his authority to any such report. The fact is, we had only two meetings, and did practically nothing beyond organizing and appointing a chairman and secretary. The Australian delegates were instructed to proceed to another cable conference at Buda-Pest, and we had no time to go into matters thoroughly before they had to leave. On their return it would have been too late in the parliamentary session to proceed, and so the conference was adjourned till the fall. Up to now, practically, nothing has been done."

"I suppose the appointment of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and yourself as delegates to the conference still stands?"

"Oh, yes, it stands good until revoked by the present Government. I presume that they will indicate their views and wishes in the matter before very long. Sir Mackenzie and I are at present the delegates from the Dominion to the conference. Mr. Sandford Fleming went with us as an expert, or scientific adviser, having given a great deal of attention to the subject, but he is not a member of the conference."

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE

was the next topic. In answer to a question Sir Donald said: "Oh, yes, I should consider the fast Atlantic service of vastly more importance to Canada than the Pacific cable scheme. Australia is more interested in the Pacific cable than Canada. When the cable is laid, rates for telegraphic messages will be reduced from Australia to all over the world. So far as Canada is concerned, the rates will only be reduced from Canada to Australia, and the trade between the two Colonies must be small for some time yet. Of course, there are also the Imperial aspects of the question to be considered, and they are no doubt of great importance." Questioned further as to the fast Atlantic service, Sir Donald said he thought the prospects of the scheme were exceedingly good, but it was an important matter, and not to be decided offhand. "There seems to be an impression in some quarters," said Sir Donald, "that the whole matter lies in the hands of the Canadian Government, that the Imperial Government had offered to give a subsidy of £75,000 sterling, and that the Dominion Government had only to accept a tender for the whole matter to be settled. Now that is a mistake. All that the Imperial Government said was that they would be disposed to give a subsidy of not more than £75,000 a year, provided that the arrangements were satisfactory. But they will need to be satisfied that the projected service will meet their requirements, so that in asking the Imperial Parliament for this subsidy they will be able to say that they are satisfied themselves—not merel. that the Dominion Government is satisfied. There are two parties to the transaction, Canada and the Mother Country, and each Government must convince its own Parliament that they have thoroughly enquired into the project and are satisfied with the arrangements made."

"I see," Sir Donald continued, "that there is a suggestion made that it would be wise to substitute for the 20 knot service a 17 or 18-knot service—that a 17 or 18-knot service would be good enough for the present, and all that Canada requires. Now I do not believe—of course I do not speak by authority from them—but I do not believe for one moment that the Imperial Government would even consider a proposal to subsidize a 17 or 18-knot service. With them the speed of 20 knots is a *sine qua non*. Besides, as a matter of common sense, it is evident that such a line would have no prospect of success unless it could compete with the boats sailing from New York. They have there what is practically a 22-knot service, for the 'Lucania' and 'Campania' attain that speed. We have the advantage of a shorter passage, and we must have a rate of speed which will enable us to land people in England from Montreal as quickly as from New York. Otherwise we shall not get the traffic from the Western States, from Chicago and from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are centres of growing importance. It is necessary to the success of our fast service that we should secure part of that trade, and if they can get quicker by New York, they will go by New York. Moreover, I do not think it would be fair for us to subsidize a 15, 16 or 17-knot service, because it would take freight and passenger business away from the existing lines, which already offer a very good service of that character, though, perhaps, of rather less speed. But I look upon a 20 knot service as an entirely different matter, and I am certain that nothing less than a speed of 20 knots will satisfy the Imperial Government or obtain a subsidy from them."

IMMIGRATION.

"No, I do not think the prospects of immigration from the Old Country are particularly good. So far, more have come than in previous years, but I think we have got about all we are likely to have this year. The fact is, people are doing very well in England just now. The London tradesmen (or storekeepers as we call them) say this is the best season they have had for many years, and in the provinces, too, wages are good, both for artizans and agricultural laborers. There are some counties, it is true, where wages are miserably low, but in most districts now an agricultural laborer gets 17, 18, or up to 20 shillings a week, where formerly he only got from 12 to 15. He pays next to nothing for house rent and can live very comfortably on that. Indeed, it is surprising how much the standard of living has been raised during the last generation. Articles that were thought rare luxuries a few years ago are looked upon as necessities now. But this is true all the world over. It is certainly true of Montreal, which is a very different city to what it was 25 years ago. People, especially those who move in society, live on a very different scale of expenditure to what they used to."

"Then agriculture has had a share in the return of prosperity in the Old Country?" asked the *Gazette* man.

"No," said Sir Donald, "not so far as the farmer and the landlord are concerned. It is only the laborer who is better off. Landlords are still complaining. They are not only unable to get what they regard as a fair price or a fair rent for their farms. They are often unable to sell or rent them at all. But wages are higher for agricultural laborers, and this is true of Scotland as well as England, perhaps even more so. In the west of Scotland, where I have some land at Glencoe, I find that 18 to 20 shillings are the wages paid to an ordinary agricultural laborer, and a few years ago that would have been looked upon as an exceedingly high rate."

"But if the farmers are not prosperous, why do they not emigrate?"

"Well," said Sir Donald, "it is a great wrench—a great wrench, and really very little is known of this country in England, and all sorts of false impressions prevail."

"I thought that state of ignorance was passing away?"

"I suppose it is," replied the High Commissioner, "but it is passing away very slowly, very deliberately," and he smiled, probably at the recollection of some egregious display of ignorance of Canadian geography or politics he had come across. "I am speaking, of course," he added, "not of the Government departments Canada has to do with, for they are accurately informed, or of people who have been here, but among all classes in England, not only among the laboring people, but among the educated, it is surprising how much ignorance of Canada still prevails."

ENGLISH INVESTORS AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

"Is the English investor looking more toward Canada?" was the next question. "Well," said Sir Donald, "there is a great deal of money waiting for investment in England, and where they see a good prospect of fair returns, they are quite willing to send their money out to this country, but they need to be convinced that there is such a prospect before they will do so. A great deal of interest is being taken just now in the British Columbia mining industries, and several companies are being formed with English capital. But the people over there are very much alarmed about the silver question in the United States, and are very chary of American investments just now."

"But will not the withdrawal of English capital from the States on account of the silver question have a tendency to divert it to Canada and so be to our advantage?"

"No," said Sir Donald, "I do not think so. Canada has too many interests in common with the United States for us not to be adversely affected by anything that adversely affects them. They are a great country and a wealthy country, with great business interests, and our business relations with them are such that anything which causes depression of trade or disorganization across the line is to our disadvantage."

PREFERENTIAL TRADE

within the bounds of the Empire was then mentioned. "The agitation in its favor has not yet affected the great masses of the people in England, and there is a great deal of educational work to be done over there before there will be a chance of carrying the scheme out. The prevalent feeling is very strongly in favor of free trade. At the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, held in London, we could probably have carried the resolution I proposed on behalf of the Montreal Board of Trade advocating a conference to consider the subject, but it would have been by a small majority, and we thought it better to agree on a resolution which was not so strong, but commanded more general support. It was carried unanimously."

"It was rather a colorless resolution, was it not?" ventured the *Gazette* man.

"It was not a strong resolution," the High Commissioner admitted, but, he continued, "a sub committee was appointed to keep the matter in view, and we may be sure that it will not be lost sight of. Mr. Chamberlain takes a great deal of interest in it, as he does in everything that tends to bind the Empire closer together."

"But it will probably by some years before it will become a question of practical politics in England?"

"Well," said Sir Donald, "it will certainly be some time. There is a great deal of work to be done in the way of enlightening the public on the subject, and while Mr. Chamberlain is a strong advocate of some step in this direction, it is possible the next Government may not be of the same opinion. You know political changes will take place, and Governments are mortal, as you have lately had occasion to see in Canada."

POLITICS AND THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

This seemed to give an opening for the rather delicate question:—"Is there any prospect of your re-entering politics?"

Sir Donald did not reply to this question directly, but said:—"At present I am High Commissioner, and I look upon that as a non-political appointment. I accepted the position on that understanding, and when I accepted it I left politics, that is to say, party politics, on one side. I look upon it as an embassage or a diplomatic agency. I know the United States have changed their ambassadors and diplomatic representatives after a change of Government, but I think they are the only nation that does so. Certainly it is not in accordance with British precedent to recall the diplomatic representatives after a change of Government, any more than it is to recall the Governor-General because the party that appointed him has gone out of power. If that were the practice in England, Lord Aberdeen would not be here to-day."

"I suppose you will have heard of the rumor that you were to be offered the portfolio of the Interior in the present Government?"

"Yes, I have heard of it, but I never pay any attention to newspaper reports of this character, whether praising me or blaming me. Perhaps I miss a certain amount of pleasure in this way, because it certainly is pleasant to have one's work appreciated, but that has been my practice for years past. I took that course when the Canadian Pacific Railway was under discussion, and I found it saved me a great deal of worry, to which some of my friends who paid attention to newspaper comment were subjected."

"Of course you cannot refuse the portfolio of the Interior before it has been offered to you?"

"No, and it is certain that it has not been offered to me."

"Then you have not even considered the matter?"

"No, I have many other things to think of."

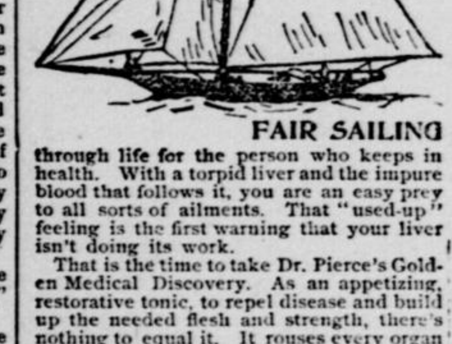
THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

Sir Donald was pleased to hear that the building for the Women's College on Sherbrooke street was making progress. The contract specified that the building was to be finished in July next, and he hoped that it would be ready for occupation by the students at the opening of the session 1897-98. He was satisfied with the site, which gave ample room, and with the design, which was of a plain and simple character—something like the Victoria Hospital, but without any towers. Sir Donald has an objection to towers. "I am building a house at Glencoe, and I told the architect that there was not under any pretence to be anything in the shape of a tower, just a plain Scotch house."

In answer to a further question, Sir Donald said his stay on this side of the water would be very short. He would return to England almost immediately. He had only come over to finish some business he had been obliged to leave, owing to quitting Montreal in a hurry in order to be present at the Pacific Cable Conference.

Mr. Wm. Wente, Secretary and Treasurer of the Manistee Lumber Company of Manistee, Michigan, and Mr. J. A. Jamieson, Vice-President of the same Company, and President of the J. A. Jamieson Lumber Company of St. Ignace, Michigan, are in town. Mr. and Mrs. Wente are at the Chateau Frontenac, and Mr. Jamieson is a guest of his sister, Mrs. E. T. D. Chambers.

Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen and family left town by Intercolonial Railway yesterday to join His Excellency on the Cascapedia.



FAIR SAILING

through life for the person who keeps in health. With a torpid liver and the impure blood that follows it, you are an easy prey to all sorts of ailments. That "used-up" feeling is the first warning that your liver isn't doing its work.

That is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, to repel disease and build up the needed flesh and strength, there's nothing to equal it. It rouses every organ into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, braces up the whole system, and restores health and vigor.

DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

MISS SARAH GIBSON, of *Saco, Bradford Co., Penn.*, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of your Family Medicines. For years I suffered with stomach trouble; it became so very bad I could not eat the slightest food without terrible distress.



MISS GIBSON.

I began taking your medicines, as you advised, and now can eat almost anything I want. I have taken about one dozen bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I also suffered for three years with chronic diarrhea; could get no help till I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed; one-half dozen bottles cured me. I have also taken Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for female weakness with good results."

COMMERCIAL.

QUEBEC, July 28, 1896.

Ocean Freights.

The following transactions have taken place in the local market during the past week:—

Bark, 468 tons, Montreal to Bristol Channel, deals, 46s 3d.

Bark, 397 tons, Quebec to Newcastle, timber, 19s 6d.

Freights to Gulf Ports.

From Quebec to Gaspe and Perce, 30c per barrel, and $3.50. Per steamer, to Summerside, Charlottetown, P.E.I., to Pictou, N.S., &c., 25 cents per barrel, $2.50 to $3.00 per ton.

Per schooner, 20c to 25c per barrel.

Supervisor of Cullers' Office.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Waney White Pine	1,360,729	887,285	1,303,289
White Pine	510,192	3,187	44,981
Red Pine	27,940	40,981	6,771
Oak	947,377	830,919	776,754
Elm	348,343	472,231	342,476
Ash	122,008	129,673	73,815
Basswood	....	659	728
Butternut	198	225	327
Tamarac	67	207	138
Birch & Maple	130,500	207,088	240,890
Masts & Bowsprits	....	....	....
Spars	— pieces	— pieces	— pieces
Std. Staves	....	....	....
W. I. Staves	....	....	....
Brl. Staves	....	....	....

JAMES PATTON,
Supervisor of Cullers.

Quebec, July 28, 1896.

SALT—One cargo came to hand during the week, but was sold to arrive. Selling ex store at 40c to 42½c per sack.

HEAVY FAILURE—Toronto, July 27—Mr Jas T Hurst, a lumberman of Wyandotte, Mich, doing an extensive business, is financially embarrassed, and has filed a trust deed transferring a portion of his property to his creditors. Some Canadian firms are interested in the failure. The Traders' Bank of Canada is a creditor to the extent of $12,000. The total claims amount to $500,000, but the assets are valued at $1,000,000. Mr Hurst has valuable lumber property at Georgian Bay. The failure is said to have been brought about by endorsing other people's paper. The Traders' Bank has taken out an attachment against the property of Mr Hurst in the United States to satisfy its claims of $12,000, and a marshal has gone to Bay City to levy on any claim that may be there. Quite a number of Canadian interests will be affected by the financial embarrassment of Mr James T Hurst, lumberman, Wyandotte, Mich. It is said that along the Georgian Bay shore, where Mr Hurst has large interests, a considerable number of people will be thrown out of work. The failure is said to have been brought about by Mr Hurst endorsing the notes but the immediate cause of the failure was Mr Hurst's inability to dispose of logs and lumber to meet his obligations as they came due.

EXCHANGE CLOSED—August 1st, 3rd and 4th will be holidays in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

TIMBER NOTES—Mail advices from Great Britain, up to the 18th instant, report that a good steady business is being done in the wood goods market. Prices are firm, with no indications of a decline. Some parties are already beginning to make contracts for f.o.w. deliveries in 1897.

CUSTOMS DUTIES—The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, Quebec, July 28, 1896:—$4,352.44.

Quebec Stock Market

QUEBEC, July 28th, 1896.

