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FIRST SECTION.

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INTERESTING LETTER FROM OLD LONDON.

The Activities and Popularity of Lord Strathcona. Mr. Robt. Bickerdike's Encounter With a Colored Man Asking Subscriptions.

(From The Herald's Special Correspondent.)

London, June 10.—Lord Strathcona is a prominent figure in almost every social function of importance in London and vicinity, and no one can say that he is wanting in sprightliness or activity. With two or three charming country residences; one, Glencoe, in Scotland, and another, Ruebworth, the ancestral home of the Lyttons, in England, he is given but little opportunity of spending much of his time at either. On Wednesday evening his spacious town residence on Cadogan square was crowded with a brilliant company on the occasion of an at home by Lord Strathcona. A number of notable Canadian faces were seen, among them being Baroness Macdonald, Sir Adolphe Caron, and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney. On Thursday evening the High Commissioner was a guest at a large dinner party given by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The day following, he attended the convocation at Cambridge, officially as Chancellor of McGill University, at the urgent request of the Faculty at Montreal, and on Saturday the usual colonial dinner in commemoration of Her Majesty's birthday. Notwithstanding these social engagements, Lord Strathcona is found at his official duties every day, giving an example of unremitting care to the various subjects demanding his attention in connection with Canadian interests.

A Joke on Mr. Robert Bickerdike.

England is at present being visited by a colored gentleman who is exceedingly well known by all the public men of Canada accustomed to congregate at Ottawa during a session of Parliament. He carries a subscription book and craves assistance for the needy clergymen of his own denomination in Western Ontario. Few who have ever met him in the party rooms or lobbies of the Senate or House of Commons have escaped without entering their autographs in his book. His nature is not run in a narrow mould—one man's money is as good as another's, and, therefore, being cosmopolitan in that sense, he believes in engaging the sympathy of every creed. No book-canvasser ever possessed such persistency—he has long since forgotten the meaning of the word "No." In fact, a refusal only inspires him to greater effort. On one occasion he tackled Mr. Robert Bickerdike, of Montreal, in No. 16, the Liberal rendezvous in the House of Commons. Mr. Bickerdike replied in French that he did not understand. In every conceivable way, so that even one who was blind and deaf and dumb could have grasped the meaning of the appeals, he explained his case in English. The crowded room was in convulsions, but not a smile illumined Mr. Bickerdike's features. At last the colored gentleman said, "I will bring him now," and he rushed from the room, found some one who told him what to say, and he repeated in very bad French, "A subscription for my church." Very quietly Mr. Bickerdike replied in English, "That is worth a subscription." The effect can be better imagined than described. But the colored gentleman immediately presented the business aspect—that all that work was worth a double subscription, to which Mr. Bickerdike acceded. It remains to be seen whether this most successful collector will find English soil as productive. He has already started in the corridors of the hereditary chamber with a letter of recommendation and a cheque for fifty pounds from Lord Aberdeen, and he is trying to effect an appointment for an audience with Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Prince of Wales. If successful here, I understand he purposes taking in the autographs of the benevolently disposed in South Africa and Australia.

Canadian Official Residence Sold.

The official residence in London, of the High Commissioner for Canada, purchased fourteen or fifteen years ago, and which has never been occupied by Lord Strathcona, was sold the other day for twenty-five hundred pounds. It has been in the market for some time, and as the result of potent negotiations on the part of the agents of the Canadian government, the property has realized just about one half the figure it originally cost. It is expected that the furniture will shortly be put up to auction, and there will, no doubt, be a serious shrinking in the amount received therefrom in comparison with the prices paid when the Canadian Parliament authorized the expenditure incurred in furnishing the residence. Since the property came into the hands of the Canadian Government there has been a serious shrinkage in value for residential purposes in that locality. That was not expected when the purchase was effected. The loss on the leasehold and the furniture will not likely be less than five thousand pounds. In the meantime the Canadian government have the lease of another property in London, the office of the High Commissioner, which is about as ill-suited for the purposes intended as if special efforts had been made with that object in view. It is inconvenient, judged from the standpoint of a meeting place for Canadians visiting London. It is dismally lighted and ill-suited for the official work that has to be transacted by the High Commissioner and his staff and in so far as a location where an exhibit might be made with advantage of the products of the country it has no value whatever. If it is worth while for Canada to have an office in London, it should be in a convenient locality, and the offices arranged so that for these respective purposes it would be advantageous.

A Yukon Company Meeting.

And exceedingly interesting meeting of the Dome (Yukon) Gold Mining Co., was held a day or two ago at which complimentary references were made regarding Mr. Belcourt, M.P., of Ottawa, through whose efforts the property was secured, and Mr. Coste, civil engineer, who resigned his position in the Public Works Department at Ottawa, "to which a large salary and pension were attached," in order to accept the managing directorship of this company at a salary of $10,000. The utmost confidence was expressed in a speedy return of interest in the investment of the $250,000 working capital. The directors decided to join in every legitimate effort to secure a reduction of the royalty of ten per cent. imposed by the government. If the Dome Company had a few other mining properties that have been placed on the English market, meet the anticipations of those who have put their money in, them, there will be a big rush for Canadian gold properties. The investing public are watching with intense interest the development of these locations, and the prospects were never brighter for British capital turning toward Canada.

London Papers and Canadian Government.

One or two London papers continue to be loaded up with partizan cablegrams about the Ottawa government, the object being, of course, to prejudice the British public against Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. A notable instance came under my observation a day or two ago in a leading political club. At lunch reference was made to a despatch from Ottawa reflecting on the Redistribution Bill introduced in the House of Commons by the Canadian Premier. A discussion elicited the statement which was received with surprise that the bill made provisions for a commission of judges clothed with absolute authority to fix the boundaries of the electoral districts within county lines, and the surprise was still further accentuated when it was explained that all previous re-arrangements of constituencies in Canada had been effected by political majorities. The English reading public have generally, unbounded confidence in alleged statements of fact by the correspondents of the London press, and it needs but a few more of the palpably unfair characters referred to herein, to completely destroy all confidence in political items cabled from Canada.

The Vote to Lord Kitchener.

A historical incident occurred in the Imperial Parliament on Monday when the proposed grant of £30,000 to General Lord Kitchener as a token of public appreciation for his magnificent triumphs in the Soudan was passed. With extraordinary good fortune the general arrived in London that morning, and posted the leader of the House of Commons with the details of the exhuming of the Mahdi's remains and the scattering of his ashes in the Nile. Lord Kitchener arrived early and occupied the north seat, immediately over the clock in the Peers gallery. There could be no mistake about the personality of the bronzed stalwart figure. It was in marked contrast to the quiet and luxurious living evidences on the pale faces of the Peers surrounding him. In the gallery and from the floor he was the centre of attraction. All the complimentary tributes from Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Bannerman reached his ears without causing the faintest change in his countenance. So far as appearances indicated the noble deeds of some other great Englishman might have called forth those glowing ecomiums. But the faintest suggestion about the Mahdi's tomb and he who had stood unmoved and cool amid carnage, bloodshed, war and sometimes danger of defeat, from the savage but heroic hordes on the Soudan deserts, flashed and paled in the presence of peaceful criticism. The government defended the act as absolutely necessary. The Opposition, following Sir Henry Bannerman, would not allow, what they regard as an unwise act to detract from the honors which the hero earned. But Mr. Morley and fifty others, voted against the grant absolutely, as the cables have already informed you. The destruction of the Mahdi's tomb may have been necessary, but in view of the discussion it will be a long time before any English general will follow that example. It must not be forgotten as an evidence of how the world advances, that a British Parliament, a century and a half ago, stood unmoved to protest with the knowledge that North American Indians were engaged by British officers for the express purposes of carrying barbarous destruction and inhuman crimes into the settlements of other white people. Truly times have changed for the better.

Waning Interest in the Derby.

London quickly settles down to business after a holiday. Even the Derby soon ceased to attract attention to a disturbing extent. It is doubtful whether it creates the interest formerly centering in the event. The time was when Parliament adjourned so that Lords and Commoners could participate in the excitement incident to the contest of the "three-year-olds." But Parliament now pursues its even course on Derby day, although it must be acknowledged with a slim attendance. This year the most delightful weather was vouchsafed—much warmer than usual, and clear, bright sunshine. There is a choice of routes if a stranger wants to visit that famous place—by rail in a staid, quiet fashion, with only the disturbing surroundings of a crowd; or by road, 'bus, bicycle or afoot, with such fun on every hand as only the road to Epsom Downs on Derby day can furnish. Daylight found a motley crowd on the way. The coster and his jackass, and a gaily decorated cart with a jibe for everybody—the 'bus, the four-in-hand, the hansom, the landau, the dog-cart, the equipage of the wealthy and titled, the bicyclist, the pedestrian who is walking because he cannot reach there any other way, and the pedestrian who has taken the road for the fun there is in it, all in endless confusion—all amid clouds of dust moving toward the one destination, Epsom Downs, where the Derby is to be run. The field there presents a picture of mingled confusion and order as is hardly seen anywhere else in the world. All the confidence tricks, frauds, three-card monte schemers, with every possible game that can be conceived, are in full blast. No police authorities can cope with the vast crowd of mountebanks, pickpockets, thieves and scoundrels then and there let loose upon the community. Bookmakers take their stand in the crowd and call their offers for bets—the unwary and innocent find odds that are tempting and they put up their good silver and gold, and when the race is run they turn to get the cash to which they are entitled, and the bookmaker is gone. The genuine "bookies" are within the enclosure near the immense tier of seats. It is amusing to stand there and see the betting mania in full swing and also the amount of the bets. Fancy a Canadian bookmaker accepting a bet of a shilling—and yet that modest sum is not refused on the Derby. All around sweepstakes are put up—a dozen or less will each throw a shilling or a sovereign in a hat, then draw slips, on which are written the names of the horses running, and the one who draws the winner pockets the pool. Thousands who will not bet straight, will gamble in this way. The fever is contagious.

But the Derby and the management generally is a disappointment. The only phase of it that meets one's expectations is the crowd. The racing course is turf, and but for the fences could not be recognized as the scene of world-wide notoriety. And even where it is straight, as on the home stretch, it slopes to an astonishing degree. The starting would be regarded as a failure in either Montreal or Toronto, and the contestants are quite hid from view for a considerable period. The crowds rush in over the course as quickly as the horses pass. But there is one phase which every stranger is forced to admire, and that is the control the police exercise over the surging mass of humanity when the signal is given for the track to be cleared for the next race. About fifty policemen join hands and simply walk along the course, and the crowd vanishes as quickly as they appeared in the first instance. There are probably no people under the sun as mortally afraid of a policeman's power as Englishmen. The result of the race gave satisfaction to the crowd. Fears were entertained that the French horse, ridden by an American, would give trouble, and the well-known colors of Tod Sloan were anxiously looked for as the contestants came in view again. But poor Tod's mount had fallen and had to be killed. Apropos about Sloan, he has been having a jolly time here. Living at one of the most expensive hotels, attended constantly by two valets, reporters continually shadowing him, every word or expression duly chronicled in the press. His assurance in an incident reported to the public finally staggered the ordinary staid Englishman. It transpired that a titled dame had expressed her disappointment at his failure to ride Holocaust to victory, as she had put her money not so much on the horse as on Sloan. The lady's remarks were reported to Tod, and he sent word to the fair wageress that if she would let him know the amount lost he would send her his cheque to cover it. That was too much for his English admirers.

Among the Canadians registered at the Canadian office are Mr. G. W. Grier and the Misses Grier, Ormiston; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Panneton, Sherbrooke; Mr. J. E. Amyot, Quebec; Dr. L'Asmier, Levis, and the following from Montreal: Messrs. G. M. Smith, J. R. Wilkes, Principal G. H. George, Mrs. Helen Henbach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. and the Misses Stephenson, Miss Hampson, Miss F. M. Ferrier, Mrs. W. D. Chipman, Mrs. G. W. Morrison, Mrs. R. S. Clift, and Mr. G. W. Grier and the Misses Grier, Mr. and Mrs. R. Logie, Miss L. M. Bethune, Mrs. L. Kness, Quebec; Miss A. G. Cassells, Montreal.

NO NEW SMALLPOX.

A Satisfactory Report from the Isolated Doukhobors—The Lake Huron at Quebec.

Quebec, June 17.—(Special.)—The steamship Lake Huron arrived up from Grosse Isle last night at 8.30, in charge of shore Captain Gillette and crew. On arrival of the Beaver liner at the Quarantine Station, the medical officer, Dr. Martineau, came within hailing distance on the tug Challenger, and gave his instructions to the new crew. The ship was anchored in the stream without a soul aboard of her, and immediately the spare crew got up steam and brought the vessel to Quebec. After landing the baggage of the immigrants, the Lake Huron will go to Sillery and load a part cargo of timber, after which she will go on to Montreal. There was a heavy fog and raining when the Beaver liner arrived at Grosse Isle, so it was impossible for the officers and crew to see what was going on on the island. The doctor informed them, however, that everything was most satisfactory, there being no new cases.

MR. ST. MARIE BURIED.

The Coroner Thinks He Was Drowned Accidentally in One of the Holes Left by Ice Cutters.

Coroner McMahon has postponed the inquest on the body of Dolphus St. Marie, the Laprairie farmer, until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. It has been established that St. Marie was accidentally drowned, the coroner thinks through some person's negligence in not fencing the wide gap made by the ice-cutters. The interment took place this morning at 8.30 o'clock. Memorial services will ge held at 10 o'clock in the Laprairie Catholic cathedral.

THE NEW CIVIC LOAN.

The Finance Committee Decides to Ask Four Firms fer Tenders—One Lot Offered to the Public.

In secret session yesterday the Finance Committee decided to call for tenders for the new civic loan of $3,000,000, inscribed stock, 3 1-2 per cent. After quite a lengthy discussion, it was agreed to ask tenders from the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British North America, Hanson Bros., and R. Wilson Smith & Co.

The special loan of $222,000 will be offered to the public in lots of $50 each, bearing interest at 4 per cent. These lots will be sold in unlimited quantities to all applicants.

Roach Will Be Brought Back.

Detective Suthergill has just returned to Montreal from Boston, where he gave evidence in the case of John T. Roach, charged with complicity in the Napanee Bank robbery. The defendant, he testified, was born just outside Montreal. At one time he was employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, but, to the best of witness's recollection the defendant only worked there a month or two. From 1893 he did not recall that he followed any regular employment. In the spring of 1897 witness saw Roach in the company of Holden. In consequence of information received relative to the arrest of Roach witness came to Boston. Roach will be extradited and sent to Napanee or Toronto, to stand his trial on the charge of aiding Pare and Holden to rob the Dominion Bank.

Cornwall Citizen Falls Dead.

Cornwall, Ont., June 17.—George Shaver, a member of the firm of Grant & Shaver, wood dealers, died last night while riding a bicycle on Fourth street. Heart failure was the cause. He was a highly esteemed citizen, and leaves a wife and two children. He was born in Osnabrook about 45 years ago.

This Mob Was Foiled.

Mobile, Ala., June 17.—A mob, numbering about 250, composed of whites and negroes, about evenly divided, attacked the jail, bent on lynching Henry Gardiner, a negro, accused of assaulting a small white girl. A guard of police, with rifles, made a show of resistance, and the mob dispersed.

Chinese Mission Property Burned.

Shanghai, June 17.—A despatch to the Daily News, from Foo Chow, says serious anti-foreign troubles have occurred at Kieng-Ning-Fu, Province of Ngan-Hwei. The church and mission have been burned, but the missionaries escaped to Ning-Wha, on their way to Foo Chow.

One of Paul's Prisoners Released.

Pretoria, June 17.—"Chris" Butler, who had been in custody under charge of complicity in the recent alleged conspiracy at Johannesburg, to promote a rebellious outbreak, was discharged yesterday.

FROM A GALLERY POINT OF VIEW

Hon. Mr. Mulock in Good Form When Discussing the Redistribution Bill.

A NEW TORONTO MEMBER

Sir Charles Tupper Appeals to the Senate to Kill the Bill.

OBSTRUCTION HAS BEGUN.

Ottawa, June 17.—(Special.)—The Redistribution Bill had the right of way in the House of Commons yesterday, when the measure came up for its third reading. As was suggested in The Herald some days ago, the bill as originally brought down was amended so as to provide five members for Toronto. This point had been strongly urged by the opponents of the bill, and the Government, actuated, as it has been from the first, by a desire to be absolutely fair, and having in mind the increase in the electorate in the city by includingwithin the city limits the sections which have heretofore voted in East and West York, has made a concession which should take away somewhat from the bitterness of the discussion, and which is held by prominent members of the Opposition to be a compromise that should be met by the giving over of methods of obstruction and by allowing the bill to go through with reasonable comment. The change in the Kents by reducing the complement of the county from three to two members, was made necessary in order to readjust the total representation of the province, after giving an extra member to Toronto.

Mr. Mulock's Fighting Speech.

In presenting the Government's case Hon. Wm. Mulock showed a frankness that was flagrantly abused by the Opposition, and so frequent were the interruptions, most of them absolutely uncalled for, that Hansard will show a report of the speech broken up by Opposition interjections which occupied almost as much time as the remarks of the Postmaster-General, who had the floor. Mr. Mulock's address was clear and forceful. He showed that a redistribution was urgently demanded, especially in Ontario, to undo the glaring injustice of the Conservative gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892. The effect of these gerrymanders had been to find seats for men who would otherwise not be sitting in the House and who are there now in defiance of the will of the municipalities which they are supposed to represent. In introducing the bill the Government was simply discharging the will of the electors, since the pledge to remedy the existing condition of representation had been a main plank in the platform upon which the Liberals had been returned to power.

The emptiness of the representation by population cry raised by the Opposition he exposed by pointing out that the principle of representation by population had always been championed by the Liberals as the basis of representation as between the Provinces, that it was impossible to carry out the principle to a nicety in the several constituencies, and that the Conservatives hadn ever made even a pretence at doing so. Indeed, supposing from 19,000 to 22,000 to be the unit on the basis of population in Ontario, under the census of 1881 the Conservative gerrymander of 1882 left 64 seats which did not conform to the standard.

Would Bully the Senate.

From the opening of the Opposition's statement it is difficult to gauge exactly the extent to which the Conservatives will carry their proposed obstruction. As has already been stated in The Herald, Sir Charles Tupper favors fighting the measure to the extent of the Conservative vocabulary. But it is also known that this course is distasteful to a large section of the party, particularly since the Government has shown a disposition to meet fair criticism by increasing the representation of Toronto. That Sir Charles Tupper in his speech yesterday held stubbornly to his own idea was not surprising, nor was it surprising that he should follow his own time-honored method of criticism, even though that criticism brought forth absolutely nothing that was new.

Beyond the claim of the unconstitutionality of a redistribution other than one following upon a decennial census, a claim that was set at naught by Mr. Britton who quoted the case of the Conservative redistribution of 1893, the speech of the leader of the Opposition was largely a matter of adjectives and ancient history, until he saw the great Conservative party of old looming up with the C.P.R. for a background; then he became eloquent, as he always does nowadays when he is recounting the exploits of himself and his friends of past years.

Several significant remarks fell from Sir Charles and from these there is reason to believe that an attempt will be made to bully the Senate into rejecting the bill. He probably thinks that if he can keep up his obstruction tactics for a month he will be able to furnish an excuse to the Senators to again perform a party service for him and he evidently hopes that Sir Mackenzie Bowell's wing of the party will meet his wishes. It is generally recognized that such a course is a desperate one. The Canadian people have their own views regarding a partizan Senate, and if the Upper House values its independent existence, it is doubtful whether it would go to the length of using its power to set at naught legislation of the popular chamber having to do with the constitution of that body, and involving a fundamental principle of popular liberty. As was forcibly pointed out by Hon. Wm. Paterson, the people of Canada prize their municipal organizations, and it is too much to expect that they will tamely submit to have a measure restoring county boundaries, as the real as well as the nominal basis of representation, killed by a second chamber, wheedled into line by a disorganized, factious and practically leaderless minority in the Commons, a minority a section of which hugs the delusion that it will serve a party advantage by keeping the House in session "until the snow flies," by obstructing sound legislation already approved by the people of Canada. Nor is it at all certain that Sir Charles Tupper's course during the present session has the approval of the majority in the Senate.

Several of the Tupper section of the Opposition place a month as the duration of the debate upon the Redistribution Bill; but this is generally believed to be considerably beyond the mark, as the subject is already almost talked out from the Conservative standpoint and the longer the debate lasts the more will come out regarding the iniquities of the gerrymanders which the bill is designed to right. For example, it will be hard to reconcile Peel and West York, each with a single member, one having fifteen thousand people to represent and the other forty thousand, as a result of Conservative engineering, with the present protestations in behalf of representation by population.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Volunteers Are to Force Their Way into the Mine.

The Fire Is Still Burning but They Hope Yet to Save Many of the Imprisoned Miners.

(See also Page Three.)

Halifax, N.S., June 17.—(Special.)—The fire is still burning in the Caledonia colliery, but the conditions today are said to be more favorable than yesterday for fighting the flames with success.

At noon volunteers will enter the pit to endeavor to extinguish the fire, and it is expected, on account of the prevailing movement of the air currents, that the men will be able to penetrate farther than they could get yesterday on account of the smoke. The body of Donald Martin has not yet been recovered, and there is slight hope that he may have found safety in a part of the old workings.

La Bourgoyne Appeal Dismissed

London, June 17.—The House of Lords has finally dismissed the appeal of the owners of the steamer La Bourgoyne from the decision holding the steamer responsible for the collision with the ship Cromartyshire, which resulted in the sinking of La Bourgoyne, with great loss of life.

COMING EVENTS.

Saturday—June 17.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society's Excursion to Fort Senneville. 8 a.m., Bonaventure Station.
Dinner to Dr. Burkett, 8 p.m.
Lacrosse—Cornwall vs. National, National Grounds.
Lacrosse—Interprovincial League, Capitals vs. Montreal. M.A.A.A. Grounds.
Lacrosse—City and Suburban League, Cedars vs. Montreal Juniors, M.A.A.A. Cds
Quoiting—Opening New Caledonian Society Grounds, 4 p.m.
Rowing Races at Lachine—Semi-finals and finals of four-oars.

Monday—June 19.

Laurier Club meets.
Theatre Royal—Stock Company.
Arena—Vaudeville.

Tuesday—June 20.

Harbor Board meets 2.30 p.m.
Geoffrion and Bickerdike Club meets.

Wednesday—June 21.

Catholic High School "At Home," 8 p.m.
Letellier and East End Liberal Club meets.
Grand Army Republic Parade.

Thursday—June 22.

St. Jean Baptiste Celebration.

Saturday—June 17.

Protestant School Board meets 8 p.m.

Births.

HYNDMAN—On June 11, a son to Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Hyndman.

NICHOL—At 427 Elm ave., Westmount, June 15, the wife of Dr. H. J. Stuart Nichol, of a son.

YATES—On April 15, at 257 Peel st., the wife of Dr. H. B. Yates, of a son.

Marriages.

ROFFEY-WOODALL—At the residence of the bride's father, 69 Coursol st., June 14, by the Rev. W. H. Emsley, Florence Helena, second daughter of W. T. Woodall, to Henry J. Roffey, merchant tailor, both of this city.

NEVILLE-COLE—At the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., Robert Alexander Neville to Emma Ella Cole, both of Montreal.

Deaths.

NORVAL—In this city, June the 16th, Annie Keatins, widow of the late John Norval, Funeral from her son-in-law's residence, 2143 Notre Dame st., Sunday afternoon, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this invitation. Funeral service Monday morning, at St. Patrick's Church. 141x

GORDON—At No. 90 St. Luke st., on June 14, Catherine Fraser, widow of the late J. C. Gordon.

HARRIS—At his late residence, 4167 Dorchester st., June 15, in the eighty-third year of his age, Henry Vinton Harris, a native of Devonshire, England.

HUNTER—On June 15, at 18 Macgregor st., Hugh Morton Hunter, of Queen Insurance Company, son of Wm. Hunter, of Barclay, Curle & Co., Whiteinch, Glasgow, Scotland.

SHEEN—On June 15, Caroline, daughter of Daniel Sheen, aged 7 years, 2 months and 9 days.

WEST—On June 14, William Henry West, aged 32 years.

ARCHAMBEAULT—On June 14, at 1203 St. Denis st., Madam Adele Berthelot, wife of Amable Archambeault, notary.

DAWSON—In this city, on the 15th inst., Thos. Alexander Dawson, aged 5 months and 15 days.

DONALDSON—On the 15th inst., William Donaldson, aged 73 years. Funeral will take place Saturday, 17th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 113 Murray st., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

HAYES—At 400 Centre st., on the 15th inst., Bridget Ethel, aged 10 years, daughter of Daniel E. Hayes.

PELTIER—On June 14, at 303 St. Hubert st., George P. Peltier, aged 34 years.

ROSS—On June 14, at 46 Mackay st., Montreal, William Gerrard Ross, formerly of Quebec, aged 76 years.

VINCENT—In this city, June 15, Jas. Vincent, restaurant keeper, aged 54 years.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE.

The Second Reading Moved in a Masterly Speech by Hon. Mr. Mulock—Opposition Continues Obstructionist Tactics.

Ottawa, June 17.—(Special.)—Sir Charles Tupper may declare his innocence and his wish to keep himself aloof from obstruction, but when the Redistribution bill was brought on yesterday he obstructed very effectively without any help. It was made quite plain that the policy of obstruction which has been carried on to stave off the second reading of the bill is to be continued with vigor on the bill, and a prolonged session is the prospect now. When at an early hour Mr. Wallace wanted the debate adjourned and the Government declined to let the House go home just then Sir Charles was responsible for the waste of nearly an hour, winding up by calling for a needless division, the only object of which could be to kill time.

In his remarks on the bill the leader of the Opposition made a strong and unmistakable appeal to the Senate to throw out the bill. Not content with this he and his followers warned the Government that it would have difficulty in getting its estimates through, and Sir Charles made the significant remark that the Opposition was not powerless so far as public business was concerned.

After being postponed to suit the Opposition leader the second reading was taken up yesterday in order that Mr. Mulock, who will be absent next week, might make a statement on the bill. At the same time the Premier intimated that if the Opposition was not ready to go on the debate could be adjourned when the Postmaster-General had spoken. Sir Charles Tupper saw fit to go on, and then he turned round at midnight and abused Sir Wilfrid for having, as he put it, forced him to speak on a Friday, though why he should not speak on Friday he did not explain. However, as the Premier remarked, the country will understand all these things.

Grand Trunk Strike.

Mr. W. F. Maclean (East York), asked if there was any truth in the report that the Grand Trunk strike had been settled.

Sir Wilfrid replied that there was no truth as far as his information went. Negotiations were still pending, and was, therefore, unable to say anything further in relation to the matter.

Counterfeit $1 Bills.

Mr. Bergeron (Beauharnois) called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the fact that a large number of counterfeit $1 bills of the 1878 issue were in circulation, chiefly in Montreal, to the detriment of the public. Bankers were able to detect the counterfeit by reason of a defect in the photograph of the Countess of Dufferin. In order to protect the public Mr. Bergeron suggested that the whole issue should be called in.

The Minister of Finance replied that he was aware of the fact that these counterfeits were in circulation, and he would be very glad to give Mr. Bergeron's suggestion every consideration.

The Premier promised Mr. Clarke the report of the engineer on the sections of the Grand Trunk Railway acquired for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

The Postmaster-General Moves the Second Reading of the Measure.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the orders of the day, stated that, as the Postmaster-General had to be absent next week in connection with an important domestic event, he would ask the House to take up the second reading of the Redistribution Act, in order that the hon. gentleman might make the remarks which he was prevented by absence from making on its introduction.

Mr. Mulock commenced with an explanation that he was unable to be present to make the explanation which he now proposed to make, when the bill was introduced, by reason of having to attend the last ceremonies in connection with the death of a gentleman who had been a very prominent citizen of Canada. Proceeding to discuss the bill, he said that it so happened that ever since Confederation the census and the succeeding redistribution have taken place while the political opponents of the Government have been in power, and the Liberal party and all fair-minded men were of opinion that the redistribution, especially that of 1882 and some features of that of 1892, were not upon fair lines, and the effect had not been to obtain that fair representation in the House of the public opinion of Ontario that the constitution contemplates, but on the contrary it had resulted in an unfair representation of public opinion, and therefore the existence of the legislation to which he had referred calls for the revival of its causes at the earliest moment, even if it takes place after there has been a redistribution since the last decennial census of 1891.

The chief abuse of the power vested in Parliament to redistribute, to correct which this bill directs itself, arose under the act of 1882. That measure was offered to Parliament and was forced through Parliament ostensibly to accomplish two purposes. One was to give to Ontario four new members to which the Province had become entitled after the census of 1881, and also to arrange for two vacancies arising from the merged constituencies, Cornwall having been merged into, or rather united with, Stormont, and Niagara having been united with Lincoln. The exigency, therefore, that occurred was to provide these six seats, and one of the reasons assigned for the wholesale changes in the ridings that took place on that occasion, the justification for the wholesale change, was said to be in order to produce a better equalization of the ridings. If one of the objects on that occasion of the wholesale alteration of the political map of Ontario was to produce an equalization of the population of each riding, the slightest reference to the populations of the ridings after that redistribution will show how completely that attempt failed.

Equalization of Population.

At no period since Confederation up to this time would it be found that any due respect had been paid to the subject of the equalization of population in the various constituencies here in Ontario or in any other Province of Canada. It was found in our own Province of Ontario, for example, the population of constituencies after and before every redistribution showing very wide differences. In order to prove that the Redistribution Act of 1882 did not even accomplish the ostensible ground upon which that wholesale disturbance of the political map of Ontario took place, Mr. Mulock gave a brief summary of the figures showing the populations of some of the ridings of Ontario under that attempt to equalize the populations in the various ridings. The census of 1881 showed that if each riding was to have an equal number, as respects population, the unit of population would have been 20,904. Allowing a reasonable margin under and over that sum, as being reasonably within the unit, because it is not possible to produce an absolute equality, he took the numbers of 19,000 and 22,000 as representing the outside limits of a unit of population of 20,900. It was also to be borne in mind that when the redistribution of 1882 was taking place the then Government had thrown aside all the restraining influences, such as county boundaries or the basis of entire municipalities, so there was not the difficulty in producing an equalization of population that there is in the present case, where the policy of the Administration is that paramount to the question of population is the principle involved in respect for county boundaries. The Liberal party has taken the ground in Parliament and before the public, that county boundaries shall govern, that no county should be divided into two or more divisions and broken up to provide for constituencies; that if a county's population is not sufficient to entitle it to have two members it shall have only one; if its population is not sufficient to entitle it to three or more members, it shall be limited to two or three respectively, that in no case should a fragment of one county be detached politically from that county and annexed to another in order to create a constituency. (Cheers.) In 1882 that principle was not in force, and not being in force it would have been possible for the then administration to have nearly equalized population as much as they desire.

Out of the 92 seats that Ontario was entitled to as a result of the census of 1881, thirty of them after the redistribution of 1882 had a population under the minimum of 19,900, and thirty-four of them were over the maximum of 22,000. So that 64 of these 92 seats did not conform to the principle on which that bill was said to have been founded, namely, the equalization of population.

He had reviewed the figures of every province in Canada from Confederation down to the last census and last redistribution, and challenged contradiction of the statement; it would not be found in any province or in the territories that at any period of time from Confederation to this moment there was any due regard paid to the principle which it was pretended governed the Redistribution Bill of 1882, namely, that the ridings were to be equalized in population. (Cheers.) He was aware that since this present measure has been before Parliament, an attempt has been made to prove that equalization of population is a cardinal principle of the Liberal party, and is at harmony with the old doctrine of representation by population. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman who said "Hear, hear," he continued, was evidently quite unfamiliar with the meaning of the question of representation by population. That question arose during the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and the Liberal party then argued on behalf of the people of Upper Canada that there should be a proper regard for population in the representation of the two provinces. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mulock then proceeded to prove that the Redistribution Act of 1882 produced a representation of parties in Parliament, that a fair Redistribution Bill would not have produced; that the continuance of that act during the elections of 1887 and 1891, and up to the last general election of 1896, produced the same unjust results; that from 1882 down to the present time the Liberal party has been unjustly treated as a result of the Redistribution Act; that if the Redistribution Bill of 1882 had been upon fair lines, many gentlemen who occupied seats since then and many of those in the House today, would not have been elected. The bill does not propose to do complete justice to the people, but it proposes simply, for the present, to do away with the more glaring injustices of previous redistribution acts. The present measure does not propose to affect the ridings east of the County of Ontario.

West of that county the principal work of the gerrymander was done. There, under the guise of finding six new seats, and the pretence of equalizing populations, it was represented as necessary to distribute about fifty ridings; and taking those fifty ridings, and taking the measure before the House to-day, which seeks to restore the municipalities to the counties to which they belong, and to give to the counties, when so restored, their fair representation, and looking at the votes cast since 1882 down to and including the year 1896, it would be found that the voice of the people as distinguished between Liberals and Conservatives has been unjustly and unfairly represented in Parliament because of those unfair measures. The Government of the day took a number of municipalities of strong Liberal tendencies, and grouped them together, creating a number of hives. In their exultation at the time they called them Grit hives, and they were not mistaken in that term. They succeeded in weakening a large number of surrounding ridings, detaching Liberal majorities from this, that and the other riding, and grouping those detached municipalities into one riding here and one there, they succeeded in weakening the fair strength of the Liberal party in a large number of ridings, and in that way carrying constituencies for the Conservative party which otherwise they never could have carried. (Cheers.)

If that were true, and he contended it was, then Parliament since 1882 has never fairly represented public opinion of Ontario. There were created in 1882 the eight Liberal hives, of North Bruce, West Bruce, West Elgin, South Huron, South Middlesex, West Ontario, North Oxford and South Oxford, which, in the different general elections, gave the following Liberal majorities:

	Aggregate Liberal majority.	Average Liberal majority.
In 1882	6,071	771
In 1887	7,210	901
In 1891	7,473	934
In 1896	6,663	833

The bill before Parliament affects some forty-three constituencies in Ontario.

Results of Elections.

Mr. Mulock proceeding reviewed the result in the 46 constituencies affected by gerrymander of 1882 in the general elections of 1882-87 and 91 and 43 constituencies in 96.

At the general election of 1882, the 46

constituencies gave a Liberal majority at the polls of 8,574. The election returns gave for those 46 seats, 15 Conservatives and 31 Liberal members. If there had been a fair representation of these various majorities to the Conservatives and Liberals in proportion to the votes of the people, instead of the Conservatives having had 15 representatives in the House for that session, they would only have had 10 and instead of the Liberals having only 31 they would have had 36. In other words, while the Liberal party got only 15 seats in Parliament, a fair representation of that party, according to the vote cast, would have been 26, so that the Liberal party was deprived of 10 votes on a division in this House, as a result of that redistribution act.

The result of the redistribution has been that, as a result of the general election of 1882 the Liberal party lost 10 votes on a division of Parliament; in 1887 they lost 12 votes on a division; in 1891 they lost 10 on a division and in 1896, 14 on a division. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mulock then took as an illustration of the manner in which the above results had been produced the riding of North Bruce, now represented by Mr. McNeill, who had not a seat in Parliament in 1882, but who, however, doubtless, had some influence at Ottawa. The redistribution bill of '82 gave three seats to Bruce County, and the unit of population according to the census was 21,729 for each, but North Bruce as it existed under the census of '81 only had 20,735 population. The township of Saugeen was taken with its 2,000 population and large Liberal majority and placed in West Bruce, still further increasing disparity in population, and making the population of West Bruce 24,218, and leaving North Bruce which had previously ben below the unit of population still more below, with a population of 18,645.

Mr. McNeill contended that the reason of the change was that the northern portion was filling up rapidly with settlers, whereas the south was an old riding and at the next census there was a great change, North Bruce having increased and the south riding decreased.

Mr. Mulock continuing, said that in 1882 Mr. McNeill was elected by 88, while the Liberals carried West Bruce by 892, and had Saugeen not been taken from North Bruce with its Liberal majority of 161 Mr. McNeill would have been defeated by 80. In 1897 his majority was 113 and the Liberal majority in Saugeen was 214. Where would Mr. McNeill's majority of 113 have been and where would have been those speeches embalmed upon the pages of Hansard, had it not been for the gerrymander? asked Mr. Mulock. Great was the power of the gerrymander, he added, and the House laughed.

Mr. Mulock said he did not propose to trace in detail the history of each constituency, but he could bring forward further proof that the gerrymander bills of 1882 and 1892 had operated to deprive the people of a fair representation in Parliament on political lines. The bill was a simple one, drawn in conformity with the principles of not disturbing county boundaries.

Five Members for Toronto.

In reply to questions put by Mr. Clarke (West Toronto) the Postmaster-General stated that in 1891 the population of Montreal East was 90,000 and it had to get along with one member. In the redistribution of 1892 Montreal, with a population of 182,000, was given five members, a unit of 36,000. Toronto, in 1891, had 144,000, and now, with the portions of the city in East and West York, it was about 172,000. The Government was desirous of making this bill in every way fair. In that spirit the measure was conceived, in that spirit the suggestions made in the press were entertained, and in that spirit he was authorized by the Government to announce that if the House approved of it the Government was willing to increase the representation of Toronto from four members to five. In all cities there resided many gentlemen who represented outside constituencies, and in Toronto there was nearly a score of members of both Houses.

Mr. Haggart—Where is the seat to be taken from that you give Toronto.

The Postmaster-General—It is proposed to take that other seat from Kent. Bothwell is disappearing, and its fragments are going back to their proper counties. That gives back to Kent a considerable number of people, raising its population to 58,000. It was proposed in the draft bill to give Kent three members, but that seat taken from Bothwell will be given to Toronto now, leaving Kent with two seats and Toronto with five.

Mr. McNeill (North Bruce) asked how the judges were to act in dividing the constituencies in a county or city.

The Postmaster-General stated that the bill proposed to do in 1899 what should have been done in 1892. The judges would have before them the census returns of 1891, the history of the county, and so on, and would form their opinion as to the proper division of the county.

Mr. Maclean (East York) asked if the judges would sit as a court.

The Postmaster-General replied that this would not be a desirable scheme; they would sit as commissioners.

Divisions in Cities.

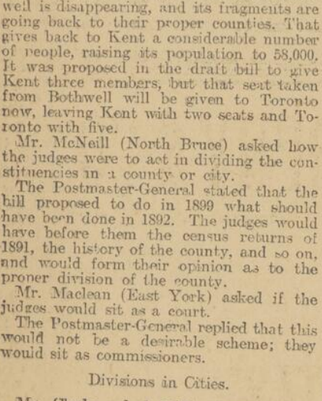
Mr. Clarke asked if Hamilton and Ottawa would elect their two members for the whole of each city, or whether they would be divided into constituencies, each returning one member.

Mr. Mulock said it was not proposed to do more than the bill proposed—to add one seat to Toronto and reduce the proposed representation of Kent by one.

Mr. Clarke—Will the two be voted for by the city at large?

Mr. Mulock—The bill does not deal with anything which it does not purport to deal with. The judges will deal with these matters, and assign five seats to Toronto.

DR. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical Discovery
LOCKS YOUR DOOR AGAINST DISEASE.



GIVES STRENGTH TO THE
STOMACH,
PURITY TO THE
BLOOD,
LIFE TO THE LUNGS.

Continuing, the hon. gentleman dealt with the Prince Edward Island seats. It was not proposed that Queens and Prince Counties, which each had two seats, should be divided, as the people had always voted for two members together. The measure endeavored to disturb as little as possible the arrangements which had obtained from Confederation down. With these remarks, the hon. gentleman moved the second reading of the bill.

Opposition Leader Criticizes.

Sir Charles Tupper was at a loss to know why Mr. Mulock had made an apology for his absence on the introduction of the bill. He had expected an able and clear exposition of the measure, which the Postmaster-General had found the Prime Minister did not understand, but Mr. Mulock seemed to know little or nothing about the bill, and when asked the simplest, plainest, most pertinent questions about the bill, referred them to the bill—the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill. It was not the William that was equal to the occasion; it was the Bill. (Laughter.) He had thrown off the disguise, and told them that this bill meant one thing, the strengthening of the hands of the Liberal Government before going to the country. That was the beginning, the essence, the end, the whole story. Finding it would be impossible, in view of the position it occupied, and the measures it had forced through the House, to challenge the independent verdict of the country with any success, the Government had introduced this bill. Dealing with the bill, Sir Charles said that representation by population was a farce if the Government could so dispose population as to prevent a fair verdict being taken. No doubt under the system of county boundaries, certain difficulty arose in establishing hard and fast lines by which the unit of population would be shown everywhere. Sir John Macdonald had shown that the question of representation by population must be taken into account, and this could only be done by not keeping strictly to county boundaries. Sir Charles advised the Government to abandon all pretext of having any principle underlying this measure except the great cardinal principle of obtaining, by fair means or unfair, the power to strangle the free and independent electorate. Hon. gentlemen were anxious to have a fair measure; was this a fair measure

Mr. Mulock—Perfectly fair. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Charles Tupper continued his questions. Was it a fair bill, when it had to be altered before its second reading? Was it fair to take 200,000 cowedly Conservative electors and hold them down to four members, while giving 200,000 Grits in other parts of the Province ten members to vote down these four As Mr. Mulock knew nothing about the bill, he supposed the Opposition would have to retain some lawyer to find out what it meant. Referring to the bill of 1882, he said that if it was a gerrymander, the people of Canada had every reason to thank God for it—(derisive cheers)—for the Conservative party owed its continuance in power to it. If that bill had not passed, and if the Liberal party had come into power, where would Canada be to-day—(laughter)—where would protection and free trade be, where would the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its 7,000 miles of railway, be

Mr. McMullen—Where would the Rocky Mountains have been?

Sir Charles went on to say that the Postmaster-eGneral had drafted this bill for the purpose of striking down a man whom the electors of Bothwell had preferred to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Clancy. He went on: "I am not aware that my honorable friend for North Bruce (Mr. McNeill)—

Mr. Gibson—You read him out of the party.

Sir Charles Tupper—Whom here and now I recognize as an ornament to the House. I read him out of the party? Why did I read him out of the party? Why, sir, if honorable gentlemen opposite knew what gratitude was, the last man they would touch would be the member for North Bruce, aye, and the members for East York (Mr. Maclean) and West York (Mr. Wallace). They owe their success to the support they received on a very vital question. (Laughter and ironical cheers.) If black ingratitude ever stamped a measure, it stamps this measure, by which honorable gentlemen, having obtained vital support without which they would noty be on the Treasur benches, strike at these men, who were actuated by the highest motives, though I did not agree with them. The Postmaster-General sits there gloating fiendishly over striking down the members for North Bruce and Bothwell, as he thinks he has done. It is not done yet; I don't believe it ever will be done.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Not this summer.

Sir Charles went on to deal with the Premier's speech promising to show how Sir Wilfrid had put himself out of court, and to expose the sham arguments by which he had tried to support the constitutionality of the measure. He thought the Postmaster-General had avoided this point, because he knew the measure was not contemplated in the B.A. Act. The Postmaster-General had told the House that Quebec was untouched. Why? Was there no room Were the bills of 1882 and 1892 so fair that there was nothing to be done, The leader of the Opposition proceeded to argue that the bill should not have been introduced until after a census, incidental to which he referred to Sir Wilfrid's second speech on the introduction of the bill.

"You Are a Fishmonger."

He accused the Premier of having lost his temper, and having made wild and astounding statements. The latter had charged him with having used Billingsgate, but did not know what that was or he would not have applied the term to the remarks he had made. He had done nothing but make a few remarks on the Government's bill, and refer in perhaps strong terms to it. "Billingsgate," pursued Sir Charles gravely, "is using low vulgar language. I ought to know something about it—(uproarious laughter)—as I have the honor to be a Fishmonger, and the Fishmongers' Guild is really the only one of these old guilds that performs valuable work for the British government to-day. Continuing Sir Charles remarked that the judges who would have to divide the constituencies would need to be antiquarians, going back to the census of 1891.

Mr. Britton (Kingston) referred the hon. gentleman to the act passed in 1893, fixing the boundaries of the electoral districts of Argenteuil and Terrebonne, and asked him if that was not just as unconstitutional as he claimed the present act was. Adjusting the proportionate representation between provinces, contemplated in the B.N.A. Act, was a very different thing from readjusting the boundaries of constituencies within a province.

Sir Charles evaded the point more or less skilfully, and proceeded to show how, as he put it, the Government was "dancing on air."

An Invitation to the Senate.

Resuming in the evening Sir Charles Tupper said: "This bill cannot become law, because in this country we have an upper house to check hasty, ill-advised, extremely partisan legislation, measures that violate the constitution of the country for party purposes. And when I refer to the Senate, I feel, sir, that there never was a time in the history of the country when that body enjoyed the confidence of the people of Canada as to-day. The protection they gave to this country in the rejection of the Yukon measure, and the evidence we now have and hon. gentlemen opposite have given which shows they have saved the country between one and two millions by the rejection of the Drummond County Railway bill, has given the Senate a position in the confidence of the independent and intelligent men of all parties such as for many years before it has not enjoyed. I say more, sir, that in my judgment the Senate would have been justified in rejecting the Franchise bill. I have never approached a Senator, I have never said a word to a Senator to influence his mind or ask what action he would take, nor do I wish to do so now. What I say in this matter of that branch of Parliament will be said in my place in this House. The idea that redistribution of seats is especially a matter touching the House of Commons, and one that has nothing to do with the Senate, is entirely erroneous and opposed to all precedents wherever parliaments exist. The Senate would have been quite right, after a minority in this House had had an amendment voted down of so reasonable a character as that in the Maritime and outlying Provinces we should have the same judicial protection as in Ontario. The Senate will do wisely if they guard the country against legislation calculated to violate every principle of right and justice and fair play in party interests."

The hon. gentleman went at some length into the debate which took place on the bill in 1882. Regarding Quebec, he looked for a great change politically in that Province at no distant day, and thought he would be paying a poor compliment to it if he should suppose that under existing circumstances the Prime Minister could look to it for a reaffirmation of the support he enjoyed at the last election. If the Premier looked to it with confidence he would be greatly deceived.

The Prime Minister—Somebody is sure to be deceived.

Sir Charles resumed his defence of Conservative gerrymander legislation, and tried to show that the attacks on the bill of 1882 were without foundation. There was only one way to prove that there had been a gerrymander, that violence had been done in the arrangement of constituencies, and before it could be maintained that a redistribution act had unfairly affected the condition of parties it must be shown that a minority of electors had elected a majority of representatives. Following up this argument, he claimed that in the last general election a Liberal minority in Ontario had elected a majority of members, and that the same thing happened over the whole Dominion, which proved that there had been no gerrymander. In conclusion Sir Charles again denounced the measure as infamous and unfair.

A Spirited Reply.

Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, found that the mainstay of Sir Charles' argument had been an open and shameless appeal to the Senate to throw out the bill. He opined, however, that as one-quarter of the whole membership of the Senate came from Toronto it would be difficult to persuade that body to throw out a bill which contemplated giving one more member to Toronto. The 1882 bill had been plainly framed to strike at the heads of certain members. In the present legislation a wholesome principle is involved. When Sir Charles Tupper spoke of the Senate wing in not throwing out the franchise bill he forgot that the principle of that measure had been advocated by so good a Conservative as Sir John Thompson. For their course in opposition to the present legislation they would be held fully to account by the electorate, and would not find it to their political advantage. Mr. Paterson described how a constituency had been butchered from three different counties to legislate honest Joseph Rymal out of Parliament, and now the Opposition sets up the ridiculous plea that it was infamous to think of interfering with such a law. There were, he admitted, many constituencies not disturbed in the present bill, but in that there was time for the Opposition to grumble against, as these were already fixed to their own party advantage. What fault, he asked, could be found with the arrangement giving Brant two members? It had had two since before Confederation. The Conservatives would not like to see a member taken from Norfolk, which has a smaller population. Wentworth, with nearly the population of Norfolk, and a strong Liberal majority, was left with a single representative. The 1882 measure, Mr. Patterson showed, had been aimed to bring about the assassination of such men as David Mills, James Trow and himself. In the present bill the judicial tribunal would provide absolute impartiality.

Early to Bed Opposition.

Mr. Wallace moved the adjournment of the debate at 11.40, but the Premier declined to have the House rise so early.

Sir Charles Tupper appealed for an adjournment, and Sir Wilfrid offered to agree if it was understood that the debate be resumed on Tuesday and go on day by day, and that a vote be taken next week. However, the leader of the Opposition would not make any promise for his party, and the Premier had to insist on proceeding.

The leader of the Opposition began to show a little bit of temper. He declared that he did not intend to be a party to obstruction, but it was wrong to introduce the bill that day. It looked like a design to bring this up in an empty House. It was wrong to force him into replying on a Friday. It was a great want of courtesy to force this measure to-day. There was nothing more unreasonable than to keep a small number of members there; it was a grave injustice, and one which would be resented. "The Opposition is not entirely powerless," he reminded the House, "s ofar as public business is concerned, and the right honorable gentlemen will be wise not to press this bill."

The Premier jogged the honorable gentleman's memory as to the statement he had prefaced the debate with, that if the Opposition was not ready to go on the debate could be adjourned. He had not tried to force a debate on the Opposition.

Sir Charles Tupper said it would have been grossly unfair to have moved this, in the manner the Postmaster-General had, and not have it replied to impromptu. It would not promote the progress of public business.

The Premier—If that is how the honorable gentleman understands courtesy he need ask for no more favors at the hands of the Government.

Sir Charles Tupper—I never asked for anything.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I kept this bill off on Wednesday at your request.

Mr. Bennett (East Simcoe)— said he was prepared to stay with the rest until the snow flies.

On the question being put on Mr. Wallace's motion, it was declared lost, and Sir Charles Tupper at once called for a division. "I want the country to understand," he said.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The country will understand very well.

After a long interval the whips managed to get half a hundred members together, and the division was taken. Fifteen members voted with the Opposition, and twenty-three with the Government.

Sir Charles Tupper appealed to the Premier whether it was seemly, when the House numbered 213 members, to proceed with the only measure mentioned in the Queen's speech, moved on a Friday with 41 members present.

The Premier said the epithet "unseemly" did not come well from the leader of the Opposition. There had been many unseemly things this session, for which the Opposition was responsible. A debate on the address, lasting four weeks, with the same thing repeated over and over was not seemly, nor the obstruction of Government business at every turn. For the rest of the session the Government thought half-past twelve was a reasonable time to adjourn, and as it now was within ten minutes of the hour, and Sir Charles Tupper saw that he had not got the House with him, he would agree to adjourn.

Mr. Wallace had lost his right to speak at the present stage, and so Mr. Prior moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 12.25 a.m.

Mr. Quinn gives notice of his intention to bring the question of insolvency legislation before the House. He will also ask a question on Monday as to the unpaid amounts, if any, in connection with taking the plebiscite in Montreal.

The Solicitor-General will shortly introduce a bill respecting the jurisdiction of the Exchequer Court as to railway debts.

HIS EXCELLENCY CHANGES HIS PLANS

He Leaves Niagara Suddenly and Goes by Special Train to Ottawa.

WAS TO ATTEND A BALL.

But it is Said He Received a Cypher Message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

ALASKA SETTLEMENT PROBABLY.

Ottawa, Ont., June 17.—(Special.)—The Citizen publishes a despatch from Niagara-on-the-Lake announcing that the Governor-General is on his way to Ottawa by special train, having been summoned to the Capital on urgent business of state.

Lord Minto was to have attended a ball there last night, but during the afternoon received a long cypher message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a result of which he cancelled his engagement and left for Ottawa by special train at 6 p.m.

The business which brought about this sudden change in the Vice-Regal plans is not stated, but it is believed to be connected with the negotiations in London for a temporary settlement of the Alaska boundary question. The press despatches indicated that an early arrangement was quite possible.

THE C. E. CONVENTION.

Nearly Half of the Money Required by the Montreal Committee for Expenses Is Pledged.

The Local Committee for the Dominion Christian Endeavor Convention next October, held their weekly meeting last evening. Among the communications received, was one from Rev. Dr. Wilbur Chapman, now of New York City, who is to be one of the leading speakers. It is hoped that Dr. Chapman will address a mass meeting in St. James Church on the Sunday afternoon of Convention week. Mr. G. Tower Fergusson, of Toronto, the excellent President of the C. E. Council, also wrote, intimating his intention to come down and get acquainted with the Montreal Endeavorers at an early date. It was decided to arrange for two places of rendezvous for the delegates, to be known as "headquarters" for Quebec and Maritime Provinces, and for Ontario and West, respectively. These will probably be in the churches not far from the Convention Hall (St. James' Methodist Church). The finance, reception and music committees will be enlarged by one corresponding member on each, from each of the local C. E. Societies, a good number of whom have already appointed their representatives. Nearly half of the amount required by the Montreal '99 Committee for Convention expenses has been pledged by the societies. Miss Wright, of St. Lambert, superintendent of the junior department of Quebec Provincial C. E. Union, has issued a circular, urging attendance at the Convention, and announcing that Saturday, October 7th, will be devoted to junior work, beginning with a breakfast for the juniors themselves. There will be a grand Junior Endeavor rally in the afternoon, addressed by John Willis Baer, of Boston, Missionary, temperance, Band of Mercy, and patriotic hymns will be sung by a choir of one hundred voices, mostly children.

CANADA'S INDEPENDENCE

Count Koritz, in the German Reichstag, Says That it is a Difficulty in the Way of a Treaty.

Berlin, June 17.—In the course of a discussion of the question of the prolongation of the commercial treaty with England in the Reichstag to-day, Count Kanitz declared that the chief difficulty in the way of reaching an understanding was Canada's increasing independence.

Count Posadowski-Wehner, Minister of the Imperial Treasury, denied that the Government had failed to display the necessary energy toward England. Germany, he said, had applied an autonomous tariff to Canada, and would do the same towards other countries differentiating against Germany.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. Alex. Cameron, of Huntingdon, is at the Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O'Sullivan, of Quebec, are at the Hall.

Mr. F. X. Garneau, of Quebec, is registered at the Hall.

Dr. Fuller, of Sweetsburg, was at the Windsor yesterday.

Mr. P. L. Savage, of Fredericton, N.B. is at the Queen's.

Robt. Thompson, of Toronto, Ont., is a guest at the St. James.

Dr. P. Page, of Waterloo, Que., is registered at the St. James.

Mr. A. O. Botsford, of Brockville, is registered at the Queen's.

Mr. W. A. Walker, of Buckingham, was at the Windsor yesterday.

Mr. C. W. Parmelee, M.P., of Waterloo, is at the Hotel Carslake.

Mr. Henri Laurier, of Arthabaskaville is staying at the Carslake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. James, of Cornwall, Ont., are guests at the St. James.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Irving, of Vancouver, are guests at the Place Viger.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Z. Clement, of St. Hyacinthe, are staying at the St. James.

John R. Vert, and Mrs. Vert, of Hamilton, Ont., are registered at the St. James.

Messrs. F. W. Chipman and J. A. Macintosh, of Toronto, are staying at the Windsor.

Messrs. G. Thompson and J. H. Walsh, from Valleyfield, are staying at the Carslake.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Mr. Robertson Macaulay, Mr. J. H. Routh, Mr. Hector Mackenzie, Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C.

Montreal people at Toronto hotels: Richardson House—F. L. Somers. Grand Union—R. J. Miller, P. J. Hogan, A. J. Small. Queen's—John Niven, Col. Edye, William McNally. G. A. Browne, S. E. Lichtenheiner and wife. Walker House—D. MacDonald, C. E. Getz. Rossin House—Geo. Margolius.

Miss Elizabeth Davidson, who, in conjunction with Mrs. H. O. Wilson, has established a successful Fletcher Music School in Montreal, has left for Boston to attend a convention of the Fletcher Method Association to be held on the 20th and 21st inst. Miss Davidson will remain in Boston for some weeks to take a special course in psychology and other subjects for additional qualification for her work in Montreal.

WAS TOM MORRIS KILLED?

Father of a St. John, N. B., Man Says He Was Pushed Over Suspension Bridge—The Bell Divorce.

St. John, N.B., June 17.—(Special.)—The death occurred at Fredericton Friday of Mrs. Wark, wife of Hon. S. A. R. Wark. The deceased was long suffering from cancer. She was a sister of the late Hon. Isaac Burpee, Minister of Customs in the Mackenzie Government.

The Supreme Court on Friday upset the decision of the Circuit Court awarding Prof. Hesse of Providence, R.I., $25,000 damages for the loss of a foot by an accident on the St. John Street Railway. A new trial was granted. The court confirmed the judgment granting Mrs. Bell a divorce from her husband, Adam H. Bell, of St. Stephen. The court declared its opinion that the evidence offered by Bell against his wife was not trustworthy, and Judge Hanington said it had been manufactured. Bell will appeal to Ottawa.

The body of Tom Morris, who jumped over the Suspension bridge at the falls a couple of months ago, was found floating in the harbor. At the time of the suicide some people expressed the opinion that Morris had been robbed and pushed over by a companion named Noseworthy. The latter was under police surveillance for a time, but they had nothing against him, and finally he left town, giving the police an address in the United States, where he declared he could be found. Now the father of Morris reiterates that his son was murdered. No marks of violence are discernible, but Mr. Morris says his son's pocketbook, that contained money and an order book, both of which he had with him, are gone. The only articles found on the body were a handkerchief and keys.

AT BANFF SPRINGS.

Visitors From the United States Enjoying the Famous Pleasure Resort.

Banff Springs, Alberta, June 16.—Mrs. Huntington, wife of Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railway system, accompanied by a number of friends and relatives, arrived at Banff today, from San Francisco, in President Huntington's private car, "Sacramento." The visitors will remain here during the hot weeks of the summer, and will be joined later by Mr. Huntington, whose car was sent to New York to bring prominent Easterners into the Canadian National Park.

LACHINE OARSMEN.

The Semi-Final and Finals of the Four-Oared Crews Will be Rowed Off This Afternoon.

At Lachine last night the crew stroked by F. Schackell beat the crew stroked by Manson.

This leaves four crews in for to-day's races, stroked by Howard, Baby, Schackell and Troutbeck.

Bad Fire at Quebec.

Quebec, June 17.—(Special.)—A rather bad fire occurred this morning, which came very near to a fatal termination. Mr. Edward Foley, clerk of the Recorder's Court, and advocate, residing at 32 St. Angle, got up this morning, and after lighting his oil stove, went back to his room. In some way or other the stove exploded, and in a very few minutes the whole house was in flames. Mr. Foley's mother, who was still in her room, was rescued by her son with a very great deal of difficulty, both being nearly suffocated by smoke. Firemen soon put out the fire, but the damage is extensive. That on the house is coverd by insurance, but there is about $70 loss on furniture.

Undervaluing Goods Must be Stopped

Toronto, June 17.—(Special.)—Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, has written to the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in answer to their resolution of June 12, in which the Dominion Government was called upon to enforce the law and inflict exemplary punishment on those undervaluing foreign goods passed through the customs. The Minister states that the Customs Department will do its utmost to punish any cases the y may be able to bring to light.

Military Review at Niagara.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, June 17.—(Special.)—The great review of the military troops in camp took place here yesterday afternoon, beginning about half-past three, and ending after tea-time. It was held by order of the Governor-General, and proved most satisfactory. His Excellency and Major-General Hutton and staff were stationed at the saluting point, and the drill of the men altogether was spoken of in the highest terms by those who know what good military work is.

Another Strike at Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., June 17.—(Special.)—Forty men employed by the Hamilton Blast Furnace Co. quit work yesterday morning. The company has been employing its own ore-handlers, and some days ago it gave a contract to Peter Peterson, who was to employ the men. The men, however, do not like Peterson, and they refused to work under him. There is no dispute as to wages. The company has sufficient ore to last a couple of days, and in the meantime it is expected that the difficulty will be settled.

A Bolton Farmer Suicides.

Bolton, Ont., June 17.—(Special.)—Citizens were startled Thursday evening when the news reached this village that Jabez Wakeley had committed suicide by hanging himself. Deceased was a prosperous farmer living just outside the village limits, and was well known in the neighborhood as a well-digger and implement agent. His mind had been somewhat unsettled for some time.

Two Men Drowned at Dunchurch.

Dunchurch, Ont., June 17.—(Special.)—On Thursday two men on the Fisher and Turner drive were drowned while running the Burnt shoots. One, named Orman Mirdan, of Powassan, the other Michael McDonald, of Kirkfield. Both were married men. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

Another Arrest in Car Robbery Case.

A. Lafrance, a brass polisher, residing on Chaboilleb street, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Cote and Guertin on a police court warrant. He is alleged to be implicated with the men Lemay, Paquette and Leger in the C.P.R. flour robberies. Lafrance was remanded by Magistrate Lafontaine for eight days.

Burglary at a Post Office.

Chesley, Ont., June 17.—(Special.)—Thursday night burglars broke into the Chesley post-office and blew open the vault. They only got a few coppers for their labor. It is supposed they are the same gang who have been operating in this locality lately.

Fell Off a Street Car.

Mrs. S. E. Bouchard, a resident of St. Lambert, fell from street car No. 39 yesterday afternoon at the corner of St. James and Windsor street. She was only slightly injured, however, and was able to take the G.T.R. train for St. Lambert.

The Mackay Institution.

The Mackay Institution closed its doors to-day, not to re-open till September 13, and the pupils have gone to their several homes. No extensive improvements on the buildings and grounds will be made, as very few are necessary.

A Wrestler at the Royal.

O. Carter, middleweight champion wrestler of Canada, will be glad to meet anyone in a three-fall contest any evening at the Theatre Royal next week.

Cash or C. O. D.

o o o

"Semi-ready" is sold for spot cash or C. O. D.

There are no bad debt losses, no collectors' commissions to enhance it's cost to you.

The "Custom-tailor" who gives you credit will give others credit.

If others don't pay up who makes up the loss to the tailor?

The man who pays for his own suit helps to pay for those who forget to settle with their tailor

This is one large item which helps to make "Semi-ready" a half to a third cheaper than "custom-made" of equal quality.

We take all the risk—give your money back if you're not satisfied.

$20, $18, $15, $12 and $10 per suit.

By mail—write for catalogue.

Semi-ready Wardrobe

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Toronto, Winnipeg, Ottawa — 2364 St. Catherine Street, 231 St. James Street, Montreal

$25.00 Per Month for a

STEINWAY

To bring these world's best pianos within reach of the people of moderate means, we have determined to make the above terms. Prices reasonable. Out of town correspondence solicited. Catalogues and all particulars mailed on application. Pianos of any make taken in exchange.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,
WAREROOMS:
2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Hot Weather Clothing.

To those in need of it I would call attention to my

Special Value Blue Serge..... A $25 Suit for $20.00

Light weights in Worsted and Scotch Tweed Suitings, Homespuns and Halifax Tweeds, and all at moderate prices. ....

W. PATERSON, THE TAILOR,
1729 Notre Dame Street.

Custom House Sale

The subscribers are instructed by R. S. White, Esq., Collector of Customs for the Port of Montreal, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

at the Examining Warehouse, 65 COMMON STREET,

THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, 1899.

The following goods, as per catalogue, and contained in the above premises:

1st—Goods abandoned for duty.
2nd—Goods unclaimed up to December 31st, 1898.
3rd—Goods in Warehouse on Collector's order, unclaimed up to December 31st, 1898.
4th—Duty paid goods unclaimed.

Terms—Cash. A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the adjudgment of each lot.

Sale at 10 O'Clock A.M.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Young man, with several years' experience in boots and shoes, wishes position as traveller. Box J 26, Herald. 144x

LOST — ON MONDAY, BETWEEN KNOX and Atwater ave., via Charlevoix and Notre Dame sts., a purse containing 15 dollars and a receipt. Ten dollars reward on returning to 533 Wellington st., Pt. St. Charles. 141

FOR SALE — FOUR CASES OF BIRDS, squirrels, eggs, butterflies, etc., mounted in glass cases. Some rare specimens amongst the lot. All in splendid condition. Collection includes snow owl, American horned owl, black and red birds, blue jays, robins, woodpecker, mocking bird, golden aureoles, hawks, kingfisher, corncracker, snipe, golden plover, game bantams, lot of Anticosti shells, eggs, black, grey, red and flying squirrels, weasels, snakes, moles, and a number of butterflies and water insects. Price very reasonable. Address J. H., Herald Office. x

An Alleged Indian Murderer.

Winnipeg, Man, June 17.—(Special.)—From Edmonton, N.W.T., it is reported that Corporal Phillips, in charge of a detachment of Mounted Police at Lesser Slave Lake, is on the way down with an Indian accused of murdering his wife at Big Point, thirty miles Southeast of Lesser Slave Lake. The crime took place about the first of the month. The Indian, according to reports brought the police detachment, killed the woman with a club and by kicking her. He afterwards buried the body. Dr. Tulloch and Corporal Phillips had secured other witnesses required in order to proceed with the case against the Indians now at Fort Saskatchewan, accused of murdering a "Wendigo" and was about starting down with them when delayed by the second murder just mentioned.

Our establishment will be closed at one o'clock on Saturdays during July and August. Laporte, Martin & Cie.



OFF TO THE
..COUNTRY..

Before you go give us a call and see our line of

ENGLISH ENAMELLED WARE.

We have everything to make the kitchen complete

Refrigerators, Gas Stoves,
Oil Stoves, Ice Boxes,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Water Filters and Coolers,
Garden Hose, Hose
Reels, Garden Tools,

Lawn Mowers at $2.50.

The most complete stock of Kitchen Furnishings can be found at

Philbin's Hardware Store,
2231—ST. CATHERINE ST.—2233.

Notice of Sale

Exhibition Grounds and Buildings

We have received instructions of the Provincial Government of Quebec, to sell by Public Auction, in retail, on the premises, on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 10TH and 11TH JULY next, at TEN O'Clock A.M. each day, all the Buildings and Lots of Land, being the property of the said Government.

Terms of Sale—One quarter cash, balance in three yearly payments at 6 per cent. interest.

A deposit of five per cent. shall be required on adjudication of each lot.

For further particulars, apply to

MARCOTTE FRERES,
Auctioneers.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE EXPLOSION

It Places the Number of Miners Killed at Glace Bay at Eleven.

FIGHTING FIERCE FLAMES,

Heart-rending Scenes When the Victims Were Brought Out.

BODIES FOUND WITH DIFFICULTY

Halifax, N.S., June 17.—(Special.)—According to an official announcement of this morning's disaster in the Caledonia mine, the principal colliery of the Dominion Coal Company, there were two explosions, the first killing six men and the second five. Fire had started about 3.45 a.m. in the mine, near what is known as the deep pump, the cause being unknown. Six men who were then on their way out were overcome by a sudden explosion of fire damp and suffocated where they fell. Three-quarters of an hour later, whilst a party of men, who were on their way to the scene of the fire, headed by Thos. Johnston, the underground manager a slight explosion of gas occurred by which they were killed instantly. The bodies of the victims were recovered by a rescue party in which was John Johnston, assistant manager of the Dominion Coal Company, and a brother of one of the dead.

After considerable difficulty the position of the fire was located and a body of volunteers, led by the managers of the Hub and International collieries, attacked the flames with water. This work was carried on vigorously for several hours, when it was found that the extent of the fire and the difficulties of fighting it rendered their efforts useless. E. Gilpin, jr., provincial inspector of mines, had by this time reached the scene, and after a consultation with him, it was decided to procure pumps and attack the fire from a different quarter. Up to this evening the operations of the fire fighters had not been effectual in quenching the flames. It is still doubtful as to what success will attend the efforts to extinguish the fire, but it is hoped to save the mine. The men who lost their lives in the disaster are:—

Thomas Johnston, underground manager.
John Doyle, sr., and John Doyle, jr., father and son, the latter leaving a wife and three children.
Arthur Grant, leaving a wife and three children.
Alex. Macdonald, leaving a wife and eight children.
Stephen McCormick, leaving a wife and six children.
Roy D. McDougall, leaving a wife and three children.
Neil McDonald unmarried.
Malcolm McAulay unmarried.
William Simpson, unmarried.
Donald Martin, leaving a wife and two children.

All the bodies have been recovered except that of Martin.

Not until the bodies of the men began to be brought up in the cage did the stricken people of the town begin to realize the awfulness of the disaster. It was about 5 o'clock that the whistle announcing that something was wrong in the mine was blown. In a very short time the streets were crowded with people. When the news of the disaster spread they flocked toward the engine-house, where they learned the particulars.

The Scene in the Pit.

Johnston, when found, was near one of the crosscut doors. It is supposed he tried to open it with his left hand, as his left side is burned terribly. He was no doubt killed by the force of the explosion. The others who were with him were choked with fire damp. Only two of the men—McCormick and McDonald—were in any way disfigured, and that very slightly.

The scene in the pit was of a very weird character. The dead men were thrown promiscuously into the box-cars and rushed to the cage. As they passed by the sight was a gruesome one. Darkness was only broken by the pale flickering light of the lamps in the hands of brave rescuers. The box-cars went by containing one body piled on top of the other. The rescuing party were staggering under the influence of the gas. They were almost blinded with the smoke that was pouring down in volumes upon them. Now and again it would cease, and thus give the men time to go on with the gruesome task of finding the bodies.

One of the men was found with his hands round a post. McCormick was found with a handkerchief across his mouth. He evidently knew what was coming and took precautions to save himself, but of no avail. A waistcoat was found over his head. He probably went into one of the rooms to save a mate, but the damp had become so dense that he finally succumbed. McAulay was found with his head between the rails. The others were found in different attitudes and positions, all of which went to show that the men were overcome suddenly and had but little time to attempt to escape.

Pathetic Scenes at the Engine House.

The scene about the engine house was most touching. Women and children were weeping and men were talking in subdued tones. The place was thronged. Trains from Sydney brought in hundreds of people and carriages began to pour in from all directions. There was a steady downpour of rain, which only added to the weirdness of the scene.

The air currents changed several times while the volunteers were in the pit. This would indicate that an explosion had taken place in the west deep.

Thos. Brown manager of Caledonia, went down with the rescue volunteers and was knocked senseless by the second explosion. He was carried from the pit unconscious, but will recover.

Caledonia is a part of Glace Bay. It is the principal colliery of the Dominion, and averages 2,500 tons per day.

THE ANTICOSTI TROUBLES

Captain of Mr. Menier's Vessel Had to Make a Complaint to the Magistrate About a Fox Bay Settler.

Quebec, Que., June 16.—High Constable Gale has just returned from Fox Bay Anticosti, whither he went some ten days ago. Very recently, Captain Belanger, of the steamer Savoy, Mr. Menier's vessel, appeared before the District Magistrate of the Saguenay, Judge Simard, and made a complaint that one of the residents of Fox Bay, John Stubbart by name, had made use of threatening language towards him, and by no means obscurely, hinted at vengeance to come, whereon the Judge issued a warrant against the alleged culprit, but could find none of the local constabulary willing to take the responsibility of executing it. The Attorney-General selected the High Constable as a fit person for the delicate mission of reasoning with the offender and inducing him to submit peaceably to the demands of justice, which the latter did, giving bonds to keep the peace. It seems that some time ago the Signal Service Department authorized Mr. Pope, of Southwest Point Station to remove the apparatus at Fox Bay from the custody of Mr. Stubbart to another. On this mission he was accompanied by Captain Belanger and the latter's crew. As soon as Mr. Pope's object was made known to Mr. Stubbart, that gentleman produced fire arms of various descriptions, according to the captain, and threatened to resist his demands by force. However, Mr. Pope succeeded in getting Mr. Stubbart to yield and hand over the apparatus.

LOCAL LABOR NEWS.

It is only two years since the Federated Trades Council of this city was organized, and it has grown so rapidly that it is now the largest and most influential labor organization of the kind in Canada. It is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and is in constant communication with President Gompers on all questions affecting the workingmen. Nearly all the trades unions in Montreal and vicinity are associated with the Council. The Cigarmakers are, perhaps, the largest labor union in the Council, having six delegates and a membership of over 1,000. The other unions connected with the Council are: Carpenters' Union 134, Montreal Typographical Union 176, Carpenters' Union 376, Victoria Lodge of Machinists, Mount Royal Lodge of Machinists, Cigarmakers' Union 58, Musicians' Protective Union 62, Theatrical Stage Employes' Union 56, Garment Workers' Union 140, Montreal Printing Pressmen's Union 52, Furriers' Protective Union, Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union 33, Stonecutters' Union, Stonemasons' Union, Montreal Operative Plasterers' Association, Painters' and Decorators' Association, American Flint Glass Workers' Union 24, Wholesale Clothing Cutters' Union, and the Journeymen Bakers. Messrs. P. J. Ryan and George Warren are the organizers. Mr. J. H. Small, who has charge of the Labor Day programme, speaking to a Herald representative, said that never in the history of the labor movement in Montreal had he met with such success, and from present appearances the Labor Day celebration this year would be one of the largest things of the kind ever held in this city. The procession will take place in the morning through the principal streets of the city, and the picnic in the afternoon at Queen's Park, Verdun.

* * *

The Montreal Typographical Union will hold their thirteenth annual picnic and games on July the 15th at the pretty little village of Iberville, Que., opposite St. John's. The committee are hard at work soliciting prizes and donations, and have received a beautiful silver cup from the Toronto Type Foundry, through Mr. Stuart. The cup will be competed for in a tug-of-war between Typographical Union 176, Jacques Cartier Union 65, and the Printing Pressmen. Typographical Union 176 will likely bring out their champion team of 1895 if they can be got together.