Bank	Shar's	Paid up	Div. 6 mnths	Price per cent
Montreal	$200	All	5 pr c.	219 @220
Quebec	100	"	2½ "	117 @118
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	3½ "	105 @108
Nationale	30	"	3 "	69 @ 70
Molson's	50	"	4 "	181 @182
Toronto	100	"	4 "	234 @235
Ontario	40	"	3	56 @ 57
Du Peuple	50	"	3 "	1¼ @ 2
E. Townships	50	"	3½ "	140 @141
Merchants'	100	"	4 "	163 @164
Union of C	100	"	3 "	98 @100
Canad'n of Com	50	"	3½ "	124 @125
Dominion	50	"	6 "	272 @272
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	161 @161
Imperial	100	"	4 "	177 @178
Street Railways.				
Montreal	50	56%	4 "	208 @209
Quebec	50		16 "	175 @200
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All		135 @136
Montreal	40	"	5	212 @213
Toronto	50	"		178 @179
Telegraph Co's				
Montreal	40	"	2 pr ct Q'rtly	162 @163
Dominion	50	"	1½ p ct Q'rtly	107 @108
Steamboat Co's.				
R. & O. Nav. Co	100	"	p c	101 @102
Que Steam. Co.	100			76 @ 86
Ass. Cos.				
Que. Fi Ass..	$45	20	5 "	17 @ 18
Bonds				
Dom'n'n Stock	......	....	4 "	100 @105
G v' 6% Bonds	......	....	......	00 @ 00
5% "	......	....	......	"par"
Q. Cor 7% "	......	....	......	00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	......	....	......	00 @ 00
Mon. 6% Bonds	......	....	......	00 @ 00
" 7% Stock	......	....	......	00 @ 00
" 6% Stock	......	....	......	00 @ 00
Tor. 6% Bonds	......	....	......	00 @ 00

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debenture also upon Corporation and Dominion Stock, is payable by buyer in addition to rates quoted.

New York Bank C.F. Drafs Par @ ⅛ to ¼ prem

QUEBEC RETAIL MARKET, July 28, 1896—Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs., $9.00; 2nd, do do, $8; 3rd, do do, $6.00; per lb., 5c to 15c. Veal, per lb., 8c to 12c. Mutton, per lb., 7c to 10c. Spring Lamb, $3.00 to $4.00; Pork, fresh, per 100 lbs, $4.50 to $4.75. per lb., 12c; salt, per barrel, $12.50 to $13.00, per lb., 10c to 11c. Hams, fresh, per lb, 6½c to 7c; smoked do, 9c to 10c. Flour, Hungarian Roller Process, per barrel, $4.00 to $4.75; Patents, $4.25 to $5.00; Straight Roller, per barrel, $3.50 to $3.60; Extra, $3.20 to $3.25; Strong Bakers, $3.60 to $3.70; Superfine, at $3.00 to $3.20; Fine, $2.90 to $3.00; Bag 98 lbs., $1.60 to $1.70. Oat Meal, per barrel., $3.00 to $3.50; Corn Meal, white, do, $2.40 to $2.50; do yellow, do, $2.20 to $2.30. Salmon, No. 1, per brl of 200 lbs., $16.00 to $16.50; per lb., 12c to 13c. Codfish, green, per brl., $4.00 to $4.25; dry, per quintal, $4.50 to $4.75. Cod Oil, per gallon, 26c to 27c. Herrings, No. 1, large, per brl, $4.50 to $5.00. Fowls, per pair, $0.70 to $1.00; Turkeys, do, $2.00 to $3.00. Potatoes, (early rose), per bushel, 32c to 33c. Oats, per bushel 34 lbs, 28c to 30c. Butter, salt, per lb., 14c to 18c; Fresh do do, 15c to 18c; do do do (prints), 20c to 25c. Cheese, per lb., 10c to 12c. Eggs, per dozen, 12c to 13c. Hay, per 100 bdls., $10.00 to $10.50 Straw, do, $4.00 to $5.00. Wood, per cord (2 feet 6 inches), $3.50 to $4.50; (3 feet), $3.50 to $5.50.

LEATHER MARKET.—Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb, 22c to 23c; do No. 2, 20c to 21c; Slaughter Sole, No. 1, 22c to 24c. Harness Leather, 24c to 26c; Waxed Upper, 35c to 40c; Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot, 13c to 14c; Patent Cow, 18c to 21c; Enamelled Cow, 18c to 21c; Calfskins, heavy, per lb., 60c to 70c; do light, 65c to 75c; Splits, 21c to 24c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green and Inspected per 100 lbs., No. 1, $6.00; No. 2, $5.00.

STERLING EXCHANGE—NEW YORK, July 28. 11.00 a.m.—At sight, 4.88. Sixty days, 4.89

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL July 28, 11.30 a.m.—Cotton, easier. American Middlings, 3 25-32d.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET—Montreal, July 28—Canadian Pacific Railway, 59½ to 58. Duluth Com., 4½ to 4. Duluth, Preferred, 12 to 5. Commercial Cable Company, 136⅞ to 136; sales, 25 shares at 136¼. Postal Telegraph Company, 74⅞ to 74½; sales, 155 shares at 75. Wabash, preferred, 14½ to 12. Montreal Telegraph Company, 165 to 162; sales, 50 shares at 163. Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, 100 to 76. Montreal Street Railway, 208⅞ to 208½; sales, 150 shares at 208¼. Montreal Gas Company, 178½ to 178; sales, 10 shares at 179; 15 shares at 178⅞; 50 shares at 178½; 5 shares at 178⅞. Bell Telephone Company, 160 to 153. Royal Electric Light Company, 115 to 105. Toronto Street Railway, 66½ to 66; sales, 5 shares at 67; 125 shares at 66¼. Bank of Montreal, 221 to 219; sales, 41 shares at 219½. Quebec Bank, 117 offered. Ontario Bank, 85 offered, Banque du Peuple, 1½ to 1½. Molson's Bank, 182 asked. Bank of Toronto, 233 offered. Banque Jacques-Cartier, 105 asked. Merchants Bank, 167 to 162; sales, 21 shares at 163½; 3 shares at 165; 8 shares at 163¼. Merchants Bank of Halifax, 164 to 160. Banque Nationale, 75 to 66. Union Bank, 100 offered. Bank of Commerce, 126 to 122⅞; sales, 53 shares at 124. Imperial Bank, 182 to 179. North-West Land Company, 50 asked. Montreal Cotton Company 125 to 112. Canada Colored Cotton Company, 40 offered. Dominion Cotton Company, 90 to 80.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—July 28—

	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
C Gas	—	—	—	51
D & C F	—	—	—	10¼
Gen Electric	—	—	—	22½
Lead	—	—	—	19¼
New England	—	—	—	—
Reading	—	—	—	110
Sugar	—	—	—	101⅛
Tobacco	—	—	—	56⅞

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, July 28—Stock market, quiet and weak; Atcheson, 11½; B and Q, 64¼; L and N, 44; Northern Pacific 5⅞; Northern Pacific, preferred, 12¼; North-western, ⅞; New York Central, 91½; Rock Island, 55⅞; St Paul, 68⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 78⅞.

LATEST PRODUCE MARKETS—NEW YORK, July 28—Cotton, futures irregular; sellers Aug, at 6 97; Sept, at 6.39; Oct, at 6.44; Nov, at 6.31. Flour market steady and unchanged; receipts, 24,000 barrels; sales, 2,000 barrels. Low extras, at 1.70 to 2.50; city mills, at 3.90; city mills patents, at 4.10 to 4.35; winter wheats, low grades, at 1.75 to 2.50; fair to fancy, at 2.40 to 3.40; patents, at 3.45 to 3.75; Minnesota clear, at 2.40 to 2.80; straights, at 2.95 to 3.40; patents, at 3.15 to 4.00. Rye flour steady; sellers at 2.40 to 2.80. Wheat, steady; receipts, 20,000 bushels; sales, 235,000 bushels; sellers No. 2 Red, Aug, at 63⅞c to 63⅞c; Sept, 64⅞c to 64⅞c; Oct, at 64⅞c; Dec, at 65⅞c to 66⅞c. Rye, quiet at 39c; sellers, State, at 40⅞c f o b. No. 2 Western, at 38⅞c f o b. Barley, dull; ungraded Western at 32c. Corn dull, receipts, 77,000 bushels; sales, 9,000 bushels. No. 2 sellers, Sept, at 31⅞c to 31⅞c; No. 2 at 32c to 32⅞c. Oats, steady, receipts, 380,000 bushels; sales, none; sellers State, at 24c to 28c; Western, at 22c to 29c. Beef, steady, extra mess, at 6.00 to 7.00; family, at 8.25 to 9.00. Pork, quiet; new mess, at 7.75 to 8.25. Lard, dull, sellers at 3.50. Butter—Receipts, 180,158 packages; steady; fancy steady; choice fairly active and unchanged; sellers, State dairy, at 10c to 14½c; creamery, at 11½c to 15c. Cheese—Receipts, 51,491 packages; firm; fancy steady; sellers large old at 5½c to 6⅞c; do new at 5⅞c to 6⅞c; do fancy at 9⅞c to 10⅞c; do, small old, at 5⅞c to 7c; do new, at 4c to 7c. Eggs—Receipts, 14,296 packages; steady; choice steady at 13c to 13½c; sellers, State, at 14c. Sugar steady; sellers, cut loaf, at 5⅞c; crushed, at 5⅞c; powdered, at 4⅞c; granulated, at 4⅞c.

CHICAGO, Ill, July 28—The wheat market was weak to-day, the close being 1⅞c under yesterday for September, and 1c to 1⅞c lower for cash. Corn declined 1⅞c for September and ⅞c for cash. Oats closed ⅞c to ⅞c lower than yesterday. Provisions were weak. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are:—Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 750 cars; oats, 115 cars; hogs, 23,000 head. The leading futures closed as follows:—Wheat, No. 2 sellers, July, at 57⅞c; Sept, at 57⅞c to 57⅞c; Dec, at 59⅞c. Corn—No. 2 sellers July, at 23⅞c; Sept, at 24⅞c; May, at 27⅞c to 27⅞c. Oats—No. 2, sellers July, at 18c; Sept, at 17⅞c; May, at 20⅞c. Mess Pork—per barrel, sellers Sept, at 6.05; Oct, at 5.90; Jan, at 6.77½. Lard—sellers, Sept, at 3.12½; Oct, at 3.17½; Jan at 3.45. Short Ribs Sides—per 100 lbs, sellers, Sept, at 3.12½; Oct, at 3.17½; Jan, at 3.32½. Cash quotations were as follows:—Flour market, steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, at 57⅞c to 58⅞c. No. 3 Spring wheat, at 59c. No. 2 Red wheat, at 60c to 61⅞c. No. 2 Corn, at 24c to 25⅞c. No. 2 Oats, at 18c to 18⅞c. No. 2 Rye, at 30⅞c. No. 2 Barley, at 32c to 33c nominal. No. 1 Flax Seed, at 73c. Prime Timothy Seed at 3.10. Mess Pork, at 6.00 to 6.05. Lard, sellers July, at 3.10. Short Ribs Sides, at 3.05 to 3.10. Dry Salted Shoulders at 3.75 to 4.00. Short Clear Sides, at 3.50 to 3.62½. Whiskey, at 1.22. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 102,000 bushels; corn, 462,000 bushels; oats, 209,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 38,000 bushels; corn, 181,000 bushels; oats, 199,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bushels.

EXPORTS.

May 19—Per ss Edenmoor, for London—4,150 pine deals, 21,644 spruce deals, 2,137 spruce deal ends by H R Goodday & co.

May 26—Per bark Medusa, for Southampton—8,004 pine deals, 17,402 spruce deals, 1,855 spruce deal ends by H R Goodday & co.

June 11—Per ss Dunmore Head, for Belfast—39 pcs birch timber by H R Goodday & co.

June 20—Per ss Aswanly, for London—11,604 pine deals, 110,093 spruce deals, 22,901 spruce deal ends by H R Goodday & co.

June 29—Per bark Cito, Clausen, Pembroke Dock—1,225 pcs spruce deals by H R Goodday & co.

July 8—Per ss Turret Cape, Brady, London—18,327 pcs spruce deals by H R Goodday & co.

July 11—Per ss Queensmore, Cross, Bristol—7,889 pcs deals by H R Goodday & co.

July 13—Per bark Wayfarer, Nickelsen, Devonport—4,142 pcs spruce deals by H R Goodday & co.

July 22—Per ss Edenmoor, Anderson, London—289 pcs birch by H R Goodday & co.

July 18—Per ss Sardinian, Eastaway, Liverpool—1 case leather by E Julien & co, 1 do do by P Falardeau, 12 do do by F Gourdeau & co, 3 packages effects by I C R, 16 do furs by G R Renfrew & co, 82 boxes butter by N Bernatchez, 187 do cheese by L Pelletier, 620 cases splints by E Fitch & co, 2 do furs by J B Laliberte, 2,100 boxes cheese by O Jacques, 2 bicycles by W F Phillips, 4 pkgs by Canadian Express Co, 4 do by Dominion Express Co.

July 21—Per ss Edenmoor, Anderson, London—21,600 bundles packing boxes in shooks by The A Gravel Lumber Co.

July 2—Per bark Festina Lente, Hansen, Greenock—75 pcs oak, 57 do birch, 400 do elm, 454 do waney white pine, 50 do square white pine, 1,651 do bright pine deals, 221 do ends, 293 do spruce do by The McArthur Bros Co (Ltd)

July 6—Per bark Sterling, Hansen, Liverpool—161 pcs oak, 449 do square white pine, 558 do waney white pine, 52 do elm by The McArthur Bros Co (Ltd).

July 9—Per bark Forsoget, Rosmussen, Woodbury—20 pcs oak, 63 do elm, 10 do red pine, 61 do birch, 12,537 do bright pine deals, 1,031 do do ends, 3,290 do spruce deals by The McArthur Bros Co (Ltd).

July 9—Per ss Bengore Head, Brennan, Dublin—73 pcs oak, 63 do ash, 30 do elm, 93 do waney white pine, 125 do red pine, 33 do birch by The McArthur Bros Co (Ltd)

July 13—Per bark Wayfarer, Nickelsen, Devonport—89 pcs elm, 263 do square white pine, 320 do waney white pine, 1,285 do bright pine deals by The McArthur Bros Co (Ltd).

July 25—Per brigtne Rapid, Dechene, Honfleur—16,100 feet spruce deals by R R Dobell & co.

May 30—Per canal boat F S Dale, Gordon, Cahoes, NY—80 cords pulpwood by A K Hansen & co.

Per canal boat F B Peck, Hunt, Cahoes, NY—75 cords pulpwood by A K Hansen & co.

June 5—Per canal boat M J Costello, Vanzile, Whitehall, NY—137,259 feet spruce lumber by John Breakey.

June 16—Per canal boat Nathan, Hamel, Burlington—162,266 feet spruce lumber by John Breakey.