* * *

As a result of the deep dissatisfaction felt with the City Council's extravagance in general matters of expenditure, and more especially with the heads of some of the departments; and with a view of protecting the interests of workingmen and ratepayers in general, which, it is contended, have been grossly neglected in the past, a mass meeting will be held shortly to inaugurate a ratepayers' association. A strong committee will be appointed to draw up a constitution and rules for the association.

* * *

At a largely attended meeting of the United Workers' Association, held last evening in their hall, great indignation was expressed at the action of Mayor Prefontaine for sending out city detectives to shoot down if necessary the poor striking trackmen of the Grand Trunk Railway, as no violence had been resorted to, nor was there any fear of such, it was hard to understand the Mayor's actions. Some of the speakers declared it was a crime to have men working for 98 cents a day, while the gentleman who paid the men 98 cents paid himself $98 per day.

* * *

It has been stated that there are clothing houses in the city who work their men seven days per week.

* * *

During the past month there has been a great advance of labor organization all along the line, four new unions having been organized in the city.

* * *

There will be an important meeting of the Typographical Union in their hall at 223 McGill street this evening at eight o'clock sharp.

* * *

The cigarmakers are very busy at this season. Many of the factories are working overtime.

* * *

The United Garment Workers complain that the sweating system is very bad in Montreal. A thorough investigation will be held shortly, and the sweaters will be prosecuted.

* * *

Mr. P. J. Ryan will attend the convention of the Theatrical Stage Employes at Philadelphia next week in the interest of organized labor of this city.

* * *

Mr. George Warren will organize a strong union in Valleyfield early next week.



New La Presse Building now being erected at the corner of St. James street and St. Lambert Hill.

THE BOILEAU TRIAL.

Yesterday's Evidence Was of a Medical Nature—It Looks Favorable to the Defendants.

Ottawa, June 16.—The evidence given at to-day's session of the Boileau trial in Hull, was all of a medical nature. Several doctors were examined in the interests of the defence. The object of the defence is apparently to try to prove that Lavinia St. Onge came to her death from convulsions.

Dr. Rodolph Chevrier, of Ottawa, was the first witness called. He believed that Serum was sometimes found beneath light wounds, but it usually did not make its appearance for some time after the bruises had been inflicted. A dog could produce wounds such as were found on Lavinia St. Onge's hands. In cases of suffocation, ecchymosis was often found around the brain and interior organs. The large organs would be filled with blood. Marks of violence were usually found around the neck of a person strangled. In the present case the most important symptoms of strangulation and suffocation were missing. Not having examined the body, the doctor was unable to say whether death was natural or not.

Dr. Chevrier being recalled said a slight blow was not likely to give a sufficient shock to cause death, especially in the case of a young person.

Minister Storer Formally Received

Madrid, June 17.—The newly-appointed United States Minister to Spain, Mr. Bellamy Storer, was received in formal audience by the Queen Regent yesterday. There were no speeches, only a few cordial words were exchanged. The Queen Regent was very amiable and complimentary toward Mr. Storer, and enquired cordially concerning the health of President McKinley.

Chewing Gum Trust Organized.

New York, June 17.—The principal chewing gum manufacturers of the country, who combined recently under the title of the American Chicle Company, with a capital stock of $7,000,000 perfected their organization yesterday by electing a board of directors, of which S. T. Britton, of Toronto, is a member.

Americans in the Transvaal.

London, June 17.—A despatch to the Chronicle from Cape Town says that Consul Stowe has just arrived there from the Transvaal, where he had advised the Americans in the Rand to remain calm, cautious, and neutral in the troubles growing out of the franchise agitation. He says the Transvaal officials extended every courtesy to him.

Joe Mullett Released.

London, June 17.—Joe Mullett, the Irish political prisoner, sentenced to imprisonment for life for attempting to murder a juror who convicted Michael Walsh, was liberated from prison and taken to Dublin last evening. He is in a dying condition.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

At St. Andrew's Church, Back River.—Eight anniversary services will be conducted to-morrow. At 11.15 a.m. there will be matins and Holy Communion, preacher, Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan; evenson, 7 p.m., preacher, the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael. Special music at both services. All seats free. The Montreal Park & Island electric cars leave Mile End every twenty minutes.

In the Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe, on Sunday, June 18th, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. T. S. McWilliams.

At St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, the Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

At St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles, there will b Sunday school at 3 p.m., and evening service at 7.

At the First Church of Christ(scientist) Karn Hall, St. Catherine street, there will be services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and p.m. Subject, "Is the universe, including man, evolved by atomic force." Mrs. Chambers, soloist.

In Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, near the Windsor, the pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. C.E. S. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor.

In St Martin's Church there will be Holy Communion at 8 o'clock, and morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. The preacher at both services will be Ven. Archdeacon Mills, D.D.

Dr. Antcliff will occupy the pulpit of St. Gabriel Church at the morning service, while Dr. Shaw will officiate in the evening. Master Freddie Utley and Miss Donaldson will be the soloists.

At Emmanuel Congregational Church, Stanley and St. Catherine streets, Rev. Merton Smith, pastor, the Sunday services will be: Morning, 11 a.m.—Topic, "Darkness and Light"; Bible class, 3 p.m.; topic, "Parable of the Mustard Seed"; evening, 7 o'clock, topic, "He that hath brains to think, let him think."

At Trinity Church, corner St. Denis street and Viger square, Rev. Fred H. Graham, B.A., rector, to-morrow, third Sunday after Trinity, there will be, at 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany, preacher, the rector; 3 p.m., Sunday, school and Bible class; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Holy Communion.

St. George's church to-morrow, third Sunday after Trinity, Holy Communion will be administered after morning service. At 11.05 a.m., Morning Prayer; preacher, Dean Carmichael; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes; 7 p.m., Evensong Prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine Service begins. On Wednesday there will be Divine Service at 8 p.m.; Friday, teachers' meeting, 8 p.m.

At Maisonneuve Mission, corner Pie IX and Adam streets, there will be, at 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

In the Church of St. James the Apostle to-morrow, third Sunday after Trinity—Holy Communion will be administered at the 8 a.m. service; Morning Prayer will be offered at 10.15 a.m., and Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

At the Advent Christian Congregation, Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine street, there will be service at 7 p.m., Wm. W. Robertson officiating; subject, "The Presbyterian General Assembly in its positive and negative aspects."

At St. James Methodist church to-morrow the Rev. W. Sparling will preach at 11 a.m.; the Rev. Dr. Williams at 7 p.m.

At St. Stephen's chapel, Dorchester street, corner of Atwater avenue, Westmount, there will be morning prayer at 11 o'clock; preacher the rector. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening prayer, with administration of Holy Communion, at 7 o'clock; preacher, the rector. Service on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

At Zion Congregational church to-morrow there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Adam Murrman. Church business meeting on Wednesday, 8 p.m. C.E. Friday evening.

In the Crescent Street Presbyterian church to-morrow there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. MacKay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

At. All Saints church, corner St. Denis and Maric Ann streets, at 9 a.m., there will be Holy Communion; at 10.15 a.m., baptism; divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., preachers, Rev. Meredith Smith, B. D., and the rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M. A., respectively.

In Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow there will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m., and at 11 a.m. cathedral service. Preacher, Prof. Steen. 4.15 p.m., litany, and 7 p.m., cathedral service; preacher, Rev. F. S. Eastman. All seats are free at the 7 o'clock service. There will be Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. On Saturday St. John Baptist Day, there will be Holy Communion at 10 a.m. The daily service is at 5 p.m.

DEPEW ON ANGLO-SAXONISM

He Tells a British Audience What America Thinks of Them.

A Dinner Tendered to Mark Twain by the White Friars Club of London.

London, June 17.—The dinner which the Whitefriars' Club gave Mark Twain (Mr. Samuel L. Clemens) last evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. Each of the speakers, among whom were the Very Rev. S. Reynold Holes, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. Poultney Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme.

Mr. Depew, after some light bantering and a tribute to Mark Twain, struck a serious note. Alluding to the change of sentiment in America produced by Great Britain's attitude and action during the Hispano-American war, said: "When Captain Coghlan, of the Raleigh, returned from Manila, he told us—what we all in our hearts already knew—that the European powers, save England, sympathized with our enemies, and that it was only their knowledge that England would support us morally and actively, if necessary, which prevented their interference—(applause)—and it was this knowledge which made it possible for me, when addressing a political gathering of 20,000 people in America the other day, to take the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other hand, and not to hear one dissenting voice in that vast audience."

A Wedding This Afternoon.

Miss Mabel Montgomtry, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Montgomery, will be united in marriage with Mr. Ross Dobbin, in St. Stephen's Chapel, this afternoon.

School Board Meets To-Night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners for Montreal will be held in the board room on Saturday evening next, 17th inst., at eight o'clock.

LADIES!
For $1.00
We are selling a handsome Kid Shoe in Color and Black, retailed by others at $1.50. Just received a large assortment of American Shoes.
E. MANSFIELD, Shoeist,
124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, corner Lagauchetiere Street.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 17th, 1899.

Every Summer Requisite
To Wear, To Use, To Eat, To Read,



The Store is radiant in its New Summer Dress—a poem in color-tones, that belong peculiarly to summer and holiday times. Everything is in perfect order for the biggest holiday business this store has ever known. When money-saving touches the thoughts of all housekeepers and money-spenders, then The Big Store will grow bigger still, because everybody will come here for things to wear, to use, to eat, or to read.
With the weather getting uncomfortably warm, comes the convenience of shopping at The Big Store. The management have planned larger comforts for city customers, and quicker service for mail order customers, with the new Dining Rooms, Toilet Rooms, Resting Places, Telephones, Elevators, etc., until the system that controls this great business seems absolutely perfect.

Ladies' Outing Skirts
FOUR LEADING STYLES.



Every well posted shopper knows that our regular prices mean the lowest prices But these lowest prices suffer another cut here.
Ladies' White Outing Skirts, good width well made. Special, 69c
Ladies' Linen Crash Outing Skirts, trimmed white and colored bands. Special, 75c
Ladies' Linen Crash Outing Skirts, tailor made, box seams and deep hem .. $1.30
Ladies' Shot Crash Skirts, made with box seams, and finished 6 inch hem. Special $1.65
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

Ladies' Outing Costumes
JAUNTY AND STYLISH.



These Outing Costumes are made in the latest New York style, smart and comfortable.
Ladies' Linen Crash Costumes, cut in the newest style, short open jacket and full skirt $3.25
Ladies' White Pique Costumes, trimmed with colored folds material, and finished pearl buttons. skirt cut full width, $5.75
Ladies' Pure Linen Crash Costumes, new double breasted jacket and latest flare skirt, trimmed with self applique. Special Price, $5.95
THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

New Summer Silks



The counters in the Silk Salon will hold a rare lot of Silks on Monday. The Dresses, dainty kinds, for special occasions during the summer season.
New Summer Silks—In Shepherd Plaid designs, various sized checks, elegant goods. Extra value at 95c. Special 70c
Shot Glace Silk—A delightfully cool looking lot of Pretty Silks, in every rainbow hue imaginable. Specially priced 70c
Gros Grain Silks—A splendid collection of beautiful shades (forty ways), a late shipment, just arrived. Specially priced, 95c

Men's Serge Suits



The Serge used in the making of these reliable Suits is absolutely All Wool, and they are made by a maker who takes pride in his work.
Made in two styles, single sac or double breasted style, light lining and splendidly made. The touch of the man tailor pervades every garment, which retains its shapeliness in a manner that only well tailored garments can do. Such Suits as these are rare at The Carsley Price, $8.50

Scotch Ginghams



From the Land of the Heather, every thread reliable, in a splendid variety of dainty checks and stripes, fast colors, 28 and 30 inches wide Extraordinary value at 25c a yard. Special Price 18c

New Dress Sateens
By a new process, these Sateens are made to look as near silk as silk itself, 30 inches wide, light and dark foundations, with neat stripe and dotted designs. Easily worth 21c a yard. Special Price, 15c a yard

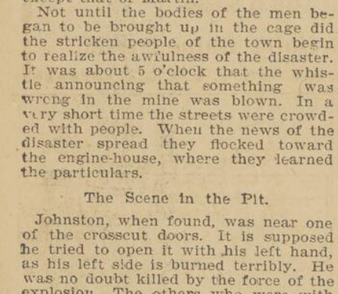
Rough Straw Sailors



Hundreds of these Jaunty Rough Straw Sailors went out yesterday, enlisted in beauty's service. Hundreds more will follow Monday.
Another 250 Ladies' Smart Rough Straw Sailor Hats, correct width of brim and height of crown, with black silk band and box. A smart stylish hat, in white only. Special, Monday 75c
WRITE FOR WINTER CATALOGUE, JUST ISSUED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
Men's Outing Goods.
White Duck Pants, $1 and $1.25 pair.
White Duck Coats, $1 and $1.50 each.
Crash Coats, tailor made, $1.90 each.
Crash Pants, tailor made, $1,50 pair,
Crash Vests, tailor made, 90c each.
Serge Coats, double breasted, $3.25 and $4 each.
Caps, all kinds, prices 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Negligee Shirts, soft body, 75c. $1 & $1.25 ea.
Cream Canvas Shirts, 75c each.
Leather Belts, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c.
Fancy Bicycle Hose, 50c, 60c, 75c and $1.
Fancy Gaiter Hose, 50c up.
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers from 40c up.
Merino Shirts and Drawers from 50c up
Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers from 75c up
Men's Extra Fine Cotton Half Hose, 12½c pr.
JOHN MURPHY & CO,
2343 St. Catherine Street.
TERMS CASH. COR. METCALFE. TEL. UP 933



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.
Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

They Discovered.
The Chinese discovered silk and no nation has ever excelled them in its culture.
Chinese silkworms are the best bred and most highly developed in the world.
They spin a longer cocoon, a stronger fibre, smoother and cleaner than any other in the world.



Corticelli Uses It.
It is the only kind of silk used in making Corticelli Sewing Silk.
Full letter A is spun with about 240 of these cocoon strands, which are each over a quarter of a mile long.
All shades, fast dyed, sold everywhere.
50 yard spools 5c.
100 yard spools 10c.

CANADA'S LOYALTY.

Lord Aberdeen Tells the Eighty Club in London That Canadians Are Unquestionably Loyal.

London, June 17.—The Earl of Aberdeen, former Governor-General of Canada, in an address before the Eighty Club in London last evening, said that Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British Crown. "Anything like serious contemplation of annexation to the United States," said His Lordship, "is absolutely a thing of the past, and the French-Canadians are among the firmest supporters of a direct British connection."

Lord Aberdeen said he anticipated a satisfactory and pacific solution of the Alaska boundary dispute.

Sultan Opposed to Arbitration.

Constantinople, June 17.—The Sultan is decidedly opposed to the arbitration schemes of the Peace Conference at The Hague, and several indignant councils of ministers have been held on the subject at the Yildiz Palace.

President Wheeler Now.

San Francisco, Cal., June 17.—The Board of Regents of the University of California selected Benjamin I. Wheeler, of Cornell, as the president of the university to succeed Martin Kellogg, resigned. The salary of the president was fixed at $10,000.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL



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SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to The Herald going out of town for the summer may have the paper sent to them by mail for twenty-five cents per month.

A SOUND RAILWAY POLICY.

It is probable that railway promoters, like the poor, will always be with us. The Quebec Governments of the past have built up a reputation for this Province in the matter of subsidy-giving that is likely to attract for a long time this interesting class of prosperity-makers. The Province has sunk millions in railway lines which have failed to run, until at last a halt had to be called.

There was no issue which was made plainer during the discussion which preceded the provincial elections than that of railway subsidies. Mr. Marchand and his followers emphatically stated that if they were returned to power they would not spend one cent of the Province's resources upon new railways until equilibrium had been restored in the finances. There has not occurred anything since which would indicate that the Government proposed to depart from that policy.

In connection with this whole question of railway subsidies, so far as the Provincial Government is concerned, its special interest lies in giving value to the lands which it holds by opening them up for settlement. The need of railway extension for that purpose is not evident. There are within fairly easy reach of existing lines stretches of valuable arable land which can accommodate thousands upon thousands of settlers.

The difficulties of colonization in the Province have indeed been considerably increased by the fact that settlements have been scattered too much in different directions. Had those settlers who have taken up land within the last ten years, for instance, all been directed along one line of communication, the task of the settler in the maintenance of roads, in the erection of churches, schools, stores, etc., would have been made much easier.

But the railway promoters, for a time, made everyone believe that the Province's immense territory could be developed in the twinkle of an eye if only the Government would subsidize their particular line. The Conservative party freely launched the Province on this reckless policy. Everyone who applied for charters got them provided he was appreciative of the favor which the Government was granting him at the taxpayers' cost, the subsidies being voted by the Legislature were pocketed by the promoters, who built an indifferent road and sometimes forgot to pay the debts which they had incurred in so doing.

Meanwhile, sparse settlements had been scattered along the new line. Many of the settlers who had been attracted by the promoters' speeches had claims against the railways for work, and all of them were directly interested in the operation of the road, upon which their communication with markets, therefore their living, depended. Then it was that the promoters of the lines, having formed a new company under another name, and backed up by the plaints of these poor settlers, came to the Government for more assistance to complete the line and to prevent it from deterioration. Here it was that Mr. Nantel invented the idea of doubling up subsidies, in other words, paying money—voted for the construction of new lines—to those which had already been subsidized. Thus for years the item "railway subsidies" absorbed hundreds of thousands of dollars, while in reality only a few miles were being added to the mileage of the Province's railways.

When such is the case, it would be mere foolishness to embark under those old conditions upon new enterprises. The interest of the Province, the interest of the settlers, the interest of the existing lines themselves, is to close up the gaps existing between settlements, so as to increase the traffic on the roads, to make the cost of transportation less, and hence the task of the people generally easier. What has been done cannot be undone; but it may at least serve the people as a lesson.

CHANGES IN THE IRON INDUSTRY.

While provision has now been made for the gradual extinguishment of the bounties on iron and steel, which will be complete in 1907, Mr. Fielding has given fair notice that it may be found necessary even before that time to lower the duties on iron imported into the Dominion. We may rest assured that this step will not be taken with undue haste or without making due allowance for the conditions which may prevail when the time comes. It is to be remembered that when the first bounties on Canadian iron were proposed, the duty on pig iron was $2 a ton and the bounty was to be another $1.50, or $3.50 a ton in all, whereas now the duty is $2.50, and the bounty will be for another three years at least $3 a ton, or $5.50 in all.

According to a return brought down in 1897 by Sir Richard Cartwright in answer to a question, the highest point touched in the manufacture of Canadian pig iron was in the financial year 1893-4, when the total output was 62,522 tons. Later returns give the figures for 1898 as 75,895 tons, but this can hardly represent more than a fraction of the total consumption of iron in Canada, and is quite insignificant when compared with the United States, where they are now running over 250,000 tons in a single week.

It is still questioned in some quarters whether there is, in the relatively restricted Canadian market, the room for a very considerable or very profitable production in face of the competition that must arise from so tremendous an output in the States; and, besides, the present movement of the iron market invites attention to the question whether such branches of ironworking as shipbuilding, may not, in the course of the next decade, be better worth looking after than the operations connected with the primary stages. The statement was made by Mr. George Bertram in the House of Commons a few days ago that the control of the iron market is rapidly passing from Great Britain to the United States. He even asserted that on some classes of iron, which were formerly purchased in Great Britain, the Americans can now undersell their rivals by as much as forty per cent. Indeed, it is asserted that the great steamer Oceanic, now building at Belfast, is made of American plates. If that be the case, it is only a matter of time until shipbuilding on this side of the Atlantic will become at least as great an industry as it is in Britain. The question to be considered is, Where shall be the Clyde of this continent? There are indications already that the River Delaware is in the race, for a great firm is already conducting extensive operations there. But the St. Lawrence, above Quebec and below Montreal, ought to have some chance of ultimate success, provided the iron could be laid down as cheaply, a condition which would depend upon iron being free. One would naturally suppose that if English and Scotch shipbuilders are ever tempted to remove to this side of the ocean, as seems not improbable, they would give the preference to sites in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Quebec, provided they could be sure of getting their iron at rock bottom figures.

THE ABATTOIR SCHEME.

The Gazette this morning discusses the abattoir scheme, to which the Quebec Government is asked to lend the credit of the Province. It does so because "reports from Quebec indicate (what is hard to believe) that the Provincial Government is seriously considering giving its endorsement to the extraordinary abattoir scheme which was laid before members of the Legislature at the last session." That qualifying phrase in parenthesis shows that the Gazette does not really believe the reports which, however it makes the basis for an unwarranted flank-attack upon the Marchand Government. If this element of unfairness were absent from it, our contemporary's article would be one to which The Herald could most heartily subscribe. Its statements and arguments, indeed, have already been used in these columns to show the scheme's absurdity. We have no idea that a Government which has shown unfailing business sagacity combined with great firmness in conserving the interests of the Province will put its name to the abattoir scheme.

FRENCH AMD GERMAN DEPARTMENT STORES.

In Germany they are beginning to grapple with the department store problem, and in a debate in the Prussian Diet a little while ago the thoroughgoing Germans managed to get very close to first principles notwithstanding the pressure exerted by 460,000 small storekeepers, who find themselves injured by the big stores. Dr. Miguel, Secretary of the Prussian Treasury, warned the Diet against the danger of assuming that the power of taxation can be employed to remedy all social inequalities. The attempt to change social and economic conditions and to vary commercial relationships by taxation might lead, he suggested, to dangerous consequences. "If the smaller merchant is protected against the overshadowing department store," Dr. Miguel argued, "the mechanic might with equal justice demand protection against the great industrial factories. The blacksmith might say, 'I demand protection against the great forges and factories that manufacture wrought iron products so cheaply that I cannot exist.' The shoemaker would demand a high tax on the shoe factory that turns out shoes by machinery—and so it would go. Where would we draw the line?"

The argument is, of course, sound in every particular, the only reason the large store is put on a different footing from other large establishments arises out of the formidable organization that can be, and sometimes is, available when small retail merchants and wholesalers combine against them. If the mechanics, the blacksmiths and the shoemakers could combine as effectively, the great producing establishments would be threatened. And amongst them all where would stand the consumer, who has never yet had more than he can find a place for in providing his own wants and the wants of those dependent upon him?

Besides, the taxation schemes do not always work out in the way intended. In France they have been levying special taxes on department stores since 1843, and the small storekeepers are not satisfied yet. At first there was a tax based upon the number of employes, at 25 francs ($4.83) added to one-tenth of the rentable value of the premises. Presently these rates were doubled for stores having more than 200 employes, and trebled where there were more than 1,000. Here, surely, was the small storekeepers' chance, for the Bon Marche in Paris pays $81,832, the Magasins du Louvre $83,569, and the Printemps $22,581. In 1889 the terms were made a little easier for those employing over 1,000 hands and a little more was taken out of those employing less than 200. The odd part of the whole business is that the trade of these large stores has been constantly increasing despite the success that has attended the efforts of the 40,000 tradesmen to have them discriminated against by taxation. It was recently proposed to increase the present taxes by 17 per cent., but public opinion balked the project.

Attempts to tinker with the course of trade by manipulation of the tax laws are not, as is well known, confined to Europe. There have been many of them in the States, and we have just passed through an outbreak in Montreal. Of course, there is no certainty that any given body of legislators will steadfastly adhere to sound theories of commerce, or that they will not retard or reverse the progress of commercial development, but there is a certain amount of wholesome conservatism about Canadian Legislators which encourages the hope that we will have no hasty and unsound legislation along these lines.

THE IMPERIAL LIMITED.

An epoch in transcontinental travel is marked by the announcement made by the Canadian Pacific Railway that, beginning to-morrow, there will be an important reduction in the time taken by passenger trains to cross the continent. Hereafter, instead of taking a week to make the trip from ocean to ocean, it will be made in a little over four days. The west-bound train will leave Montreal at 8.30 on Sunday morning and will reach Vancouver on Thursday at 1.15 on the afternoon of Thursday. Coming east, the first train of this new service will leave Vancouver to-morrow afternoon and arrive in Montreal at 6 o'clock next Thursday.

The Canadian Pacific again justifies its reputation for enterprise in having made this great improvement. Vancouver is now brought within ten days of London, the overland trip being made in about two-thirds the time required to cross the ocean. The result cannot fail to be an immense increase in passenger traffic originating in all parts of the world, and the C.P.R. authorities have long ago demonstrated the proposition that where passenger traffic is freight traffic will follow. A service which brings the naval station at Esquimalt within ten days of headquarters in London may with appropriateness be called the "Imperial Limited"; for the reduction of the time may yet prove to be of actual service to the Empire. The chief and immediate benefit to be derived, however, is that arising from bringing the gold fields of the west into easier reach of capitalists on the eastern side of this continent and in Europe. It is a great stride in advance, and a master stroke with which to mark the initiation of Mr. Shaughnessy's regime.

THE MOTHER OF ALL TRUSTS

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, was called before the Industrial Commission sitting at Washington, to give what information he could on the subject of trusts. Mr. Havemeyer is himself the president of a trust whose property is capitalized at seventy-five million dollars. He admitted that the plant used by the company could be replaced for thirty-five millions or so, but said the plant is not the only thing valuable in a business. He thought it worth thirty or thirty-five millions to control the brand of Havemeyer and Elder. The sugar trust is one of the best known in America. Some time ago it had a fight with Claus Spreckles, the Hawaiian sugar king, which "lasted till we got his refinery," as Mr. Havemeyer put it. He is quite confident that amalgamation has been a good thing for all concerned. Eighteen refineries had failed before it took place, and now the five that are working are turning out more than the product of the twenty-four that went into the trust. Mr. Havemeyer says the trust has saved the people money, but "we do not lay much stress on benefiting the consumer," he added with a laugh, "we are in this for business. We try to keep prices down to keep out competition."

On the general question of the position of trusts and other forms of enterprise, involving the use of large amounts of capital, Mr. Havemeyer made some striking generalizations:

"There is a prevailing hostility to wealth. This is perfectly illogical. Everyone wants money. This hostility finds its outlet in hostile legislation, in unequal and unjust taxation. This is directly against the interest of the very class, I mean the poorer class, whom it is supposed to benefit.

"Citizens are divided into two classes, the industrious and those who wish to live on the industry of others. It is they who are without capital who are hostile to it. This is only another mode of stating the obvious proposition that it is those who are without means who wish to have it without work."

"Hostility to capital meets with its own condemnation. This is illustrated by the situation in New York, where a discrimination against capital has prevented its employment and driven it elsewhere, resulting in a greatly increased tax rate and a tendency to increase the number of the unemployed.

"Business is not philanthropy. Capital and labor will adjust their own relations if they are let alone. Interference always operates against one or the other. That means to the disadvantage of both.

"If the plant of those industries consolidated was capable of being put on wheels and moved from State to State, you would find very active bidding for them."

Surprising as the fact may seem, Mr. Havemeyer is not to be counted as a friend of trusts, as they are commonly found, in the United States. Of them he says—the Sugar Trust alone excepted—that they are the outcome of tariff legislation. Sugar, he thinks, is not protected enough, only some three or four per cent., which he considers too little. But,

"The mother of all trusts is the Customs Tariff Bill.

"The Tariff Bill clutches the people by the throat, and then the governors and the attorney-generals of the several States take action, not against the cause, but against the machinery which the people employ to rifle the public's pocket.

"It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc., are merely the machinery for doing it.

"I maintain that it is immaterial to the public in what form business is done—whether by an individual, firm, corporation or even a trust. These are merely forms of conducting business, or, in other words, machinery for the operation of business. It is the duty of the Government to see that, under the tariff laws they enact, this machinery cannot in its actions result to the detriment or impoverishment of the public.

"Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the Customs Tariff."

It is such opinions as these, coming from business men of national reputation, that are needed to crystallize the present widespread agitation against trusts into a really formidable movement for reform of the fiscal system of the United States. A return to the policy which dominated its councils between 1888 and 1892 offers the only hope of regaining power open to the Democratic party. In a campaign directed against trusts and the extortionate tariff, which is "the mother of trusts," and of deficits as well, the Democrats would receive the support of a very large body of Republicans, who have come to see more clearly since the Trust movement became so strong. A few more Havemeyers might recast the politics of the United States. It is significant, in this connection, that Governor Pingree, of Michigan, the Republican who has been foremost in denunciation of trusts and combinations, and who is known to harbor aspirations to the Presidency, has announced that he will not seek office in Michigan again next year. Possibly he may have his hopes on a readjustment of the parties on new lines in 1900.

THE LARGEST ENCAMPMENT

In the History of Vermont Department, G. A. R.

Meets Here Next Week—Elaborate Arrangements Projected to Make the Occasion Memorable.

Montreal is to have the honor next week of seeing the largest encampment ever held in the history of the Vermont department of the G.A.R.

Extensive arrangements have been completed by Hancock Post No. 105, G.A.R., and Hancock Corps, No. 69, W.A.R., for the reception and entertainment of the veterans. The local corps will be assisted by the British War Veterans' Society, and it is expected to make the stay of the 5,000 soldiers and visitors a pleasant and profitable one.

Windsor Hall will be the headquarters for the Grand Army of the Republic, which includes every post in the state of Vermont. Chief Commander Harris and staff will arrive on a special train at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. They will be met by a committee composed of British and American veterans and escorted to headquarters. The informal reception will be held from 9 to 12 o'clock in the evening. Mayor Prefontaine, for the municipality; Commander Waugh, of the British Veterans, and Hon. Henri C. St. Pierre, Q.C., for the local post, will deliver the welcoming addresses. There will also be a programme of vocal and instrumental numbers. The programme being arranged by a committee from the Woman's Auxiliary.

The official business and election of officers for the ensuing year will come up at the session to be held Wednesday morning. This is to be followed by a parade in the afternoon, and an old-fashioned camp-fire in the evening at Windsor Hall. The installation of officers elect will take place on Thursday, when the encampment will close. The rest of the programme, which is as varied as it will be extensive has not yet been completed by the committee.

The visitors will also participate in the St. Jean Baptiste parade and many will remain until the end of the week.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

H. L. PUTNAM,
Real Estate.
Mortgage Loans, Valuations.
TEMPLE BUILDING.
MAIN 3390.

"Beaver Brand" Waterproof Clothing never hardens; guaranteed. Beaver Rubber Clothing Company, 1490 Notre Dame street.

ST. FRANCIS HOTEL,
BROMPTON FALLS.
A beautiful large cottage hotel, situated on St. Francis River, 3 hours from Montreal, 10 minutes from Sherbrooke, few rods from Grand Trunk Station, accommodation for 75 guests, house finished in hard wood, on high elevation, perfectly healthy, nice maple grove, first-class water, scenery grand, good livery, mails morning and evening, good train service to and from Montreal and Sherbrooke. Terms, $7 to $10 per week. Parties and families low rates. Apply to O. Lambert, Brompton Falls, P.Q.

WANTED RECRUITS
Twenty-five Men to Camp with the 11th Battalion, June 22nd at Laprairie. Apply Tuesday 10 to 12 a.m.
J. H. DIXON,
Room 60. 246 St. James St.

CANADIAN CAVALRY.

Gen. Hutton Points Out it Can't Follow European System.

Changes on the Bisley Team—Tour of the New Commander of Canadian Artillery.

Ottawa, June 17.—(Special.)—Lieut.-Col. F. G. Stone, the new commander of the Canadian Artillery, has commenced a tour in connection with the field artillery training. He is booked for Kingston this week; tomorrow he is due at Deseronto; from June 20th until June 28th at Niagara; from June 29th until July 1st at Laprairie; from July 2nd until July 8th at Levis; and from July 8th until July 10th at Quebec.

There has been another change on the Bisley team, Corporal T. H. Sharpe, of the First Battalion, "Prince of Wales' Regiment Fusiliers," replacing Captain J. Lampert, of the 29th Battalion.

Can't Use European System.

Commenting upon the manoeuvres of the First Hussars, at the London camp, Major-General Hutton says, in the Militia Orders, issued yesterday: "The Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding wisely decided to concentrate his regiment at Glendale, at which point all roads leading from the direction of the enemy's advance converge. It is absolutely essential that Canadian cavalry should recognize the fact that the tactics of the cavalry arm, as practised in Europe, where the country is open and favorable to their action as cavalry, are inapplicable in Canada, where the country is for the most part intersected on all sides by impassable fences or broken by woods and morasses, and impossible to manoeuvre over upon the European system. The scheme given to the 1st Hussars proved to be a very valuable lesson to them in the duties of cavalry screen and reconnoitering, and in the advantages which a general possesses in having cavalry which can, by its dismounted action, delay the advance of an enemy, in such difficult country as is generally to be found in Canada."

Certificates have been issued to the following men at the Provisional School at Halifax, N.S.: Capt. R. H. Humphrey, 66th Batt.; Lieut. H. D. Creighton, 66th Batt.; Lieut. W. E. Thompson, 63rd Batt.; 2nd Lieutenants J. C. Oland, J. F. Taylor, H. F. Adams, H. G. Dewolf, 63rd Batt.; 2nd Lieutenants W. H. Wetherby, W. T. Stewart, 66th Batt.; Surg.-Lieut. G. C. Jones, Halifax Bearer Co.; Color-Sergt. C. Malcolm, 66th Batt.; Sergeants E. S. Banfield, E. W. W. Simms, A. Spriggs, E. Ward, J. F. Greig, R. Daw, H. E. Kelly, G. Gill, 66th Batt.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame, and J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury Streets.

We have had such a tremendous rush of business the last six weeks, our advertising columns have been sadly neglected, and we have found it simply impossible to devote the necessary time to draw attention to the
MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FINE FRESH GOODS
which have come daily pouring in upon us, but we look for a short breathing space every day now, and from time to time will take pleasure in drawing the attention of Consumers to a few of our Special Lines

Seaside Stores of Every Description.

While the first run of heavy demands for the
SALMON AND TROUT RIVERS, LAKES AND STREAMS
is about over, the rush has now set in for
SEASIDE AND COUNTRY STORES,
And we would respectfully draw the attention of families proceeding to their Summer Cottages, by mountain, stream or sea, not only to
OUR UNEQUALLED STOCKS,
but also to
OUR UNEQUALLED FACILITIES
for executing all orders entrusted to our charge.
We endeavor to employ always polite and obliging salesmen and careful and experienced packers. This, coupled with the very finest quality of goods the markets of the world afford, forms a combination which is irresistible and commands the trade.
Every order for the Seaside or Country should have some of
OUR CHOICE SUGAR CURED MEATS,
The very finest cured on the Continent of America.

Hams, Bacon, Smoked Beef and Smoked Tongues.

The Pick of United States and Canadian Cures.
The Famous Ferris, New York, White Sugar Cured Hams, Boneless Breakfast Bacon, Smoked Tongues and Smoked Beef.
Armour's, Chicago, Star Hams and Star Boneless Breakfast Bacon.
We have Armour's "Star" Hams Boiled, all ready for slicing, and Armour's Star Hams and Star Bacon, sliced, in one pound and half pound tins.
Lawry & Son, Hamilton, Ont., "Best" Hams and "Best" Bacon, and also
Fearman's, of Hamilton, Ont., Sugar Cured Hams and Bacon.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Our Fine English Breakfast Teas and Fine Coffees.

Are Also in Active Demand.
We claim to handle the very finest line of TEAS imported into Canada, BLACK and GREEN, whilst our COFFEES are the finest money can procure. Fresh roasted and fresh ground every day by electric power.
Every order leaving our Store these days should contain a bottle of

Corry's Belfast Raspberry Vinegar.
—AND—
Keiller's Dundee Lemon Squash.

Both are the finest of the fine.
Corry's Raspberry Vinegar comes in full size quart bottles, and our price is 50 cents per bottle.
"Keiller's Lemon Squash" is in reputed pints, and is worth 20 cents per pint.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

In Bass's Pale Ale.

We have the very best and most reliable bottling.
The "Dog's Head" Bottling of Bass, in quarts and pints. Foster's "Bugle Brand" Bottling of Bass, in pints, and Hibbert's Bottling of Bass, in quarts and pints.
Casks contain four dozen quarts or 8 dozen pints. Cases contain 4 dozen quarts or 5 dozen pints. FRASER, VIGER & CO.
We offer 1,000 Dozen Fresh Stock of the

Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

THE JOSEPH SCHLITZ BREWING CO.'S Celebrated Export Beer, at
$1.50 per Dozen Pints.
$13.50 per Original Cask of 10 Dozen Pints.
Also, BEADLESTON & WOERZ NEW YORK IMPERIAL BEER, in white glass Tivoli Bottles, $1.65 per dozen pints, $15.00 per Original Cask of 10 Dozen Pints.

Imported German Lager Beer.

GABRIEL SEDLMAYR'S SPATEN BRAU, VERSANDT BIER,
Bottled at the Brewery in Munich, $2.00 per dozen pints, and in Cases of 100 pints at $15.00 per Case.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE,
207, 209 & 211 St. James Street, Montreal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARENA SUMMER GARDEN.
Special, This Week, Only.
THE MUSICAL JOHNSTONS.
Week commencing June 19th.
CELEBRATED
Morris Trained Ponies,
MONS. DE. BRIERE,
The Humorist Magician,
FOX and FOXIE,
The Funny Clown and His Dog.
THE WILSON FAMILY,
In Coon Songs, Cake Walks and Plantation Scenes, and other attractions.
Special Music by the Band.
EVERY EVENING - - - at 8.30
Wednesday & Saturday Mats. - at 3.30
Admission, 10c. Opera Chairs, 20c; Boxes (Six Seats) $2.00.
Matinee Prices, 10c anywhere

ART ASSOCIATION...
—PHILLIPS SQUARE
GALLERIES CLOSED.
Reading Rooms open to Members, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

M.A.A.A. ANNUAL SPRING HANDICAPS
Will be held on the grounds at Westmount on
Saturday 24th June.
Programme of Events.
100 Yards Run (Championship).
220 Yards Run (Handicap).
440 Yards Run (Handicap).
880 Yards Run (Championship).
1 Mile Run (Handicap).
120 Yards Hurdles (Handicap).
Mile Steeplechase (Handicap).
220 Yards, Boys under 14 years.
440 Yards, Boys under 16 years.
Running High Jump (Handicap).
Running Broad Jump (Handicap).
Putting 16-lb. Shot (Handicap).
1 Mile Bicycle (Handicap).
3 Mile Bicycle (Handicap).
Entries close Wednesday, 21st June.
The Champion events are confined to Canadians.
Entry fee, 50 cents each event, must be enclosed with entries (25 cents of which will be refunded to bona fide starters). Boys' races, 25 cents each event, to be returned to starters.
Rules of C.A.A.U. and C.W.A. will govern events.
E. HERBERT BROWN,
Sec.-Treas. M.A.A.A.
Address—149 Mansfield Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL Every afternoon at 2.30 " evening " 8.30
BOSTON PALACE STOCK CO
Best Olio of the Season.
New Acts, New Burlesque.
Grand Cakewalk Contest.
Prices 10, 20 and 30c.
Next Week—Another Big Show.

HUNGARIAN BAND
IN FAIRYLAND.
Ballet—Old Minstrel
Style of Performance.
10 CENTS ALWAYS
DANCING—SINGING—VAUDEVILLE.
SOHMER PARK.
OLD FAVORITES HAVE RETURNED.
Bring the children in the afternoon at Five Cents admission, including ride on the Carousal.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE
Corner St. Paul and St. Gabriel Streets.
Week JUNE 12th, Every Afternoon and Night.
"Hiermeyer's Extravaganza Co."
Including 20 First Class Artists.
General admission, 10c. Box Seats, 25c.

BEL-AIR RACES.
(15 DAYS, JUNE 8 TO 24)
6 Races Daily. 6
Rain or Shine.
COMMENCING at 2.30 P.M.
Grand Trunk trains direct to Grand Stand in 18 minutes at 12.30, 1.20, 1.55 and 2.15 P.M., returning immediately after the Races.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
DOMINION DAY.
Excursion Return Tickets will be issued at ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE at all Stations on this Railway, except between St Hyacinthe and Montreal locally, on June 29th, 30th, and July 1st, good for return journey July 4th.
Excursion Return Tickets will be sold locally at Stations, St. Hyacinthe to Montreal, good going June 30th and July 1st, returning July 3rd.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager,
Moncton, N.B.
City Ticket Office—143 St. James Street.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION OF MONTREAL.
Dame Olive Bertrand, wife of T. H. Bernier, bricklayer, died on the 20th of May last. Take notice that assessment is due on the 20th June inst. By order, P. BLAIN, Cor.-Sec., B. M. I. U.

THE THIRD ANNUAL SELECTED TRIP TO
Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupre,
by Steamer THREE RIVERS,
Will take place AUGUST 12TH.
65TH BATTALION BAND in attendance.
Watch the Herald for fuller notice.

MONTREAL, Monday & Tuesday, JUNE 19-20
Show Lot, EXPOSITION GROUNDS.
Direct from Madison Sq., New York. "Bigger Than Barnum's."—N. Y. Sun.
THE GLORIOUS, GLADSOME
Forepaugh and Sells Brothers



AMERICA'S GREATEST SHOWS CONSOLIDATED. GREATEST IN EVERYTHING.
2 GREATEST MENAGERIES
2 GREATEST CIRCUSES
2 GREATEST HIPPODROMES
Greatest Exclusive Features. Greatest Arenic Feats. Greatest Acting Beasts.
GREAT AND ONLY
TRAINED SEA LIONS AND SEALS
100 Trained Animal Actors. Only 12 Bareback Champion Riders.
20 Clowns. Only Hanlon Troupe.
European Jackson Family. Three Wisest Herds of Elephants.
Only Two-Horned Rhinoceros. Only Polar Bears.
And Hosts of Rarest Beasts Nowhere Else Exhibited.
3 Great Rings, 2 Great Stages, Great Art Pedestal, Great Aerial Events, Water Circus, Huge Aquarium, Great Champions in 100 Acts, Greatest Races, Greatest Charioteers, Greatest Jockeys, Greatest Thoroughbreds, Greatest Course, Greatest Track Successes, Great Circus Maximus.
2 Greatest Parades United at 9.30 a.m. June 19.
2 Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 p.m. Doors open an hour earlier.
Admission to all 50c. Children Under 9 Years, Half-Price
Reserved Seats on Sale at T. J. Lyons Drug Store, Cor. Craig and Bleury Sts., day of Exhibition.



WINNING WAY
Can be cultivated. We cultivate the desire to please our customers, and we are proud of our record in this respect. It pays to deal honestly with the public, and it has long since learned that Silverware cannot be sold for less than we can sell it for.
Tea Caddies, Cut Glass, Sterling mounted from $3.25 up.
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., 1794 Notre Dame St.

LAPRAIRIE CAMP OPENS WEDNESDAY

There Will be Over Four Thousand Men and Officers Under Canvas.

THE DIVISION FIELD DAY.

On July 1st There Will be Over 6,500 Men in Camp, Including City Corps.

THE BATTALIONS IN CAMP.

On Wednesday next, the 21st inst., the Government military reservation at Laprairie will be transformed from a rough, bleak common to a busy tent-village, alive with workers clad in the scarlet and blue and rifle green of Her Majesty's service. From that day till the end of the following week the inhabitants of this village and of the other camps will spend their time in learning such things as would be of use should they be called on to defend Canada against a foreign or domestic foe. That is what they are to learn, so that, peaceful as Canada and her foreign relations are now, if complications do arise, and the bayonet is the arbitrator, she may have some sons at least, who know the rudiments of military work, and may have an organization by which men can be called out and rapidly prepared to take the field in her defence.

And after all the latter is the more important. The men at Laprairie, as in all the other camps, are in training for only twelve days in 365. In that time they can learn but little, and that little is oftentimes soon forgotten. But the fact that these camps are being held guarantees that the military organization of Canada is a real organization and would be of use in case of service, and would not then be found merely a scheme on paper. That after all is the great benefit of annual camps of instruction.

There will be in camp at Laprairie for the twelve days about 3,960 men, under charge of 405 officers. These belong to 17 battalions, squadrons or batteries. This force forms the third division of the Canadian militia, and while in camp will be directly under Major-General Hutton and his staff of fourteen officers. This 3rd division comprises all the regiments of military districts 5 and 6, having headquarters at Montreal and St. Johns respectively. This, of course, does not include the Montreal corps, or the Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe battalions which spread their drill over the year. These corps will join the camp for the first of July, when there will be a divisional field day.

These city corps form the 9th infantry brigade, and number 155 officers and 2,073 men. This makes the total number in camp on the Queen's Birthday 560 officers and 6,033 men, or 6,593 in all.

During the first ten days camp there will be the regular camp routine of action, company and battalion drill, guards, sentries and picquets, with the usual fatigue duty, which is always so acceptable.

On the 30th of June the Montreal infantry corps, the 53rd of Sherbrooke and the 84th of St. Hyacinthe will join the camp bringing the total up to 6,593 officers and men. On the first of July it is the intention to hold a divisional field day in which all the troops will take part. This is one of General Hutton's suggestions and is in line with the whole policy of that officer. It will be of incalculable benefit to the militia of this Province if it is carried through. The troops here have had no such practical work for years, the most they have had being battalion field day.

THE BATTALION NOTES.

Lt.-Col. Gordon has issued the following district orders in regard to the camp:—

1. In accordance with militia general order No. 44, dated May 1, 1899, the following units of active militia therein ordered to assemble for twelve days' training in camp, at Laprairie, on Wednesday, June 21, will proceed thereto by the routes and in manner as follows:—

6th "Duke of Connaught's R. C. Hussars," Lt.-Col. F. Whitely; "A" squadron en train at Huntingdon at 10 a.m., G.T.R.; "B" squadron, embark at Carillon at 7 a.m.; "C" squadron, Hemmingford, en train at Hemmingford at 1.50 p.m., G.T.R.; "D" squadron, Clarenceville, en train at Lacolle at 10 a.m., G.T.R.

11th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Hodgson—Nos. 1, 7 and 8 companies, embark at Carillon at 7 a.m.; Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6 companies, en train at Lachute at 11.05 a.m., C.P.R.; No. 3 company, en train at Piedmont at 7.45 a.m.; staff and horses en train at Lachute at 11.05 a.m., C.P.R.

50th Battalion, Major Gardner—Nos. 1 3 and 4 companies, en train at Huntingdon at 10 a.m., G.T.R.; No. 2 company, en train at Dewittville at 10.15 a.m.

51st Battalion—No. 2 company, en train at Lacolle at 10 a.m., G.T.R.; Nos. 3 and 4 companies, en train at St. Remi at 3.05 p.m.

64th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Desaulniers—Nos. 1,2 and 5 companies, en train at Beauharnois Junction at 11.15 a.m., G.T.R.; Nos. 3 and 4 companies, en train at Valleyfield at 8.35 a.m., N. Y. Central Railway.

76th Battalion—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 companies, en train at Ste. Martine at 10.40 a.m., G.T.R.; No. 2 company, en train at St. Isidore at 11.30 a.m., G.T.R.

83rd Battalion, Lt.-Col. Delfausse— No. 8 company, en train at St. Felix de Valois at 9.30 a.m., C.P.R.; Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 companies, en train at Joliette at 10.35 a.m., C.P.R.; No. 2 company, en train at L'Epiphanie at 11.40 a.m., C.P.R. This company will leave l'Assomption by rail in time to meet the train at l'Epiphanie.

85th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Aubry—Staff and 6 companies embark at Montreal at 12 noon.

86th Battalion, Major Dupuis—Nos. 3 and 4 companies, en train at Three Rivers at 9 a.m., C.P.R.; No. 1 company, en train at Yamachiche at 9.45 a.m., C.P.R.; No. 2 company, en train at Maskinonge at 10.45 a.m., C.P.R.; No. 5 company, en train at Berthier Junction at 10.05 a.m., C.P.R. Staff and horses will embark at their respective stations.

On ariving in Montreal the units will at once proceed to the Laprairie steamer.

2. In accordance with the G. O. No. 40, each corps detailed for training in camp will send on an advance party to the camp on Tuesday, June 20, by first morning train from their respective homes; on their arrival in camp they will immediately report to the D.A.A.G. (B), and take over the camp equipment and pitch the camp.

This party will consist of the quartermaster and one batman, the quartermaster-sergeant and two men per squadron in case of cavalry regiments, and one man per company in case of infantry battalions. In the event of bad weather a similar party will remain in camp, after the troops have left for the time necessary to strike camp, clean up the ground, and return the camp equipment to the staff officer for "B" duties. Pay and allowances will be issued for the time the party remain in camp.

3. C.O.'s will be held strictly responsible that efficient measures are taken to ensure that all under their command conduct themselves in an orderly and soldier-like manner and at all times while en route to camp.

W. D. GORDON, Lieut.-Col.,
D.O.C. No. 5.

The camp will be made up as follows:

Divisional Staff—Major-General E. T. H. Hutton, C.B., A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, commanding; Assistant Adjutant-General and chief staff officer, Lieut.-Col. W. D. Gordon; A.A.G. for Cavalry, Major the Hon. L. Fortescue, 17th Lancers; D.A.A.G. (a), Lieut.-Col. G. d'O. d'Orsennens; principal vet. officer, Vety. Major J. Massie; A.D.C., Capt. A. C. Bell, Scots Guards; D.A.A.G. (b), Major Biggar, 15th Batt.; principal med. officer, Surg.-Major H. S. Birkett; Civil Dept.: supt. of stores and dist. paymaster, Lieut.-Col. G. Mattice; A.D.C., Lieut. J. N. S. Leslie, R.C.A.

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier, Lieut.-Col. F. L. Lessard.

	Corps.		Officers.
Brigade Major, Capt. W. Forester.			
Men. Horses. Cuns. Commanding Officers.	1 Section	"B" Battery, R.C.A. (as Horse Artillery)	2
5th Dragoons	23	203	205
6th Hussars (Duke of Connaughts)	23	203	205
Duke of York's R.C.H.	8	79	81
3rd Field Battery	7	95	51

Lt.-Col. J. F. Learned.
Lt.-Col. F. Whitley.
Lt.-Col. J. B. MacLean.
Major R. Costigan.

7th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier, Lieut.-Col. A. Roy. Brigade Major, Major J. E. Chinic.

Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Commanding Officers.
64th Batt., Voltigeurs de Beauharnois	22	210	3	—	Lt.-Col. J. Deslauriers.
76th Batt., De Chateauguay	26	252	4	—	Major L. Turcot.
80th Batt., Nicolet	26	252	4	—	Lt.-Col. J. B. Rousseau.
83rd Batt., Joliette	26	252	4	—	Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Delfausse.
85th Batt.	26	252	4	—	Lt.-Col. A. D. Aubry.
86th Batt., Three Rivers	26	252	4	—	Major L. A. Dupuis.

8th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier, Lieut.-Col. G. Kitson. Brigade Major, Capt. A. H. Macdonald.

Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Commanding Officers.
11th Batt., Argenteuil	32	336	4	—	Lt.-Col. E. A. Hodgson.
50th Batt., Huntingdon	19	168	3	—	Major I. Gardner.
51st Batt, Hemmingford	26	252	4	—	Major J. McFee.
52nd Batt., Brome	26	252	4	—	Major C. C. Perkins.
54th Batt., Richmond	26	252	4	—	Lt.-Col. J. W. Harkom.
58th Batt., Compton	32	336	4	—	Lt.-Col. M. B. McAuley.
79th Batt., Shefford Highlanders	29	294	4	—	Lt.-Col. J. D. Bulman.

On June 30 the following battalions will join the camp for two days:

9th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier, Lt.-Col. G. R. Starke, R.O. Brigade Major, Major W. J., R.O.

Corps.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.	Guns.	Commanding Officers.
1st P. of W. Fusiliers	32	636	4	—	Lt.-Col. J. P. Cooke.
3rd Victoria Rifles	27	264	4	—	Lt.-Col. E. B. Busteed.
5th Royal Scots	26	252	4	—	Lt.-Col. E. B. Ibbotson.
53rd Batt, Sherbrooke	19	218	3	—	Lt.-Col. E. B. Worthington
65th Mount Royal Rifles	32	536	4	—	Lt.-Col. A. E. D. Labelle.
84th Batt, St. Hyacinthe	19	167	3	—	Lt.-Col. A. Dennis.

WHILE YOU'RE AWAY for the summer vacation is the best time to have your clocks overhauled.

We will call for them, put them in thorough order, and keep them in our clock room till the Autumn, without any charge for storage.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,
Phillips Square.

COUNCIL OF ARTS.

Annual Exhibit Opened Thursday Night at Monument National—List Of Prize Winners.

The exhibition of works done by the pupils, was opened last night in the Monument National.

Hon. Richard Turner presided, having on his right Quebec's Prime Minister, Hon. F. G. Marchand, and on his left Hon. Mr. Dechene, Commissioner of Agriculture. There were also present Messrs. Beique, President of the St. John Baptist Society; L. O. David, City Clerk; Guyon, Inspector of Manufactures, and J. X. Perrault.

Amongst the members of the Council were Messrs. Thomas Gauthier, the newly appointed President; Wilfrid Mercier, D. Laine, Cyrille Duquette, George O. Tanguay, J. O. Peachy, B. J. Coghlin, W. H. Cunningham; amongst the professors, Messrs. Joseph St. Charles, G. A. Monette, L. H. Blouin, E. Dyonnet, A. J. Peters, C. A. Payfer, F. E. Meloche, etc.

Hon. Mr. Marchand said it was one of the platform articles of the present Government to spread public education, more especially amongst the laboring classes. He said he regretted that in a city like Montreal containing a quarter of a million population, there were only 450 attendants at the industrial schools, whilst at Quebec, with a smaller population, there was an attendance of 600.

Following is the prize list:—

Freehand Drawing—Junior.

First year pupils—1, Miss M. A. Proulx; 2, B. W. Coghlin; 3, S. B. Wilson. Hon. mention—A. Laliberte, A. Germain.

Second year pupils—1, W. D. Jones. Hon. mention—W. R. Robeson.

Third year pupils—1, O. Rouillard; 2, A. Lacroix. Hon mention— H. Jackson.

Fourth year pupils—1, T. T. Grimsdale (medal); 2, H. H. Gibb. Hon. mention—W. Fleming, S. B. Smith

Architectural Drawing

First year pupils—1, H. Paton. Hon. mention—H. H. Washer, Frank Blatherwick, F. Cole.

Second year pupils—1, F. L. Brown. Hon. mention—R. Gohier, P. Cantwell.

Third year pupils—1, William Dowling (medal).

Mechanical Drawing.

First year pupils—1, E. Gysens; 2, Prosper Piche.

Second year pupils—1, John E. Fee; 2, Hugh P. Ray.

Third year pupils—1, Clement Johnston (medal); 2, Stewart McQuat.

Mechanical Drawing, Point St. Charles.

1. George Hartley (medal); 2, George H. Jenkins; 3, Wm. Blackbird. Hon. mention—George H. White, particular excellence in special work for exhibition.

Decorative Painting.

1, Alberic Bourgeois (medal); 2, I. F. Leopold Racette.

Lithography.

Special prize, presented by Mr. A. J. Whimby, manager, Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.—Henry Jackson, (medal); 1, A. Jackson; 2, S. Lafrance. Hon. mention—A. Labelle, J. Millar, A. Jansky, Joseph Ouellette.

Boot and Shoe Pattern Making.

1, Joseph Forest; 2, Napoleon Renaud.

Modelling.

1, Jules Leprohon (medal); 2, Hubert Tomkins. Hon. mention—George E. Tremblay, Napoleon Parent.

Stair Building and Building Construction.

1, Alderic Charpentier (medal); 2, Ulric Lauzen. Hon. mention—John B. McCabe, Joseph Lamarre.

Plumbing.

1, George Delaney; 2, E. Otis.

Freehand Drawing Certificates.

Fourth year pupils—T. T. Grimsdale, A. Gibb, W. Fleming, S. B. Smith, T. Ryan, A. Bourgeois.

Architectural Drawing.

Third year pupils—William Dowling, A. Paquette, Jean Daoust.

Mechanical Drawing.

Third year pupils—Charles Johnston, S. McQuat, B. Dougall, John Murray, and A. Acheson.

Mechanical Drawing, Point St. Charles.

Eighth year pupils—Joseph Clark.

Seventh year pupils—Louis Jehu.

Fifth year pupils—Robert Jehu.

Fourth year pupils—H. Nettleton, J. Sullivan.

Third year pupils—H. G. Watson.

Boot and Shoe Pattern Making.

Fourth year pupils—Napoleon Renaud.

Third year pupils—Joseph Forest, Feliz Favreau.

Stair Building and Building Construction.

N. Lauzon, E. Desormeaux.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Canadian Captured in Toledo, Breaks Away and is Caught Only After a Hard Chase.

Windsor, Ont., June 16.—The police of Toledo, Ohio, have Albert Harkness in custody on the charge of embezzlement. He is from Windsor, and is accused by the Singer Manufacturing Co. Harkness decided he would return to Canada with the officers, and started to the Detroit boat. At the docks he was met by an attorney and advised to not go without the necessary extradition papers. Suddenly Harkness broke away. He was captured after a hard chase, and is now in gaol awaiting the necessary papers.

Compare Richard Brandy with other brands, even the best known, and you can judge for yourself.

A YOUNG GIRL'S DEATH.

Bottle of Poison Found in Her Room and the Circumstances Point to Suicide.

Leamington, Ont., June 16.—About two o'clock this morning Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of the Commercial Hotel, Wheatly, were awakened by groans coming from the room occupied by Miss Sarah Holt, their dining-room girl. Upon going to her room they found the door locked, and no response was made to their calls for admittance. They therefore broke open the door and found the girl unconscious. They immediately summoned a doctor, who, upon examination, thought she had taken an overdose of medicine. Upon searching they found an ounce bottle about half-filled with a dark liquid, which smelled like oil of hemlock. Everything that medical aid could do was done, but without avail, as the girl died at 4 a.m. An inquest is being held by Coroner Chamberlain.

MASONS AMALGAMATING.

Those of the Maritime Provinces Have Appointed a Committee to Discuss the Question.

St. John, N. B., June 16.—(Special.)—Grand Master Walker, Deputy Grand Master Wallace and Robert Marshall, representing the Masonic Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, attended the session of the Nova Scotia Grand Lodge at Annapolis. The latter body appointed a committee, and will request the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Grand Lodges to appoint committees to confer on the advisability of amalgamating and forming one grand lodge for the Maritime Provinces. The Nova Scotia members are in favor of the idea, and take this method of getting an expression of the views of the fraternity in the other provinces.

THE CIRCUS PARADE.

The Route Over Which the Forepaugh & Sells Bros. Aggregation Will Pass on Monday.

Starting from the Exhibition grounds at 8.30 Monday morning, the street pageant of Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Circus Federation will move over the following route:—

Down Park avenue to Sherbrooke street.
West on Sherbrooke to Peel street.
South on Peel to Dorchester street, passing Dominion square.
Along Dorchester to Phillips square and through to St. Catherine street.
East on St. Catherine to St. Denis street.
Down St. Denis and up Bonsecours street to Notre Dame street, passing City Hall and Court House, en route to St. James street.
Through St. James to Victoria square.
Down McGill to Notre Dame street.
Along Notre Dame to St. Lambert Hill.
Down St. Lambert Hill to St. Lawrence Main street.
Up St. Lawrence Main to Mount Royal avenue, and along which to Park avenue and to Exhibition grounds.

Complete unabridged performances—the same as presented during the phenomenally successful engagement at Madison Square Garden, New York, in April—will be given at 2 and 8 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, under the huge white tents on the Exhibition grounds. Admission and reserved seat tickets can be obtained at Lyons' Central Drug Store, Craig and Bleury streets.

Forepaugh and Sells Brothers is the only important tented exhibition that will visit the Dominion this season. The Barnum and Bailey show is now a permanent English institution, and will remain abroad indefinitely. Buffalo Bill will not visit Canada this summer. The Forepaugh-Sells consolidation will make only a fortnight's stay in the Dominion, exhibiting at Ottawa, June 21; Kingston, 22; Belleville, 23; Peterboro, 24; Toronto, 26; Hamilton, 27; Brantford, 28; London, 29; Chatham, 30; St. Thomas, July 1st.

Old people and convalescents should try a bottle of VIN ST. LEHON.

CONSUMPTION IS NOT HEREDITARY

Prof. Rudolph Virchow Says That Tuberculosis is Usually Due to Preventible Causes.

SUCH AS INFECTED MILK.

The Berlin Congress Declares That There is Always a Prospect of Cure.

GREAT RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE.

Preventable disease destroys much more life than war, the statisticians say. This fact alone justifies an international congress, like that recently held in Berlin, to consider the best means of suppressing tuberculosis. Nor is this conference without precedent. Other international bodies, composed of experts appointed by the leading governments of Europe, have been created within the last few years to discuss such topics as the prevention or exclusion of the bubonic plague. In this particular conference relative to this latter question the United States was not represented, this country's geographical position affording greater immunity from danger than was enjoyed by countries on the eastern side of the Atlantic.

But America can claim no exemption from tuberculosis. Unfortunately, that dread malady has established itself so firmly here that the problems which relate to it possess as profound an interest in this hemisphere as in the other. Moreover, the comparatively recent recognition of the fact that consumption is an infectious disease, though not hereditary, and that it is curable in a large proportion of cases, reveals as never before the need for concert of action by the whole civilized world.

Little that is new in regard to mortality from tuberculosis was brought out at Berlin last month. It appeared that of the large cities of Europe, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Budapest show the highest death rates from consumption; and Naples and London the lowest. Dr. Brouardel, the French delegate, declared that the number of deaths in France every year from this one cause reached the appalling total of 150,000; and the disease works its greatest havoc among people between twenty and thirty years old.

The largest number of deaths occur in densely populated quarters, where ventilation is poor. It is now axiomatic in the medical profession that pure air—not necessarily mountain air—is the worst possible foe that tuberculosis can meet. It is desirable that sharp changes of temperature be avoided, but the main thing is to give to one who is threatened with the malady such copious tides of pure atmosphere as will wash away any germs that have found a lodging in his system or neighborhood. One should either keep away from infected places or else provide for the thorough purification of one's surroundings.

Anybody can take into his system a few microbes of tuberculosis without harm. It is only after a certain accumulation has occurred that infection begins to tell. This is the secret of the heavy mortality in crowded and badly ventilated places. The conditions parallel those that facilitate the spread of cholera, bubonic plague, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. A person suffering from the malady throws off a large number of the bacilli every day, but if the premises are thoroughly cleansed with fresh air the germs cannot find a home in the bronchial tubes and lungs of any one near by, but are swept away to an innocuous distance.

Virchow on Infection.

The most striking figure in the Berlin congress, no doubt, was the venerable biologist, Professor Virchow. His utterances on questions like those under consideration at this time possess peculiar value. He thinks that the danger of infection through fowls has been overestimated. That from swine, though not so great as from cattle, is nevertheless serious, and deserving of special attention. Tuberculosis germs, however, have a habit of congregating only in certain parts of the body. In the hog they assemble in a lymphatic gland of the neck. With skill these parts can be removed, and with them the risk of infection. Indeed, even in cattle the germs are localized, and if care and intelligence are exercised in the slaughterhouse the flesh of an infected ox can be sold with propriety. On the other hand, the milk of a diseased cow is a constant element of danger, and there should be no delay in killing such an animal. Professor Virchow is not entirely satisfied with the process of sterilization by boiling, although he admits that it reduces the peril sensibly.

Regarding the value of the tuberculin test for suspected cattle, the eminent German expresses himself with confidence. He pronounces it "almost infallible" and believes that no animals which are not subjected to this test should be admitted to any country from abroad.

Dr. Brieger, who is in charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory of Berlin, goes a step further and insists on the curative power of tuberculin. He does not pretend that it is an infallible remedy. He indicates that its efficacy had its limitations, but he believes that the pessimistic reaction that followed the first premature announcement of Koch's discovery was unjustified. If its use is persisted in long enough, he says, tuberculin will betray a distinct healing influence. There is a certain advanced stage of consumption known as secondary infection, and it has been customary to regard the patient's condition as hopeless whenever this point was reached. But Dr. Brieger declares that help has been rendered by tuberculin even when secondary infection has set in. Some allowance will be made by the outside world for the close relations that exist between this bacteriologist and Dr. Koch, but his utterances on this subject are entitled to some heed. No one in the world is so well placed as Dr. Brieger to know what he is talking about.

Merely for purposes of diagnosis some disappointment has been expressed with tuberculin. Dr. Brieger is convinced that all failures are due to bad management or inaccurate understanding of a case. Tuberculin will aid in the detection of influenza, but it is so specific in its character that it will not reveal any allied complaints. It is serviceable chiefly with tuberculosis. Some of the failures that have been reported are, in his opinion, due to the use of too small a dose, the patient, already in an advanced stage of the disease, having a large quantity of natural tuberculin in his system, and thus failing to respond to a small addition. Dr. Brieger admits that accidents have resulted from the use of large doses, but he says that these might be avoided with proper precautions. The experience of the Koch Institute, in Berlin, was cited in support of this conclusion.

Piles for 25 Years

Mr. G. Lefebvre, 2281 St. James st., Montreal, writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles which had tortured me for 25 years, and am cured."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Has never yet failed to cure piles, whether blind, itching, bleeding or protruding. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

POLICE CLOTHING CONTRACT.

Some Corrections Which Somewhat Change the Complexion of Affairs.

M. Saxe & Sons were seen this morning in connection with the statements made at the Police Committee meeting and reported yesterday. Mr. Saxe said:

"You have it, that our tender was about 50 per cent. lower, which is an error, as it was only about 10 per cent. You also say that our goods are inferior. These goods for the policemen's trousers were made by the Paton Manufacturing Company, in Sherbrooke, who are considered one of the best and most reliable woollen mills in Canada, and we are prepared to prove that not only are our goods as good a quality as the standard samples, but that they are of a better quality, as they are guaranteed indigo dye, and according to the judgment of some of the best experts in the country, not one of the standard samples are of that indigo blue, which is one of the reasons why the policemen's trousers, as no doubt you have noticed, fade. We have followed the specifications of the Police Committee exactly to the letter."

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION

Holds Its Closing Entertainment on Tuesday When Certificates Were Given to Several Pupils.

The Montreal School of Elocution gave another of its delightful recitals Tuesday evening before a large audience. Particular interest was attached to the entertainment, as it was the closing of the year's work, and to several of the pupils certificates were given by the principal, Mr. J. P. Stephen. Recitations were given by Miss Jamieson, Miss Bond and Miss Eva Strachan, while the dialogues, which occupied the greater part of the evening, were carried out by the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Moon, Paterson, Carter, Bond, Sheppard, Jamieson, Noton and Beatty; and Messrs. Leach, Place, Greene, Crompton and Dixon.

The "Shakespeare Club," in which six young ladies rehearse for a Shakespearean entertainment, called forth repeated applause and laughter. In every way the recital was most successful, and reflected the greatest credit on the teaching of the school.

Three Yarns.

During a trial for assault in Melbourne, a club, a rail, an ax-handle, a knife and a shot-gun were exhibited as "the instruments with which the deed was done." It was also shown that the assaulted man defended himself with a scythe, a revolver, a pitchfork, a chisel, a hand-saw, and a dog. The jury decided that they'd have given a sovereign apiece to have seen the fight.

An English merchant was invted by a Chinaman to dine with him. Neither could speak the other's language, and a conversation was carried on by means of gesticulations and signs. Among the dishes was one which seemed very savory. The Englishman had an idea it was duck, but to make certain he pointed to the dish and pleasantly insinuated: "Quack, quack!" The Chinaman wagged his head and said: "No-ey, no-ey! Bow-wow-wow!"

An Englishman in the presence of an American was boasting about the antiquities that the British Museum possessed. For instance, there is a book that was once owned by Cicero, to say nothing of Egyptian remains dating back as far as 5000 B.C. "Well, they ain't new, certainly," replied his friend from the U.S.A. "But in the museum in Washington they've got the very same lead pencil that Noah used to check off the animals with as they went into the ark."

French-Canadians' Rapid Increase.

(Quebec Despatch to Chicago Times-Herald.)

French-Canadians in the Province of Quebec are increasing in number at a rate that is singularly gratifying to not only the Dominion Government, but to the British Government as well. Last year the birth-rate in the province was 38.57 a thousand—this against a rate of 20.9 in Ontario and 20.2 in France. While the French in Canada are rapidly multiplying their numbers, the population of France itself is steadily decreasing, though slowly.

Causes of this fact are various. In France the small landowner does not beget a family larger than his agricultural possessions will support. Economic conditions in France are averse to increasing population. In Quebec the forces work in the opposite direction. Large families are encouraged by the priesthood and by patriotic considerations. Every paterfamilias who can show twelve children is given a grant of 100 acres of land. Within nine years 2,532 such grants have been made. In 1898, 163 were given.

Paul Belanger, a patriot of the rebellion, who has thirty-six children, claimed a triple grant on that account, and the claim may enlarge the bounties. Another man, who was out of work, but who had only eight children of his own, married a widow with five little ones in order to secure his 100 acres.

The origin of these grants dates back to the time of Louis XIV., who rewarded prolific parents with money. Then, as now, Quebec girls were usually married when between thirteen and fourteen years of age.

Diploma of Merit.

Messrs. Mitchell Brothers, Ltd., Distillers, Glasgow, were awarded the Diploma of Merit for the excellence of their exhibit of Old Scotch Whiskies at the Cardiff Exhibition of 1896.

Their New Appointments.

Mr. A. H. Nottman, the general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific, at St. John's and Mr. C. E. Macpherson, assistant general passenger agent at Toronto, were in consultation with the chief a headquarters of the company this morning. Mr. Robert Kerr arrived from Winnipeg in the afternoon. It is understood that these gentlemen are all here in connection with their new appointments of which, however, they have not yet received official notification.

Templars for Lewiston, Me.

The members of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory, No. 7, Knights Templar, have accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to their brethren at Lewiston, Me., on June 23 and June 24. The Lewiston commandery were the guests of the Montreal Sir Knights in August, 1897, and were then promised a return visit. The Montreal brethren leave by train on Thursday evening, June 22, arriving in Lewiston on Friday morning.

Principal Ahern Chosen.

At the regular meeting of the R. C. board of School Commissioners, it was unanimously decided that Principal Ahern, of the Sarsfield School, be sent to Los Angeles to represent the teachers at the great convention of the National Educational Association.

Old people and convalescents should try a bottle of VIN ST. LEHON.

Linen Dept.

LINEN CARRIAGE DUSTERS.....50c, 75c, 90c each
READY MADE SHEETS.
BEST BLEACHED SHEETINGS, Plain or Twilled, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 widths.
READY MADE PILLOW CASES, from 40 to 52 inches wide.
NEW SATIN MARSEILLES QUILTS, just received, 11-4 and 12-4 sizes $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $4.75
SECONDS TABLE NAPKINS.....5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c each
SECONDS TABLE CLOTHS..... 2 x 2½ yards, $1.75, $2.25 each; 2 x 3 yards, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75 each
LARGE TURKISH TOWELS ..... 25c each
LINEN TURKISH TOWELS ..... 45, 55c and 70c each
27 INCH BLEACHED HUCKABACK, Fine Goods..... 25c per yard

The Yacht Race

Between the Yankee and Dominion, represented in our St. Catherine Street Window, worked by mechanical power. Come and see this wonderful exhibit and bring the children with you.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.

OGILVY'S,
Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

Our Pretty Great Grandmamas did not know the delights of a pure laundry soap that would injure neither the articles washed nor the hands of the washer, yet would do its work well and with little labor. Ladies of the present day use

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap

and find in it all the virtues that soaps lacked in the earlier days.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT.

GREAT FAMINE IN AFRICA.

Hundreds of Women and Children Dying of Starvation, Owing to the Long Drought.

London, June 16.—Advices received here from East Africa show famine is prevailing in the German possessions, owing to the drought, which also prevails alarmingly in the British Protectorate.

Hundreds of women and children are dying of starvation and the resident whites are wholly unable to cope with the distress.

Wistfulness.

Somewhere there's an iceberg
Floating o'er the deep;
Somewhere there's a polar bear
Dozing off to sleep;
Somewhere there's an Eskimo
With a snowy-crowned shack
And his everyday apparel
Is a sealskin sacque.

Somewhere there's a storm-cloud
Gathering on high;
Somewhere there's a snowflake
Leaping from the sky,
And somewhere there are people
Hot as burning coal,
Wishing that this hemisphere
Were all North Pole.
—Washington Star.

His Right Leg Cut Off.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., June 16.—(Special.)—A very sad accident occurred about 11 o'clock this morning to J. B. Valcourt, of Upton, who is employed as shunter in the United Counties Railway yard here, it appears that whilst in the act of crossing the track to couple two cars the heel of one of his boots caught in the rail, and before he had time to extricate himself from his perilous position, the engine which was then moving, passed over his right leg, severing it from the body. Although in a critical condition, Dr. Ostigny hopes to

Theatre Royal.

Don't forget that the Theatre Royal is still open, and will be for a few weeks longer. For next week the Boston Stock Company will present one of the strongest burlesque and vaudeville companies that can be secured. Mr. O. Carter, the middle-weight champion wrestler of Canada, will positively appear every evening, and has an open challenge to meet all-comers for a handsome purse.

The Apologetic Ice Man.

"I know the piece I bring is small,"
He said with manner stealthful;
"A large piece wouldn't do at all,
For ice is so unhealthful!"
—Washington tSar.

The Best Place to Buy Meats is at

JOE LEVESQUE & CO.,
118 AND 120 BLEURY STREET.

Fronts Spring Lamb, 12c; Hind Quarters, 18c; by the side, 13c a pound. Mutton, from 8c to 12½c, Choicest Roast Beef, 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c; Milk Fed Veal, 7c to 12½c; Cutlets, 15c; Fresh Pork, Hams and Bacon, Sausage, Puddings, and all kinds of Cooked Meats, Vegetables, Fruits and Provisions at the lowest market prices.

Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Fish received daily. Gaspe Salmon, from 16c to 20c; Strawberries, best Western and Montreal, from 8c to 10c, original boxes.

Full satisfaction guaranteed. Prompt delivery.

Bell Telephone Main 1160.

Remember the address, 118 and 120 BLEURY STREET.

JOS. LEVESQUE & CO.

St James Street Office

To let, adjoining St. Lawrence Hall. About 1,000 feet floor space on first floor above ground, for $200 per annum.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Westmount Building Lots For Sale.

Some of them close to the electric car line, and some on the upper level. Special inducements to buyers intending to build this season.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

DESIGNER COUPON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

If to be sent by mail FIVE CENTS must be enclosed.

In ordering by mail be very careful to state what month's Designer is wanted.

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers.

A NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Woodwork and Upholstering Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montrea
TELEPHONE -UP. 1274.

THERE MAY BE NO DISTRICT MEET

St. Hyacinthe People Have Not So Far Arranged a Date and Now it is Very Late.

TO-DAY'S LACROSSE.

Eddie Connolly Got Very Severe Handling Last Night from Tim Kearns.

PILLSBURY IS WINNING.

In all probability there will be no district bicycle meet. If there is, it will be later on in the year, after the World's Meet is over. Art. Harries gave the St. Hyacinthe club between June 1 and 15 for a date, and the time has passed by and no date has been chosen. It is now too late to hold it before September, with the number of sporting events in the next couple of months. In September the meet would hardly be a success, so it is practically called off.

N. C. A. OFFICIAL ORGAN.

The Spirit of the Times is the official organ of the National Cyclists Association.

A FALL UNDER N.C.A. RULES.

One of the N.C.A. racing rules provides that in case of a fall within 30 feet of the tape in a scratch race in starting, the race shall be re-started, but this shall not apply to the fall of a contestant caused by the breaking of his own wheel if no other contestant is thrown thereby. If a rider breaks his wheel at the start, there will be no delay to permit of repairs, but the referee may permit him to ride in a subsequent heat of the same race, if there is one. The theory is that wheels ought to be strong enough by this time to stand the strain.

A MILE A MINUTE

Wheelman Murphy Will Try to Attain That Speed—The Track is Now in Readiness.

Preparations for Cyclist Charles Murphy's hazardous attempt to ride a mile in a minute, paced by a locomotive, on June 30, at Patchogue, L. I., have been completed. The track has been built and an engine has demonstrated that an even pace of fifteen seconds for a quarter of a mile can be furnished Murphy without any trouble.

The exact length of the track is two miles, 962 feet. The lumber has been carefully selected, and in testing the surface no inequality can be felt on hard tires.

Three-quarters of a mile will be used for the start, leaving 2,282 feet for Murphy to slow up in and stop after the record run. Several trains have demonstrated that the engineer will have no trouble in travelling at a faster rate of speed than Murphy can follow. Murphy and the train will make several experimental trips before the official trial, which will be run in connection with the League of American Wheelmen meet and cycling carnival at Patchogue.

A wind-shield will be built from the rear platform of the car extending down almost to the rails. The shield will be painted black with a broad perpendicular white line in the centre to guide the cyclist. It is also probable that Murphy will wear a harness to which will be attached ropes, leading through pulleys, on the roof of the car, so that in case of accident those watching him on the rear platform of the car may haul him up and out of danger. Murphy is now training on the new track.

FITZ NOT KNOCKED OUT.

"He Only Slipped" Says Chief of Police Devery, Who Says There Was No Real Fight.

Chief of Police Devery, of New York, gave some peculiar opinions on the big fight before the Mazet investigating committee.

Mr. Moss questioned the Chief about prize-fighting in general and the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight in particular. The Chief fell back on the Horton law, which makes prize fights under the guise of sparring exhibitions legal in this State, that law being a Republican measure. The Chief declared that he was familiar with all that, and "with the law on all matters," in fact, and said that he had attended a number of the contests at the so-called athletic clubs to see that the law was not violated.

"What do you call brutality?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Well," replied the Chief, rubbing his chin thoughtfully, "when there is any punching during clinches and the men refuse to obey the orders of the referee."

"Could there not be brutality with straight-arm blows?"

"Yes, I suppose there could."

"Would you interfere if there were only straight-arm blows?"

"I don't know as I would," was the reply.

Mr. Moss read to him the newspaper accounts of the manner in which Fitzsimmons was knocked out.

"It was an accident," said the Chief.

"You had better tell Fitzsimmons that and get up another match at the Lenox Club," suggested Mr. Moss.

Thinks Fitzsimmons Slipped.

"I am not making matches," was the reply. "I don't believe Fitzsimmons was knocked out. I believe he just laid there ten seconds and got counted out so as not to get another of that fellow's blows. I think he just slipped down."

ERNE A SLIGHT FAVORITE.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 15.—Notwithstanding the fact that Kid Lavigne and Frank Erne will not meet until July 3, betting on the result of the battle for the lightweight championship of the world has already begun, and Erne is a slight favorite over the present champion. A bet of $600 to $550 was made her to-day in one of the pool-rooms, and there is plenty of even money to be had in several sporting resorts. Nate Fenton, Kid McCoy's local representative, says he has a thousand to bet on the Buffalo boy at evens, and it is predicted that Erne will go to the post a favorite.

The meeting of Lavigne and Erne will be the next important ring contest to take place in this State under the Horton law. It will be for the championship of the world, and it is safe to say that the Hawthorne A. C. arena, which, by the way, is the largest in the world, will be filled to overflowing when the first bell rings on Independence Day eve. The demand for seats is large, and it comes from all over the country.

Lavigne is training at Oceanic, N.J., but is expected here in a few days. He is reported to be at weight and in perfect condition, while Erne, who is doing his work here, is in good shape and confident of wresting the championship from Lavigne, just as Jeffries did from Fitzsimmons.

KEARNS GOT DECISION.

New York, June 16.—Tim Kearns, of Boston, and Eddie Connolly, of St. John, N.B., met to-night before the Broadway A.C. and after fighting twenty-one hard rounds, the referee stopped the bout in the middle of the twenty-second, after Connolly had been floored four times, and awarded the bout to Kearns. The men met at 136 pounds. Early in the fight Kearns landed a left swing on Connolly's right eye, raising a big lump. It was nip and tuck between the two for a dozen rounds, with Connolly the aggressor, but Kearns managed to get cleverly inside the other man's swings, and avoided punishment in this manner. The thirteenth was the liveliest round of the bout. A well-directed left from Connolly split Kearns' eye, which bled so freely that both men were covered with blood before the round ended. It was anybody's fight at the end of the twentieth round, with the odds slightly in favor of Connolly. In the twenty-first Kearns showed to advantage and had a decided lead when they came together for the twenty-second round. Kearns rushed and punished his opponent severely, knocking him down four times in succession. The last time he sent his left to the body and right on the jaw, and Connolly, while not knocked out, was so groggy and helpless that the referee stopped the bout, awarding the decision to the Bostonian.

JEFFRIES MAKING $2,000 A DAY.

New London, Conn., June 16.—Five thousand people saw Jeffries, the new pugilistic king, spar three rounds with Jim Daly and umpire a ball game between the New Haven and New London clubs here yesterday.

Jeffries' tour is successful. His profits this week will exceed $7,000

Manager Brady has wired O'Rourke that he will meet him Saturday at 2 o'clock at the Vanderbilt Hotel to arrange details of Sharkey match.

Sure to be Saved.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 15.—"I'm opposed to prize-fighting. I don't believe in it, but Jim will keep it up till he gets thrashed. Then he'll quit. He'll keep it up long enough, but he'll get licked. But Jim's a good boy. He's no worse than the rest of you. He'll keep up his devilment till he gets licked, and then he'll quit, and he will then find his way to the Lord. He is making a short cut through the prize ring to salvation."

These were the words that fell from the lips of the Rev. Alexander C. Jeffries, father of the world's new champion pugilist.

SLOAN AND HIS BOTTLE.

He Laid Out a Waiter and Now He May Have His License Taken Away From Him.

London, June 16.—While Tod Sloan was dining to-day at the Sports Club a waiter spilled some wine on his clothes. The jockey, without a word, picked up a bottle and floored the waiter, who is in a serious condition.

London, June 16.—The Evening News, referring to Sloan's assault on the waiter, without giving any name, says:

"He was a guest of a member of the Sports Club. The waiter was so injured that he was removed to the hospital in a cab. All the witnesses cried "shame" and ladies struck at his assailant with parasols. As there is only one jockey now holding a license who could be guilty of such a cowardly and repulsive act, while the guest of a member of the club, it would be superfluous to give his name. The immediate duty of the Jockey Club is to institute inquiries, and if the facts are as stated, to forthwith withdraw the jockey's license.

Talking about the matter with a representative of the Associated Press to-day, Tod Sloan said: "The papers have largely exaggerated the affair at Ascot Lawn. A waiter was very drunk, who happened on the lawn with some friends, and he grew very insulting to my friends and myself, and a friend said that if he continued so doing, he would hit him. The waiter finally upset the table, spilling the entire contents over me. One man struck him and his finger ring cut the waiter's mouth. I being the only man known, people said: 'Oh, Sloan did it,' and seeing the blood, they said I had used the bottle. As to the Jockey Club taking action in the matter, as has been reported, there is no truth in the story; for the members know that I have told them the exact truth as to the fellow's action, and I was not concerned in striking him at all."

The Times, which prints a paragraph accusing Sloan of the assault, says it was expected that he would be charged before a magistrate, but the matter was settled by the payment of £100 to the injured waiter.

AT THE ASCOT MEET.

London June 16.—The Hardwicke Stakes of ten sovereigns each and 2,000 added were won by Prince Zoltykoff's Ninus. Manners was second and Sir R. Waldie Griffith's St. Ia finished third. Eight horses ran.

In the race for the Triennial Stakes of 10 sovereigns each and 400 added, Mr. C. D. Rose's Santa Case, ridden by S. Loates, beat Lord William Beresford's Jolly Tar (6 to 5 on), with Sloan in the saddle.

HORSE CARCASE AT PREMIUM.

Portions of the body of M. de Bremond's grey colt Holocauste, which broke his leg while Sloan was riding him in the Derby on Wednesday, May 31, and was killed on the course, were eagerly sought for as mementoes, and the slaughterer of the animal had to rigorously protect the carcase to prevent admirers from cutting off the tail and feet and slices of flesh. Small bunches of hair from the mane were retailed at sixpence apiece. Many offers were made for the carcase for stuffing, but it was finally sold for cat's meat, with the exception of the hoofs, which were retained by the owner. The employes of the slaughterer banqueted off the horse's heart.

THE BELLE MEADE SALE.

Many of the horsemen now racing at the Bel-Air track will leave for New York Monday night to attend the sale of the Belle Meade yearlings, which will take place at the American Horse Exchange, on Tuesday and Wednesday nights of next week. Word comes from New York that the youngsters are the best looking lot that ever left the famous Tennessee breeding establishment. They are by the great sires, Iroquois, Luke Blackburn, Longstreet, Clarendon and other great racehorses which have made Belle Meade famous. Gen. W. H. Jackson is very proud of this year's crop and expects that some of them will turn out to be as good racehorses as their sires. Buyers from all over America will attend the sale.

MR. SEAGRAM MAKES A PURCHASE.

New York, June 16.—A number of thoroughbred yearlings, the property of various owners, were sold at auction at Sheepshead Bay to-day. J. E. Seagram purchased for $1,400 a bay colt by Hanover-Colleen Rhue.

CRICKET.

A WIN AND A DEFEAT.

St. Johns School defeated McGill second eleven in what looked like a lost match. The scores were as follows:—McGill, 86, 52; total, 138. St. Johns, 80, 72; total, 152.

The school had not such good luck against Montreal second eleven, who defeated them by 77 to 44, one innings each.

AUSTRALIANS AHEAD.

London, June 16.—The Australians, in the second test cricket match with an all-England eleven, at Lord's grounds, which began yesterday, were all out in the first innings to-day for 421 runs. The English team, in its first innings, which ended yesterday, made 206 runs.

OTTAWA BEATEN.

Toronto, Ont., June 16.—The Ottawa and Toronto-Rosedale cricket match to-day at Rosedale, resulted in a victory for the home team, by 158 to 129. Only one innings was played. Bristowe, for Ottawa, played a full inning for 65, that being the best score of the day. The best score by the home team was that of A. W. Mackenzie, who ran up 58.

CHESS.

PILLSBURY GAINS.

London, June 16.—In the Master tournament the results at the adjournment at 4.30 were:

Showalter had a bad position against Cohn; Janowski had been beaten by Bird; Pillsbury had defeated Tinsley; Tschigorin looked a winner against Maroczy; Blackburne had disposed of Steinitz, and Lee had a poor position against Schiecter, and Mason and Lasker had byes.

London, June 16.—In the evening session Showalter lost to Cohn; Maroczy to Tschigorin, and Lee to Schlechter.

Following is the standing of the players:

	Won.	Lost.
Bird	3½	8½
Blackburne	6½	5½
Cohn	8	6
Janowski	8½	3½
Lasker	9	3
Lee	4	8
Maroczy	8½	3½
Mason	5	7
Pillsbury	8	4
Schlechter	8	4
Showalter	6	6
Steinitz	6	6
Tinsley	3	10
Tschigorin	7	5

LACROSSE.

THE MONTREAL TEAM.

The Montreal team to meet the Capitals to-day on the M.A.A.A. grounds will be chosen from the following players: Brown, Cope, Davidson, Day, W. Christmas, E. Christmas, Haynes, Hamilton, Dr. Irvine, Pierce, Murphy, Porteous, Taylor, McBurney and Scott. The game will be a corker, and an old-time crowd is sure to be on hand to cheer their respective favorites on to victory.

The Cedar Lacrosse team meet the Montreal Juniors immediately after the senior match. The Montreal Juniors team will be captained by Mr. Tom Porter, and will be chosen from the following players: Morrisette, Moore, Meldrum, Murphy, McAllen, McBurney, Hodge, Smith, Bellingham, Watt, Cope, Lunan, Lowden, Buddo and Wickham.

THE CORNWALLS.

Cornwall, Ont., June 17.—The Cornwalls are all in fine condition for their match with the Nationals in Montreal to-day. The team will be the same that beat Sherbrooke, except that the two juniors, Kervin and Brown, will be replaced by John and Pete White. They will go down to-day on the special excursion train, passing here at 12.45. The team will line up as follows: Hesse, Cameron, W. Broderick, Tobin, J. White, Burns, Black, Munroe, Madden, J. Broderick, P. White, Degan; James Rielly, captain.

WHERE TO GO TO-DAY.

M.A.A.A. Grounds—Lacrosse—Capitals vs. Montreal Juniors.
Lacrosse—Cedars vs. Montreal Juniors.
National Grounds—Lacrosse—Cornwalls vs. Nationals.
Bel-Air Races.
Lachine Four-Oar Races.

FOOTBALL.

CORNWALL'S TEAM.

Cornwall, June 16.—The Cornwall football team for to-morrow's match with Point St. Charles will be as follows: Goal, Edwyn Smith; backs, C. A. Roach, F. Deruchie; half-backs, B. W. Collison, A. F. Dwyer, Wm. Houston; forwards, G. A. Hault, L. Killoran, Jos. Primeau, H. Decaire, C. Hunt; spare, J. Foster, T. Skeith.

BERLIN RANGERS CHAMPIONS.

Seaforth, Ont., June 16.—The Western Ontario Football Association match played here this evening between the Berlin Rangers and Seaforth Hurons was won by Berlin 2 goals to 1. This gives Berlin the senior chamionship of the association for the spring season of 1899.

THE GUN.

SHERBROOKE'S GOOD SHOWING.

Sherbrooke, June 16.—(Special.)—Several of the members of the Sherbrooke Gun Club attended the Interstate Association trap shooting tournament at Bellow's Falls. They did remarkably well, having secured first place in three of the ten events. This is all the more creditable when it is mentioned that among the forty shooters present were Leroy and Dickey, who are looked upon as among the first rank of trap shooters in the United States.

LAWN TENNIS.

A NEW CLUB.

At a meeting held at "Pinehurst" on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of forming a lawn tennis club, to be known as the Buckingham Lawn Tennis Club, the following officers were elected:

Honorary patroness—Mrs. James Maclaren.
President—W. E. Middleton.
Vice-President—Albert Maclaren.
Secretary-treasurer—W. R. Drynan.

A handicap tournament will be commenced at once, and some matches will be arranged with outside clubs.

ATHLETICS.

A QUEBEC FIELD DAY.

The Quebec Colonization Society have prepared a fine programme of sports, which will take place at Savard Park on Monday, the 26th inst. As the Quebec St. Jean Baptiste Society intend celebrating their National feast that day, a large crowd will probably be in attendance.

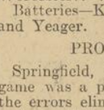
"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD"

Said Grandpa Dooley As He Gracefully Slid Into First Place Yesterday Afternoon.

TORONTO WON AND LOST.

In the First Game They Won By a Run and Were Badly Trimmed in the Second.

GRANDPA LEADS BY 7 POINTS.



Without any effort, without saying a word, without batting an ear, without "nothin'," our own Grandpa Dooley yesterday slid into first place.

In fact, when Grandpa accomplished the feat he was doing nothing more laborious than paring his finger nails.

Altogether, it was about the softest thing that ever blew in Grandpa's direction.

It seems the canvas back ducks from Toronto were in Rochester yesterday, and played a double engagement.

They won the first game by an eyelash, but made a dismal showing in the second and were badly trimmed.

According to the mysteries of scoring, a lost game takes away more points than are given by a game won, and hence we see Grandpa designing a pattern for the 1899 pennant.

Easy is a word that hardly does justice to the situation.

They had wet grounds in Syracuse yesterday, so Grandpa took the train for Providence.

We can see him in the smoking room of the speeding parlor car, with his patent leathers hoisted at an elevation of 45, his diamond breast pin burning holes in the copper drinking mug opposite, and ever and anon discarding a couple of cards in a vain effort to accumulate three aces.

Pat Moran, the only Scotchman on the team, is sitting opposite figuring Grandpa's batting average, and ordering soda lemonades with a straw.

WORCESTER WON.

Hartford, Conn., June 16.—Worcester to-day won the third consecutive game from the home team. The bunching of hits by the visitors and errors by the Hartfords in the fifth inning netted two runs for Worcester, giving them a good grip on the game. In the ninth inning Leach touched Knell up for four bases. Dickert made a phenomenal catch of a fly ball from Gatins' bat in the ninth inning.

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford.....000010000—	1	6	3
Worcester.....100020111—	6	11	1

Batteries—Knell and Urquhart; Lampe and Yeager.

PROVIDENCE WON.

Springfield, Mass., June 16.—To-day's game was a pitcher's battle, which, with the errors eliminated would have resulted in favor of Providence by a score of 1 to 0. Muffs by Nolan and Campbell gave the visitors four of their five runs, and a fumble by Nyce allowed both of the home team's runs. Gleason has deserted the Springfield team, jumping his contract, and was indefinitely suspended to-day.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence.....030001010—	5	7	1
Springfield.....000200000—	2	5	4

Batteries—Braun and Leahy; Pappalau and Phelps.

TORONTO WON AND LOST.

Rochester, N. Y., June 16.—Rochester and Toronto broke even in a double-header at Culver Field to-day. Toronto captured the first one by the narrow margin of one run, while Rochester secured the second with ease. A bad error by Bean in the third inning brought in two runs for Toronto and was largely responsible for Rochester's defeat. The locals attempted to make a garrison finish in the last of the ninth and pulled out three runs, the third out being made at the plate.

The features of both games was the fielding of Burke, Cavelle and Bean. Cavelle's work on the bases and Burke's Cavelle's and Campau's stick work was excellent. Score:

First game—

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto.....002101200—	6	10	3
Rochester.....100001003—	5	9	2

Batteries—Williams and Rothfuss; Bowen and Smink.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto.....001000000—	1	7	1
Rochester.....21100322x—11	11	0	

Batteries—Mullane and Duncan; Becker and Smink.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Montreal	23	13	.639
Toronto	24	14	.632
Rochester	22	15	.595
Worcester	20	17	.541
Springfield	16	18	.471
Hartford	19	24	.442
Providence	17	24	.415
Syracuse	9	25	.265

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

At Hamilton—Guelph, 6, 7, 6; Hamilton, 7, 5, 7. Batteries—Kostal and Lafleur; Bradford and Conwell. Umpire, Donaldson.

At St. Thomas—St. Thomas, 15, 7, 5; Woodstock, 6, 6, 7. Batteries—Robb and Reed; Howkins and Pickard. Umpire, Pepkay.

At London—Chatham, 2, 8, 2; London, 5, 6, 6. Batteries—Cross and McConnell; Sievers and Lohman. Umpire England.

WESTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Buffalo.—Buffalo, 6; Indianapolis, 5.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 2.
At Kansas City—Minneapolis, 13; Kansas City, 9.
At Detroit—Columbus, 7; Detroit, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

New York, June 16.—In the second inning of the New York-Brooklyn game this afternoon, when the score stood 5 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn, Umpire Burns began ordering New York players out of the game for kicking. Before he was through half of the Giants were on the bench, and the balance of the team left the field. Burns then gave the game to Brooklyn 9 to 0. The forfeiture places the New York team liable to a $1,000 fine, which must be paid to the Brooklyn Club.

At Washington—

	R.	H.	E.
Washington.....000100301—	5	8	2
Baltimore.....030010200—	6	9	1

Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; McGinnity and Robinson.

At Boston—

Philadelphia.....200020000—	4	8	0
Boston.....000002001—	3	8	5

Batteries—Fraser and McFarland; Nichols and Bergen.

At Louisville—

Louisville.....030003006—13	17	5	
St. Louis.....2030203110—12	16	5	

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittridge; Young and O'Connor.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	39	12	.765
Boston	34	16	.680
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Philadelphia	29	20	.592
St. Louis	29	21	.580
Chicago	29	21	.580
Cincinnati	24	24	.500
Pittsburg	22	27	.449
New York	22	29	.431
Washington	17	35	.327
Louisville	15	36	.294
Cleveland	9	38	.191

A CHALLENGE.

The Chambly Canton Baseball Club would like to arrange a match with some city team for the 1st of July, to play in Chambly Canton. Address George Fraser, Box 22.

MR. NORMAN ACQUITTED

Charged With Fraudulently Appropriating the Proceeds of a Cheque For $200 to His Own Use.

The trial of F. H. Norman, charged with fraudulently appropriating to his own use the proceeds of a cheque for $200 given him by Mr. A. Roy MacDonald for the purpose of making certain payments, resulted last evening in the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty, in favor of Mr. Norman. The judge's charge was favorable to Mr. Norman. His Honor told the jury they had two versions to consider, one by Mr. MacDonald, who said the cheque had been signed in blank, to pay off some debts, and the other by Mr. Norman, who said the cheque was in payment of a sum of money lent by him to Mr. MacDonald. This latter point being corroborated, and the favorable circumstances of the non-withdrawal of the money undoubtedly influenced the jury, who deliberated but a few minutes before bringing in a verdict of not guilty. Immediately before adjournment, Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, counsel for Mr. Norman, notified the court that his client's action for libel against Mr. MacDonald would be prosecuted.

There was no session of the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, the court having been adjourned till Monday morning, when the second trial of the Horse Association will begin.

OTTAWA SOCIETY.

I expected to have the garden party, given by Mrs. Warren Y. Soper, at her summer residence, Larnado, Rockliffe Park, to write about. Everyone was disappointed when the day came in cloudy, with showers of rain coming up every few minutes. It cleared off in the afternoon, and after carefully reading the social column of the evening newspaper without finding any notice of postponement, we were just thinking of dress, when the postponement turned up in a modest little corner by itself. Too bad that it will have to be missed, but to-morrow night when the music of the band floats over the fast-flowing Ottawa river at Rockliffe, I shall be up in the Rideau lakes.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, of Montreal, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. John Hodgins.

Mrs. O'Meara, of Pembroke, who, with her daughters, have made the Russell their home for several months, have taken rooms at the Hotel Victoria, Aylmer.

The Canadian Home Journal for June is just out. It is a bright number, of especial interest to all women who wish to know what other women are doing along the lines of culture and humanity. The Editor's Corner is much commented on by women, who, with their natural curiosity, want to know whether it is a man or a woman. It is easy enough to tell that the paragraphs are written by a man because no words are wasted over what is written.

Miss J. Lorne McDougall got up a concert on Tuesday in behalf of the library fund of the Y.W.C.A., of which she is a very active worker. The great attraction was a number of recitations given by Mrs. Anthony, the wife of the chief engineer of the N.Y.R.R. Elocutionists are not popular as entertainers. People go and listen to a young man or girl, usually the latter, who say things in unnatural tones, and gesticulate with motions so unreal that the audience wonder what they mean. Mrs. Anthony is entirely different from this class. Her work is free from any ranting or exaggeration. She is more than a mere elocutionist by name. She is an actress, a ventriloquist, an impersonator. We wonder where this dainty, fairy-like little woman keeps those deep round notes when they are not in use. Mrs. Anthony is one of the best elocutionists that ever graduated from the School of Oratory in Chicago, where she learned her art. She has visited many cities in the United States for the purpose of giving entertainments for charitable objects. Mrs. Anthony left to-day for a visit to her home in Chicago, much to the regret of the many friends she has made in Ottawa, especially of the ladies at the Russell, where she has been such a very bright, entertaining companion.

Around at different social entertainments recently there has been noticed a stranger with a very foreign air. His dress gave no hint of his rank or calling, for it was a bicycle suit. The ladies all wondered who he was. One day we saw him go to the tea-table and get a cup of tea. The mystery was solved. Only a woman or a Japanese could look so tenderly at the cup that cheers, but not inebriates. The dark, aged, intelligent-looking stranger gave us his card, and it read K. Hirati.

The tennis season opened yesterday with a tea at the tennis court. Mrs. Sidney Smith, wife of the president, chaperoned and gave the tea. She wore a cerise silk waist with flounced black silk skirt. Miss Wise and Miss Gourdeau assisted at the tea-table, which was laid in a squared nook on the verandah, and looked very pretty with an immense centrepiece of daisies, buttercups, and scarlet poppies, around which clustered the dainty cakes, and plates of brown and white thin bread and butter. Play will soon be commenced in a series of handicap matches, for the president's prize, of a racquet. Mme. Taschereau and Mrs. Hutton are to give teas soon. Wednesday is the day selected for these teas.

Ella Walton.

The Newfoundland Fisheries Question.

St. Johns, Nfld., June 17.—Rear Admiral Sir Frederick George Bedford, in his flagship, the British first-class cruiser Crescent, will visit Newfoundland waters on July 16 next, to confer with the Government respecting the rights of the French along the treaty coast. Having recently arrived from England to take command of the North American station, Admiral Bedford is believed to have been instructed of the latest developments of the question by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"University" License Cafe.

Final arguments were made yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Sicotte and Murphy before the License Commission, composed of Judges Desnoyers, Poirire and Choquet, in the case of Kearney against White, to prohibit the granting of a restaurant license to Mr. White at Nos. 41-3 University street, and it was announced that a decision will be handed down next Tuesday afternoon.

Duellists Wounded.

Brest, France, June 17.—As the outcome of quarrels over the Dreyfus affair two duels were fought here yesterday between two officers, naval and artillery, and professors at the public schools. One of each profession was wounded.

Bear in Mind

Our fabrics are exclusive. Your order a suit from us and you own the pattern. This is a great desideratum. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

BEL-AIR WINNER SOLD YESTERDAY

Ein Won Last Selling Race and Brought $800 Under the Hammer.

NO RAIN AT THE TRACK.

Though the Card Was None Too Promising the Day Was One of the Best Yet.

SOME TIPS FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

Though the card was not the most promising, nor the weather the most inviting, yesterday's racing at Bel-Air turned out as lively and enjoyable as that of any day during the meeting. The track was in good order, and the heavy rain that fell in the city did not visit the race course, where there was only a light sprinkle.

Six races were run, one being added to the over-night programme, and that furnished the excitement of the day in its after proceedings. It was a selling affair at a mile, and after a capital race Ein was returned a pretty easy winner, with Pearl and Brown Girl filling the next two places, while the favorite, Deyo, was away back in the bunch, and never showed speed at any part of it. Ein, owned by C. Davis, of New York, was entered to be sold for $300, and as soon as Judge Pettingill asked for a bid, Hugh McCarren, who trains Pearl and is supposed to own her, though she runs in the name of James O'Connor, of Montreal, raised her to $600. Owner Davis made the next bid, and Ein went up to $800, at which figure Mr. Davis stopped, and the horse was knocked down to Pearl's owner. Under the rules any of the beaten horses can be claimed by an owner of another horse in the race, and Mr. Davis then claimed Pearl for her entered selling price, $300, and the amount of first money, or $500 in all. The rules give priority of claim to the owner of the third horse, who in this case was represented by his agent and trainer, Chas. N. Gates. It was only a few minutes before Mr. Gates appeared before Judges Pettingill and Nelson with $500 in his hand and laid claim to Pearl. A section of the selling race rules says: "If the judges should be of the opinion that an owner is not claiming for his own account they shall require him to make affidavit that he is doing so." In this case the judges were of opinion that Mr. Gates' claim was not a bona-fide one and that it was made at the request and suggestion of Pearl's owner, in order to prevent the late owner of Ein from getting the mare. They required him to make affidavit that the claim was entirely on his own account, and when he would not go this far the claim was thrown out. The result was that Pearl was taken away from the McCarren stable and became the property of Mr. Davis, the bogus claim by Mr. Gates being seen through at once.

Jockey Forehand, who till yesterday was the only colored boy riding at the track, came home on two winners during the afternoon, making three winning mounts the lad has had since he was put up with the colors on.

Jockey Lee Brown, an ex-steeplechase rider who has made a poor hand on the flat, was indefinitely suspended by the judges for his negligence and incompetence in the second race. He was riding May S., and had the race won beyond doubt, if he had attended to his business, but he allowed Tickfull to come from behind and beat him half a length because he thought there was no danger in the opposition. It was a piece of pure incompetence, and the judges considered it would be better to have him on the ground for the remainder of the meeting, if not for the season.

As the horses were going to the starting post in this race, Backwater lashed out with her heels at White Clover, and kicked Jockey Mason on the shin. He was pretty severely hurt, but rode out his engagements for the afternoon, though suffering much pain.

The finish of the third race saw Salvado, the split favorite, and the long shots, Ergo and Bonniefield, just heads apart. Dowell, on Salvado, had the best horse, but he waited so long that it was only in the last stride he got in front, and the judges reprimanded him for a style of riding that might easily have lost him the race. Waterproof was fourth, half a dozen lengths back.

With a competent boy on her back, Oak Maid would have won the fourth race, instead of finishing a neck behind Triune. Little Pemberton may make a jockey some day, but he is still in the stable boy class.

The Summaries.

First race, purse $200, four-year-olds and upwards, selling, 7 furlongs—Manzanita, 90 (Forehand), 3 to 2, 1; Nimrod, 99 (Valentine), 2 to 1, 2; Our Lizzie, 90 (J. Daly), 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1.33. Lauretta D., Little Bramble and Lord Nelson also ran.

Second race, purse $200, maiden two-year-olds, half a mile—Tickfull, 109 (Ryan), 8 to 5, 1; May S., 107 (L. Brown), 4 to 5, 2; Backwater, 100 (J. Daly), 30 to 1, 3. Time, 51 1-2. White Clover, Aristo and Mary Kelly also ran.

Third race, Hoffman Cafe purse, $250, all ages, 5 1-2 furlongs—Salvado, 106 (Dowell), 2 to 1, 1; Ergo, 99 (W. Wood), 10 to 1, 2; Bonniefield, 105 (Wapshire), 6 to 1, 3. Time, 1.11 1-4. Disturbance III., Waterproof, Dehaven, Miss Fordham, Edith and Elda also ran.

Fourth race, purse $250, all ages, 5 1-2 furlongs—Triune, 90 (Forehand), 1 to 2, 1; Oak Maid, 90 (Pemberton), 4 to 1, 2; Sidney Lucas, 90 (J. Daly), 5 to 1, 3. Time, 1.11. Biomo, Minstrelsy, Wild Arab and Boston also ran.

Fifth race, purse $250, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Yondokga, 108 (Mason), even, 1; Looram, 106 (T. Walker), 4 to 1, 2; Lizzie Kelly, 100 (Valentine), 3 to 1, 3. Time, 1.18. Annie Lauretta, Lucayne, Dr. O'Brien, Yankee Sam, Sleepy Belle, Farm Maid also ran.

Sixth race, purse $250, selling, one mile—Ein, 109 (Valentine), 5 to 5, 1; Pearl, 103 (McQuade), 2 to 1, 2; Brown Girl, 107 (T. Walker), 4 to 1, 3. Time, 1.46 1-4. Jack Carey, Deyo, Belcourt and Tony Honing also ran.

SELECTIONS.

1st Race—Ocie Brooks, Niole, Lizzie Kelly.
2nd Race—Alpaca, Manitoban, Ida Fordham.
3rd Race—Ollie Dixon, Frank Jaubert, Sallie Lamar.
4th Race—Judge Wardell, Topmast, Harvey.
5th Race—La Vitesse, Icedrop, Californian.
6th Race — Partner, Long Brook, Dutch Henry.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

First race—3-year-old fillies; six furlongs; selling (6). Lyric, 105; Lizzie Kelly, 105; Ocie Brooks, 105; Fianda, 97, Niole, 97; Leal II., 97. (35.)

Second race—2-year-olds; half mile (9). Manitoban, 113; Caraboo, 113; Ida Fordham, 110; Lady Voltaire, 110; Alpaca, 110; The Provost, 106; Cherekeen, 106; Elvim, 106; Amaranth, 103. (47).

Third race—Mile and a furlong; selling (10). Ollie Dixon, 111; Gov. Russell, 111; Frank Jaubert, 108; Amber Glints, 106; Sallie Lamar, 106; Pearl, 102; Jessamine Porter, 102; Jack Carey, 101; Passaic, 92; Kittie Regent, 87.

Fourth race—The Brewers' stake; seven furlongs; selling (7). Topmast, 113; Harvey, 109; Dave S., 108; Judge Wardell, 104; Tip Gallant, 100; Triune, 93; Springwells, 89. (31).

Fifth race—2-year-olds; selling; five furlongs (8). Daryl, 100; Ice Drop, 97; Matlock, 95; Mr. Boffin, 95; Californian, 95; Alfred Vargrave, 95; Zelmore, 92; La Vitesse, 92. (36).

Sixth race—Handicap steeplechase; short course (9). Last Fellow, 162; Partner, 156; Longbrook, 148; Mr. Dunlap, 147; Roseberry, 141; Dutch Henry, 140; The Squire, 140; Martello, 130; Waterman, 130.

THE ALGOMA TOUR.

The Party Royally Entertained at Sault Ste. Marie, After Which They Left for Port Arthur.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., June 17.—The steamer City of Collingwood, with the Ontario Legislature Algoma tourists' excursion, arrived here at 1.30 p.m. yesterday, after a fine sail. The weather was perfect and the town was in gala dress. Mayor Plummer and a party of leading citizens, on board a tug, met the steamer an hour before the Soo was reached, and made the visitors welcome. At the Government dock, where the steamer landed, was an immense crowd, the citizens' band playing lively airs. On its sloping hillside site, and in front of the buildings, seats were arranged on the Court House grounds. Here an address of welcome was made by Mayor Plummer, Hon. G. W. Ross replying, referred to the historic ground upon which they were, an ancient camping place of the Indians. Continuing, he declared no country in the world possessed the magnificent system of inland navigation that Ontario did. The forest wealth and immense mineral resources were capable of illimitable development. He predicted a future of tremendous development for Algoma.

Mr. W. H. Hoyle spoke as the representative of the Opposition in the Legislature. Hon. E. J. Davis and Mr. Conmee, M.P.P., also spoke briefly of the tour and of the gratifying success with which it is being attended. Rousing cheers for the Queen, the Government and Mayor Plummer concluded this open-air reception.

Boarding the steamer Mascotte, the immense pulp and paper mills were inspected. The various processes of this great industry proved most interesting. The party were then entertained by Mngr. Clergue at his handsome residence near the mill, after which they crossed to the United States side, and returned to the city of Collingwood for dinner, completing the afternoon's programme. To-night the party were tendered a reception on the upper floor of the pulp mill, which was artistically decorated and ablaze with electric light for the occasion. A splendid collation was served, followed by a ball attended by fashionable residents of the towns on both sides of the river. The party will spend to-morrow in completing the visit here, sailing for Port Arthur in the evening.

An Armada Ship Unearthed.

Dunkirk, France, June 17.—Excavations which are being made here in connection with the extension of the docks have revealed a wooden warship with antique cannon buried in the sand. It is believed that the vessel belonged to the Spanish armada which was fitted out in 1587 for the subjugation of England.