Per canal boat Bonanza, Hamel, Burlington—169,922 feet spruce lumber by John Breakey.

June 23—Per canal boat Gen Ben Harrison, Raymond, Whitehall—164,310 feet spruce lumber by John Breakey.

Per canal boat J Biglow, Lafontaine, Cahoes, NY—92 cords pulpwood by A K Hansen & co.

July 27—Per ss Memphis, Williams, Bristol—432 pkgs butter by La Banque Nationale.

Per ss Labrador, McAuley, Liverpool—80 cases leather by C Rochette, 14 do do by P E Falardeau, 5 do do by A Pouliot, 70 do eggs by Auld Bros, do salmon by Halliday Bros, 73 do butter by N Bernatchez, 3 do by Dominion Express Co., 4 do by Canadian Express Co.

EXPORTS OF DEALS, LUMBER, ETC., FROM MONTREAL.

July 18—Per ss Sardinian, for Liverpool—12,870 deals and boards by W & J Sharples.

Per ss Tuskar, for London—39,284 deals, 13,845 do ends, 1,856 boards by estate James McLaren. 18,761 deals, 59 do ends by W & J Sharples. 20,536 deals, ends and boards by E H Lemay.

Per ss Loango, for London—8,664 deals, 535 do ends by W & J Sharples.

Per ss Ottoman, for Liverpool—6,089 deals, 2,422 do ends, 4,854 boards by Watson & Todd. 3,113 deal ends by W & J Sharples. 2,090 do do by R Cox & co. 1,400 bdls staves by C P Railway.

July 20—Per ss Siberian, for Glasgow—19,858 deals, boards and ends, 657 pcs timber and squares by W & J Sharples. 3,020 deals and boards by Imperial Lumber Co.

Per ss Sarnia, for Havre, etc—500 deals by A Brisset & Fils. 14,338 boards by Dobell, Beckett & co.

July 22—Per ss Merrimac, for Bristol—700 bdls staves by Canadian Pacific Railway. 6,822 deals by J Burstall & co. 2,181 do by McArthur Bros. 12,853 do, 91 pcs timber by Dobell, Beckett & co. 10,470 deals by Watson & Todd.

July 25—Per ss Dunmore Head, for Belfast—2,376 deals and boards by R Cox & co. 2,889 deals by Watson & Todd. 356 deals by Dobell, Beckett & co. 1,104 do by McArthur Bros. 25 sleepers by J Burstall & co. 360 bdls staves, 730 do headings by Canadian Pacific Railway.

Per ss Avlona, for Dundee, via Newcastle—447 pcs timber by Dobell, Beckett & co. 3,871 deals, 1,164 do ends by J Burstall & co. 10,798 deal ends by R Cox & co. 2,010 do by W & J Sharples.

Per ss Lake Huron, for Liverpool—750 bdls wood pulp by J Foreman. 4,723 2-inch deals, 2,237 3-inch do, 1,619 deal ends, 1,631 boards by J Burstall & co. 1,440 deals, 3,264 boards by Watson & Todd. 1,400 bdls staves by Canadian Pacific Railway.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 28—A contract was closed yesterday for 1,000 electrical horse-power from Niagara Falls, between the Cataract Construction Company of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, the Buffalo Power and Conduit Company, the Buffalo Street Railway Company, and the General Electric Company of Schenectady, to be delivered here November 4th next. It is said that the contract price was about $20 per horse power per year. It is over thirty per cent cheaper than the average horse-power can be produced per year by coal and engines at this point.

BOSTON, July 28—The cases of Thomas Braim and Charles Brown, of the barkentine "Fuller," were to-day continued till Friday next by request of the counsel for the prisoners.

SHIPPING.

Probabilities for the Next 24 Hours for the St. Lawrence, Etc. Etc.

TORONTO, July 28. 11.00 pm.—Lower St Lawrence and Gulf—Winds shifting to north-easterly; showers.

THURSDAY, July 23.

ALLAN LINE—MONTE VIDEAN—The ss "Monte Videan," Captain Fairfull, arrived from Montreal, at 5.30 p m yesterday, and proceeded to London.

ORMISTON—The ss "Ormiston," from Montreal for London, arrived out on Wednesday afternoon.

STATE OF NEBRASKA—The ss "State of Nebraska," from Glasgow, arrived at New York at 5 a m, on Wednesday.

BEAVER LINE—LAKE HURON—The ss "Lake Huron," Captain F Carey, arrived from Montreal at 6 p m, yesterday, and after embarking Quebec passengers, proceeded to Liverpool.

BARROWMORE—The ss "Barrowmore," Capt Waite, left yesterday morning, for Montreal.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN—Hong Kong, July 22—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's ss "Empress of Japan" sailed from here at noon to-day.

FOR SEA—The ss "Deptford," Capt Woodruff, left port, for London, yesterday afternoon——The ss "Pharos," Captain Dusting, left for sea, last evening——The ss "Edenmoor," Capt Anderson, left for London, yesterday.

GREENOCK—The water-logged bark "Greenock" left Gaspe, for this port, yesterday morning, in tow of tug "Lord Stanley."

OTTER—The North Shore mail steamer "Otter," Captain O C Bernier, left port at noon yesterday, for Natashquan and way places, with passengers and general cargo.

PARKMORE—The ss "Parkmore," Capt Read, which was ashore on Anticosti, arrived here, yesterday afternoon, and moored in the Princess Louise Basin. She is not making water. A survey will be held on her to-day, and she will be examined by a diver. Should the vessel be found to be all right, she will re-embark her cattle and resume her voyage.

PASSED—Yesterday, ss "Marica," "Marian" Hartlepool for Montreal; "Wandsworth" and "Turret Crown" Montreal for Sydney; "Greylands" and "Caldy" do for United Kingdom.

SICILIA—The ss "Sicilia, Captain Souderhoff, from Hamburg, via Antwerp, with passengers and general cargo, arrived in port at 2 p m, yesterday, mooring at the Grand Trunk wharf, Point Levis. Having landed passengers and Quebec cargo, she left for Montreal at 4 p m.

SAVOY—The ss "Savoy," Captain Belanger, arrived from Anticosti, yesterday morning, and moored at the Napoleon wharf.

TOWS—Barkt "Flora," Captain Lowe, from Barbados, June 29, with a cargo of molasses, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, in tow of tug "Florence," and proceeded to Montreal at midnight, in tow of same steamer. The agent of the tug reports the bark "Arvilla," off Caribou, brigt "Kildonan," off Bic, and brigt "Edward D," off Cacouna, bound up——Wrecking schr "G T D" arrived up from Anticosti yesterday afternoon, in tow of tug "Eureka."

WILD CRAFT—Halifax, NS, July 22—The steamer "Wild Craft," ashore at Port Latour, can be floated and a contract to do so and place the steamer in dry dock in Halifax has been made. The steamer "City of Ghent" is at the scene of the wreck. The weather is favorable for the work of floating.

FRIDAY, July 24.

Struck An Iceberg.

THE SS. "CONCORDIA" BADLY DAMAGED.

St John's, Nfld, July 23—The steamer "Concordia," from Montreal, bound to Glasgow, put in here yesterday with her bows carried away. She left Montreal last Thursday, July 16, and sailed down through the Straits of Belle Isle on Sunday night. During a fog, and when fifty miles from the mouth of the Straits, the ship struck an iceberg, with the result stated. The "Concordia" then bore up for this port. Her fore compartments are full of water and she is literally cut in to the windlass. She will be docked at once. It is expected that it will take six weeks to make the necessary repairs. The Captain is waiting instructions as to whether the cargo of cattle is to be sold or grazed till the ship is ready to sail.

The "Concordia" is an iron-built, three-masted vessel, and was built in Glasgow in 1881. She is commanded by Captain J Mitchell, and besides having a net tonnage of 1,616 tons she is rated A 1 in Lloyds. She is valued at about £28,000, and is insured in English companies.

The ship's cargo is made up as follows:—Canadian Pacific Railway, 132 boxes meats, 15 boxes provisions, 70 packages butter; Grand Trunk Railway, 63 cases eggs, 26 boxes cheese, 87 boxes meats and 23 pcs meats; Alex McFee & co, 13,988 bushels corn; A G Thomson, 31,940 bushels wheat; Mount Royal Mills, 160 sacks flour; McArthur Bros & co, 2,024 pcs deals, 1,854 battens and 13,669 ends; W & J Sharples, 2,941 deals, 3,132 boards and 2,600 ends; Robt Reford & co, 2 packages implements, 2,500 sacks flour.

The following are the firms who have on board cheese, with the amounts:—W J Cluff, 116 boxes; C W S, 166; P W McLagan, 209; A J Brice, 222; J C Warrington, 1,632, and A W Grant, 257.

The number of cattle was 424 head and the sheep 384. The shippers are as follows:—Brown, Snell & co, 96 cattle, 163 sheep; J Eakins, 95 cattle, 75 sheep; McMillan Bros, 810 cattle; Brown Bros, 54 cattle, 156 sheep; McArthur Bros, 38 cattle, and Mr Campbell, 31 cattle. W W Craig also has 6 horses on board.

The cargo is valued at $164,928. A large portion of the cargo is insured in England, but Montreal companies hold policies on it to the extent of $71,100.

ALLAN LINE—ASSYRIAN.—The mail ss "Assyrian," from Philadelphia for Glasgow, via St Johns, Nfld, arrived at St Johns, Nfld, at 4.30 p m, and sailed at 6.30 p m, on Wednesday

CARTHAGINIAN—The ss 'Carthaginian," arrived at Halifax at 7.15 p m, on Wednesday.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—ORINOCO.—The ss "Orinoco" sailed from Bermuda for New York, at 3 p m, yesterday.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,655 tons, Quebec to United Kingdom, deals, private terms; steamer, 1,583 tons, Miramichi to west coast England, deals, 42s 6d.

COLLISION—Queenstown, July 23—The British bark "Dundonald," Captain Givan, from San Francisco, March 10, for Hull, previously reported as having been in collision with the British steamer "Santareng," from Penarth via Madiera for Mansos, sinking the latter and proceeding in a damaged condition, has arrived here. Her bows were stove by the collision and her spars and forepeak were carried away. She is also leaking badly and her hold is full of water. The Captain and crew of the sunken steamer "Santareng" are all on board.

GLENLIVET—The ss "Glenlivet," Captain Chase, from Sydney, with a cargo of coal, arrived in port yesterday morning and went into the Princess Louise Dock to discharge.

PASSED—Yesterday, ss "Coban," Sydney for Montreal; "Louisburg" and "Murcia," Montreal for Sydney; "Tritonia," do for Glasgow.

SURVEY—Messrs Wm Simons, Port Warden, and E C Fry, Lloyd's agent, held a survey yesterday on the ss "Parkmore," recently ashore on Anticosti. The vessel's bottom was carefully examined by a diver, and found to have sustained no damage. The surveyors found her in a perfectly seaworthy condition. Consequently, she went over to the Grand Trunk wharf, re-shipped her cattle and proceeded to sea. The "Parkmore" is said to be the first steamer that ever went ashore on Anticosti and came off uninjured.

STATE OF GEORGIA—The ss "State of Georgia," Captain Crombie, from Aberdeen, July 12, in ballast, arrived in port yesterday, and went into Sillery Cove to load.

STORM KING—London, July 23—The steamer "Storm King," from Baltimore for Antwerp, which collided at Gravesend with the British steamer "Mobile," requires 7 new plates and 9 plates to be straightened; the rails, forecastle head stanchions and lower and upper bridge broken, and deck, boats and davits much damaged. The vessel will have to be dry docked.

SUNK—New Orleans, La, July 23—The steamboat "Paul Tulane, one of the finest of the Mississippi boats, was sunk last evening at Cora Plantation, seven miles from here. She was heavily loaded and both boat and cargo are a complete loss. The passengers and crew were landed without loss or injury.

TOWS—Barge "Grandee," Captain Cook, left port, yesterday afternoon, for Sydney, in tow of ss "Louisburg."

SATURDAY, July 25.

MAIL STEAMER—PARISIAN.—The Allan Royal Mail steamer "Parisian," Lieut R Barrett, RNR, from Liverpool, July 16, via Moville, 17th, with 97 cabin, 90 intermediate and 320 steerage passengers, landed the mails at Rimouski at 5.00 p m, yesterday, and arrived in port at 4.05 this morning, mooring at the Breakwater.

ALLAN LINE—POMERANIAN—The ss "Pomeranian," Captain Stirrat, from Quebec, on the 14th inst, arrived at Glasgow yesterday, the 24th July.

BEAVER LINE—LAKE ONTARIO—The ss "Lake Ontario," Captain H Campbell, hence on the 15th instant, arrived at Liverpool, last night. She had the Shoeburyness Artillery team on board.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—CARIBBEE—The ss "Caribbee" sailed from New York, for the West Indies, at 3 p m yesterday.

FONTABELLE—The ss "Fontabelle," arrived at St Kitts, WI, from New York, at daylight yesterday.

ACADIAN—The ss "Acadian," Captain Delisle, from Sydney, July 21, with a cargo of coal, arrived in port at 2.30 p m, yesterday, and proceeded to Montreal. Reports having had fine weather up to Cape Chatte, then heavy NE squalls, accompanied with rain and fog. Had fine weather with westerly wind, up the river. Passed steamer "Lord Stanley" off Fame Point, towing a water-logged vessel.

CHARTERED—A steamer, 1,531 tons, St John, NB, to west coast England, deals, at or about 38s; bark, 1,055 tons, St John, NB, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $8.50.

DISASTERS IN MAY.—The administration of the Bureau Veritas has just issued the list of maritime disasters, reported during the month of May, 1896, concerning all flags. The following are the statistical returns:—Steamers lost—4 British, 2 French, 2 Norwegian—total, 8. Sailing vessels—5 American, 13 British, 1 Danish, 3 French, 2 German, 1 Italian, 7 Norwegian, 4 Swedish,—total, 36. In this number are included 2 sailing vessels missing.

EDWARD D—Brigt "Edward D," Capt McLeer, from Barbados, June 19, with a cargo of molasses, arrived in port, yesterday morning, under sail.

PASSED—Yesterday, ss "Montezuma," London. "Arthalie," Dantzic, "Longhirst" "Turret Bell" and "Cacouna" Sydney for Montreal, "Rosneath" Montreal for Pictou.

TOWS—Barge "Rembrandt," Captain Hall, from Sydney, with a cargo of coal, arrived in port, yesterday morning, in tow of ss "Cacouna"——Tug "Spray" arrived from Chambly, yesterday afternoon, with four canal boats, coal laden, in tow——Barks "Arvilla" Captain Gundersen, from Shields, June 7, with coal, and "Gunn," Captain Halversen., from Barbados, June 25, with molasses, arrived in port last evening, in tow of tug "Relief."

MONDAY, July 27.