Dunlop Tires

On all good bicycles without extra charge.

R. WILSON-SMITH,

FINANCIAL AGENT.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

4 1-2 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Toronto Street Railway Company.

Due 31st August, 1921. Interest payable half-yearly.

A large line of Bonds and Debentures always on hand.

51 St. James St., Montreal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - - - 1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

H. S. HOWLAND - - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - - General Manager
Montreal Branch, 157 St. James Street.

ALASKA—YUKON—KLONDIKE.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at Agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson Bay Co.'s Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Laird and Athabaska Rivers, and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

April, 1899.

Just Received a Shipment of

JOHN BEGG'S CELEBRATED

Royal Lochnagar Scotch Whisky.

By Royal Warrant for Fifty Years.

This Whisky commands a higher figure than any other Scotch Whisky that is made, and has been supplied to the Royal Palaces since 1848.

Agents—EUROPEAN WINE CO.

(E. W. VILLENEUVE) - - - Agent.

1625 NOTRE DAME STREET.

TRADE STILL LOOKS BRIGHT

Montreal Merchants Continue to Say That Volume of Business Is Ahead of 1898.

WEEK'S LEADING FEATURES

Americans Are Still Buying Hay in This Province for Export to the States.

ONE FAILURE IN MONTREAL.

In Fact the Local Failure Record at Present is Remarkably Small and Encouraging

Everything looks cheerful in the local business situation and merchants continue to speak encouragingly of the situation and express the belief that the volume of trade is a good deal ahead of 1898. R. G. Dun and Co., again take a bright view of local conditions and refer to the almost entire absence of failures in the Montreal district as a ground for satisfaction. The review says: "Last week there were but two unimportant insolvencies and for this week only one is reported, the liabilites being $2,700. Trade continues active for the season and of a healthful character. The warm weather has been distinctly favorable to the retail dry goods trade, who report stocks of muslins, wash goods, and other seasonable fabrics as being steadily reduced, wholesalers also report continued fair sorting business, with promising prospects for fall trade. The local demand for leather has not livened up yet, but the expert movement is good. Several English buyers have been in the market recently, and last week's steamers took out some round shipments of sole, as well as of splits and glove from western tanners. Of raw wool there has been little recent buying. Millmen say they cannot afford to pay the present high prices for imported wools, and in some cases they are said to be directing more attention to domestic fleece. Importers report a difficulty in securing supplies at the Cape, and a house now having some 400 bales afloat, say they will not be able to sell the same below 20 cents, while greasy Australians are quoted at 25 to 27 cents, and B.A. scoured as high as 45 cents. The demand for cements has not been as good this season as usual, probably owing to the higher prices prevailing. Heavy metals and hardware are moving fairly freely, and there is no sign of any weakening in the high values of late prevailing. Pig iron is, if anything, stiffer, $20 net cash being asked for round lots of Hamilton iron; iron pipe has been advanced in the United States as well as here. Sugars are in good demand, with a stiff market, and a possibility of higher prices, especially if the New York market goes up again. The several large houses before referred to are still operating as free lances, and are reported to be offering granulated at $4.45. Teas are dull but steady. Molasses is off again at the island. Some fair wholesale orders are reported for new pack of vegetables, but it is said there has been some very large speculative buying of new corn in the west, running up into many thousand cases, which may affect prices. The probable shortness of the apple crop, owing to the caterpillar plague, has seemingly put an extra value on dried apples for which 6 1-2 cents are now asked. Linseed oil has advanced two cents a gallon, with notable lightness of supply; turpentine has been reduced two cents a gallon, but is reported again firmer in the south."

"Only One Drawback."

The move towards the investment in mining shares is considered a feature of the situation by the editor of the Trade Bulletin who says: "At this season of the year when we are approaching the midsummer dullness business is usually quiet, but this feature is much less marked than in former years, the volume of business at the present time being larger than is generally experienced at this season of the year and in a decidedly healthier condition. There is one great drawback, however, and that is the craze for investment in mining shares, one of our leading merchants stating that so many of his customers had been investing more than they could really afford in certain mining stocks, and he feared a good deal of his own money had been put into this channel by some of his customers, as they had not been meeting their indebtedness as promptly as before. Money is in better supply, and brokers have had less difficulty in securing call loans, which are quoted at 5 per cent. Mercantile paper is discounted at the banks at 6 to 7 per cent., as to name and nature of account.

The Money Situation.

While the banks are said to be loaning money a little more freely, the situation is hardly what might be termed easy. Some brokers, in fact, say that they find the situation actually tight, but this must only be for large amounts. The rate for call loans is unchanged at 5 per cent.

Canned Salmon in Demand.

There continues to be a steady demand for new pack canned salmon and further sales of several car loads are reported at $4, f.o.b., coast for Lowe Inlet and similar brands. There has also been some demand for new pack vegetables and fruit for future delivery, and it is reported that some 10,000 cases were sold before packers came to an agreement on prices which are 75c for tomatoes and 65c for peas, corn and pumpkin per dozen in round lots. In spot goods business has been quiet and prices rule about steady. Corn is held at 90c, peas at 65c to 67 1-2c, tomatoes at 77 1-2c, and Refugee beans at 77 1-2c per dozen.

Ocean Freights.

There has been a better feeling in the ocean freight market the past week with liberal engagements of grain space for July and August. Engagements for corn have been particularly large. The tone of the market is not quite so firm, as rates to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Antwerp show a decline of 1 1-2d to 3d on the week, but they are unchanged to all other ports. The bulk of the business has been done at the following rates: Liverpool, 1s 3d; London, 1s 10 1-2d to 2s; Glasgow, 1s 10 1-2d; Bristol, 2s 3d; Newcastle, 2s 6d; Manchester, 2s; Belfast, 2s 4 1-2d; Dublin, 2s 6d; Cardiff, 2s 3d; Hamburg and Antwerp, 2s; Leith, 2s 6d; and Aberdeen, 2s 9d to 3s.

The Iron Trade.

No further advances in prices have been made in the Canadian iron markets, but prices are firm at the new level. Prices in the States, however, are still on the jump and an authority there writes: "In place of any check of the upward tendency in the iron markets, prices are still rising all along the line, and the feeling is growing more and more nervous. Consumption does not seem to be checked in any direction; on the contrary, it is a question more of delivery than of price. While it is true that the bulk of current business in many lines is merely the covering of urgent needs, it is equally true that a disposition to take hold for next year's delivery at or near present values is developing.

"The manner in which contracts are being covered for material for the balance of this year indicates that consumers do not hope for any receding of values. Where usually contracts for a long season are placed, buyers, however, are not disposed to go much into 1900.

"The scarcity of Bessemer pig continues, and some good sales have been made. Reports are current that some of the large works of the Central West still need additional quantities. The situation is reflected to some extent by the purchases of Southern basic pig for 1900 delivery, which have already been made.

"In foundry iron the advance continues under a moderate volume of business. We note a sale of about 20,000 tons of Southern iron to be put into warrant yard during the first part of 1900.

"In bar iron the Eastern as well as the Western markets have had an extraordinary rush of business, and the Eastern prices, which lagged behind the parity of Western prices, have now taken a rapid upward movement.

"The scarcity of plates continues, and with the constant flow of new shipbuilding and bridge orders coming in it looks as if the large additions to capacity of plate plants would be well taken care of. In fact, we hear of one sale of 5,000 tons for next year's delivery at present prices.

"In the metal trades, copper is easing up, and nearby deliveries of lake may be easily placed at 18 cents. Spelter is having a sharp decline."

"The hay market is somewhat out of gear from the fact that Americans are paying more money in the country than can be obtained here, as we know that New York and Boston firms have paid $5 for pure clover at country points, and $5.50 for mixture, says the Trade Bulletin. Country dealers who made contracts some time ago for Montreal delivery have been in the city during the past few days offering money to cancel their trades in order to sell to American buyers. One country dealer who had agreed to deliver 25 cars of hay to a firm here offered 50c per ton to cancel the contract, as he wanted the hay for American buyers at his barn doors. It seems that Americans have been buying Canadian hay on the strength of a poor crop in the New England States. The Hay Trade Journal, of Canajoharie, N.Y., dated June, says: "A few cars of Canadian hay made their appearance in the New York market last week and were put in store as prices offered were not sufficient to pay duty and freight charges."

"In this market a barge load of No. 2 hay is offered at $5.50, but was not sold this morning, the best bid being $5. No. 1 is scarce and firm at $7.50 to $8.

"During the past week the shipments of Canadian hay were as follows:

	Bales.
From Montreal to Liverpool	835
" Montreal to Glasgow	404
" Portland to London	3,360
" New York to London	2,392
Total	6,941

LAST DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED TO-DAY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Mediation Likely to Result in a Settlement of the Trackmen's Strike To-day.

BACK FROM VERMONT.

The Basis of an Agreement Talked of, but Not Yet Arranged by Negotiations.

ORGANIZER LOWE AT RICHMOND.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, president, and Charles M. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, returned this morning from their tour of inspection over the Central Vermont railway system, and the negotiations between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the chiefs of the system, which were interrupted by the trip down south, will be resumed this afternoon. The strikers have hopes that the Premier's mediation will result in the reinstatement of the men upon a basis satisfactory to all concerned. The statement published this morning to the effect that the settlement of the dispute will be settled on the basis of an increase of fifteen cents a day for trackmen and section foremen, and the re-employment of all the men with the exception of those who have violated the law, is unauthorized; and the Grand Trunk management deny that any such understanding has been arrived at, and they also declare that no basis of agreement has been established by which overtime would be allowed to all men working over ten hours a day, and time and a half for Sunday work. The nature of trackmen's duties are such that they would be required to give only a few hours a day to their duties, while at other times they might be called upon to work twelve hours or more. Under such circumstances, it is unreasonable to pay overtime for the days the men have to work more than the ten hours, while on other days the men are able to devote the greater part of their time to the cultivation of their land.

Chairman Pole and Secretary Harris, the only members of the strikers' executive who are in town to-day, deny all knowledge of the progress of negotiations between the Government and the strikers. They simply know that the Premier is exerting all his powerful influence with the company to put an end to the struggle. They have no knowledge whatever of the terms that will be conceded, but they feel that their interests are safe in the hands of the administration.

Mr. Pole announced that Mr. Hays had declared his willingness to take back all the old trackmen and to give them an increase in pay, but he declined to enter into a written agreement or to specify the exact amount of the increase, or when it would take effect.

"Then men," Mr. Pole said, "are unwilling to accept any offer on such indefinite terms. We are in the fight to win, and so far as we are concerned there is no weakening in any quarter. All the men are firm, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and the outlook is most encouraging."

Beyond this Mr. Pole knew nothing of any change in the situation.

Mr. McGuigan, the general superintendent of the Grand Trunk, has not yet returned from his personal tour of inspection in the eastern division.

Organizer Lowe, who is following on the heels of Mr. McGuigan, addressed a big meeting at Richmond last night, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The Negotiations at Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 17.—(Special.)—To-day should see positive developments towards a settlement of the trackmen's strike. The conference between the parties and the Premier, interrupted through the absence of General Manager Hays, is to be resumed here this afternoon. Meantime, negotiations have been going on, and it is hoped that a speedy conclusion is at last in sight.

The Strikers' Meeting at Richmond.

Richmond, Que., June 17.—(Special.)—At a few hours' notice a public meeting was called here for yesterday evening for the purpose of hearing an address from Organizer Lowe on the trackmen's strike. As the Town Hall was occupied, the meeting was held in the Christian Brothers' hall. The attendance was very large, including professional and business men, as well as workingmen in all branches of trade. Mr. J. C. Sutherland occupied the chair, and in a few words introduced Mr. Lowe, who gave a quick and concise history of the whole situation from the beginning, as well as a plain statement of the grievances and demands of the trackmen. At the close expressions of hearty sympathy with the men were made by prominent citizens, and the following resolution, moved by Mr. V. A. Dubrule, seconded by Mr. Norman Micholson, was adopted by a standing vote: "Resolved, that this meeting of the citizens of Richmond, having listened with deep interest to the calm, dispassionate and clear account given by Mr. Lowe, of the strike of the Grand Trunk trackmen from its inception to the present time, is of the opinion that the public sympathy is unquestionably due to the men in their difficulties, and that no protest can be too strong against the low wages paid to the trackmen and against unjust and irritating rules and regulations to which they have been subjected during the past two years." A committee, consisting of Mr. R. Battray and Mr. V. A. Dubrule, was appointed to receive subscriptions fro mthe citizens at any moment when financial assistance might be necessary for the strikers.

Bedford News.

Bedford, June 17.—The hay crop in this vicinity will be poor, owing to the extremely dry weather during the past four weeks.

Prospecting for gold still goes merrily on, though the delay in getting returns from the samples of ore sent for assay leaves a feeling of uncertainty.

Local parties are ready to put in a new electric light plant to replace the old one, but there is some talk of the town installing a system of its own.

A few of our summer visitors are Miss Florence Pelton, Miss Laura Bell and Dr. J. C. Moore, of Montreal; Mrs. Laberge, with Miss and Master Laberge, of Iberville; Nye C. Martin, formerly of this place, but now of Emporia, Kansas.

A Bright Idea

Was that of Dr. A. W. Chase, when he discovered a combined treatment for disorders of the kidneys and liver, and so provided a cure for complicated diseases of these organs which were formerly incurable. The world's greatest cure for kidney, liver and stomach troubles is

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills,

25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DROP IN MINING STOCKS.

Some of the Leaders the Past Week Had Rather Striking Declines—Sales Aggregated Over 100,000 Shares.

This was a notable week in mining stocks, it being marked by an almost uniform decline throughout the entire list. Payne sank from $3.80 to 3.10, Virtue from 48 to 38, Golden Star from 74 to 65, and Montreal-London from 56 to 51. These were the most conspicuous declines, the remainder of the list not showing any notable changes.

Strange to say, although the list was heavy, there was comparatively little enforced liquidation, and the aggregate transactions for the week were only a little over 100,000 shares, making it one of the quietest weeks in point of actual business for some time. The tightness of money is undoubtedly a factor in the situation.

Over 21,000 shares of Virtue changed hands and this was the greatest business in any of the stocks. Golden Star came next, with 16,000 shares and Big Three third, with 12,700 shares. The highest, lowest and closing prices for the week, together with the sales were compiled by John L. Galletti as follows:

Stocks.	Monday Opening Bid.	Closing To-day Bid	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales.
Payne	376	321½	380	310	4650
War Eagle	382	370	...	...	...
Republic	128	126	130	125½	4600
Virtue	45	39	48	38	21500
Montreal, London	55	50	56	51	5581
Big Three	20	20	22	20½	12750
Brandon and Golden Crown	25	20	25	25	500
California	8	8	10½	10	11500
Can. Gold Fields Syn	5½	6	...	...	...
Cariboo Hydraulic	140	139½	...	...	...
City of Paris	63	62	...	...	...
Evening Star	10½	10	11½	11	700
Fern	30	25	...	...	...
Gold Hills Dev.	4	4½	...	...	...
Iron Colt	11	11½	12½	12	2300
Iron Mask	50	52½	...	...	...
Knob Hill	9½	9¼	...	...	...
Monte Christo	7½	72	...	...	...
Montreal Gold Fields	17	18	...	...	...
Noble Five	25	21½	...	...	...
Novelty	2½	4	...	...	...
Old Ironsides	108	107½	...	...	...
Virginia	16	14½	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	32	29	33½	33½	500
Bullion	22	22	...	...	...
Summit	2½	2½	2½	...	...
St. Elmo	5	5	5½	...	...
Burley	17½	17½	16½	...	...
Decca	32	31	33	33	500
Morrison	14	12½	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	26	25	27	27	10000
Golden Star	73	66	74½	65	16000
Fontenoy	10½	16	...	...	...
Unlisted:					
Black Tail	21½	21	23	22	15000
Insurgent	..	...	9	9	500
Princess Maud	..	...	6½	6½	5000

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Arbitration is Going on Swimmingly, Remarked One of the Delegates.

A Message From the Czar Which May Create a New Situation.

The Hague, June 16.—The drafting committee for the arbitrating tribunal scheme, which should have met to-day, adjourned its sitting to Monday next. The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron Estournelles de Constant, of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes. The delegates do not regret the opportunity of a few days more time to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling a scheme of the other powers with the view of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful. The naval section of the first committee met to-day and received the reports of Count Soltyk. A majority of the section will favor the prohibition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases and the use of rams on warships.

London, June 16.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague, who asks whether the Kaiser has found his road to Damascus, says: "A Cabinet messenger arrived here this morning from Berlin with fresh instructions to Count Munster. These were of such a nature that several delegates remarked that a new situation had been created thereby, and that they must write home for fresh instructions. One said, 'Arbitration is getting on swimmingly.'

"Twelve of the leading delegates took luncheon yesterday with Mr. White, of the American delegation, and discussed the proposed central bureau of a permanent tribunal. Sir Julian Pauncefote suggested that the control of the bureau should be vested in the Dutch Government, but the Americans raised the curious objection that as Holland is a monarchy, such an arrangement would hurt the feelings of the citizens of a free republic."

A BUENOS AYRES MERCHANT

Ottawa, June 17.—L. R. Babbitt, of Babbitt Brothers, wholesale merchants of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, is at the Russell. Mr. Babbitt is here buying lumber.

Speaking to a reporter, Mr. Babbitt says the Argentine Republic does not offer much of a market for Canadian produce with the exception of lumber. Last year the Republic imported about 48 million feet of white pine, 68 million feet of spruce, and 88 million feet of pitch pine. There is a large quantity of Canadian lumber imported, but it goes in from the United States.

The Argentine Republic is probably the most highly protected country in the world, or rather it has the highest tariff for revenue, as there is really very little to protect. The country has no lumber, and yet some 200 million feet of North American lumber imported last year had to pay a stiff toll. The freight from Portland, Boston and other ports averages about $9.50 a thousand, so that with the original cost added, the lumber is laid down in the yards at Buenos Ayres at a fancy figure.

The lumber retails, according to grade, from $40 to $80 a thousand feet. At this figure frame houses are scarce, and brick and mud constitute the principal building material.

Mr. Babbitt says there might be a good opening for Canadian leather if the country has any to export.

Mr. Babbitt, speaking of the political conditions, said the republic has a splendid government at present. Life and property are as safe in Buenos Ayres as in Ottawa. Spanish is the official language, and contracts made in other languages are not recognized as valid.

JOURNALISTS' EXCURSION

The annau excursion of the Eastern Townships Association passed through Montreal last evening en route for Toronto and other Ontario points.

The party is composed of Mr. L. S. Channel and Mrs. Channel, Record; Col. W. A. Morehouse and Mrs. Morehouse, Miss Bostwick, Examiner; Mr. H. W. Mulvena and Mrs. Hudon, Gazette; Mr. J. O. Camirand, Le Pionnier; Mr. J. F. Rioux, Le Progress, Sherbrooke; Mr. L. Shurtleff and Mrs. Shurtleff and Mr. B. Alger and Mrs. Alger, Observer, Coaticook; Mr. D. C. Holland Miss Delong, Journal, Stanstead; Mr. L. S. Charbonnel and Miss Bailey, Chronicle, Cookshire; Mr. A. L. Lance and Mrs. Lance, Mr. E. F. Cleveland, Times; Mr. E. J. Bedard and Miss Pearson, Mr. F. Bedard and Miss Bedard, News, St. Johns; Mr. John Ewing and Mrs. Ewing, Guardian; Mr. S. Fraser, Le Progress, Richmond; Mr. A. Bourbeau and Miss Bourbeau, Echo de Bois Franco, Victoriaville; Mr. J. R. Wilcox and Mrs. Wilcox, Enterprise; Mr. W. W. Chalmers and Mrs. Chalmers, News, Magog; Mr. J. A. Chagnon and Mrs. Chagnon, Journal; Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P., Waterloo; Mr. L. S. Corey, Mail, Granby; Mr. M. T. Etenson, M.P., and Miss Stenson, Richmond; Mr. F. E. Stevens, Examiner, Sherbrooke, and the Rev. F. Seguin, P.P., Lennoxville.

CANADIAN TRADE.

It is Generally G od Througnout the Dominion

And the Best of it is That the Prospects Are on the Whole Improved.

New York, June 16.—Trades generally good throughout Canada, with prospects on the wohle a little improved. At St. John timely rain has assured the hay crop, and business generally is well ahead of last year, with collections better. At Halifax the want of rain interferes with crop prospects, but trade is good in retail dry goods, though at wholesale decreased. Quebec markets are well supplied with produce, realizing good prices, and trade generally is sound, though collections are somewhat disappointing, but the general outlook is fair. Conditions at Montreal are healthful, with collections generally good and failures remarkably few. Wholesale trade is fairly active at Tortnto, with increased orders in hardware, dry goods and metals. At Victoria general tarde is quiet and in some lines less sthan a year ago, but collections are quiet and firm. At Vancouver trade conditions are unchanged and collections fully average.

FORGERY IS CHARGED

A Windsor Mills Ice-dealer Committed to Stand His Trial at the Next Qneen's Bench Term.

Sherbrooke, Que., June 16.—(Special.)—Before Judge Mulvena this morning, F. A. Moore, of Windsor Mills, an ice dealer, appeared for preliminary investigation on a charge of having forged two promissory notes, one purporting to be signed by A. G. Moore, for $71.60, the other for $18, which appeared to be signed by Jos. Thibeault. It is claimed that the signatures of these parties are forgeries. The notes were made payable to the accused and discounted by him at the Banque Nationale in this city. Mr. J. M. Dufresne, manager of the bank here, and Mr. Jules Richard, advocate, were examined this morning, and at the close of the examination the accused was bound over to take his trial on this charge at the next Court of Queen's Bench term.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Americans Astonished at the Wonders of Selkirks at the Base of Which the C. P. R. Tracks Run.

Vancouver, B.C., June 16.—Congressman Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, N.Y., member of the British-American Joint High Commission, and Chairman o fthe House Committee on Ways and Means, accompanied by Congressmen Heativale, of Minnesota; Hull, of Iowa; Dalziell, of Pennsylvania, and Steele, of Indiana; with their wives and distinguished friends, arrived her eto-day after nearly a fortnight spent at points of interest in the Canadian rockies. At Glacier, the party was astounded to view the great glacier of the Selkirks, the base of which almost reaches the track of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Alpine guides showed the visitors over a portio nof this particular ice field, which is larger than all the glaciers of Switzerland combined. The Congressmen and party will visit Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, and the British naval station at Esquimalt, after which they will sail June 19th on the "Queen" to join Senator Fairbanks in Alaska, where the boundary muddle will be inquired into.

Conductor Wood's Injuries.

Kingston, June 16.—The injuries sustained by G.T.R. Conductor Wood, of Montreal, are not so serious as was at first thought, only part of one toe on the left foot will have to be amputated.

Suicided While Insane.

London, June 16.—Mrs. Henry Hull, of 647 Elias street, committed suicide this morning at her home by cutting her throat while temporarily insane.

Mr. Ship Passed in all Subjects

In the Class Lists of McGill Medical Faculty, the name of M.L. Ship, B.A., should have appeared among those who pased in All Subjects of the first year.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Buy or sell Mining Stocks on Commission.

A. W. MORRIS,

Member Mining Exchange.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
Telephone 1492.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 1130.

Dame Almais Bachand has, to-day, sued her husband, Nazaire Fournier dit Prefontaine, for separation of property.

JODOIN & JODOIN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, May 19th, 1899.

EGYPTIANS SLAIN BY ARABS.

Seven Members of a Party Conveying the Holy Carpet of Mahomet Killed.

London, June 16.—The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians with the holy carpet of Mahomet, between Mecca and Medina. A fierce conflict ensued.

"Four soldiers and three civilians of the convoy were killed and the rest fled. The Bedouins held the carpet for ransom."

THIRTY PERSONS DROWNED

Passenger Steamer Was Run Into and Sunk by the Peolitz—Few Details as Yet.

Stettin, June 16.—A terrible disaster has occurred in the River Oder, of the village of Zuellchew. The passenger steamer Blucher has been run into and sunk by the steamer Peolitz. Thirty persons are reported to have been drowned and ten were saved. There are few details as yet.

A Steel Co. Dividend.

New York, June 16.—The directors of the Federal Steel Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, and 1¾ per cent. on the common stock.

$18,500,000 for Ink.

New York, June 16.—It was learned today that the ink manufacturers throughout the country have combined into the Federal Printing Ink and Supply Company with a capital of $18,500,000. The new combination will comprise , in all, 35 separate organizations, extending from New York to San Francisco. L. A. Ault is president.

Sixty-fourth Wedding Anniversary

Sherbrooke, June 16.—Mr. and Mrs. James Brown celebrated the 64th anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday. Both are in their 84th year and enjoy the best of health.

A Royal Commission Wanted.

Kingston, June 16.—The Frontenac County Council has appointed a committee to wait upon the Ontario Government and ask that a royal commission be appointed to further investigate the county affairs.

Grocers' Assistants' Procession.

On Sunday the Grocers' Assistants' Society will celebrate its patronal festival. There will be a procession from St. Joseph's Hall, by way of St. Catherine, St. Denis, Ontario, Amherst, St. Catherine, and Maisonneuve streets, to St. Brigide's Church, where high mass will be sung. Father Bedard, chaplain of the society, will preach.

Patent Report.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Canadian patents.—Propulsion of boats, P. E. Doege; ballot boxes, F. A. Tetu; organs, G. W. Scribner; amalgamator, C. E. Garrison; automatic water supply for acetylene gas apparatus, J. H. Cliff.

American patents.—Portable garment-hanger, F. C. Beal; seed drill shoe, W. Coulthard; bag, R. Ellis; hand lasting tool, I. Frechette; fountain spittoon, W. Inglehart; envelope, C. Magnuson; portable oven, F. J. S. Roberts.

The I.C.R. Booming.

The vestibuled trains recently turned over to the Intercolonial Railway by the builders have been put in service, and the inauguration of this advanced accommodation has witnessed a largely increased passenger traffic. For some days past two sleeping cars have been attached to the Maritime Express leaving Bonaventure station in the evening, and last night it was found necessary to send three out. Doubtless much of this business, which is for seaside points, has been induced by the recent hot spell.

Mr. Robert Miller Ill.

The many friends of Mr. Robert Miller, the popular station agent at Windsor street station, will regret to learn that he has been since Monday last lying dangerously ill at his residence in Cathedral street. While stepping from a car in the station on Monday evening, Mr. Miller burst a blood vessel, and the internal hemorrhage has caused him great suffering. The news received at the C.P.R station this morning regarding Mr. Miller's condition is that it is improving, and that he may be able to resume duty in a few days.

180 Minutes' Ride for 25c.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway Co. have issued tickets, which are sold by their conductors on Mountain and Cartierville cars, and which are good for a three hours' continuous ride in their large open cars. Nothing to equal it for keeping cool.

Bornite Copper.

Order Bornite Copper Company Promoters' shares now, may advance in price any day, from John A. Moody, broker, London, Ont.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

In Effect June 19th, 1899.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. †7.30 p.m. Ar. ¶9.00 a m
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m, *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a m. Ar.*6.10 p m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.05 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.30 a m, †5.40 p m, Ar. †12.55 p m †9.55 p m. Lv. Windsor St, *9.30 a m †9.45 a m., †4.00 p m, †4.15 p m., *10.00 p m. Ar. †11.00 a m, †12.10 p m, *8.10 p m, †6.45 p m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a m, †2.30 p m, §3.30 p.m, *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.00 a m, †2.00 p m, *6.30 p m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, 8.20 p.m. Ar. *7.47 a m, †8.35 p m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a m, †9.45 a m, §10.00 a m. †4.00 p m †4.15 p m, †6.15 p m, ‡1.30 p m. *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †8.40 a m, †11.00 a m, †12.10 pm, †6.45 p m, †7.00 p m. §9.25 p m.
SMITH'S FALLS, PERTH, BROCKVILLE Lv. †8.55 a m, †4.15 p m. Ar. †12.10 p m, †7.00 p m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a m, †4.30 p m, †7.30 p m. Ar. ¶9.00 a m, †12.00 noon, †8.35 p m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a m, †5.10 p m. Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.30 p m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a m, §3.30 p m. †5.10 p.m. Ar. †2.00 p m, †6.30 p m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †8.30 a m, (d)11.45 p m †5.30 p m, (a)6.35 p m, §9.15 a m. Ar. †8.40 a m, †9.50 a m. §9.45 p m.
STE. AGATHE, Etc.—Lv. (k)8.30 a m, §9.15 a m. (d) 1.45 p m. †5.30 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.40 a m, †9.50 a m (k)6.10 p m. §9.45 p m.
LABELLE.—Lv. (d)8.30 a. m, †5.30 p. m, (d)1.45 p.m. Ar. x8.40 a. m, †9.50 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday. xSaturday only.
dTuesdays and Thursdays.
xMondays only.
kMondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

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On City Property and improved farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR CRIB WORK AND EXCAVATION.

Sealed tenders will be received until the 26th inst., for the construction of crib work and performing certain excavation. Plans and specifications may be seen at the company's office, No. 38 Victoria Square. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. McLEA WALBANK.
Managing Director.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

REPUBLIC STOCKS.

I have some special offerings on hand, and it will repay the investor to keep in close touch with me. COMMISSIONER H. L. PERCY, my PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVE, arrives in Toronto within the next fourteen days. Upon his arrival, we shall take pleasure in laying a promising proposition before the investing public. Associated with us in the undertaking—which is, by the way, in the neighborhood of the great Mountain Lion—are General Manager JAMES P. HARVEY, of the REPUBLIC, JIM BLAINE, and LONE PINE mines, THOMAS CLARK of Republic, and other experienced mining men. Among the lower priced Republic stock list just now, I can recommend REINDEER, JUMBO and GOLDEN LION, LITTLE FOUR CONSOLIDATED. Particulars upon application.

E. GARTLEY PARKER, 12 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO. 'Phone 1842.

3½ Cents a Share

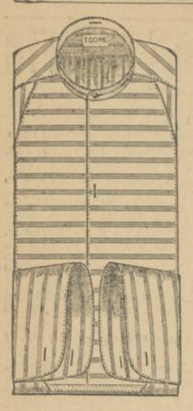
Remit 1½ cents a share with order, or $15 first payment on 1,000 shares. The remaining 2 cents is payable monthly at the rate of One Dollar for 1,000 shares, for shares in

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NEW COMPANY, new mining property in wonderfully rich mining district. The rich BORNITE Copper Ore being mined in the district shows from 65 to 70 per cent. pure copper to the ton, with high gold values. THE FREE GOLD ORE is also rich in gold, silver and copper. SUBSCRIPTION LIST shows over HALF the promoters' shares taken. Price advances soon. Particulars furnished on application to

JOHN M. MacINTYRE, Secretary, or to JOHN A. MOODY, Broker, London, Ont.



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You know the name at the top of this advertisement, so do thousands of others, No other article of Gentlemen's apparel is so universally demanded as

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Good quality, perfect fitting Tailor-made Shirts,

$1.00

R. J. TOOKE, * 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

YUKON CLEAN-UP WILL BE $20,000,000

This is the Estimate Made by Miners Who Have Returned to the Coast.

OFFICIALS NOT GUILTY.

The Government is Meeting With Some Difficulty in Collecting the Royalty.

ORGANIZEB BAND OF ROBBERS.

Seattle, June 16.—After an exciting trial before Commissioner Ogilvie, Messrs. Wade, McGregor and Norwood were acquitted of the charge of accepting bribes and the illegal use of official information. Miners returning on the Alki report good luck, and say that every boat coming by way of the lakes and St. Michael will bring out gold. None estimate the output at less than $20,000,000 this season.

Col. Steele, of the North-West Mounted Police, has discovered evidence of an organized band of highwaymen who intend to attack gold trains bound from the creeks to Dawson and escape with the treasure to the American side. He has been unable to locate the band, who are hiding in hills. To defeat them he has detailed soldiers to go to the heads of the various creeks and furnish an armed guard to all miners desiring to bring out treasure.

William P. Allen, of the Nugget Express Company, who arrived from Dawson last night, brought out $40,000 in gold dust, and is the first man to arrive since the river opened. He gets here several days ahead of a hundred miners who left Dawson with him on May 25th. They are mostly small mine-owners, but have a great deal of treasure with them. The clean-up at Dawson had begun some time before Allen left the Klondike capital. The reports received from all the creeks showed everything satisfactory. There was no evidence of the shortage of water which caused trouble last year. On Bonanza and Eldorado hundreds of men were at work sluicing out gold by the bucket full. These creeks will produce more than ever this year. Benches are showing up in wonderful fashion. Some enormous dumps of golden gravel were made in the winter. These are now being washed, and are panning out much better than was expected. Dominion and other creeks on the Indian river are also being cleaned up, with more than a satisfactory result. A great deal of summer work will be done this year. Work is going on day and night on many of the big claims. There have been a number of sales in the last two months, and prices held up well. A large number of big nuggets have been found.

The first week in May saw the beginning of the collection of the Crown royalty of 10 per cent., a rare effort being made to compel the miners to pay up in full. The Government authorities realize that they were cheated out of much of the royalty last year, and are keeping a close watch.

The Yukon broke away from icy fetters in front of Dawson on May 7th, nine days later than last year. At four o'clock in the afternoon the first movement was noticed from the shore. Steamboat whistles rent the air, and the people of Dawson knew the ice that had shut them out from civilization and home had started on its long journey to the Behring Sea. The steamer Flora was going down the river and was the first to start.

United States Post Office Inspector Wilcox reached Dawson early in May. He is investigating the mail service furnished by the contractor, P. C. Richardson, and he secured considerable data from the Mounted Police at Dawson. The police were able to move the Canadian, but Richardson allowed the United States mail to become blocked.

The North-west Mounted Police authorities at Dawson have decided to send out long-term prisoners confined in the police barracks at Forty Mile. The prisoners will be taken on one of the first boats down the river, and sent to the Dominion prison at New Westminster.

Royal Victoria's New Staff.

The followin gentlemen have been recommended for appointment to the resident medical staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital for the ensuing year: Drs. H. B. Cushing, C. B. Keenan, B. D. Gilliles, C. H. Brown, Thos. Turnbull, J. R. O'Brien, F. Tooke, E. F. Murphy and W. H. Sutherland, and as locum tenems Drs. R. A. A. Shore and J. E. Craig. The following appointments have also been made: Dr. A. A. Bruere, director of clinical laboratory; Dr. W. S. Morrow, clinical assistant in medicine: Dr. Alex. Shirres, clinical assistant in neurology.

Fraser Pupils' Recital.

The pupils of Mr. Septimus Frazer gave an enjoyable pianoforte recital in the lower hall of the Y.M.C.A. building last night, before an interested audience, composed of relatives and friends of the pupils. The programme was long and varied, including selections from the compositions of Beethoven, Chopin, Bach, Liszt, Greig, Schulmann, and Saint-Saens, together with numerous selections from composers of lesser importance. The pupils acquitted themselves creditably. In addition to those of Mr. Frazr's pupils, the names of Miss Hollinshead, Mr. J. Venables and Mr. A. J. Goulet figured prominently upon the programme. Mrs. H. R. Ives made an efficient accompanist.

Tete-a-Tete.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated on Wednesday evening in St. Luke's Church, corner of Dorchester and Champlain streets, the contracting parties being Miss Edith Celina McGinnis and Mr. William Hutchinson. The Rev. T. E. Cunningham, rector, officiated. The bride was prettily gowned in white, and carried a large shower bouquet. Miss Stewart gracefully fulfilled the duties of bridesmaid. Immediately after the ceremony, Mrs. Hutchinson was presented with a Bible from the Sisterhood of St. Andrew, of which she was a member. Mr. Shannon, organist, played the wedding march as the bridal party left the church.

* * *

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mr. W. T. Woodall, 69 Coursol street, which was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, when Miss Florence Helena, his second daughter, was united in marriage to Mr. Henry John Roffey, merchant tailor, the Rev. Mr. Emsley, pastor of Douglas Methodist Church, performing the cermony. The bride wore a lovely gown of cream silk trimmed with lace and pearls, a veil and orange roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Roffey, sister of the groom, who wore white muslin over pale blue, with blue ribbons, and Miss Margaret Woodall, sister of the bride, who wore white muslin over pink, with pink ribbons, and each carried bouquets of pink roses. Mr. Chas. Roffey, of Kingston, brother of the groom, acted as best man. After a recherche repast Mr. and Mrs. Roffey left on the seven o'clock train for New York, amid schowers of rice, good wishes and the strains of music from the Holly Snowshoe band, who were at the railway station to bid them good-by. The bride wore a travelling costume of Kitchener blue cloth with hat to match. The large number of beautiful presents testified to the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held.