MAIL STEAMERS—LABRADOR—The Dominion Line R M S "Labrador," Captain James McAuley, left port at 9 10 a m, yesterday, for Liverpool with passengers and general cargo. She called at Rimouski for the mails.

PARISIAN—The Allan R M S "Parisian," Lieut R Barrett, RNR, having landed passengers, Quebec and Western cargo, left for Montreal at 7.45 a m, on Saturday. On Thursday evening, a grand concert was held in the saloon, Hon T M Daly in the chair. The programme, which was very choice, was taken part in by the following ladies and gentlemen:—Mrs Bonsfield, Mrs Palliser, Misses Coulthard, Gibbins, Featherstonhaugh, Simpson and Loff, Rev J Nugent, Messrs Stainer, Dimmock, Chirol, Steadfield, Messiter and Russell. All the performers acquitted themselves handsomely, and won a great deal of applause. A large sum was realized for the Liverpool Seamen's Orphanage. On Friday afternoon, an exciting judge and jury trial took place, when Hon Mr Daly presided as Lord Chief Justice. There was a large amount of forensic eloquence displayed by the counsel on both sides, but a verdict for the defendant was the result. Amongst the passengers brought out were a party of children bound to Miss Macpherson's Home, Stratford, Ont. They went West by the Grand Trunk. Lieut Barrett reports strong westerly winds during the first part of the passage, then moderate weather up to Belle Isle. Saw a good deal of ice outside Belle Isle, but very little in the Straits. Had heavy weather in the Gulf. When off Heath Point experienced a strong NW gale, amounting almost to a hurricane. Had fine weather up the river.

ALLAN LINE—NUMIDIAN.—The ss "Numidian," Captain A Macnicol, arrived from Montreal at 4 p m, on Saturday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

ROSARIAN—The ss "Rosarian," Captain Dunlop, arrived from Montreal at 6 p m, yesterday and proceeded to London.

DOMINION LINE—ANGLOMAN—The ss "Angloman," Captain Lewis, from Liverpool, July 16, with 82 passengers and general cargo, arrived in port at 5.30 p m, on Saturday, mooring at the Grand Trunk wharf, Point Levis. Having landed passengers, Quebec and Western cargo, she left for Montreal at 8.30 p m. Capt Lewis reports strong head winds the greater part of the passage. Saw a considerable quantity of ice outside Belle Isle. Had strong NW winds up the Gulf, and westerly winds in the river.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—CAMPANA—The ss "Campana," arrived at Pictou, NS, at 10 p m, last Friday.

DERELICT—London, July 25—The German ss "Munchen," Capt Von Collen, at Bremen, from New York, reports that she passed a capsized wreck July 18, in lat 49 N, long 18 W.

FOR SEA—Ship "America," Captain Dahl, left port, for Aberdeen, on Saturday evening, in tow of tug "Florence," which took her to the foot of the Traverse.——The ss "Glenlivet," Captain Chase, left port, for Sydney, on Saturday evening.

FLOATED—Halifax, N S, July 25—The ss "Wildcroft," which was ashore off Port Latour, was floated this evening. She is now at anchor in the harbor of Port Latour.

LANDISFERNE—The ss "Landisferne," Capt Andrew, from Sunderland, in ballast, arrived in port on Saturday, and went into Indian Cove to load.

MARINO—The ss "Marino," Captain Murray, arrived from Montreal, yesterday afternoon, and anchored in the stream to complete cargo.

MEMPHIS—The ss "Memphis," Captain Williams, arrived from Montreal, at 4 p m, yesterday, and moored at the Commissioners wharf to complete cargo. After taking on board some 450 packages of butter from the Cold Storage Company's store, she proceeded to Bristol. The "Memphis" is the first steamer to take in a portion of her cargo from the above named Company's store at this port.

PROGRESSO—London, July 25—Capt Schuffino, of the Italian bark "Progresso," from Mobile, for Montevideo, which put into Gibraltar in distress, will abandon the vessel and sell the cargo to pay expenses.

PASSED—On Saturday, ss "Maori," Three Rivers, for United Kingdom; "Huelva" and "Cape Breton," Montreal for Sydney; "Avlona" do for United Kingdom; "Dunmore Head" do for Belfast; "Turret Bay" and "Turret Age," do for Sydney; "Olaf Kyrre," Hamburg for Montreal——Yesterday, ss "Barrowmore," Montreal for Liverpool; "Turret Bell" do for Sydney; "Rosemount," Shields, for Montreal.

SPRUNG A LEAK—Halifax, N S, July 25—The American coasting schooner "Arbonus Terrill," of Bath, Me, Capt George E Legar, with a load of laths from St Margaret's Bay, N S, July 19th, for New York, sprung a leak and was driven to leeward. The "Terrill" was sighted by the "P Welsh," 25 miles south of Beaver harbor and was assisted and piloted into Beaver harbor and subsequently taken to Salmon River, N S, where it now lies rails under water.

TOUCHED GROUND—The ss "Iona," Captain Cumming, from Montreal for the United Kingdom, with a general cargo, while on her way down from the former port, touched ground at St Augustin, a short distance about Cap Rouge, yesterday afternoon, but did not stop. She is leaking, and will be placed in the Princess Louise Basin, this morning, and a survey held to-day. Her bottom will be examined by a diver.

TOWS—Tug "Spray" left at 2 p m, on Saturday, with three canal boats and a bateau for Three Rivers, and two schooners for Montreal in tow.——Ship "Selkirk," Captain Crowe, from Iloilo, with a cargo of sugar, for Montreal, arrived in port, yesterday morning, in tow of tug "Eureka," and proceeded to her destination, during the afternoon, in tow of same steamer.

WRECK—Halifax, N S, July 25—Another name has been added to the long list of wrecks on that graveyard of the North Atlantic,—Sable Island. The Government steamer "Newfield," which arrived to-day from the Island, had on board the crew of the Italian barque "Raffaele D," twelve in number, including Capt Ollivari. The barque, which was on her way to Bathurst, N B, in ballast, from Genoa, to load deals, ran ashore on the south side of the Island on the 8th inst. She struck nearly midway between the lights on the east and west ends and soon became a total loss. The wreck was seen by the men at the station and the crew were all safely brought to land, but not without some narrow escapes. The rocket apparatus was used successfully in running a life line to the ship and by this means some of the men were landed. The barque struck at 3.30 p m. She was running before a south-west gale, the weather being extremely thick, having been so for three days. Had the vessel struck half a mile either side of where she did all hands would have perished, as the rocket apparatus would have failed to reach them. When she went ashore seven of the crew started for the beach and tried to carry a small line with them with which they intended heaving a hawser from the vessel to the shore. The line became fouled and as it was causing the boat to turn broad side to the surf and threatened to upset her, they cut it and drifted to the beach, where their boat upset and they were tumbled out. The "Raffaele D" was 666tons.

TUESDAY, July 28.

ALLAN LINE.—CANADIAN.—The ss "Canadian," Captain T Moar, from London, passed Martin River at 1 p m, yesterday, and is due in port this morning.

SARMATIAN—The ss "Sarmatian," Captain J M Johnston, from Glasgow, with 44 passengers and general cargo, passed Father Point at 5 p m, yesterday. Due in port this morning.

BEAVER LINE—LAKE SUPERIOR—The ss "Lake Superior," Captain Wm Stewart, from Liverpool, July 18, with 33 cabin, 22 intermediate and 96 steerage passengers, besides a general cargo, passed Father Point at 4.25 p m, yesterday. Due in port this morning. Reports passing a large number of icebergs to the eastward of Belle Isle.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY—MADIANA—The ss "Madiana" sailed from St Thomas, WI, for New York, on the 26th instant.

ORINOCO.—The ss "Orinoco" arrived at New York from Bermuda, at 8 a m Sunday last.

AKABA—The ss "Akaba," Captain Curnow, from Shields, in ballast, arrived in port, last evening, and anchored in the stream. She goes into Sillery Cove to load.

ALF—Bark "Alf," arrived up last night in tow of tug "Dauntless."

AGROUND—Toronto, July 27—The twin screw steamer "Columbian," of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's fleet, in charge of Captain Batten and Purser Lamerieux, arrived in port at 12.30 noon with 500 passengers on board, an excursion gotten up by Commodore Jackson of Whitby, from Newcastle, Bowmanville, Oshawa and Whitby. This is the "Columbian's" first appearance in Toronto this season. The "Eurydice," which was running a rival excursion from the same places, came to grief in the heavy fog which prevailed on the lake to-day. Unable to make Oshawa, the "Eurydice" ran aground about a mile west of Oshawa, and as the "Columbian" passed the "Eurydice" sounded distress signals, but as the big screw boat draws more water than the "Eurydice," she did not go to her rescue.

ELEANOR—The ss "Eleanor," Captain Fell, left for sea this morning.

GREENOCK—The waterlogged bark "Greenock" which was ashore on Anticosti, and was subsequently floated off, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, in tow of steamer "Lord Stanley," and was placed in the Princess Louise Basin.

MARINO—The ss "Marino," Captain Lugg, having completed cargo, left port, for Bristol, last night.

PASSED—Yesterday, ss "Alcides" from Glasgow, "Derwent Holme" from St George's Bay, "Kingswell" from Sydney, "Baltimore City" from Antwerp, for Montreal; "Alcedene" from Cardiff for Pierreville. The ss "Alcides" reports at 8.30 p m, July 25, passed the bark "Ruby," of Belfast, bound west; Belle Isle bearing WSW 70 miles, wishing to be reported all well. Her pilot reports brig "Kildonan" anchored below the Traverse, bark "Alf" in tow of tug "Dauntless" also below the Traverse.

RAFT—Tug "Hudson" arrived from Montreal, on Saturday, with T Mackay's Ottawa raft in tow, and landed it at Cap Rouge.

SURVEY—Messrs E C Fry, Lloyd's Agent, and Wm Simons, Port Warden, held a survey on the ss "Iona," yesterday. The vessel's bottom was examined by divers, when it was found that her keel was damaged on the starboard side, causing her to leak. The divers are endeavoring to stop the leak, and should they succeed, which is probable, the steamer will resume her voyage this afternoon.

STATE OF GEORGIA—The ss "State of Georgia," Captain Crombie, left for Montreal, yesterday afternoon, to complete cargo.

SAVOY—The ss "Savoy," Captain Belanger, left port, for Anticosti, last night.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MONTREAL PILOT—Montreal, July 27—Capt F Stafford, Commander of H M S "Tartar," has, through Vice-Admiral Erskine, preferred charges against Z Boulle, the pilot of the Allan Line steamship "Sardinian." The "Sardinian" and the "Tartar" left this port about 4 a m on Saturday, July 18. Captain Stafford claims that the "Sardinian" came dangerously near striking the "Tartar" on the starboard before the latter ship was under headway. From his explanation it would seem that the "Sardinian," the bow of which was pointed down stream, was cast away from her moorings about the same time as the "Tartar" was got under way. The warship's bow, however, was pointed up stream and she had, consequently, to swing her head slowly into the river with the impulse of the current in order to get around. The "Sardinian," he states, was headed directly for his vessel and coming on under a head of steam. The "Tartar" at the moment was in such a position as to be powerless. Captain Stafford states that in his opinion the "Sardinian's" way should have been stopped. The "Sardinian" is commanded by Captain Eastaway, and Z Boulle, the pilot, has the reputation of being one of the very best on the river. The "Tartar" was in charge of pilot J Arcand. The matter will come up before the Harbor Commissioners to-morrow.

TOW—Tug "Hudson" left yesterday, with two bateaux for Three Rivers and two schooners for Montreal, in tow.

VALLEDA—Mr H Menier's yacht "Valleda" left for Anticosti, yesterday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

MAIL STEAMER—SARDINIAN.—The Allan R M S "Sardinian," Captain Eastaway, hence on the 19th instant, for Liverpool, arrived out on Monday, 27th July.

ALLAN LINE—CANADIAN—The ss "Canadian," Captain Moar, from London, July 15, with a general cargo, arrived in port at 7 p m, yesterday, mooring at the Company's wharf, Champlain street. Having landed Quebec cargo, she left for Montreal. She landed a number of sheep here.

GRECIAN—The ss "Grecian, Captain J W Nunan, arrived from Montreal at 3.15 p m, yesterday, and proceeded to Glasgow.

SARMATIAN—The ss "Sarmatian," Captain J M Johnston, from Glasgow, July 17, with 44 passengers and general cargo, arrived in port at 2 p m, yesterday, mooring at the Company's wharf. Having landed passengers and Quebec cargo, she left for Montreal at 3 p m. She was detained by fog between Father Point and port.

BEAVER LINE—LAKE SUPERIOR—The ss "Lake Superior," Captain Wm Stewart, with 151 passengers and a general cargo, arrived in port at 6.30 a m, yesterday, mooring at the Breakwater. Having landed passengers and Quebec cargo, she left for Montreal at 7.30 a m.

DOMINION LINE—OTTOMAN—The ss "Ottoman," Capt John James, hence on the 18th instant, arrived out Monday night and landed all her cattle in good condition with the exception of one bullock.

IONA—The divers having succeeded in stopping the leak in the ss "Iona," she left for sea last night.

PASSED—Yesterday, ss "Memnon" and "Monkseaton" Shields, "Carham" Hartlepool, "Greta Holme" Maryport, "Pocklington" and "Turret Crown" Sydney for Montreal; "Cairo" Shields for Three Rivers, "Cacouna" and "Coban" Montreal for Sydney.

TOWS—Tug "Anglesea" arrived from Chambly, yesterday, with three canal boats, coal laden, in tow, and left last evening for Chambly, with one canal boat in tow. She will take seven additional boats at Three Rivers——Tug "Hudson" left, yesterday afternoon, with three canal boats and a bateau for Three Rivers in tow.

WILDCRAFT—Halifax, July 28—The contract to deliver in dock at Halifax the steamer "Wildcraft," which was ashore near Port la Tour, is for $28,000. Her inner bottom is injured, but she will come here under her own steam.

SIGNAL SERVICE MARINE DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC, July 28, 1896.

Cape Chatte [233½]—Clear; west wind. Inward at 10 a m, one steamer.

Cape Magdalen [291½]—Clear; north-west wind. Inward at 10 a m, str Inishowen Head.

North Shore—Clear; west wind.

Trinity Bay—Inward at 2 p m, schr J C Brydges.

St John's River—Inward at 2 p m, str Otter.

Low Point [585]—Raining; south wind. Inward, str Maori. Outward at 7 a m, str Murcia.

Caribou Islands—Inward, one bark; tugs Relief and Florence in sight.

July 29.

Father Point [157½]—Inward at 10.15 p m, str Inishowen Head; at 12.45 a m, str Hurona.

[The figures after the names denote the number of nautical miles below Quebec.]

PORT OF QUEBEC—ARRIVED.

July 22—SS Sicilia, Souderhoff, Hamburg, July 4, via Antwerp, Wm M Macpherson, passengers and general cargo.

—— Marian, Martin, Hartlepool, July 10, for Montreal, general cargo.

—— Murcia, ——, ——, for Montreal.

—— Savoy, Belanger, Anticosti, master.

—— Otter, Bernier, Esquimaux Point, A Fraser & co.

Barkt Flora, Lowe, Barbados, June 29, for Montreal, molasses.

Schr Souvenir, Cyr, Moisie, master.

—— La Jeune Perdrix, Boudreaux, Moisie, master.

July 23—SS Glenlivet, Chase, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & Co, coal.

—— State of Georgia, Crombie, Aberdeen, July 12, ballast.

—— Coban, Fraser, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

Schr Loraine, Bouchard, Ste Anne des Monts, master.

July 23—SS State of Georgia, Crombie Aberdeen, Dobell, Beckett & co, general cargo.

July 24—SS Cacouna, Whalen, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

—— Acadian, Delisle, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & co, for Montreal, coal.

—— Turret Bell, Boyd, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

—— Longhirst, Anderson, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & co, for Montreal, coal.

—— Athalie, Wahlberg, Dantzic, June 27, for Montreal, sugar.

—— Montezuma, Taylor, Barry, July 14, for Montreal, general cargo.

Brigt Edward D, McLeer, Barbadoes, June 19, T Ledroit, molasses.

Schr Marie Vigilante, Degagne, Sydney, CB, Geo M Webster & co, coal.

—— Marie Josephine, Lachance, St Pierre Miquelon, Gagnon & Frere.

Barge Rembrandt, Hall, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, coal.

—— Gunn, Halversen, Barbados, June 25.

—— Arvilla, Gundersen, Shields, June 7.

July 25—SS Parisian, Barrett, Liverpool, July 16, via Moville, Allans, Rae & co, 507 passengers and general cargo.

July 25—SS Angloman, Lewis, Liverpool, July 16, Wm M Macpherson, 82 passengers and general cargo.

—— Turret Bay, Kiltgaard, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

—— Lindisfarne, Andrew, Sunderland, H Kennedy, ballast.

—— Neptune, ——, Shields, July 9, ballast.

—— Olaf Kyrre, Falsen, Hamburg, July 7, for Montreal, sugar.

—— Turret Age, Danielsen, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

Bark Gunn, Halvorsen, Barbados, Whitehead & Turner, molasses.

—— Arvilla, Gundersen, Newcastle, the McArthur Bros Co (Ltd), coal, coke, fire-brick, fireclay.

Schr P Fortin, Boudreault, Esquimaux Point, master.

Canal boat Archie St Clair jr, St Clair, New York, Geo M Webster & co, coal and rosin.

—— E & M Monk, Monk, Hoboken, ——, coal.

—— L R Berry, O'Neil, Hoboken, Geo M Webster & co, coal.

—— D M Munger, A Roberts jr, Cornwall, NY, Carbray, Routh & co, coal.

July 26—SS Rosemount, Nesbitt, Shields, July 9, for Montreal, ballast.

Ship Selkirk, Crowe, Iloilo, February 27, for Montreal, sugar.

July 27—SS Alcides, Davies, Glasgow, July 17, Ross & co, for Montreal, general cargo.

—— Baltimore City, Elders, Antwerp, via Dunkirk, for Montreal, general cargo.

—— Akaba, Curnow, Shields, July 14, Dobell, Beckett & co, ballast.

—— Alcedene, Jones, Cardiff, July 14, H Fry & co, for Pierreville, ballast.

—— Derwent Holme, Holmes, St George's Bay, for Montreal, ballast.

—— Kingswell, Blanks, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & co, for Montreal, coal.

July 28—SS Lake Superior, Stewart, Liverpool July 18, Geo M Webster & co, 151 passengers and general cargo.

—— Sarmatian, Johnston, Glasgow, July 17, Allans, Rae & co, 44 passengers and general cargo.

—— Canadian, Moar, London, July 15, Allans, Rae & co, general cargo.

—— Memnon, Bales, Shields, July 16, Wm M Macpherson, for Montreal, general cargo.

—— Pocklington, Davies, Sydney, for Montreal, coal.

—— Carham, ——, Hartlepool, July 13, for Montreal, ballast.

—— Turret Crown, Watson, Sydney, Geo M Webster & co, for Montreal, coal.

—— Cairo, Rowe, Shields, July 14, for Three Rivers, ballast.

—— Greta Holme, Ritchie, Maryport, July 17, for Montreal, ballast.

—— Monkseaton, Beazley, Shields, July 14, for Montreal, ballast.

Bark Alf, Johansen, Liverpool, Henry Fry & co, salt.

Canal boat R E Sullivan, St Clair, Cornwall, NY, Carbray, Routh & co, coal.

—— Geo F Venn, Prefontaine, Cornwall, NY, Carbray, Routh & co, coal.

—— J H Sanders, Butler, Hoboken, coal.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 24—Zaritza, 963, Dublin, ——, St Thomas.

CLEARED.

July 22—SS Pharos, Dusting, Fleetwood, H Kennedy.

—— Otter, Bernier, Esquimaux Point, A Fraser & co.

July 24—SS Glenlivet, Chase, North Sydney, CB, Carbray, Routh & co.

Bark America, Dahl, Aberdeen, Dobell, Beckett & co.

Schr Golden Hind, Landry, Baie des Chaleurs, master.

Barge Rembrandt, Hall, Sydney, CB, Geo M Webster & co.

Canal boat F S Dale, Godan, Cahoes, NY, A H Hansen & co.

July 25—Bark Erminia, Christiansen, Newcastle, Dobell, Beckett & co.

Brigtne Rapid, Dechene, Honfleur, R R Dobell & co.

Schr Souvenir, Cyr, Moisie, master.

—— La Jeune Perdrix, Doudreault, Moisie, master.

July 27—SS Labrador, McAuley, Liverpool, Wm M Macpherson.

—— Memphis, Williams, Bristol, Wm M Macpherson.

—— Eleanor, Hill, Newcastle, Dobell, Beckett & co.

—— Savoy, Belanger, Anticosti, master.

Bark Actie, Feyling, Londonderry, King Bros.

Schr Stadacona, Blais, Bras D'Or Bay, master.

July 28—Canal boat W Millard Sons, Blanchard, Newark, NJ, John Breakey.

PASSENGERS.

Saloon passengers per ss "Numidian," Captain A Macnicol, from Montreal, 25th July, to Liverpool—Rev Mr Armstrong, Mr Bushly, Mrs Buller, Mrs H R Brown, Miss Coyford, Miss Crocher, Mr J S Croshaw, Mr F P Croshaw, Miss Adela P Flewelling, Mr Bradley Gilman, Mrs Gilman, Miss Dorothy F Gilman Mr Gale, Mrs Graham, Mrs Harding, Miss P. Jones, Mr Lewis, Mr John T Middlemore, Miss Mannsell, Rev J L May, Mr C V Morris, Miss B Morris, Mr G Scott, Mr A A Scott, Mrs Tuckett, Mr Usherwood, Mis Usherwood, Miss Wallace, Mr. John Wilson.

Saloon passengers per Dominion Line R M S "Labrador," Captain James McAuley, for Liverpool, July 26:—Mrs Berington, Atkinson, Mr Wallace Anderson, Mr T Asken, Mr A J Behan, of Quebec, Mr Chas H Brown, Dr Martin Besemer, Mr H Barber, Mr A G Bristow, Miss Cundall, Mr Chas R Compston, Mrs Compston, Mr W Duckworth, Mrs Duckworth, Dr W A Dewey, Mr E J Ford, Mrs Ford, Mr Gorham, Mrs S Greenman, Mr Garland, Dr Gaboury, Mr L A Gaboury, Dr H T Gaboury, Major A E Hay, Mr G H Horsfall, Mrs Hinks and infant, Master Hinks, Mr F H Illingworth, Mr T E Jones, Mrs Jones, Mrs E Jones, Rev Jas Little, Mrs Little, Mr L B Lewis, Mr Linnell, Mrs Clark-Murray, Miss Greta Clark-Murray, Mrs Bessie Clark-Murray, Miss Gracie Clark-Murray, Mr F W Moore, Lieut Macrea, Mrs Macrea, Master Arthur Macrea, Master Willie Macrea, Miss Katie Macrea, Master James Macrea, Mrs D B McPherson, Mr McLaren, Mr McLeod, Mr M McIntosh, Mr H H McCurdy, Mr McCormick, Miss F B Pudicombe, Miss A B Pudicombe, Mr A Peel, Mr John R F Rowley, Mr W Ridchalgh, Mr Stanley, Rev J C Sycamore, Miss G S Springe-Rice, Dr Cornelia S Stettler, Mr A F Stewart, Mr J Herbert Tee, Mr A Telfer, Mrs Telfer, Mr Vowels, Mr Wm Ware, Miss Wright, Miss Wright, Dr Nancy Williams, Mr W C Watson, Rev J C Watson, Mr Young.

BIRTH.

FRASER.—On the 23rd instant, at No. 6 D'Aiguillon street, the wife of Mr. Simon Fraser, of a son.

HACKETT.—On the 23rd instant, at No. 30 St Flavien street, Ramparts, the wife of M. J. Hackett, o a son.

MARRIAGE.

SEWELL-ROSS—On July 22nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by Revd. Mr. Waller, Charles A Sewell, of Lake St. Joseph, to Eva J. Ross, daughter of Henry Ross, Lorette.

DEATHS.

CANTIN.—On the 21st July, 1896, at the age of three months, Marie Jeanne Albertine, daughter of Alderman Ulderic Cantin.

LARUE.—On the 25th of July, 1896, at Ste. Petronille, Island of Orleans, at the age of seven months and sixteen days, Marie Marguerite Loretta, daughter of Felix A. LaRue, Esq., Notary.

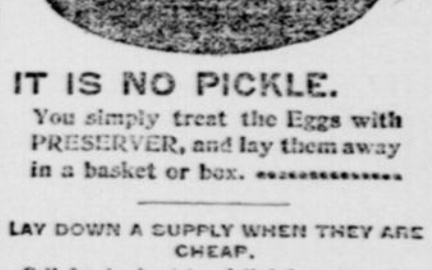
ST. JOHNS, July 28—Dr. Greenfell, Superintendent of the British mission to the deep sea fisherman operating in Labrador, writes to the St. Johns papers that the most extreme poverty exists in the north-east portion of Newfoundland and on the coast of Labrador, and that many of the inhabitants are in a starving condition. Dr. Greenfell declares that it is impossible for language to describe the suffering of the coast residents, who have been without flour, bread or nourishment for weeks. They have been living upon shell fish and sea weed. The grown up are almost naked and the children wholly so.

The tabling of last year's accounts to-day shows that the Government's recently announced surplus of $20,000 is greatly exaggerated, and was obtained by including fifteen months' customs receipts from all parts of the Island, outside of St. Johns, in the year's revenue and by other expedients of a similar character.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 28—An unconfirmed report is current of the drowning or killing of sixteen people by a cloud burst last evening at a mining hamlet in the vicinity of Beadling mines, six miles from McDonald, and about fifteen miles from Pittsburg. Telegraph and telephone communication has been destroyed by the storm.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Excelsior Egg WILL KEEP EGGS FRESH FOR 12 MONTHS.



IT IS NO PICKLE.

You simply treat the Eggs with PRESERVER, and lay them away in a basket or box.

LAY DOWN A SUPPLY WHEN THEY ARE CHEAP.

Call for book giving full information, free of charge.

....FOR SALE BY....

LaROCHE & CO., DRUGGISTS,
4 Fabrique Street (Facing Basilica)
QUEBEC.

And JNO. I. LaROCHE,
Chemist and Druggist
723 St. Valier Street, St. Sauveur,
QUEBEC

June 24, 1896 Lm d&w

THE S. CARSLEY CO.,

(LIMITED)

Montreal's Greatest Store.

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE.

Ladies' Undervests !

AT 4c—Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, in Summer Weights, regular price 6c each.

AT 13c—Ladies' Fine Ribbed Vests, shaped to the figure, low neck, nicely finished, original value, 17c.

AT 23c—Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Cotton Vests, in choice colors, nicely trimmed, original value, 30c.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

It is impossible to say too much in praise of the lines of Dress Goods offered below.

AT 12½c—Just 25 pieces left, double width Tweed Effect Dress Goods in choice colorings, regular value, 23c yard.

AT 24c—Rich Scotch and Fancy Tartan Plaids, in choice colorings, double width regular value, 35c yard.

AT 22½c—10,000 yards rich and stylish all-wool Fancy Mousseline de Laine, in an immense variety of Floral and Figured Designs and handsome colorings, regular value, 40c yd.

AT 31c—Rich Double Witdh Dress Goods, in light shades and choice effects, regular value, 45c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

July Cheap Sale !

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

DIRECT FROM INDIA.

AT 99c each—A special shipment of 200 Real India Curtains in rich Oriental Designs, splendidly adapted for furnishing country villas : size 54 x 99 inches ; regular value, $1.50. No two alike in design of the whole shipment.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

Ladies' Lace Capes

Hundreds have already been sold. Ladies desirous of securing any of the below mentioned bargains should make an early call.

AT $1.29—50 Ladies' Black Silk and Velvet Dolmans, trimmed Jet and Lace and lined Silk ; original prices, $5.50 to $10.75 each.

AT $2.75—35 Ladies' Silk and Lace Capes, trimmed with Jet and Ribbon ; regular prices, $8.75 to $15.

AT $4.99—40 Ladies' Silk and Satin Dolmans, beautifully trimmed Passementerie and Jet ; original price, $20.00 to $40 00 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

LADIES' SILK BLOUSES.

Ladies who have seen these lines have been so astonished at the values that they cannot resist purchasing.

AT 99c.—50 only left of those Ladies' Silk Blouses in Cream, Cardinal and Navy ; regular price, $4.25.

AT $1.99—60 Ladies' Silk Blouses, assorted colors, nicely trimmed Lace, only good materials used in making ; original price, $3.75 to $5.25.

AT $3.17—30 Ladies' Rich Surah Silk Blouses in Cream only ; original price, $6.85 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

LADIES' OUTING SUITS.

AT $1.40.—99 Ladies' Bedford Cord Washing Suits in pretty Light Blue and White, Dark Blue and White and Red and White Stripes, fast colors, the best offering of the season ; regular price, $3.25 each.

AT $1.97.—200 Ladies' Pure Linen Costumes, nicely Braided with Black and Brown Braid ; original price, $6.40 each.

AT $2.20.—19 Ladies' Pure Linen Suits, made in latest styles with wide Sailor Collars ; regular value, $4.50 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

JULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

AT 22½c—10,000 yards Rich All-Wool French Challies in an immense variety of Floral, Fancy and Figured Designs and in all colorings ; regular price, 40c yard.