* * *

An extremely pretty and fashionable wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Three Rivers, Thursday evening at eight o'clock, when Miss Flora A. Baptist, daughter of Mr. Alexander Baptist, was married to Dr. Herbert Tatley, of Montreal, the Rev. J. R. MacLeod, officiating. The bride, who wore a lovely gown of white silk trimmed with chiffon, and the customary veil and orange blossoms, carried a bouquet of white roses, lilies of the valley and ferns. Miss Beatrice Baptist, sister of the bride, who acted as maid of honor, wore a charming gown of white organdie, over white silk, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mr. Wm. Tatley was best man. The church which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, was filled with guests, several of whom were from Montreal. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond and pearl brooch, and to the maid of honor, an opal and pearl pin. After the ceremony a reception was held at "Riverview," the home of the bride. Later in the evening, Dr. and Mrs. Tatlev left by boat for Montreal en route for Ontario and Buffalo, accompanied by the good wishes of the many friends who gathered at the wharf to see them off. The bride's going-away gown was of fawn cloth, tailor-made. Among the Montrealers present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tatley, the Misses Tatley, Mr. Fred. Tatley, Dr. W. Geo. Throsby, Mr. J. Alexander Stevenson, and Mr. E. G. Moberly.

* * *

An extermely pretty though quiet wedding took place Thursday at the residence of the bride's father, 903 Sherbrooke street, when Miss Emma K Maltby, daughter of Mr. W. L. Maltby, was married to Mr. J. Hollister Wilson, of Montreal. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with pink and white roses, and at one end of the spacious drawing-room in a bower of cut flowers and palms the Rev. T. S. McWilliams, of the American Presbyterian Church, performed the ceremony. The bride looked very charming in a handsome gown of ivory white Duchesse satin, the skirt made quite plain, but with a long train. The bodice was of white shirred chiffon over white satin, trimmed with pearl passementerie and orange blossoms, and a girdle of satin folds, the transparent sleeves and yoke being of the shirred chiffon. The costume was completed by a tulle veil and coronet of orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of white roses tied with white satin ribbon. The bridesmaid, Miss Lottie Howard, wore a pretty gown of white muslin over white silk, and carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. Dr. Edward Douglas Ruderow, of New York, acted as best man. The bride's mother, Mrs. W. L. Maltby, wore a handsome gown of brocaded red and black and white satin with appliques of cream lace, the bodice made with a vest of white net embroidered in black and pearls, over tucked white chiffon. Mrs. J. T. Wilson, mother of the groom, wore a beautiful gown of black net embroidered with jet and sequins and made over lavender silk. After the ceremony supper was served, the same color scheme being observed in the decoration of the table as throughout the rest of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson left by the 11 o'clock train for Quebec, and on Saturday will sail by the Scotsman for a three months' stay in Europe. On their return they will reside at 900a Sherbrooke street.

* * *

The following is a list of cabin passengers on R.M.S. Californian, from Montreal, June 17th, to Liverpool: Mr. C. J. Abbatt, Bristol, Eng.; Mrs. Benson, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Arthur Baines, Leeds, Eng.; Mrs. Baines, Leeds, Eng.; Mr. Robert Bellington, Mrs. Bellington, Savannah, Ga.; Mr. C. J. Brooke, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. John Barclay, Brockville, Ont.; Mr. A. J. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Montreal, Que.; Mr. H. W. Booth, Mrs. Booth. Mr. R. N. H. Gore Booth, London, Eng.; Miss Beamish, Liverpool, Eng.; Mrs. Acton Burrows, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. John Lloyd Bucknall, Marlborough, Eng.; Mr. Irving Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Master Donald Bruce, Easthampton, Mass.; Mr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Woodstock, Ont.; Mr. Osborne Brown, Mrs. Brown, Master Richard Brown, Calgary, N.W.T.; Lieut. Merwyn S. N. Bryan, R.N., Mrs. Bryan, Miss M. E. T. Bryan, Master M. J. N. Bryan, Master G. W. S. Bryan, Master C. S. C. Bryan, London, Eng.; Mr. A. S. Cochrane, Miss A. E. Cochrane, New York; Miss Cook, Miss A. Cook, Montreal, Que.; Mr. R. Waley Cohen, London, Eng.; Mr. A. R. Crittenden, Frankfort, Mich.; Mr. Rene Chouinard, Quebec; Hon. T. C. Casgrain, Madame Casgrain, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Cundall, Boston, Mass.; Mr. J. Alexander Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.; Mr. John L. Cassels, Glasgow, Scot.; Mr. A. Colles, Calgary, N.W.T.; Mrs. Colles, Calgary, N.W.T.; Mr. N. M. Cummins, Magog, Que.; Miss Davie, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. John Dew, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Duster; Mr. L. J. Demers, Quebec; Mrs. Davidson, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. Dwight, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. J. T. Dawson, Master Francis Dawson, London, Eng.; Mrs. I. Ebbitt, Montreal, Que.; Miss Gertrude Ebbitt, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. R. Findlay, Miss Edythe Findlay, Miss Audrey Findlay, Montreal, Que.; Miss K. Fry, Miss E. Fry, Quebec; Mr. Fern, Montreal, Que.; Miss Feer, Paris, France; Mr. Fred Grundy, Quebec; Mr. T. W. Gray, London, Ont.; Mr. George, Mrs. George, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. Oed'Avigdor Goldsmid, London, Eng.; Miss Gregor, Quebec, Que.; Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Grassatt, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. C. G. Hope, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Alfred Hood, Mrs. Hood, Cleveland, O.; Mr. Richard Harley, Bowden, Eng.; Mr. George P. Harley, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Harley, Montreal, Que.; Mr. S. Hutchison, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. D. H. Howes, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Humphries, Mrs. Humphries, two children, infant and maid, Vancouver, B.C.; Rev. T. E. Hackett, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. G. S. Jones, Mrs. Johnston, London, Eng.; Miss Keefer, Miss Bessie Keefer, Montreal, Que.; Rev. T. S. Linscott, Mrs. Linscott, Miss Edith Linscott, Brantford, Ont.; Mrs. Peter Laing, Miss Laing, Mr. Lansing Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Master Mostyn Lewis, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Tracy Lyon, Mrs. Lyon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Lumb, Miss Lawford, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Rene LeMoine, Quebec; Mr. Godfrey C. C. Master, Mrs. Master, Miss Mary Master, Miss Joan Master, Hong Kong; Mrs. Morse, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. E. B. Ivan Muller, London, Eng.; Mr. Colin Macdonald, Windsor, Ont.; Mrs. C. Mackay, Montreal, Que.; Mr. M. P. McElhinney, Ottawa, Ont.; Dr. Murray Maclaren, Mrs. Maclaren, St. John, N.B.; Mr. Donald Macmaster, Mrs. Macmaster, Miss Phillipa Macmaster, Miss Hilda Macmaster, Master Donald C. Macmaster and maid, Montreal, Que.; Mr. Newson, Vancouver, B.C.; Rev. Canon Norton, Montreal, Que.; Miss F. Harriet Newell, Kenosha, Wis.; Miss Ogilvie, Montreal, Que.; Mr. G. H. Piercy, Mrs. Piercy, Mr. John Palmer, London, Eng.; Miss Panet, Quebec, Que.; Mrs. Emma Patterson, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Davidson Parker, Miss Parker, Montreal, Que.; Miss H. Patton, Lachute, Que.; Mr. Osborne A. Porritt, Mrs. Porritt, and infant, Chicoutimi, Que.; Mr. James Reeves, Mrs. Reeves, Egansville, Ont.; Miss Rochfort, Winnipeg, Man.; Mr. A. W. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Master Robinson, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. R. A. Smith, London, Eng.; Miss A. Stuart, Napierville, Que.; Mr. J. A. St. Julien, Montreal, Que.; Mrs. Skinner, Miss Frances E. Skinner, Easthampton, Mass.; Rev. W. B. Stillman, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. Ullyett, Mrs. Ullyett, Toronto, Ont.; Col. W. L. Washington, Mrs. Washington, Charlotte, N.C.; Dr. J. C. Webster, Mrs. Webster, Montreal, Que.; Mr. John Williams, jr., Cleveland, O.; Mr. Roger Wilson, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Walter, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Wm. A. Ward, Mrs. Ward, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. W. A. Williams, Montreal, Que.; Miss M. Young, Montreal, Que.

* * *

Mr. William Cunningham and family, of Westmount, have gone to the seaside for the summer months.

* * *

Mr. Robert Kerr, the new passenger traffic manager of the C.P.R., arrived from Winnipeg last night and is at the Windsor.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Cummins, of Magog, is staying at the Hotel Carslake, on his way to visit his brother, General Cummins, of London, England.

* * *

Mr. Joseph Richard Clancey, with Messrs. H. & A. Allan, has been proposed for membership on the Board of Trade by Mr. Hugh A. Allan.

* * *

Mr. Herbert C. Wonham, who for the past three years has been attached to the Bank of Montreal branch at Chicago has been removed to the New York office.

* * *

Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, of the Dominion Presbyterian has left for Hamilton, where he will attend the sessions of the Presbyterian General Assembly at present convened in that city.

* * *

Mr. John L. Cassel, of Glasgow, was introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. Robert Peddie; Dr. Fitz Gerald, of Harbor Breton, Nfld., was introduced by Mr. J. S. Shearer; Mr. J. Abbott, of Bristol, Eng., by Mr. W. W. Ogilvie; Mr. A. Cavanagh, of Toronto, by Mr. H. D. Metcalfe, and Mr. N. McKeever, of London, by Mr. James Alexander.

? ? ? ?

Helpepper

HIGH CLASS WATCH REPAIRING.

If you own a Watch and prize it, be sure to whom you trust it when having it repaired. Many watches are ruined by incompetent workmen. If you would have it done properly bring it to us.

R. A. DICKSON & CO., JEWELLERS, 2261 St. Catherine St.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Births

STARK—At Huntingdon, on the 6th inst., the wife of J. W. Stark, of a daughter.

MYERS—At Huntingdon, on the 9th inst., the wife of Ed. Myers, of a daughter.

FERNS—At Godmanchester, on the 7th inst., the wife of Wm. Ferns, of a daughter.

ALDRICH—At Corliss Mills, June 1st, the wife of A. M. Aldrich, of a daughter

POPE—At Danville, May 26th, the wife of Edward Pope, of a daughter.

McKEEGAN—At Ormstown, June 4, the wife of James McKeegan, of a daughter.

BARTLETT—At Ormstown, June 7, the wife of E. E .Bartlett, of a daughter.

McCUTCHEON—At Coaticook, on the 2nd inst., the wife of W. B. McCutcheon, of a son.

HARVEY—At Cowansville, June 2, the wife of Fred. E. Harvey, of a daughter.

HYNDMAN—At Sherbrooke, on the 11th instant, the wife of Dr. G. E. Hyndman, of a son.

SIMONDS—At Robinson, on the 30th inst., the wife of John P. Simonds, of a son.

Marriages.

BOREHAM-ANDREWS—On May 24, by the Rev. R. Robinson, Charles E. Boreham, to Ida May Andrews, both of the Townsnip of Shipton, County of Richmond.

McCALLUM-EDWARDS—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. R. Robinson, Archie McCallum, to Luna M. Edwards, both of Danville.

MOULTON-ALLARD—At Moes River, June 3, by Rev. L. H. Coles, A. L. Moulton, of Coaticook, to Miss Mamie Alaird, of Moes River.

HOGLE-McKEE — At the residence of the bride's brother, J. W. McKee, Sherbrooke, June 7, by Rev. W. H. Emsley, Morley W. Hogle, to Miss Nellie E. McKee, both of Montreal.

Deaths

SUTTON—At Barnston, June 2, Susan M. Sutton, aged 69 years.

McCUAIG—At Howick, May 28, Mrs. Alex. McCuaig, aged 84 years.

DEELY—At Province Line, June 3, Mary daughter of the late Thomas Deely, of Vicars.

CUSICK—At Lisgar, Mary Ann Murdock, wife of Alexander Cusick.

TASKET—At Clarenceville, on the 12th inst., Nellie, second daughter of R. D. Tasket, in her 20th year.

CHAPMAN—At Montreal, on the 12th inst., Wm. Frances Chapman, eldest son of Mrs. J. W. Clipsham, in his 36th year.

BULLARD—At Leominster, Mass., June 8th, Abel Bullard, formerly of Brome.

SINCLAIR—On June 14, at Ottawa, Elizabeth, beloved wife of James Sinclair, and second daughter of the late L. T. Besserer.

A JOKE ON THE GOVERNMENT

is delicious, so is lady charlotte gelatine.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Arrivals and Departures of Ocean Liners at Montreal and Other Ports—Vessel Report

Steamship Movements.

New York, June 16.—Arrived, Pretoria, Hamburg.

Liverpool, June 16.—Arrived, Britannic, New York.

Hamburg, June 16.—Arrived, Graf Waldersee, New York.

Rotterdam, June 16.—Arrived, Spaarndam, New York.

Queenstown, June 16.—Arrived, Etruria, New York.

Manchester, June 16.—Arrived, Lucerne, St. John's, Nfld.

Greenock, June 16.—Arrived, Samara, Three Rivers.

Liverpool, June 16.—Sailed, Sardinian, Montreal.

Moville, June 16.—Sailed, Vancouver, Montreal.

London, June 16.—Arrived, Mary Park, Montreal.

Leith, June 16.—Sailed, Bellona, Montreal.

Father Point, Que., June 16.—Steamship Grecian, Allan line, from Glasgow, inward at 9.15 p.m.

Port of Quebec.

Quebec, June 16.—Steamship Universe passed up at 10 a.m. and Ceylon at 11.30 a.m.

Steamship Cape Breton passed down today; steamship Smyrna at 2 p.m., and Mangaza at 5.15 p.m.

Steamship Framnes, Capt. Thorbjonsen, arrived to-night from Sydney with coal for Carbray, Routh & Co.

Elder-Dempster Dominion line steamship Montfort leaves at 4 a.m. to-morrow for Montreal.

The tug Beaver went down to Grosse Isle this morning with Capt. Gillett, of Montreal, Chief Officer Patterson, of the Lake Superior, and some thirty-two men, as well as Mr. P. J. Doyle, superintendent of immigration, and several members of his staff. The crew of the Lake Huron were on board the ship when they arrived down, so that they stood off until they had left on the Challenger.

Notes.

The Allan line steamer Rosarian from London passed Father Point inwards at 6.20 a.m. on Friday.

The Allan line steamer Brazilian sailed from London for the St. Lawrence on Friday morning.

The steamship Manchester City sailed from Manchester on Friday, 16th June, and landed her cargo and live stock in good condition.

The Dominion line R.M.S. Vancouver sailed from Moville at 1 p.m. Friday for Quebec and Montreal, with 105 saloon, 66 second cabin and 155 steerage passengers.

The Head line S.S. Inishowen Head, Capt. Suffern, sailed yesterday morning at daylight for Belfast with a general cargo, including 90,000 bushels heavy grain, 7,000 sacks of flour, 1 car coffins, 1 car fittings, brooms, etc., 500 boxes cheese, 700 stds. deals, etc.

The steamship companies are prepared to arrange the insurance of passengers' baggage at the lowest current rates. These policies cover risks of collision, derailment and fire during land transit; fire while in dwelling, hotel, laundry, railway station or other repository; and all risks of navigation on ocean or inland waters.

This Port

Arrived—May 16.

zSteamship Campana, Demers, Pictou, J. G. Brock & Co.

Brig Piover, Godfry, Barbadoes, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

Steamship Maplemore, Liverpool, W. Johnston & Co.

Steamship Polino, Sydney, Henry Dobell & Co.

Cleared—June 16.

Steamship Californian, Brown, Liverpool, H. A. Allan.

Steamship Lord Charlemont, McVicker, Cardiff, R. Reford & Co.

Steamship Inishowen Head, Suffern, Belfast, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Steamship Scotsman, Skirmshire, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.

Vessels in Port.

Inverness, Turner, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Anwterp City, Richards, Furness, Withy & Co.

Gladstry, Lawson, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Georgian, Parker, J. Leyland & Co.

Lake Superior, Taylor, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Kastalia, Webb, R. Reford & Co.

Sometimes

A little thing goes a long way. A box of Welsh's Candies does not cost much, and will give more gratification sometimes than a more expensive present. Try it. Three stores. D. H. Welsh, 133 St. Peter street, 1875 and 2107 St. Catherine street. Get the best.

Anglo-German Treaty Read.

Berlin, June 17.—The Anglo-German commercial treaty bill was read in the Reichstag yesterday for the first time, after a long speech by Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, in the course of which he explained that only the British Colonies which had not differented in favor of the Motherland would receive themost favored nation privileges granted by the bill to England.

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Steamers sail from Montreal, at daybreak, Passengers embark the evening previous, after eight o'clock.

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xMONTROSE .. ..July 13
xMERRIMAC .. ..July 20
xMONTFORT .. ..July 27

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YOLA .. ..June 25
MELROSE .. ..June 28
MEMNON .. ..July 1
MONMOUTH .. ..July 8
MILWAUKEE .. ..July 15
MOUNT ROYAL .. ..July 22

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CHAS. MELVIN MILLER, In "Facts for Water Drinkers."

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IMPROVED SERVICE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, 4 1-2 HOURS Commencing June 18th.

From Place Viger—
8.20 a.m. ..... arrive Quebec 2.30 p.m.
2.30 p.m. ..... arrive Quebec 7.00 p.m.
(a) 3.39 p.m. ..... arrive Quebec 9.50 p.m.
*11.00 p.m. ..... arrive Quebec 7.00 a.m.
(a) Sundays only.
*Daily. Other trains week days only.

Change in Time, Commencing June 18th, "IMPERIAL LIMITED" will leave Windsor Station 9.30 a.m. daily, instead of 11 a.m., for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Pacific Coast and Kootenay points. Time—Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours.

LEAVE FROM PLACE VIGER—For Ste. Agathe and intermediate stations, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8.30 a.m. Daily, except Sundays, 5.30 p.m. Sundays, 9.15 a.m. Saturdays, 1.45 p.m.

FOR LABELLE and intermediate stations, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8.30 a.m. Week days, 5.30 p.m. Saturdays, 1.45 p.m.

OTTAWA TRAINS will leave 8.30 a.m. instead of 8.25, and 5.40 p.m. instead of 5.45.

FOR ST. THERESE AND ST. LIN, 4.40 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. St. Lin, Saturdays 5.30 p.m., St. Eustache and intermediate stations 5.30 p.m. week days.

For further information, apply to agents.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street. (Next Post Office.)

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, 19TH JUNE, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS,

Read down.		Read up.
Dep.*7.30p.m.	.... Montreal	5.30p.m.Arr.
Arr. 8.35p.m.	.. St. Hyacinthe ..	4.25p.m. "
" 9.30p.m.	.Drummondville.	3.32p.m. "
" x12.30a.m.	.Levis (Quebec).	12.05p.m. "
" 4.10a.m.	.Riviere du Loup.	8.30a.m. "
" 10.15a.m.	.. Campbellton ..	2.30a.m. "
" 3.40p.m.	.... Moncton	9.20p.m.Dep.
" 7.10p.m.	.... St. John	6.10p.m. "
" 8.00p.m.	..... Truro	5.00p.m. "
" 9.55p.m.	.... Halifax	3.00p.m. "

LOCAL EXPRESS,

Dep.x7.40a.m.	.... Montreal	6.30a.m Arr.
Arr. 8.55a.m.	.. St. Hyacinthe ..	5.17a.m. "
" 9.52a.m.	.Drummondville.	4.02a.m. "
" 1.05p.m.	.Levis (Quebec).	11.30p.m "
" 5.05p.m.	.Riviere du Loup.	7.40p.m.Dep.
" 8.25p.m.	.. Little Metis ..	4.25p.m. "

*Daily, including Sunday. x Daily, Sunday excepted.

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Moncton, N.B., June 14th, 1899.

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Good returning from destination not later than July 3rd, 1899.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB Excursion to SHERBROOKE and return, going by P.M. trains June 16th and A.M. trains June 17th. Returning by all regular trains until June 19th, also by special train leaving Sherbrooke at 8 p.m. June 17th, 1899. FARE, $1.50

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To Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Seattle, Wash.; Tacoma, Wash.; and Portland, Ore. Second Class, $59.85 Round Trip.

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TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

SECOND SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 142. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

SIXTY-FOUR NEW DOCTORS MADE.

McGill Medical Convocation a Brilliant Success. Honor to Professor Adami and Dr. Rudyard Kipling.

With all the pomp and circumstance of convocation the university year of the Faculty of Medicine at McGill was closed yesterday afternoon, when a large and fashionable gathering, brilliant and varied, in gorgeous summer colors, assembled in the Windsor Hall to witness the ceremony of awarding prizes and conferring degrees.

Convocation meeting changes but little as the years roll on. The personnel of the actors change, but the spirit remains the same. If anything, however, yesterday's proceedings were a little less boisterous, a little less demonstrative, than of yore; still the gallery, which, as usual, was set apart for undergraduates, made its voice heard from the time Rev. Dr. Murray said the opening prayer until Rev. Dr. Shaw pronounced the benediction. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Hague, and among the gentlemen on the platform specially interested in the university were: Principal Peterson, Dr. Craik, dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Johnson, dean of the Faculty of Arts; Dr. Rattan, registrar of the Faculty of Medicine; Mr. Vaughan, bursar of the university; Professor Adami and a number of prominent medical men.

One of the most interesting features in the afternoon's programme was the gratifying statement the dean of the faculty made with reference to the number of students enrolled, the comparison he gave between now and three score and ten years ago, when the medical college was started, and the announcement he was able to make regarding the extensions to the buildings, which will be begun as soon as the plans come back from Lord Strathcona, to whom they have been submitted for inspection. The number of students registered in the faculty is 447, of whom 129 are from the Province of Quebec, 124 from Ontario, 38 from the United States, and 6 from the United Kingdom.

Sixty-four New Doctors.

After a few opening words from Mr. Hague, the dean of the faculty read his report on the results of the examinations, which have been published in The Herald the past few days. Prizes and honors were awarded, and the degree of M.D. C.M. was conferred upon the following 64 gentlemen, who were declared, in addition to the primary subjects, to have passed a satisfactory examination, both written and oral, on the following subjects: Principles and Practice of Surgery, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Obstretrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Practical and General Pathology and Hygiene—and also Clinical Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynaecology and Ophthalmology, conducted at the bedside in the hospital:

Alley, G. T., Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Aylmer, A. L., Melbourne; Bowles, C. T., Ottawa, Ont.; Brown, W. F., B.A., Plattsburg, N.Y.; Browning, W. E., Exeter, Ont.; Burnett, W. B., B.A., Sussex, Ont.; Burris, J. S., Halifax, N.S.; Cameron, L. G., Cascades, Que.; Casselman, P. C., Morrisburg, Ont.; Craig, J. E., North Gower, Ont.; Cumming, W. A., Buckingham, Que.; Darche, C. E., Danville, Que.; Drier, N. E., Woodstock, N.B.; Dyer, E. O., B.A., Sutton, Que.; Fawcet, R. F. M., Jamaica, W.I.I.; Fitzgerald, C. T., Harbor Breton, Nfld.; Francis, B., Sydney Mines, N. S.; Fuller, G. F. LeR., Sweetsburg, Que.; Galbraith, W. S., Lethbridge, N. W. T.; Gillis, E. G., Indian River, P.E.I.; Gordon, A. H., St. John, N.B.; Gray, C. F. A., Montreal; Greene, E., Leitrim, Ont.; Higgins, C. F., Victoria, B.C.; Jackson, F. S., Westmount, Que.; Jones, F. B., Montreal; Jones, D. C., Maitland, Ont.; Law, R., Ottawa, Ont.; Levy, A., B.A., Montreal; Lineham, D. M., Calgary, N.W.T.; Loeb, A. A., Montreal; Logie, A. E., Chatham, N.B.; Love, R. H., Carleton Place, Ont.; Macdonald, J. S., Montreal; Mackenzie, C. A., Toronto, Ont.; McCombe, J., Dublin, Ireland; McKay, J. G., Morewood, Ont.; McIntyre, J. D., Clifton, P. E. I.; McKechnie, W. C., Marquette, Man.; McNally, D. A., Abram's Village, P. E. I.; McNaughton, F. M. A., B.A., Huntingdon, Que.; McNiece, T. G., Carsonby, Ont.; Morris, T. E., St. John, N.B.; Murphy, E. F., St. John, N.B.; Nash, A. C., Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Nicholson, F. J., B.A., Victoria, B.C.; O'Brien, J. R., B.A., Ottawa, Ont.; Peppers, H. W., B.A., Fredericton, N.B.; Phelps, S. E., Steuben, Me., U.S.A.; Rajotte, E. C. F., Montreal; Ross, S. A., Hintonburg, Ont.; Rutherford, R. M., Hawkesbury, Ont.; Ryan, G. H. W., Montreal; Scott, J. F., Montreal; Shore, R. A. A., B.A., Toronto, Ont.; Sutherland, W. H., Sea View, P.E.I.; Thomson, G. H., North Sydney, N.S.; Tooke, F. T., B.A., Montreal; Trites, C. B., Petitcodiac, N.B.; Turnbull, T., Stratford, Ont.; Whillans, H. A., Nepean, Ont.; Wilkins, W. A., Montreal; Witherbee, W. D., Potsdam, N.Y.; Woodley, J. W., Rockland, Ont.

Dr. Gordon's Valedictory.

Dr. Gordon, of St. John, New Brunswick, the winner of the Holmes gold medal, who took the highest aggregate in all subjects forming the medical curriculum, delivered the valedictory on behalf of the class of '99. It was an able, piquant and thoughtful address, delivered in a fine manly way, and numerous good points scored were heartily applauded. "Before shuffling off the undergraduate coil," said Dr. Gordon, "it is usual to make 'a last will and testament,' in which shall be contained a review of their successes and failures—a contribution to the general store of university history that those who follow after may shun the mistakes and cumulate the achievements of the testators."

It is a long lane that has no turning, and as to-day we have come to that inevitable corner, the length of the road passed over is forgotten in the prospect which the changed direction opens out to view.

Standing where the roads diverge, and pausing for a breathing space, it is with mingled feelings that the situation is surveyed.

On the one hand, there is that satisfaction that comes from something accomplished, and from duty done.

There is also the sense of pleasurable fatigue, that follows exertion, itself enjoyable, but which for the time we readily forego, glad not so much that the work is over as that the rest has come.

Let us then while we may look back along the road by which we have come. Its course has been a straight one, hedged in on either side and tending constantly upward.

Many a time has the climb seemed a weary one, but passing each mile stone, the next one came into view, and if this of itself were not a sufficient incentive, a glimpse of the band of hooded and gowned mentors who clustered around, watching every man as he comes, rushing, walking, stumbling or dropping at the line, would stimulate the most phlegmatic.

Four years ago as radii of a great circle, of which McGill was the centre, we took our way hither, and the units who were to form the class of '99 were as various as the places whence they came.

There was the High School youth, first let loose from the tawse, and the college graduate with all the pomp of an honor course upon him. The clergyman and the school teacher, the man of merchandise, and the gentleman of leisure, the benedict and the adolescent, the bookworm and the athlete, the one with much of this world's goods and he with as great a lack.

"In the past few years," Dr. Gordon went on to say, "public opinion of the medical student has undergone great changes. Now it is possible for him to be regarded as a respectable member of society. He may even get a lodging-house without palming himself off as an arts or science man, and his reputation, if not his character, has greatly improved since the student days of our professors—if we credit all that is told us.

"That a medical student is a ghoul in human shape, whose pleasure is in blood-curdling deeds, whose occupation tabooes him from the ranks of righteous people, and whose moral character is in accord with such pursuits, was the accepted belief in times past. This idea has in great part disappeared.

"But one error never yet died, but Phoenix-like another rose from its ashes. The more modern conception of the class, though possibly less repellant, has in it just as much of fallacy. This would picture him as a young man whose most conspicuous possessions are unlimited leisure, a large pipe, and a cane of corresponding dimensions; his occupation, the patrol of St. Catherine street on fine afternoons, and quite a voluntary attendance upon certain lectures at other times.."

Having reviewed a number of incidents in the lives of the class as freshmen and second-year men, the young doctor went on: "In everyone's life there is a hobble-de-hoy stage, and with us it came with the third year. The swaddling clothes of the primaries had been put aside, but the fit of the final garments was dismally poor. A stethoscope protruding from an outside pocket, and an hypertrophied professional expression do not make diagnosis an instructive process, and the fond delusion that final work is like falling off the proverbial log, vanishes into thin air when the burdens we used to bear are made seven times heavier. It was in this year that the '99 annual appeared, and we cannot too greatly praise those who carried the undertaking through.

"In the years to come this artistic souvenir of college days will call up pleasant memories, and revive acquaintances with class-mates in other faculties as well as in our own.

"Having thus entered the literary field, our next venture was the publication of a work on Pathology by the professor of that subject. And when Prof. Adami issues his larger book, which we hope soon to see in print, we will take credit to ourselves that our smaller work was its foundation."

One red letter day in the year, the memory of which will not soon fade from our minds, was the occasion of a visit to us of two members of the British Medical Association—Lord Lister and Prof. Michael Foster, in company with our own Dr. Roddick.

The Grand Old Man of modern surgery may have received a warmer welcome from a larger audience, but from the same number he was never received with more enthusiasm than on that morning in No. 3 lecture room, and as we listened to his cheery and confident, though modest words, few there were who did not feel a glow of pride in entering a profession of which he was an exponent, and whose ideals were not insensibly raised from the loaves and fishes to the nobler, humanitarian possibilities of the calling they had chosen. That day also 99 and 1900 entered into very close relations, we shook each other by the hand and also by the head, in the fervour of our embrace. Stethoscopes and note books were lost sight of, and when our greeting was over, broken furniture, dishevelled hair and tattered apparel were the souvenirs we had.

The class of '99 itself is not to-day what it was in 1895.

Of the 113 whom we numbered at that time, only 46 remain to graduate to-day, the balance of our members having joined us from other colleges, and from other classes in our own.

Of the remainder

"Some of them to Klondike went,
To Queen's and Trinity."

Some through illness and other causes have entered classes with our successors.

Some have been unfortunate in the final examinations, and though our sympathy cannot help them, yet such as it is they have it to the full.

Others still, three in number, have entered that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.

Thus in some form have been narrated the past and social history and the present condition of the class of '99. The diagnosis was made in the final examinations, treatment the world will give us, and the prognosis is guarded.

Our complaints we are just going to make.

In the course on obstetrics, though our lectures are unsurpassed anywhere, and though this year we have been allowed to observe outside cases, yet the clinical training, in our humble opinion, is still wholly insufficient, and to bring the practical up to the level of the didactic, a great improvement in hospital facilities is necessary.

The lack of a good gymnasium has long been complained of in McGill, and the door is still open for prospective benefactors. If a university's work is to turn out "Men," it cannot afford to set them loose in bodies which the fire of knowledge will soon burn to ashes.

With practically no gymnasium, and the prospect of a glass case over the campus, body-building in McGill is at a discount.

But such failings as these can be remedied, and of old McGill her sons will say, "With all her faults we love her still."

Dr. Gordon's concluding words were: After to-day our steps will take many different ways, and in the years to come our circumstances may vary widely, but many a time, whether driving axle deep through the mud of a country road or comfortably seated in a city office, will our minds go back to the halls of old McGill and the days of Auld Lang Syne.

And now as we leave all these objects that have formed so much of our life, many a cherished memory brings us nearer as we say—

McGill, Alma Mater, McGill, farewell. (Loud applause).

Medical B.A.'s.

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Dr. Johnson, then announced the names of five undergraduates in the Faculty of Medicine who had qualified themselves for degrees in the Faculty of Arts. As the medical course, which included part of their arts curriculum, had not concluded when the convocation meeting for conferring degrees in arts was held, the degrees could not then be conferred. The following are the five gentlemen who received their B.A. degree from Principal Peterson: Mr. E. Hamilton White, Mr. Wm. E. Dixon, Mr. R. Lorne Gardner, Mr. Jas R. Goodall and Mr. R. DeLancy Johnson.

Ad Eundem and Honorary Degrees.

Principal Peterson announced that he had great pleasure, in the name of the university, in conferring upon Dr. Adami the ad eundem degree of M.A., M.D., the distinguished professor of pathology at the university. It was, he said, a matter of common knowledge that McGill had been suffering great loss through the withdrawal for one reason or other of distinguished members of its professorial staff. It was a matter for which they ought to be profoundly thankful that they had been able to retain Dr. Adami on the staff still, notwithstanding the fact that he had received a most tempting offer to go elsewhere. That offer, coming from the renowned University of Cambridge, was a great compliment to the high standing of the McGill Medical Faculty. He trusted that as the result of the new conditions under which Dr. Adami would be able to continue his work he would be able to prosecute the original researches in which he was engaged, and in laying the foundations of a school of pathology without interference by the duties which private professional practice would entail.

The ad eundem degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Medicine was then formally conferred upon Dr. Adami.

Dr. Rudyard Kipling.

Principal Peterson afterwards announced that his next duty was to intimate, in the name of the university, that it had been decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. upon a gentleman who had achieved world-wide reputation as a poet and man of letters. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Kipling was unable to come here to accept this degree at the present meeting of convocation. It was in every way desirable that the Imperial poet who wrote "Our Lady of the Snows" should have had the opportunity of learning from personal observation at this season of the year something of our lady of the sunshine. (Applause.) But Mr. Kipling was unable to come. They had much pleasure, however, in conferring upon him the degree in recognition of his eminent services to the world as a poet and man of letters, and of the felicitous manner in which he had given expression to the sentiments they all shared alike regarding the unity of all branches of the English-speaking race. (Applause.)

Professor Roddick on Bacteriology.

Prof. T. G. Roddick, M.P., next addressed the graduates, whom he cordially welcomed to the ranks of their noble profession, which was now given a high place amongst the sciences. In these days the medical man had established his claims to be regarded as amongst the greatest benefactors of the human race. He congratulated the graduates upon the fact that they were joining the profession at a time when scientific discoveries were growing in importance all along the line. They were just in time to take advantage of the new method of diagnosis which was improving every day, but for which they had to thank in the first place Pasteur and Lister. They were entering the profession, too, at a time when extraordinary contributions were being made to the science of bacteriology. Notwithstanding the remarkable bacterological discoveries that had been made, however, the science was only in its budding stage, so that they would themselves have an opportunity of fathoming the mysteries by which it was surrounded. Discussing the ethics of the profession Dr. Roddick insisted upon culture as essential to success—that kind of culture which Matthew Arnold defined as the knowledge of the best that has been thought or said in the world. Passing from some advice regarding books and the benefit derived from literary and other pursuits, he went on to refer to the discoveries that had recently been made respecting pulmonary interculosis—discoveries towards the development of which they might all do something, and afterwards spoke of the legislation required in Canada, which he hoped and believed would soon be undertaken, in the direction of securing uniformity of registration of medical practitioners throughout the Dominion. This, he thought, would be productive of much good, as men registered in one province would be able to practice in another, and reciprocity with the mother country would then be possible, which he regarded as a very great desideratum.

The Dean Surveys the Field.

Dr. Craik, in his interesting and instructive sessional address as Dean of the Faculty, observed:

"Our convocation to-day brings practically to a close the 70th year of the medical faculty of McGill College. It came into existence in June, 1829, and in this month of June, 1899, it completes its full tale of three-score and ten years. It was the earliest working faculty of the university and for a considerable time the only one, and by beginning active teaching work within the time stipulated in the McGill bequest, no other faculty being in a position to do so, it was fortunate enough to save the life of the university.

The work undertaken by the faculty seventy years ago in 1829, turned out to be neither easy, profitable nor encouraging. Beginning with 30 students, the number after ten years, in 1833, was only 28, and in the succeeding ten years, in 1849, it had only increased to 36, an increase of six students after twenty years' work.

In 1869 the number was 151; in 1879, 164; and in 1889, just ten years ago, it was 233. In the last ten years ending today, the number has increased much more rapidly, being now 447, lacking only fourteen of being double the number in attendance ten years ago.

Of the 447 in attendance this year, 436 were undergraduates proceeding to the degree, the others in attendance being graduates and partial students, following special courses of study.

It is very gratifying to us to be able to receive and to train medical students from countries and places so widely distant from each other, and although we cannot as yet claim that our degree carries with it a right to practice in all the provinces and countries from which our students hail, yet where obstacles exist in the way of this desirable consummation they are almost entirely political and there is good reason to hope that they may be susceptible of removal.

The New Building Promised.

Before passing from the subject of our ever-augmenting classes it is only proper to state that notwithstanding the large additions to our buildings and accommodation so lately as 1894, by the great generosity of the late Mr. John Henry Molson, we are again sadly cramped for room, both in our lecture rooms and laboratories.

These matters having been mentioned last winter to the Chancellor, Lord Strathcona, the large-hearted and ever faithful friend of our faculty, he was good enough, unsolicited, at the medical students' dinner in December last, to promise in the name of Lady Strathcona and of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, to come to our relief in this matter, by two munificent donations of fifty thousand dollars each, to provide for the additional accommodation at present so much needed, and for such other faculty purposes as may in due time be determined upon.