AT 24c.—20 pieces Rich Tartan Plaid Dress Goods in all good colors, double width ; regular price, 35c yard.

AT 31c.—33 pieces Colored Striped Blouse or Dress Chiffons, in light weight for summer wear, in all rich colors ; regular value, 40c yard.

AT 68c.—10 pieces left, Rich Silk and Wool Dress Goods in Shot and Shot and Figured Effects ; regular price, $1.10 yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD.

ULY CHEAP SALE NOW ON.]

HAMMOCKS.

AT 34c—Strong and Useful String Hammocks, well made and finished ; worth 50c.

AT 80c—Fancy Colored Hammocks, with Spreader, sale price, 80c.

AT 84c—Fancy Colored Hammocks with Pillow and Spreader ; sale price, 84c.

AT $1.62—Fancy Colored Hammocks with Fringed sides, Pillow and Spreader ; worth $2.00 each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LTD

THE S. CARSLEY CO.

LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street

July 20, 1896.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

m.w.fri&w

CITY AND DISTRICT ITEMS.

—It is feared that Mrs. Harvey, of Pont Rouge, may have thrown herself into the river in a fit of temporary insanity, but her body has not yet been recovered.

Police Court, Yesterday.—Two cases of assault from Levis were brought before Mr. Brunet yesterday morning. One was fixed for the 30th instant and a warrant of arrest was issued in the other case.

Struck by Lightning.—The house of Mr. Martin, grocer, of Beauport, was struck by lightning a few days ago, but was practically uninjured. Only one child of all those who were in the house received any shock.

Recorder's Court, Yesterday.—In the Recorder's Court yesterday two prisoners were discharged ; a man was fined $5 and costs for assaulting a woman on the street, and a clerk from the United States was fined $1 and costs.

—Considerable damage was caused by smoke and water at an early hour yesterday morning, in consequence of a fire which declared itself upon the premises of Messrs. Noel & Venner, dry goods merchants, St. Joseph street.

The New Magazine Rifles.—Lt.-Colonel Forrest is having 300 Lee-Enfield (magazine) rifles prepared and packed in the Citadel armoury for shipment to Ottawa as a first issue of these rifles. A further lot of 2,000 arrived here by ss "Canadian" yesterday.

Business Troubles.—P. R. Giroux, grocer, has made a voluntary assignment of his estate for the benefit of his creditors on the demand of Messrs. Paradis & Jobin.——Mr. W. Michaud, dry goods merchant, of St. Roch's, has made an offer to settle with his creditors at 65 cents in the dollar.

Richelieu Directors' Inspection.—The officers and directors of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company leave Montreal on Friday on a tour of inspection over the line. They will visit Quebec first, and thence go up the Saguenay to Chicoutimi. Upon their return they will inspect the Western line.

Serious Accident.—Whilst Mr. Lapointe, contractor, was in the act of opening a bottle of ammonia yesterday, some of the fluid flew into his face. Doctors Coote and Turcot were called in and did all in their power to alleviate his suffering, but they cannot say for a few days whether or not Mr. Lapointe may lose his eyesight.

The Esplanade.—On motion of Alderman Norris it has been decided by the Road Committee that a deputation headed by the Mayor is to wait upon the Hon. Mr. Laurier, when he visits Quebec, to urge the claims of the landslide sufferers upon the Government and also to ask for the transfer to the Corporation by the Government of the Esplanade property, which would then be kept in proper order by the city.

Accidental.—A verdict of "accidental death" was returned yesterday by the Coroner's Jury in the case of the man Mercier, shot dead by his son on Sunday last. The latter has been liberated. The Coroner also held an inquest on the body of the ship laborer Royer, who was accidentally killed by falling into the hold of the steamship "Lindisferne" at Indian Cove. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

The Supposed Pickpockets.—The two pickpockets arrested by the Chief of Police and Detective Patry on Sunday, as described at length in Monday's Chronicle, will be brought up to-day. The one who gave the officers such an exciting chase has been identified as Thomas *alias* Charlie Hall, who a few years ago attempted to escape from Montreal gaol with a prisoner named Collins, by means of the sewer. The latter escaped, while Hall was captured at the time and subsequently condemned to 23 months gaol, being sent down with others to the Quebec gaol. While here he made another attempt to escape, but was captured by Captain Bernier, the gaoler.

Fire on the Little River Road.—About 8.30 p.m. yesterday, Mr. Sample, farmer, of the Little River Road, discovered flames issuing from his barn and by the time that he reached it the whole of the interior of the building was burned out, and there was nothing to do but let the fire spend itself. Around the barn a large quantity of hay was cut in rows running in every direction. These Mr. Sample was enable to remove in time to prevent their igniting, else there is no saying where the blaze would have ended. Fortunately the barn in question stands in a very isolated position, so that his house and other buildings are safe. The contents were from 1,500 to 2,000 bundles of hay, and several farm implements, such as a horse rake, cultivator, roller, etc., the whole valued at about $300. On these there is some insurance, but not enough to cover the loss. Respecting the origin of the fire there are many theories, but no certain information. It has been attributed to spontaneous combustion, tramps, a spark from a passing C. P. R. engine, etc.

The Cosmopolitan.

The August number of this popular and beautifully illustrated monthly magazine is just out. As usual, it contains a great variety of light and entertaining reading matter, besides poetry and several articles of historic and literary interest. Caroline Brown writes a very striking story, "Under the Shadow of Tyburn-Tree," which is illustrated ; the story of an Ancient German Burg, by C. Frank Dewey, will attract much attention, while Golf and the New Woman, finely illustrated, by Mrs. Reginald de Koven, will be eagerly read by all lovers of that popular pastime. Dr. George Stewart, F.R.S.C., of this city, contributes a useful paper on Count Frontenac in New France. Though brief, it covers the ground, and represents the great Governor-General of New France as he really was. Some Samples of Recent Art is a valuable monograph, and exhibits specimens of the work of Leighton, Henry, Wontner, Lawson, Alma Tadema, etc. Cordova, the City of Memories, is very ably written by H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. The story of a Famous Expedition, He Whistled as he Went, A Daughter of Folly, Infelix, The Avenger of the Seven, Gossip, and the usual literary and scientific departments complete a number of the *Cosmopolitan* which has rarely been excelled even by itself.

Something Worth Knowing.

Surely there is compensation or an antidote for every pain and sting which nature imposes on us. The sharp bitter weather of our climate might seem unbearable could we not find means of enjoying it without discomfort. It was long after wood was known to be a pefect non-conductor of heat and cold before any thought of its possible uses in clothing, but now we take advantage of this fact. Wood is reduced to its strong silken fibres and then made into the fabric known as Fibre Chamois, which offers a perfect protection from wind, cold or sleet that makes healthful warmth possible in all weathers to everybody—and a durable protection that never fails till the garment is worn out.

Stylish Autumn Cloth Frock.

A very smart autumn frock is made of a smooth-surfaced cloth that shows a dove-gray background with a hair-line of dark blue traversing it. The skirt is moderately wide, the upper part being fitted closely to the figure, though the lower has a decided flare. The bodice is a fitted coat having a waistcoat of bluecloth matching the blue stripe set in the front, and buttoned down on each side with small silver buttons. The collar is a high, plain one of blue satin, with overlapping points of the blue satin outlined with a silver cord. The sleeves are moderately full, shape in to fit the arms and have points of blue satin larger, but the same shape as those on the collar, turning back in cuff fashion on the lower part of each sleeve, and being fastened to place by a silver button on the extreme of each point. The hat is a soft gray felt with a band of gray about its crown, and a bunch of blue feathers at one side. The gloves are gray undressed kid.—August *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Mr. Gladstone has been making a gentle protest against the superfluous printing of mediocre poetry. He maintains that the supply of poetry is monstrously in excess of the demand for any other literature. And he undoubtedly arrives at this conclusion through the reception of unstinted volumes sent with their authors' compliments. For every writer in the kingdom deems it a pleasure and duty to inflict the burden of a copy of his or her poems on the post carrier at Hawarden. It is easy to comprehend the feelings of the Gladstone family as it beholds these poetic offerings, increasing like mountain heights, that may eventually crowd out the inmates of the castle, unless there happens to be a junk man on the premises.

SPORTING NEWS.

GOLF.

In order to get the Home Hole putting green in good order the old Rink Hole is being used instead. This really makes the course two (2) strokes more difficult at the least. Nevertheless, Messrs. G. Young and J. Hamilton nearly equalled the record a few days ago, each recording an 88 Mr. Young's score for the first half, is the best on record this season, viz : 40. Both the above scores may be regarded as fully equal to Major Sheppard's 87 over the regular course.

Mr. A. W. Smith, a member of the Quebec Golf Club, secured fourth place in the Open Championship meeting at Shinnecock Hills on the 18th instant, and we notice that both the amateur champion and ex-amateur champion of the United States were beaten by him. The scores of the first four contestants being as follows :—

J. Foulis (champion) 152, H. Rawlins 155, J. Lloyd, 157, G. Douglas 158, A. W. Smith (amateur) 158.

We note with pleasure the return of one of our oldest members, H. Stanley Smith, Esq., and hope to see him often on the links recording low scores as is his wont.

THE WHEEL.

The Cacouna relay race this year promises to be a record breaker as already remarked in these columns and many of the best riders in the Quebec Bicycle Club will form the relays. At Cacouna itself the event is eagerly looked forward to as everyone will welcome the boys. To-night at 8 o'clock a meeting of the Quebec Bicycle Club will take place for the purpose of naming the relays.

HOME AGAIN.

Messrs. Frank Stocking and A. D. Scott have returned, tanned and healthy, from their wheeling tour down by the sea. They had fine roads, fine weather and a fine time generally. Mr. F. M. MacNaughton is expected home to-day, he having stayed over at Cacouna.

A WONDERFUL WHEEL.

It will prove gratifying no doubt to those who have long prophesied a drop in the price of high grade wheels to learn that there is now sold for $85 a wheel equal to any $110 or $125 machine made. It will prove doubly gratifying to Canadians to learn that this wheel is the outcome of Canadian brains, push and capital and that it is manufactured by a Company the very name of which is synonymous with all that is best in materials and workmanship. The Massey-Harris Company has long been looked upon as one of the best and most reliable in the country, and its wheel, the Massey-Harris, is rapidly adding laurels to its already enviable reputation. The wheel is to all appearances identical with the Columbia, the Canadian patents of which the Company hold, and its running and wearing qualities are unequalled. It has a beautiful model and wonderful strength. Only a limited number of the wheels have been turned out this season, so as to introduce them, but next year the Massey-Harris firm, by giving the best value for the least money, expect to make competition on the part of other wheels next to impossible. Already some of these wheels have put in an appearance here, and they certainly enjoy wonderful popularity, but they seem to deserve it.

TURF

London, July 28—This was the first day of the fashionable Goodwood race meeting and a large crowd of aristocrats were present to witness the running in the various events, which included the Stewards' Cup, the Welter handicap plate, the Craven stakes, the Westdean stakes, the Gratwick stakes, the Ham stakes and the Richmond stakes. The scene within the Royal enclosure was a brilliant one.

The race for the Stewards' Cup, value 300 sovereigns, part in specie (given from the race fund) added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year olds and upwards, the second to receive 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, winning penalties, three quarters of a mile straight, (80 subscribers,) was won by Mr. F. Ryan's b. c. "Chasseur." Mr. R. Lebaudy's b. h. "Sweet Auburn" was second and Sir J. Thursby's b. c. "The Tartar" was third.

The race for the Richmond stakes was won by "Chillingham," owned by Lord Durham. The Prince of Wales' "Oakdene" was second and Lord Rosebery's "Trawler" third.

There were only two starters in the race for the Gratwick stakes, Mr. W. Low's colt "St. Brisby," which beat the Duke of Devonshire's bay filly "Burgonet."

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S LETTER ABOUT GOLF.

The golf craze is producing literature, if not so voluminously as the Napoleonic revival at least as earnestly. There are not so many opinions about golf as about Napoleon, and happily its fields for biographical research are more restricted. But its history is being painstakingly reconstructed by scores of different enthusiasts, and the process of separating fact from fiction in the handed-down accomplishments of ancient champions is conducted as soberly as with reference to the relations of Napoleon and Josephine, and perhaps one might add with almost equal reason.

One of the most interesting documents which the fad thus far has brought to light is a letter, hitherto unpublished, of Sir Walter Scott, which not only shows that he was an occasional player and constant admirer of the game, but also that he had formulated a theory of the word golf which is the one now generally accepted by the dictionaries.

This letter was addressed to a gentleman named John Cundell, who lived in Hope street, Keith, and is first heard of by the present generation in this connection.

It appears that Mr. Cundell was the author of a book on golf which he had sent to Scott with a letter, presumably of the ceremoniously humble kind, begging that his poor effort might be supplemented by the genius of a great author.

The editor of the Badmington *Magazine* recently got wind of the letter, which is now in the possession of Mr. Cundell's grandson, and secured permission to publish it, which he did in the last issue of his periodical.

It was written in Edinburgh, June 9, 1824, and is as follows :—

Sir,—I should esteem myself happy if I could add anything to the elaborate account of the game of golf which you were so good as to transmit to me, as I am still an admirer of that manly exercise, which in former days I occasionally practised. I fear, however, that the activity of other gentlemen has anticipated any remarks which I can offer, especially as I have no books by me at present. The following particulars I mention merely to show that I have not neglected the wish of the gentlemen golfers. I should doubt much the assertion that the word "golf" is derived from the verb "to gowff" or strike hard—on the contrary, I conceive that the verb itself is derived from the game, and that "to gowff" is to strike sharp and strong as in that amusement. If I were to hazard a conjecture, I should think the name golf is derived from the same Teutonic expression from which the Germans have "colb," a club, and the Low Dutch "kolff," which comes very near the sound of "golf." The exchange of the labial letter b for ff is a very common transformation. If I am right, the game of golf will just signify the game of the club. I have visited the Old House, No. 77 Canongate, and I see the scutcheon with the arms still in high preservation ; but it appears to me that they are not older than the seventeenth century. There is a Latin inscription, mentioning that Adam Paterson was the name of the successful hero in the game described as proper to Scotchmen. I would have taken a copy of it, but my doing so attracted rather too much attention. It would be easy for any expert plasterer to take a cast both of the arms and inscription to ornament your club-room ; it is really a curious memorial of the high estimation in which this game was formerly held. I fear, sir, the club will think me very unworthy of their attention, but if anything else should occur in the course of my reading I will not fail to send it to you. I am, with best wishes for the sport of the Gowff Club in the field, and their conviviality in the club-room, very much your and their obedient servant,

Walter Scott.

I should have said that from the inscription it appears that Paterson gained as much money at a game of gowff as built his house. There is no mention of the King having played either with or against him.

Edin., June 9, 1824.

Whether No. 77 Canongate is still in existence the editor of the Badminton *Magazine* does not say. The Canongate is the "old town" of Edinburgh and has resisted innovation and sanitary conditions so successfully that it would be the most natural thing in the world if the "Old House" with its scutcheon over the door and its memorial of Robert Paterson were still extant and irrevelantly populated.

Anticipation.—Matilda—"What's the matter, Maud?" Maud—"Oh, I'm dreadfully sea-sick." Matilda—"Why, you haven't been on the water for months." Maud—"I know it ; but I'm all the time thinking of the European trip I'm going to take next week."—Roxbury *Gazette*.

Remnants in all departments at S. Carsley's, Montreal, marked at Special Prices for the Great Remnant Sale.

Coffee Drunkenness.

CHRONIC COFFEE POISONING DECLARED TO BE GENERAL.

There is an outcry in America and on the European continent against coffee drunkenness, which is said to be one of the latest dangers. A New York doctor who has made a special study of the subject says his observation has shown beyond question that chronic coffee poisoning is much more common than is generally supposed. "The symptoms are usually confounded with alcoholic disturbance, because coffee dyspepsia bears a striking resemblance to alcoholic dyspepsia. There is the same disgust for food, morning expectoration of mucus and marked anorexia. This disgust for food increases in severe cases, until the patient can only take coffee, or bread soaked in coffee. Nausea follows and many of the other ills that flesh is heir to. Concerning the same evil Dr. Mendil, of Berlin, has published a clinical study which is the most thorough yet made, as he had a community of coffee drinkers under his constant observation—the working women in and about Essen. He found that many of these woman consume over a pound of coffee a week. The leading symptoms of the ills that afflicted them were profound depression of spirits and frequent headaches and insomnia. A strong dose of coffee would relieve them for a time, when the ailment would return. The muscles became weak and trembling and the hands shook when at rest. The victims suffered so seriously that they dare not abandon the drinking of coffee for fear of death."

The Anubis Baboon.

(*From the Cornhill Magazine.*)

These chacma baboons, and their relations, the Anubis baboons, are sometimes used to discover water in dry seasons, which they can do when even the bushmen fail to find it. A single monkey is taken out thirsty and let loose, when it quarters the ground like a pointer, snuffing in all the likely places, until it stops, and begins to dig with its hands, and if the sand be dug away water soon oozes into the hollow. This feat, which has been seen both in South Africa and in Angola, on the western coast, is not so wonderful as it seems, because it is only done in the country where the water collects in hollows on a rocky bottom, which are soon blown over and covered by sand. The surface becomes dry and shifting, though lower down the water and sand lie mixed upon the rocky bed. But no other animal seems to have either the scent or the power of using it possessed by the baboon. Even if they could detect the water, the want of hands to scoop away the sand and procure it would make their knowledge as unprofitable as discovering water in a well which had no bucket.

An Anubis baboon kept in Upper Egypt was used as a house dog, being kept chained at the door. It knew all the usual visitors to the house, but prevented others from entering by walking up and down across the doorway. In mediaeval times numbers of these animals were brought to Europe and kept as pets, and there is hardly a nation of Southern and Western Europe among whom stories have not survived of their cleverness, sociability, and courage. That most familiar to us is the story of the baboon which rescued the child of the Fitzgerald family from their burning castle.

Chief Justice Russell.

New York, July 27—The *Times'* London correspondent says :—

All through the Spring and early Summer everybody looked forward to the Jameson trial as the crowning sensation of the season, but, as a matter of fact, it turned out to be a stupid bore, and during the latter part of the week people did not care enough about it even to fill the tiny Court room in which it was held.

Why the original idea of the defense to raise the single technical point of jurisdiction, and if that failed, to plead guilty, was not pursued has not been disclosed, but the alteration can have benefited nobody except the lawyers. The jury is absolutely certain to convict, and the only remaining interest in the affair is a languid curiosity about the sentences.

Incidentally the trial has had a striking effect on Chief Justice Russell's popular reputation. He cut sharply through the whole fabric of objections to the wording of the indictment by the remark that the precedents on which they were based dated from the time when it was the habit of Courts to sacrifice justice to the science of artificial statement, and when Sir Edward Clarke piled up a fresh mass of verbiage at another point in the road, Lord Russell kicked it aside with the query : "Do you contend, then, that common sense has nothing to do with your case ?" His whole management of the trial, which was alert, powerful, and vigorously hostile to nonsense, has been a revelation to the Bar, and has created a profound impression on the public. It is foreseen that he is going to rank among the very greatest Judges of English history, and it is hoped that he will soon acquire personal weight enough to establish a new standard of courage and independence on the English Bench at large, where, Heaven knows, it is badly enough needed. Dramatically, it is a great pity that Americans cannot see him in wig and gown during his coming visit to the United States. Not only is he vastly more effective to look at when thus arrayed, but oddly enough, it is only then that he speaks at his best.

The Broken Covenant.

(*From Longman's Magazine.*)

One old-fashioned divine of my early youth preached every Sunday upon "The Broken Covenant." At length the long suffering parishioners could stand it no longer, and a deputation was organized to visit the manse. The deputation informed the minister that they were extremely weary of hearing continually of "The Broken Covenant" and that there was a general desire to have at least one new sermon. "You shall have it," said the worthy minister, in a conciliatory strain ; "you shall have a perfectly new sermon next Sunday." Accordingly the church was fuller than usual, and a thrill of satisfaction ran round when the text was announced in these words : "And the cup was found in Benjamin's sack," "Let me tell you, my friends," said the preacher, "the day is coming when all your sacks will be rypit. And what, think you, will be found in them ? Yes, what will be found in them ? Again I ask you, what will be found in them ? The first thing found in them will be The Broken Covenant, on which I will now proceed to speak at great length." Thus was hope dashed to the ground, and the congregation fell back into the estate of utter misery in which they had listened to that dismal orator on many past days.

E. J. Henley's Good Story.

The famous actor, E. J. Henley, tells the following story of a man in straitened circumstances, who, as he put it, "preferred to be helped to make his own way in the world by commendable industry rather than be an object of charity."

"It was in the winter of 1891 and a bitterly cold night. A lot of actors and other bohemians were gathered around the big stove of a rather rough and tumble saloon in Chicago. A hungry looking fellow walked into the place. Some one in our party said :

" 'We have no money to give you, for we're all flat broke.'

"The stranger looked up and quickly responded :

" 'I was not going to ask for money, gentlemen, but I wanted to know if one of you would lend me a sandbag, so that I might go out and make a little.' "

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, its constantly increasing sales, and enables it to accomplish its wonderful and unequalled cures. The combination, proportion and process used in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make Hood's Sarsaparilla

Peculiar to Itself

It cures a wide range of diseases because of its power as a blood purifier. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system. Thus all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1 per bottle.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

CANADIAN REPORTS.

SIR DONALD SMITH RETAINS THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER INTERVIEWED.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

The Bank Difficulty in Toronto—Peculiar Case in the Queen City—Destructive Storms in Ontario—Bye-Election in Nova Scotia.

ONTARIO

Ottawa, July 28—Sir Donald Smith had a three hours' interview with the Premier yesterday afternoon, the result of which is believed to be that he will retain his office in England for a time at least. The Premier was seen after the interview and said : "I may tell you that Sir Donald will leave on Saturday to return to his post in London."

A reporter called upon a couple of Ministers in regard to a rumor that the Government Printing Bureau is to be done away with and the building utilized for the purpose of the Geological Survey Department. "It is all bosh. We have not even considered the subject," said Hon. Mr. Tarte in reply to enquiries. "I had not heard of the report and assure you the question has never come before us," said Hon. R. W. Scott. "We are still busy with work left over by the late Government," he added. The reporter asked if changes in regard to the Bureau promised to be a subject for consideration later on, and Mr. Scott replied that they might be.

Cadet Robert Mosgrove, son of Judge Mosgrove, who is home on a visit from the Royal Military College, Kingston, and a cadet companion named Hamersley, ran the Descheне Rapids at Britannia last night in a Rice Lake canoe. The two cadets, who are on furlough, have paddled from Niagara to Montreal, running all the rapids except those at Lachine. This is the first time these rapids have been run in a canoe, they have frequently been run in a raftmen's boat, but never in so frail a craft.

Toronto, July 28—At the Police Court this morning, Magistrate Kingsford committed John Coombs, 38 Bismarck avenue, for trial on the charge of maintaining an idiotic man at large. The prosecution held that this was a nuisance and should be abated at once. The neighbors complained that the idiot, who is aged about 25 years, is enclosed in the back yard, where he wanders about daily, dressed only in a grey flannel shirt. He makes a hideous noise like the moaning of a dog and will follow any one passing at the other side of the fence. The defendant claimed that he was perfectly harmless.

The trouble in the Bank Clearing House Association over the loss of $1,300 in Imperial Bank bills during transmission from the Quebec Bank to the Imperial, was settled this morning so far as the Clearing House Association is concerned, by each bank putting up half the amount and allowing the account to be adjusted. The two banks must now settle it between themselves.

Sir Charles Tupper, the ex Premier, arrived in the city this morning from Ottawa and is stopping at the Queen's Hotel. Numerous local Conservatives of prominence called upon him during the morning.

This afternoon Sir Charles met the Executive of the Conservative Association at the Albany Club and a number of other workers, when it was decided to oppose Mr. Mulock in North York. Dr. Strange will again be the opponent to the Postmaster General. The question of protesting elections in the Province was considered, but what, if anything, was decided upon, has not been made public as yet. In an interview this evening, Sir Charles, when asked whether he should go in very extensively for protests against Liberal members, replied : "No ; I don't believe in factious opposition. If we have a fair chance to unseat a member and elect a Conservative in his place, we have a perfect right to do it, but I should oppose all endeavors to create mere factious difficulties." "Does that hold good in the case of Ministers seeking re-election," was asked. "Yes, of course. If we have a fair chance of defeating a Minister we shall exercise our rights in opposing him." Asked what he thought of the proposal to hold a Conservative convention, Sir Charles said : "There is no time to hold it before the House meets. Afterwards, if the party leaders consider it advantageous, one might be called together." In reply to a question as to what he thought of Mr. Laurier's recent declaration of his policy, the ex-Premier said :—"My opinion of Mr. Laurier remains the same as it did when I was first called to lead the Conservative party in this country. I think he uses language to console his thoughts, when he has any, but I do not think he has any thoughts or convictions on any public question. Formerly he was groping for a majority, now he is groping for means to retain that majority. He is still esconced in Torres Vedras, but the time will come when he will have to leave his retreat and face the storm. With Mr. Laurier as Premier, the Conservative party cannot fail to return to power at no distant time." "Would you then oppose Mr. Laurier if he introduced a Remedial Bill ?" "If he introduced such a Remedial Bill as I put forward he would have my most earnest support, but I am not bound to support any Remedial Bill that he may bring forward."

Paris, July 28—The most destructive storm experienced in this part of the country for many years passed a few miles north of this place about two o'clock this afternoon, and with it went all the prospects of this morning for a bountiful harvest. Wheat and barley had been nearly all stored, but oats, peas and roots were almost totally destroyed by the hail, which gave the ground much of the appearance of January. Barns were unroofed, while orchards were not only stripped of their fruit but many trees were entirely uprooted. The extent of the storm or damage done cannot at present be calculated.

Windsor, July 28—The rain storm on Sunday night did no damage in the city, but several farmers on the Grand Marais road will lose thousands of dollars worth of grain by the flood. The oats and other spring crops are nearly inundated, and even when the water leaves, the grain will be so lodged and rusted that it will be hardly worth harvesting.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, July 28—At a Conservative convention in Kentville last night, Mr. Douglas B. Woodworth was nominated to oppose Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia.

The French flagship "Dubourdiere" arrived to-day from New York. Salutes were exchanged as the vessel steamed up the harbor.

Collecting Fads.

(*From Temple Bar.*)

A foreign paper is responsible for the statement that the late Lord Randolph Churchill had a choice private collection of teeth of noted criminals, to which he was constantly adding up to a short time before his death. The competition for the Deeming relics at the Antipodes is too recent and too revolting to be enlarged upon, but it may be mentioned that the axe and knife with which this unmitigated villain murdered his victim fetched £4 15s, and the spade with which he dug her grave brought a guinea ; his clothing was eagerly competed for, even down to half a dozen pairs of patched socks. Indeed, the collectors of "criminal" curios are extremely numerous all over the world, and these mementoes range from Tyburn halters to pipes which murderers have smoked, and pots which famous thieves have tossed in honor of past and future triumphs.

It has remained for a Nebraska collector to gather locks of hair shaved from the heads of noted criminals when they enter the penitentiary, and these he labels and indexes with care. Superstition sometimes accounts for the fancy prices offered for such ghastly relics. Frenchmen obtain them as charms against ill-luck. A piece of a hangman's rope is considered a potent spell against evil in some parts of France ; as criminals are there guillotined such ropes are difficult to get, and so fetch high prices ; they are sometimes mounted in gold and worn in lockets.

Philadelphia, July 28—The filibustering steamer "Bermuda" was sold to-day to J. Milliard, a marine architect, of New York. He is a British subject and will at once take steps to have the ship's English Custom House registry restored. This can only be done through the Admiralty Office in England, which some time ago cancelled the ship's Custom House registry after she had returned from a successful filibustering expedition to Cuba. The cancelling of the ship's registry virtually made her a prisoner. Since then she has been unable to obtain clearance papers from the Custom House. Several attempts have been made to have her cleared, but every time Captain Clipperton, the British Consul, has filed a protest with Collector Read.

The Addresses to Messrs. Dobell and Fitzpatrick.

The following are copies of the addresses recently presented to Messrs. Dobell and Fitzpatrick, by the parishioners of St. Columba, Sillery :—

To the Hon. Richard Reid Dobell, P. C., M. P.

Sir,—It is with feelings of pride that we, the parishioners of St. Columba, Sillery, approach you to-day, to tender our sincere congratulations, on your entrance into the Government and Privy Council of Canada. You have made your home among us for very many years, and it is to your enterprise, philanthropy and large business capacity, that much of the prosperity of the parish is due. The great and unselfish interest which you have always evinced in promoting the progress of the district, and in extending local improvements, is warmly appreciated by us, and can never be forgotten. In the new sphere of labor, to which you, by your abilities and standing as a merchant of high character, have been called, you will have abundant opportunity to further the advancement of not only the Province of Quebec, but the whole Dominion as well. And we are convinced that, in this regard, the hopes and aspirations of the people of Canada, will be realized to the fullest extent.

We wish you, Sir, and Mrs. Dobell,—for whom we entertain the kindliest feelings of respect and esteem,—every prosperity and happiness, and trust that your career as a statesman and parliamentarian, will be crowned by the greatest success.

We have the honor to be,

In behalf of the parishioners of St. Columba, Sillery,

Your obedient servants,

Wm. Power, President.

C. Dube, Secretary.

To the Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.P., Solicitor-General of Canada.

Sir,—We, the parishioners of St. Columba, Sillery, beg to congratulate you, most heartily, on your election to the high position of Solicitor-General of Canada. A native of this parish, and the representative of the County of Quebec for several years in the Legislature of the Province, it is with pleasure that we renew our expressions of attachment and regard. We fully recognize and appreciate the keen interest which you have ever taken in the material welfare of your constituents, and to the poor and helpless you have proved yourself to be a staunch friend and benefactor. Your rapid advance in your chosen profession, that of the Bar, only confirms the estimate which was placed upon your abilities, when, as a young man, you began, unaided and alone, the great battle of life. Upon your capable shoulders fall the duties of one of the most important departments in the public service of our country. The record which we have of your attainments amply justifies the belief, that in the councils of the nation your name will always hold a first place. It is with pardonable pride that we refer to the fact that out of a population of nearly 6,000,000 and in a Parliament of 216 members, this parish can boast of having supplied two members of the Government of the Dominion.

We know full well that as our representative in the House of Commons as well as in the administration, you will keep in touch always with the requirements and progress of your native country. Kindly convey our best wishes to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, whose grace of manner and kindly disposition have endeared her to us all. We trust that she will live long to share with you the rewards and honors which a grateful country never fails to bestow on her gifted sons.

We are, sir,

In behalf of the parishioners of St. Columba, Sillery,

Your obedient servants,

Wm. Power, President.

C. Dube, Secretary.

Doom of the White Pine.

U. S. FORESTS RAPIDLY BEING DENUDED OF THE NOBLE WOOD.

The days of the white pine forests in Minnesota are numbered, and, as this State is the last of the great central North Western States in which white pine grows, the day of its extinction here marks the end of white pine as a factor in the trade of the country. There is no other tree so valuable for general building purposes ; nothing has been found to take its place. The yellow pine of the South, the fir, cedar, or redwood of the far West, the spruce of Maine, and other woods are being gradually introduced to take the place of white pine, but none is equal to it in the ease with which it adapts itself to the tool of the workman, to the shapes forced on it by the wood working machine, or in strength, lightness, and beauty. The white pine is the king of woods, and has been and still is the chief factor in wood building operations all over the country. It has been used as if the lumbermen believed its supply to be absolutely inexhaustible, and that they could leave to their children no dearth of this most important wood.

Estimates just compiled by the State Forest Warden of Minnesota, an office created by the last Legislature because of the opinion that the rich forests were being too rapidly depleted, show that there are in Minnesota 10,890,000 acres of forest land, and that on this there stand, in addition to other woods, 19,000,000,000 feet of live white and Norway pine and spruce, of which the white pine aggregates 14,500,000,000 feet. This is a vast total, but it is being cut down at the rate of about 1,200,000,000 feet a year, besides fearful losses by fires, and the supply will hardly last more than a dozen years. It would not last so long as this were it not for the fact that the fire-swept pine can be saved by cutting when it is so located that it can be reached by railroads or water in time to save it from the attacks of worms. There is, too, a constant growth of the green timber, estimated at not far from 1½ per cent. a year, which will have some effect in warding off the final axe cuts. But in from ten to fifteen years the last white pine forests in the United States will have disappeared, for pine does not succeed a second growth timber, or at least has not done so with all the experiments carried on in the old pineries of Michigan and other States.

Michigan is now nearly denuded. Its mills have gradually been burned or torn down, or are cutting on timber imported from the Canadian shores of the Georgian Bay. In Wisconsin, where the destruction of the forests began at an earlier day than in Minnesota, the end is approaching, and will come long before the date set for the North Star State.

Of course the figures given by the State Warden in this, his first report, are only estimates. But they are as reliable as it is possible to make them, and are the combined result of the measures of experienced estimators for timber buyers, of the consultations of experts who have travelled and cruised through the forests for a lifetime, and of the personal knowledge of the foremost men in the pine trade. It may be that a mistake has been made, and that the total should be larger than reported, but that is not likely, and the figures are probably to stand until the forests have actually been cut down and the amounts taken from them are accurately known. This is, of course, the only way possible to prove just what these 11,000,000 acres of land contain.

The sawmills of Minneapolis and Duluth each cut about 500,000,000 feet a year, running during the summer and fall. The Minneapolis cut all comes from the forests about the head of the Mississippi River, and in a few years will convert the headwaters of that stream to a roaring gully or an almost dried chasm. The cut of the Duluth mills comes from the shores of Lake Superior, and is about half supplied from Wisconsin. The effect of the cut about the great lake is already seen in its constant lowering, in the conversion of its mountain streams to torrents during the wet reason and mere fishways in the dry, and in the prevalence of fires for months in the year. Mills at other points in the State, west of the vast Red Lake reservation, and on the lower Mississippi River, saw the remainder of the annual cut. This cut is growing year by year, and was never so large as in 1895. Timber in the old days that was thought far beyond the possibility of reach is now being taken out by thousands of feet daily by the logging steam roads that have superseded the water courses as indispensable adjuncts of forest destruction. These roads now reach the furthest points in the forests, and are built at little more expense than was formerly put on the hauling roads over which the logs were pulled by horse to the landing places on the streams which floated them to the mills.

Portland *Press* : The last report of the bank examiner of Maine showed that the savings banks of this State are indebted to their depositors in the sum of $57,000,000. The number of these depositors is about 160,000, making the average indebtedness to each depositor about $350. To-day, when a depositor presents himself at the bank counter and calls for his deposit he receives money equal in purchasing power to the money he deposited. Almost all the depositors are men of small means—laboring men and wage earners—who have laid aside something for a rainy day. While our currency remains on its present basis the depositor is sure of the return in full of all his deposit—barring of course the failure of the bank.

LEA AND PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE

OUTSIDE WRAPPER

of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester ; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London ; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

AGENTS—J. M. Douglas & Co., and Urquhart & Co., Montreal.

April 9, 1896. 46-w

HALIFAX SUMMER CARNIVAL.

GAUDAUR WINS THE PRINCIPAL AQUATIC EVENT.

Halifax, July 28—Rain was falling early this morning and Carnival hopes were at a low point, but after nine o'clock the weather began to clear and the prospects are that the remainder of the day will be fine.

The relay race on bicycles from St. John to Halifax, to carry a message from one Mayor to another, fizzled out on account of one of the riders disappearing. He picked up the message at Westchester, but failed to connect at the next point and the ride was then abandoned.

A great crowd of people is in the city for the Carnival events. Interest centres in the single scull race, with the contest for amateur fours next in importance.

The weather was grand this afternoon for the opening events of the Carnival Regatta. It was cool and pleasant for spectators and the only difficulty for the oarsmen was caused by a pretty stiff wind making the water somewhat rough at the beginning, but it moderated almost to a calm before the last race.

The single scull contest was concluded about 7.30 o'clock. There were seven starters in the big event of the day :—Gaudaur, Hanlan, Bubear, Durnan, Rogers, Casey and Lovitt. The prizes were $500, $150 and $100.

It was a pretty race and was sternly fought near the close for second place, but was an easy victory for the favorite, Jake Gaudaur, who pushed his shell in front at the start, rowed quite leisurely over the course and finished ahead, apparently without the least discomfort, by more than eight lengths. The other men did not row very hard the first half of the course, preserving themselves until after the turn. On the way down Lovitt fouled a buoy and was upset, being picked up by a row boat. While on the way home Bubear who was behind Hanlan, Durnan and Rogers, and knew he had no show, rowed away from the course.

Gaudaur made the turn several lengths in the lead, with Durnan and Hanlan pretty even, Rogers close behind them and Bubear and Casey already out of the race. The contest, so far as Durnan, Hanlan and Rogers were concerned, began as soon as these three squared away for the finish line. Hanlan and Durnan were alongside each other for a full mile, straining every nerve to gain an advantage over the other. Durnan proved the best stayer of the two and when half a mile from the line gradually drew away from his uncle.

Rogers, throughout the struggle between the two Torontonians, had kept well up to them, and now began to gain rapidly. A quarter of a mile further on the three boats were lapping each other, Rogers slightly ahead of Hanlan, and Durnan only a few feet in advance of the Saratoga oarsman. It was a splendid spurt by the latter, but he had evidently saved himself just a little too long. Had he put forth his final effort a few minutes earlier, he might have captured second money. It was nip and tuck between the trio for the remainder of the distance, but the relative positions were unchanged when the line was crossed. Durnan's bow was about five feet ahead of that of Rogers' boat, and the latter's bow was only four feet ahead of Hanlan's.

Gaudaur's time was 20.25, which, considering that the water was a little lumpy when the race began and that the course was a full three miles, was almost up to expectations.

Hanlan pulled the fastest stroke of all the competitors, reaching 34 at one time in the race. Three of the men entered for the event, Hackett, Haines and Barry, did not start.

A four-oared contest between the Wanderers, of Halifax, a crew from St. John and one from Dartmouth was expected to be exciting, but proved to be a procession, the Wanderers winning with ease and the St. John men coming in far behind the Dartmouth crew.

A race in Labrador whalers between a crew from the cable steamer "Mackay-Bennett" and the "Young-Edward's" crew, of Halifax, was won quite easily by the former, but the prize was awarded to the other, because the "Mackay Bennett" men went the wrong way in getting around their turning post.

A race in men-of war gigs, between three crews from the British warships in port, was won by a boat from the "Tartar."

An enormous crowd of people witnessed the races from excursion boats and from the shore. Thousands of strangers have come into the city for the Carnival.

The principal aquatic event to-morrow will be the double scull race for professionals.

Fully ten thousand people attended the concert in the public gardens and twice as many more were outside the fences. The gardens were magnificently illuminated by electricity and two regimental bands performed the music. The British warships "Crescent," "Tartar" and "Intrepid" handled their searchlights to night for several hours, during which the harbor was a blaze of light.

Secreted Hoards.

They are Often Found in Breaking Up Old Ships.

The utilization of apparent waste is well exemplified in the breaking up of ships of various kinds, for every nail and every chip are put aside for sale ; but in the case of vessels of considerable tonnage, and especially of very old craft, finds both curious and valuable are by no means rare. To give a recent instance an old wooden vessel that was broken up near Greenwich only a few months back revealed a curious sight when some old planking in the forecastle had been torn down. Here, nailed up, were the two mummified hands of a negro, and in the palm of each hand, and transfixed by the same nails that held the hands, were two counterfeit silver dollars. The hands had been hacked off roughly. A year or two ago the breaking up of an old schooner near Sheerness brought to light beneath the inner "skin" of the hull quite an elaborate armament of a very old-fashioned kind, and a friend of the writer's secured, from among the many weapons included, a splendidly made bell-mouthed flint-lock musket, the stock being marked with a representation of arm and leg fetters, and the name "Philip Steyne, Boston, Lincolnshire." The most curious part of this find was a set of books—a privateer's books evidently—showing the capture of various French vessels. Tied up in a canvass bag, 190 guineas in gold were found a year or two back during the breaking up of an old vessel lying between Birkenhead and New Brighton. With the money were found, too, a most curious and unique set of foreign playing-cards, some loaded dice, and three magnificent pieces of amber. All these were found in the false bottom of a wooden bunk.

But even during the breaking up of quite modern vessels which have become wrecks, remarkable finds, particularly relating to smuggling contrivances, are by no means rare. In a portion of a considerable wreck on the southeast coast only the winter before last the ship-breakers found, hidden in a part of the engine room, a quantity of valuable jewellery and a number of newspaper clippings and published portraits relating to a murder and robbery at St. Louis, in the United States. The jewellery found was that described in the reports as missing. Two of the men employed in the engine room were drowned in the wreck, but, so far as all inquiries made by the police could show, there was no clew to attach either the drowned men or the other engine room hands with the published descriptions and portraits of the murderer. The mystery was never cleared up. The manager of a ship-breaker, a man who has been for forty years in the business and who was especially sought out by the writer, told the latter that he could cite some hundreds of cases where hiding places for small articles smuggled by officers and men had been found, these being in connection with nearly every part of the hulls broke up, and he produced several articles that had been found by himself or his men. Many of these were false or duplicate bills of lading, and there were counterfeit foreign coins, a pair of heavy gold earrings with a turquoise in each probably stolen by one foreign seaman from another—a hand grenade with a cap to it, an old wig with three small gold nuggets wrapped in it, and many other small trifles. "At Rotherhithe, some years ago," said he, "in the forepeak of a very old wooden merchantman, we found the skeleton of a lad jammed behind the skin of the vessel. The lad had been a stow-away in all probability. A gentleman at Rotherhithe keeps the skull now, or did till lately."—Cassells's Saturday *Journal*.

Joseph Arch.

Joseph Arch, the well-known labor member of Parliament, has fallen upon evil times, and as the victim of a series of misfortunes is now in straitened circumstances. Some of his political friends have come to the rescue, and are about to make a national appeal for funds, with the view of purchasing a modest annuity and keeping the veteran agitator from penury in his old days. Arch, who is in his seventieth year, has had a varied and checkered career. As a child he had to earn his living in the fields, and worked for some years as a laborer. Becoming connected with the Methodists, he was employed by them as a local preacher. The agitation among the agricultural laborers brought him to the front of that movement ; and, having established the National Laborers' Union, he was appointed its President. Soon afterward he entered the House of Commons as one of the members for Norfolk. At the general election of 1886 he lost his seat, but was again returned, both in 1892 and 1895.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

"A CHARMING SCENT."

H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."

Delightfully and delicately fragrant.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE

Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

January 8, 1896. Bl-Lm-w

WANTED—Three General Agents for a block of Counties ; also five canvassers for each. A big thing, and those who get territorial rights will be in luck. Can also employ several bright ladies at their own homes. The Bradley Garretson Co., Ltd. 49 Richmond Street, West, Toronto, Ont.

July 4, 1896. mar4-d&w-tf

CANADA'S PRIDE!

THE GREAT

INDUSTRIAL FAIR

AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

TORONTO,

Aug. 31 to Sept. 12, 1896.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 8th.

New Departments.

Superior Attractions.

Latest Inventions.

EVERYTHING UP TO DATE.

THE PEOPLE'S GREAT HOLIDAY OUTING OF THE YEAR.

WAIT FOR IT

Cheap Excursions from Everywhere.

For Prize Lists and Entry Forms, etc., address

J. J. WITHROW, President. H. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto.

July 25, 1896. A&wtd

WANTED—Old Established Wholesale House wants one or two honest and industrious representatives for this section. Can pay a hustler about $12 00 a week to start with. Drawer 29, Brantford, Ont.

July 4, 1896. mar4-d&w-tf

Printed and Published by John J. FOOTE, Editor and Proprietor, at his Steam Printing Works, Mountain Hill. Subscription —$1.00 per annum.