In the important chair of Pathology the faculty and the university are to be congratulated in still retaining the services of Professor Adami.

The English-speaking population of Montreal has no suitable place to which its people when sick with infectious diseases can properly be sent. When, therefore, infectious diseases, like diphtheria or scarlet fever breaks out in a household, whether among the servants or among the members of the family, there are no real means of isolating the patient, who is generally allowed to remain in an upper room, if there be such a thing in the house, imperfectly isolated and exposing the other members of the household to constant danger of infection. Among the poorer classes scarcely any attempt is made at isolation, and to these conditions much of the infantile mortality of the city is due, and this preventible mortality is by no means confined to the infantile portion of the community. A properly equipped and properly managed hospital for infectious diseases would greatly reduce the mortality from these diseases and would at the same time enable our young doctors and our nurses in training to acquire that experience in the management and treatment of these diseases which would save many a valuable life in their future practice.

The benediction having been pronounced by Rev. Dr. Shaw, the assemblage dispersed.

Exams for Teachers' Diplomas.

This examination for teacher's diplomas will commence on the 27th inst. Candidates presenting themselves for the model and academic diplomas will attend at the Plateau school, those for the elementary at Montcalm school. The following are the members for the Central Board of Examiners:—Inspectors—C. Brault, J. Curotte, J. G. McGown, B. Lippens. Principals—P. Ahern, Sarsfield school; H. Dore, Champlain school; Professor J. Tomkins, Montreal college; Professors, J. O. Casgrain, Jacques Cartier Normal school, and M. Brisebois, Plateau school.

IT IS HARD TO RAISE 35,000 MEN

United States Has More Than a Peck of Trouble Over the Philippines.

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

A Spanish Officer, Who Was a Prisoner, Tells a Graphic Tale of

THE ASSASSINATION OF LUNA

Washington, D.C., June 16.—Under the most favorable circumstances it will be hardly possible for the Government to increase its army in the Philippines up to the 35,000 limit before the first of August. About 6,000 of the troops destined for service in the Philippines and included in the proposed 35,000 force are still in this country, and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks. The officials of the War Department are making every effort, however, to expedite their departure, and to that end have arranged for the immediate preparation of the transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealandia and Valencia. These vessels are all at San Francisco, and have a total capacity of 4,400.

Unless present plans miscarry all these vessels will start for Manila before the end of the month.

Manila, June 16.—After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4.30 this morning. They met with an unexpectedly warm reception, and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners and many wounded.

The rebel force advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city, and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans. The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited in an entrenched position. The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment received the first shock of the attack. Receiving the fire until the enemy was within 600 yards, the first volley hit the rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance. The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation, awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and edfl. The American loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt. General Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montana, and General Hale's brigade, the 17th regiment and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force engaged. Aguinaldo is reported to have personally conducted the attack, and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candaba and others insurgents thereupon turned and fled. The Along the front of the Kansas regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted. The first news of the Filipino advance was from a telegraph operator who was sent to the bridge to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through the lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of General Luna. According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders have been strained to the breaking point by reason of Luna's attempt to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the Provincial Governments. Luna thereupon sent to Aguinaldo demanding copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a general of the army, and that the civil government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters, in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly: "He will be dead to-morrow." One of the officers who was friendly to Aguinaldo hastened to warn him, and Aguinaldo called together twenty trusted soldiers, fellow-townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house with instructions to kill anyone attempting to enter, regardless of rank. Luna appeared the next day and saw Aguinaldo at the window. A member of the guard said: "Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops." Luna then exclaimed, "You are a liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayoneted him, another shot him in the back and others stabbed him. In all he had twenty wounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

CLAIMS THE SCHOLARSHIP

It Was Founded Centuries Ago and Now a North Hatley Man Proves His Right to It.

North Hatley, June 17.—(Special.)—A somewhat remarkable circumstance recently came to light a few days ago. In 1635 Robert Pennroyer left England for Boston, and afterwards settled in Stamford, Conn. He had a brother, William, a merchant, , who remained in England, and was one of the benefactors of Harvard College. He left a fund, the income of which was to be devoted to a scholarship at that college for one of his descendants. More than a century and a half has elapsed since an applicant for that scholarship has appeared. Now, however, one has presented himself. He is Charles Henry Pennoyer, who, after his mother's death, made his home with his aunt, Mrs. B. Le Baron, of North Hatley.

During the last three years he has been a student in the Divinity School at Tuft's College, Mass., and is about to graduate and enter the Universalist ministry. This Mr. Pennoyer has conclusively proved that he is a lineal descendant of the said Robert Pennoyer, will take a two years' postgraduate course at the Harvard Divinity School, and receive the benefit of this fund, which amounts now to about $500. a year.

LIPTON, LIMITED, FINED.

Were Charged With Including Weight of Lead Paper in the Weight of Tea.

London, June 16.—A Police Court summons against Lipton, Limited, on the charge of making a false trade description, by including the weight of lead paper and other wrappings in the weight of tea, resulted to-day in a fine of £10 and £14 costs being imposed.

The summons was issued at the instance of another tea trader, who alleged that the profits of the Lipton company by this means were increased £17,000 per annum. Counsel for the Lipton concern denied the practice resulted in any profit, but Magistrate Cluer, in passing judgment on the Lipton company, said he thought the practice was not only a false trade description, but against public policy, adding that it was false and deliberate, and that, being deliberate, it was not innocent.

Counsel for the Lipton company have given notice of an appeal.

ADOPT ENGLISH SYSTEM.

U.S. War Department to Keep at Home One Battalion of Each Regiment.

Washington, June 16.—Adjutant-General Corbin said to-day that it was the intention of the War Department to apply the English system of maintaining at home one battalion of all regiments serving abroad to the troops to be stationed in Cuba and Porto Rico, as well as the Philippines.

It is not intended to immediately order home any of the battalions of entire regiments on foreign service, but within a year General Corbin says he expects that one battalion of each regiment serving in the Philippines will be brought to the United States, and will be the training school for recruits, the hospital for officers and men invalided home, and the station of officers who, after three years' service abroad, are ordered to the United States for a change of duty. No definite time has been set for applying the system to the troops in the West Indies, but it will not be immediately done.

SHE GETS THE INSURANCE

Mrs. Sternaman Receives $302 from the Carpehters' Brotherhood — Society Agreed to a Settlement.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 16.—Mrs. Olive A. Sternaman, the Buffalo woman who was twice tried at Cayuga, Ont., on the charge of murdering her husband, and at the first trial was sentenced to death, has at last got the insurance money that the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at first refused to give her, because of the alleged uncertainty of the manner of Sternaman's death. A suit entered against the Brotherhood for the amount of the insurance has been pending for some time. To-day counsel for the defendants asked to have the suit discontinued, as a settlement had been made outside of court.

Mrs. Sternaman receives the amount of insurance, $260 and interest, making a total of $302.

PROF. ANDRE'S DESPATCH

Dr. Nansen, After Reading It, Says That the Explorer Will Probably be Found in Greenland.

Stockholm, June 16.—The members of the Hydrographic Congress were received by King Oscar at the Royal Castle to-day. His Majesty showed them the torn despatch from Prof. Andre, the missing Artic balloonist, recently found in Iceland, and Dr. Nansen, who examined it most carefully, declared that if Andre had succeeded in descending with his balloon and taking with him his arms and ammunition there was good reason to assume he had reached Greenland, where he would probably be found by the Nathorst expedition. It will be impossible to hear the result of this expedition until September.

QUEER STORY FROM RUSSIA.

American Built Steamer Reported to Have Been Wrecked During a Storm on the Volga.

London, June 16.—A newspaper publishes an alleged despatch from Saratow, Russia, asserting that the Niagara, an American-built steamer, was wrecked in the River Volga during a storm to-day, with a loss of 120 lives.

There is no confirmation of the statement, however, from any other source.

The steamer mentioned in the above despatch is probably a river boat. It may have been built in the United States and sent to Russia in sections.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Toronto Board of Trade Will Present Their Views to the Government.

Toronto, June 16.—(Special.)—The committee re the short line railway conferred with the Council of the Board of Trade yesterday afternoon on the transportation problem.

The following, moved by Mr. A. E. Ames and seconded by W. Massey, was passed:

"Having regard to the discussion of the subject matter, set forth in the memorandum of the Council, adopted June 1, dealing with the transportation problem, in relation to the St. Lawrence route to the seaboard, public opinion being now engaged in the consideration of this question, and the Government being desirous of improving the facilities for transferring the freight of the continent east and west—especially that of Manitoba and the Northwest—through Canadian channels, and the natural advantages of the St. Lawrence route being such as to warrant us in hoping to participate largely in transferring the products of our own country to the seaboard for shipment abroad, and also those of the Western United States, a deputation be appointed to wait on the Government next Monday and present the views of the council."

ASIATIC LABOR OPPOSED.

Protest of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council Against the Recent Disallowance.

Vancouver, June 16.—The Trades and Labor Council deplores the Dominion Government's action in disallowing the labor regulations and tramways acts applying to the Japanese. The members are of the opinion that the Federal authorities are totally unaware of the conditions of labor in this province, brought about by "the parasite from the East," as they call Asiatics. If the Japanese and Chinese keep on pouring into the province as they have done of late, it will be only a matter of a very short time before the Imperial authorities may hand over the province of British Columbia to the Japanese Government for all the good it would be to British subjects. Holding these views, the council places itself on record as desiring the Government of the province to in no wise alter or modify the acts and to totally ignore the demands made by the Dominion Government, and that as representing all classes of labor in the city of Vancouver it pledges itself to support the Provincial Government in making such acts effective by every means in its power.

BUFFALO COMMERCE HARD HIT.

Vessel Men Are Greatly Disturbed Because of the Strike of the Freight Handlers.

Buffalo, June 16.—The strike of the freight handlers is having a serious effect upon the commerce of Buffalo, and vessel men are much disturbed. A large number of freight boats are idle. A representative of the Western Transit Company, the lake line of the New York Central Railroad, said to-day that the line is tying up its boats and discharging the crews, and is not accepting freight in the west for lake shipment, nor shipping any west from here.

But little work is being done along the docks. There are about 25 men at work on the Lehigh Valley docks. The Erie has a number of non-union men at work. Nothing is being done at the Great Northern dock, and but a few men are working for the Anchor Line.

SHOULD THE GUILTY CONFESS TO COUNSEL?

Montreal Lawyers Do Not Agree on the Question. One of Them Is Very Emphatic in Saying "No."

At a private dinner a few nights ago several lawyers discussed this question: "Is it advisable for a prisoner, presuming, of course, that he is guilty, to make a clean breast of the affair and confess all to his lawyer?"

Opinions were pretty well divided, and when a Herald representative called on several lawyers yesterday he found the same diversity of ideas as to the wisdom of the course suggested. Here are the opinions of half a dozen gentlemen, most of whom have had much experience in defending prisoners, some guilty, some innocent:

Mr. James Crankshaw.

"Communications made to a lawyer by an accused for the purposes of his defence are privileged communications which cannot be divulged without the client's consent.

"This affords a necessary means of free communication between the accused and his lawyer. It is necessary, in order that the former may be assured of proper legal assistance; and I see no objection whatever to the accused, whether guilty or not, communicating to the lawyer, who is to conduct his defence, all the facts within his knowledge or control. 'Forewarned is forearmed.' It is clearly in the interest of the client, and decidedly to the advantage of the lawyer in conducting the defence, that the latter should have as full a knowledge as possible of the facts, as he is thus given fuller scope for the exercise of his skill, and is placed on his guard against awkward surprises.

"I know that there are lawyers who think it their duty not to enquire of their client, until after the trial, whether he is guilty or not; and I remember one of these saying that, on one occasion, after having defended and secured the acquittal of an Irishman charged with stealing a coat, he met the latter and said to him, 'Pat, it's all over now. Tell me, did you steal that coat? Were you guilty or were you not?' And that Pat, with a roguish twinkle in his eye, said, 'Well, sor, I rayley thought I was till the jury said I wasn't.'"

Mr. R. A. E. Greenshields.

In answer to your question as to whether a prisoner should acquaint his lawyer, engaged for his defence, with all the facts and circumstances connected with his case, even if such statement amounts to a confession of guilt, I have to say that in my opinion counsel should be put in possession of all the facts.

Everyone under our law is entitled to a fair trial by a jury of his peers. His counsel, in my opinion, irrespective of what he has learned from his client, is justified in defending. In doing so he should, of course, resort to no unafir means to obtain the acquittal of his client, but is bound to places the whole matter before the court and jury in the most favorable light for his client, taking advantage of every slip or mistake of the prosecuting counsel and turn the same to his client's benefit.

In most cases of serious crimes there are extenuating circumstances, and I am strongly of opinion that even with a knowledge of his client's guilt (a knowledge obtained from the prisoner himself), counsel is not only justified in defending, but bound to defend to the best of his ability.

Mr. H. C. St. Pierre.

"If a prisoner had ever confessed to me that he was guilty, I would never have defended him. I cannot conceive that a lawyer should be an honest man at home and the accomplice of thieves and murderers when in the exercise of his profession. Whenever I am called upon to defend a person accused, I first start from the presumption that my client is innocent, and I work upon that presumption throughout the whole case. I use every material which I find within reach to work up my case, as the sculptor will use marble or clay to model a statue, or the painter will use colors to make a portrait. The case then becomes 'my case,' and the person accused is but the material which I must use. Very seldom did I seek to obtain detailed information from my clients. In most cases a general statement of what had occurred was all I elicited from them. I give them the benefit of the doubt, and strive all I can to arouse the same doubt in the mind of the court and jury.

"You must not entertain the notion, however, that every accused person is necessarily a guilty one. My experience has taught me that there are but very few really bad people in the world, and barring the errors of youth and the temporary impulse of passion brought on by allurements or provocations, there are but very few men or women who are really deserving of the name of criminals.

"Coming to the question you have put to me, my answer is that if an accused person makes a confession of his guilt to his counsel, and if the counsel alluded to is an honest man, that accused person is thereby actually depriving himself of the means of escaping justice. The accused ought to avail himself of the privilege of remaining silent, and his counsel, more than all others, should respect that privilege."

Mr. F. S. Maclennan.

"It is characteristic of our system that the prosecution must be conducted with the utmost fairness to the prisoner. He can only be convicted according to well-defined rules of law. Personal liberty, life and property are so sacred that the law safeguards them with great strictness and exactness. No one supposes that a lawyer approves of crime because he defends a prisoner on a charge which, if sustained, may deprive the accused of his property, liberty or life.

"The counsel for the defendant in a criminal trial has a duty to perform not only to his client, but to society in general. For his client his duty is to see that no illegel evidence is submitted, that the trial is conducted according to well-established rules and precedents, and that everything which can be reasonably stated, in answer to the case of the prosecution as made, is placed before the judge and jury. Towards society his duty is to see that the trial is so conducted that the rights of the public in property and personal liberty are conserved. How can these important duties be efficiently performed unless counsel has the full confidence of his client? In order to avoid the rocks and shoals, the pilot must know the course, and the dangers which beset him. Equally essential is it that counsel should know the truth and the whole truth from his own client, who is entitled to an acquittal unless he is proved and found guilty according to law. This end can only be attained by a full and complete disclosure on the part of the accused to his counsel."

Mr. Edmund Guerin.

"My experience has been that prisoners who are guilty of the offence charged against them try to deceive everyone, even their own counsel. The duty of a lawyer is to employ every fair means which the law affords to secure the release of the accused party, whether he be guilty or not.

"If by any technical objection he can defeat the prosecution, if he can point out inconsistencies or contradictions in the evidence adduced, it is his duty to make the innocence of his client most probable to the intelligence of a reasonable man, taking into consideration the evidence alone, independent of the real guilt or innocence of the accused party.

This, of course, does not justify the counsel in suggesting, advising, or countenancing perjury.

"I do not believe that any general rule applicable to all cases can be laid down. It is certain that a lawyer must be put in possession of all the circumstances, incriminating or otherwise, in order to be in a position to properly defend his case. In some cases a complete expose of all incriminating circumstances will be equivalent to an avowal of guilt, in which case it might be to the interest of the prisoner to plead guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. In other cases, such an expose will be far from betraying the guilt of the accused.

"A lawyer has no interest in knowing that his client is guilty, and will put up a much better case if he is convinced of the innocence of his client.

"Of course, looking at the question from a theoretical standpoint in the interest of the whole community, it would be better if the accused would admit his guilt when he is guilty, and deny it only when he is innocent; but looking at it from a lawyer's standpoint, as well as from that of the prisoner, the question must be answered by a consideration of the peculiar circumstances of each particular case."

Saving a Client.

The ethics of the difference between the professional opinion of a paid advocate and the honest conviction of a learned man were set forth by a well-known English barrister who died recently. The story is not to be found in the reminiscences which he published shortly before his death. It was a case of murder, and the client and counsel were closeted together. "Smith," said the barrister, "of course I know you didn't murder the man, but, as a matter of fact, did you do it with the butt end of a revolver or with a stick?" "Sir," said Smith, "I swear I am innocent." "I know that perfectly well, but you must tell me. For if you did it with a revolver, I shall say to the prosecution, 'Produce the stick!' and if you did it with a stick, I shall say, 'Produce the revolver!'" The client paused and scratched his head meditatively. "It was the butt end of a revolver, sir." "That's right!" said the counsel; "I think I can get you off now."

EXPERIENCE IN MONTREAL JAIL

A Man Who Spent Some Days Within Prison Walls Writes About Them.

DIDN'T LIKE "SKOUSE."

Prisoners Chiefly Talk About Their Charges, Their Evidence and Their Chances.

ATTENDING CHAPEL ON SUNDAY.

"Take him into custody, then!" So commanded Judge Lacoste, of the Queen's Bench, when, in answer to a question, I said I would not give bail. And so I took the first step towards realizing my desire to see what life in Montreal gaol is like.

Then the young police sergeant bade me step downstairs to the cells in the Court house. In a little while he brought in a pair of bracelets and put one on my right wrist and the other on the left wrist of a big grey-headed laborer just arrested on suspicion of having committed murder. Then the alleged murderer and myself being tied together like a new pair of cheap shoes, followed the sergeant to a cab, waiting for us at the door, and accompanied by another of the bluecoated force drove down to the sinners' hotel.

In the hall we were requested to take a seat on a bench reserved especially for guests of our character. A dozen or so blue-coated men lounged around the outer door, yarning. A number of men, dressed in parti-colored clothing flitted about inside of another set of iron-latticed doors. After we had sat patiently a few minutes a man in uniform, who reminded one of a Church of England minister, put us through the life insurance agents' catechism, and then one of the loungers got up and picked our pockets. He was the coolest pickpocket imaginable; all he left me was a pipe and tobacco and one solitary match; all he left the alleged murderer was his lunch of bread and sausage, which he had upon him when pounced upon by the detectives. The sergeant, having taken his bracelets, one of the attendants of the hotel showed us to our apartments. The alleged murderer was put in a place where he couldn't talk to anybody but himself, and I was shoved into a corridor about sixty feet long and six feet wide, in which fifteen men in various degrees of dishabille were pacing moodily up and down. That was about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon. As I had had nothing to eat since breakfast, having been caught in the net of the law at eleven o'clock, I was hungry; so I asked an officer for something to eat. He looked at me as if I had asked him for his year's salary. Then he growled:

"You don't get nothing to eat until this evening."

"Why?"

"Because you don't—that's why."

"If the Government can't afford it, I can pay myself. You—"

But he slammed the iron door in my face, locked it, and went away. So I turned to survey my new quarters, and my new friends. The latter, according to the allegations of the law, were a mixed lot. The catalogue of charges against them included murder, robbery, arson, burglary, forgery, assault, picking pockets, stabbing, manslaughter and a number of other crimes. A number of these suspects gathered round me, questioning:

"When did you get nabbed?"

"What yer in for?"

"When's yer trial?"

At first I felt inclined to resent their attentions, but afterwards I learned that the arrival of a prisoner is an event of importance in gaol life. Now, knowing the monotony of the life of persons waiting for trial, I only wonder that they were not more inquisitive—that the majority of the men still paced moodily up and down, without betraying any interest in me, with no desire to hear the news of the outside world, which some of them had not seen for many months. In an hour or so I had learned the history of the case against each of my companions. Their trials—the evidence for and against them—their chances—form the principal topic of conversation in the indicted prisoner's ward. I found it difficult to strike up a conversation on any other subject, although there were men of intelligence and education there. The conditions of confinement beget an unconquerable depression of spirits in most cases—the isolation, idleness, boredom and discouragement dull the intellect and render men uncompanionable. In three hours I had exhausted the immediate and superficial interest of the place, and already a longing for freedom, for the sight of the sun and trees, and the people on the streets, took possession of me. All the little things of earth—little enough appreciated under other circumstances—suddenly became most desirable things.

I went into the cell, which the captain of the ward—a regularly convicted and uniformed prisoner—had assigned me.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock the captain of the ward brought in two iron buckets, one filled with hunks of bread and the other with some stuff of about the consistency of gruel.

"Supper!" he roared, coming to my cell.

"If you want some sauce, get that dish on the shelf."

When I got the tin dish, he poured in a pint of sauce, threw me a hunk of bread, and departed hurriedly on his mission of mercy.

As I stood wondering by what freak of the imagination the captain could call that stuff supper, a blue-coated warder slammed the door of my cell to and locked it, and I was left to enjoy my supper and my thoughts. A piece of bread that any healthy infant could dispose of between meals, and a pint of gruel—and I had had no dinner. It beat an English lime-juicer three months from port.

But I was hungry, and the bread soon disappeared. The gruel was thoroughly tasteless, and, having no salt in my cell (although I learned afterwards there was a box of salt in the ward) I did not relish it.

After supper I felt hungrier than I was before. Also, I felt thirsty. So when the warder came round I told him I wanted a drink.

"You don't get anything after you're locked up for the night," he replied.

Then I proceeded to express my feelings, and the captain of the ward informed the warder that I was a new prisoner and ignorant of the rules. Thereupon the warder allowed me out to get a dish of water, bidding me lookout that I had water in my cell another night.

Our cells were about eight feet in length and five feet in width. An iron bedstead with iron slats, a dirty and meagre mattress, blanket, counterpane, and a badly-stuffed apology for a pillow, a tin dish and mug, and a spoon, formed the furniture. A small barred window near the top of the cell admitted a little light.

Once upon a time I could sleep comfortably on an oak plank, with my boots for a pillow. But I can't now. That first night on the hard mattress I didn't sleep. In the morning I was as sore and stiff as a man with the rheumatism. But the wicked should do penance.

For breakfast that morning—Sunday—we had the gruel—"skouse" as it is called in gaol—and the usual hunk of bread. At 8 o'clock some of the prisoners went to mass, and at 10 I went to the Church of England service in the chapel upstairs. When I got there 25 or 30 convicts were present, and two or three men awaiting trial. An old, white-haired man—a most pitiable object in his prison uniform—sat in a front seat. His watery, green eyes, blinked in the light; his thin lips twitched over his toothless gums; and his long nervous fingers trembled and shook like the twigs of a tree. As I took a seat beside him, he began to kick the bench for kneeling on out of the pew. A guard smiled and touched his head. "A little off; yes; that's what he's in for, I guess. He was brought here a few days ago."

I had seen the old man in the Fraser library before. He would come into that institution sometimes, take two or three big, black bottles out of his pockets, rub their contents over his hands and face, and then go out, leaving a number of disagreeable chemical odors behind him. At other time he would borrow all the ink-bottles and pens he could get from the librarians, scribble a minute or two, and then go off again.

When the minister came in this little old man grabbed him by the hand and waved one hand frantically in the direction of the Roman Catholic altar. He wanted it taken away, but the minister laughingly assured him that it wouldn't hurt him.

The Rev. Doctor was accompanied by a young lady, and a young man. The young lady was told by the little old man that she looked like an angel—which, her air of innocence and her frank eyes, in contrast with the furtive eyes and sinister expression on the faces of many present, made her seem to be. In her neat blue dress, red and white collar and tie, and white hat, with her May flower complexion, she seemed a rare flower blooming among weeds.

The minister went through the Church of England service and the prisoners made the responses as well, if not better, than most congregations. The singing was certainly unique. Although the young lady presided at the organ, most everybody sang without regard to her, or anything else.

After the service a young man passed around the reading matter for the week. A small pamphlet called the primary quarterly, issued by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Archibald for use in Presbyterian Sunday schools, was supposed to furnish intellectual and moral food for the able-bodied prisoners that week. A person charged with a crime is not allowed to have a book or paper in his ward. When I went down to jail I had a book in my pocket, that tells about Moses and the prophets, and Christ and the Apostles, but it was taken away from me. As I had heard something of the jail regulations, I put that book in my pocket to see if they would let me have it. But they wouldn't, though I made a personal request for it to the authorities. I hope the Bible Society will take note of the fact.

I found the lack of reading matter harder to stand than I did the want of decent and sufficient food. Others did the same. A German, who had been bred like a gentleman, and was well educated, who could read and speak Greek, Latin, Italian, English, French and his mother tongue, was near daft for something to read, something to occupy his time.

In fifteen minutes after returning to the ward I had read the pamphlet, advertisements and all. From it I "learned about some good men" who had had little else to do but to walk in the ways of the Lord. Also it told a few stories about seven-year-old Sunday school children. Whether the distribution of such literature to men in our position was intended to be punitive or reformatory I don't know. To offer a starving man the frosting of a wedding cake would not be more cruel. Under the French system, I understand, criminals are regarded as minors, but to put a grown man down to the seven-year level is going farther than that.

At noon the captain of the ward made a great noise about dinner, but what we got was a pint of pea soup and a hunk of bread. As soon as it was served, the warder locked us in our cells.

The bill of fare is an interesting affair. It appears to be designed on the barest recognition of the habeas corpus act. Here it is:—

For breakfast—Skouse and bread, seven days in the week.

For dinner—Pea soup and bread, Sunday and Tuesday. Soup, meat, two potatoes and bread, Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Barley soup and bread, Wednesday. Skouse and bread Friday.

For supper—Skouse and bread, seven days in the week.

It is easier to read than digest, and it never "maketh a full man." I suppose criminal cattle are killed to make meat for prisoners. Anyway, they make pretty bad and tough meat. During many days at sea I have eaten a good deal of salt horse, but I never recollect getting hold of anything tougher than the little chunks of fresh meat served to me in the Montreal gaol. As you have no knife or fork you have to take the meat in your fingers and you chew at it until you wonder whether you have not got a piece of leather by mistake.

In the case of young criminals, I presume, the object aimed at by the law is more reformatory than punitive. On that hypothesis, the treatment accorded prisoners in the Montreal gaol will, I am afraid, have to be pronounced a failure in too many instances. There is a class of young men who, despite the law, become confirmed criminals. They are scarcely out, after serving one short sentence, than they are convicted of another offence, and sent down for another term. Four young men of this character were in the indicted ward during the time I was there. One appeared to have a mania for stealing coal. If he was successful, he got twenty cents a bag; if he wasn't, he generally got three months. He would seldom be outside a fortnight before he would get drunk and be arrested in the act of appropriating a portion of the Dominion Coal Company's pile. As a usual thing, these four young men, according to their own testimony, would be drunk when apprehended. Some people would doubtless consider this fact a good text from which to preach a sermon on prohibition; but in reality liquor is not the cause, but the end of the crimes committed by the young men I have in mind. Their criminal character appears to be the result of the conditions under which they were born and reared. They obviously were destitute of any moral sense, appearing to consider it quite natural to steal and get punished for it. That they usually were drinking when arrested does not show that drink was the cause of their crimes. They probably stole all the time, but, being more cunning when sober than when drinking, were only caught breaking the law under the latter condition.

Of young men of this character, or no character, there appears to be a class—the judges and police will admit it. This very fact, the continuance of such a class, shows the inability of the law, as at present applied, to accomplish its ends. It should deal with the causes of crime instead of merely trying to prevent its effects by punishment. There is little use in trying to reform a person when under confinement, while the conditions under which he must live when liberated are not improved. A doctor would not be content with merely plastering a running sore, while his patient's system was full of bad blood. The law—which occupies the position of social doctor—should treat social disease scientifically. C. M.



A WORD IN SEASON.

Mr. Bull:—Oom Paul, my boy, you're a brave, cocky little man for your size, but you're not my size, so down't get too bloomin' gay.

—Toronto World.

WHERE IS THE PIANO GRAVEYARD?

Where is the piano graveyard? When rendered useless by the wear and tear of time, what becomes of the many instruments that are retired from service yearly?

It is calculated that close on 165,000 new pianos are sold every year in the United States and Canada. What becomes of the old ones? This brings up the question of the length of a piano's life.

Professors of music and expert piano builders will assure you that pianos possess personality and soul. They declare they cannot explain it, but it frequently happens that an instrument will display an exquisiteness of tone and expression that human hands have failed to give. It is like the mellowness and beauty of middle-age, for some pianos are very much like the people who play upon them, improving with age. It is a peculiar fact, well known to students of the pianoforte, that the greatest instruments, those most susceptible to the production of the works of the masters, wear out quickly, like people of ultra-refined and highly artistic natures. In fact, a great piano, like a great man or woman, is a bundle of nerves. You can bang away at the cheaper and grosser types year in and year out, and with occasional assistance from the tuner it will throw out the popular song, the Sousa march, the cakewalk and the two-step, without an appreciable loss in power or effect. But it is a far cry from the sentimentality of "Annie Rooney" to the mysterious beauty of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." Your artist will actually worry the soul out of a piano. This is not a figure of speech, but a literal fact, vouched for by piano dealers. They will tell you that expert players will take more out of an instrument in the performance of a Chopin study in half an hour than will a school-girl who for double that time hammers away at "All Coons Look Alike To Me," or "Break the News to Mother."

And when a piano is crippled and no longer responds to the magic touch of genius, what then? Eventually the probabilities are that the junk shop will get it. Before that ignominious end, however, it usually runs a more or less useful if checkered career. It is true that some people will keep a favorite piano as others do a favorite horse, long after its usefulness has gone. Ordinarily, however, once it enters the "tinpanny" stage its fate is sealed. With a score or so of its brethren, it finds its way to a ladies' seminary or a convent, where muscular girlhood necessitates economy. At this stage it seldom rises above the "accursed scales" and the "Shepherd's Evening Song." A few years later, if you have the temerity to enter some cheap riverside music hall, you will stumble across this same instrument, as rich and noble-looking as ever, but as innocent of harmony as the drunken sailor who bawls in concert with the accompaniment.

And after that the junk shop, where it is as pitilessly torn apart and scattered to the four winds.

In this connection some interesting stories were told The Herald reporter by a gentleman who has made a lifelong study and business of pianos. Some years ago a remarkably fine instrument was turned out by a leading American manufacturer, and placed at the disposal of a celebrated European pianist. This artist was so enamoured of it that he would use no other, and in the course of a few seasons "wore it out." In the meantime he had captured the music-loving public of two continents, their hearts as well as their money. How much that exquisitely constituted instrument contributed towards it will never be known, but it was certainly sufficient to have claimed a better end. Two of the legs, beautifully carved and of the finest oak, were afterwards located supporting the bar of a fifth-rate saloon on the Bowery. A third leg was found doing duty as a butcher's chopping block, while the case, around which beauty and genius had crowded on more than one occasion, had been transformed into a rabbit hutch by an enterprising youth. The interior, the wires, etc., were sold to a young man of an inventive turn who used them in his workshop, while the keys were transformed into dominoes by a shopkeeper who evidently was a man of invention.

But by long odds the strangest experience that a piano has ever been put to was that of an "upright" that was handed over to a farmer's wife somewhere in the far west, in payment of a debt. The good lady knew considerable about crops and the adulteration of milk, but her knowledge of music was limited to a daily performance on the dinner horn. However, she had an eye for the practical, which resulted in that piano being turned inside out and transformed into a first-class refrigerator. Think of it! Carrots and cauliflower and the prosaic potato occupying regions that formerly were sacred to "divine melodies."

Like everything else that is played out, from a man to a monkey, the glory goes out of existence and life becomes flat and colorless. In fact, in the language of Mr. Pudd'n-head Wilson, "It is better to be a grandfather's chair with generations of humble usefulness to its credit than a grand piano with a skyrocket notoriety."

It remains for somebody to write the "Autibiography of a Piano." The dog and the horse, the locomotive and the ship, have contributed the story of their lives, but in the realm of the inanimate surely there are few who could relate such varied experiences as an upright or a grand. It could tell the story of countless broken hearts that in its harmonies have found a balm and solace. It could tell the pathetic story of the blind Beethoven striving to express the exquisite melodies that flooded his soul. It could tell of the dying Mendelssohn, and possibly direct you to Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord," and you may be sure it could give you the details of countless flirtations that have taken place across its mirrored back. Perhaps some day, when Mr. Kipling "runs dry" for a subject, he will turn his attention pianoward, and you may be sure it will tell of marvellous things.

Shoot the Rapids.

The Montreal Park and Island cars, which pass the Postoffice every fifteen minutes, will take you to Lachine in a very short time. The last car for morning boat leaves 7.30 a.m., and for afternoon boat at 4.30 p.m. No more pleasant afternoon outing than this. Tickets and all information at 128 St. James street. Tel. Main 1731.

HEALING THE SICK BY PRAYER ALONE

This is the Religion the Christian Scientists Hold and Teach.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDISTS.

But it is Difficult to Get a Statement of the Grounds of Their Faith.

A LECTURE WHICH GIVES THEM.

There is a very active and persistent, although small, body of Christian Scientists in Montreal who pursue in this city the systematic propaganda which is in progress in other cities on the continent. They ply newspapers and prominent individuals with such literature as is supposed to be effective in the spread of their views. For the most part their efforts are less effectively supported by their literature than such marked persistence deserves. To The Herald has come its share of the contributions, but for the most part there has been a singular dearth of information about the "Science" in all that has been received. In the addresses of Mrs. Eddy, the "mother of the church," it is a curious fact that there is to be found usually less information than elsewhere. Meanwhile, by these efforts, a degree of public attention is being attracted—in the United States press, more than on this side of the line. A good deal of curiosity has been excited, and The Herald gives its readers the following extracts from an address which contained the nearest approach to a statement of the "Science" that has come under its attention. The address was delivered last week in New York to an audience of 3,000 people, "under the auspices of the fourteen Christian Science churches in the metropolitan district." Following are the extracts:

The Early Christian Church.

"With Jesus Christ, as was also the case with His disciples, apostles, and the early Christians, His teachings and spiritual philosophy aimed at the attainment of character-life and bodily health. His method of healing was one with His method of reformation. The teachings of the founder of Christianity, as set forth in the writings of His four biographers in the New Testament, present the essence of simplicity. Evil thoughts and acts Jesus denominated errors or sins of the mind or temperament. Leprosy, paralysis, dementia, epilepsy and the various physical diseases peculiar to that country, in that period of the world's history, he considered physical errors or bodily discords.

"For three hundred years the early Christian Church continued the work of physical healing through mental and spiritual means, without drugs or material accompaniments. Remove the records of physical healing from the life of Christ, His followers and the early church and the greatest object lesson in Christianity is withdrawn from the vision of afflicted humanity.

"The Truth that Jesus promised would bring freedom to the captives of sense meant not only moral and spiritual freedom, but the emancipation of the body from the ills of the flesh. Sin is unnatural, evil is abnormal, licentiousness or animalism is condemned by ethics, health laws, the moral sense of all peoples and the higher instincts of humanity.

"The story of Christianity is most simple if we read it aright. Christianity is essentially the outgrowth of the ideals and career of the man of Nazareth. He taught the naturalness of the divine and effected His works, wrongly called miracles and supernatural events, through a normal and spiritual mastery of certain mental laws of life.

"As all law is perpetual, these same laws should be demonstrated and operated today, and with deep-toned gratitude the followers of Christian Science rejoice in the fact that their system embodies these rediscovered methods through which physical healing and mental transformation have been reunited in one system.

"Jesus not only stated that the works that He performed should be repeated in greater degree in the centuries to come, but promised that the sign or evidence of physical healing should follow the work of His true disciples in all ages. If Christianity originally made health normal and natural through the demonstration of divine mind healing, this should be possible to-day.

Mrs. Eddy Discovered It.

"The recovery of the divine modus operandi of Christian healing through Mary Baker Eddy in the year 1866 is proving itself to the religious world, the restoration of a vital part of the religion of Jesus, and to the world of therapeutical progress it has already shown itself to be an advance beyond either allopathy or homoeopathy. As evidence of this assertion it is stated on the best authority that over a million cases of hopeless diseases have been healed through its methods during the last fifteen years. The majority of these instances of healing have occurred after the best medical skill proved wholly inadequate to effect a cure.

"In the prevention and cure of both organic and functional diseases, Christian Science attacks the discord mentally rather than physically. It deals directly with temperamental conditions, mental fear, morbidity, pessimism, heredity, the effects of environment, and begins its successful career where physics and surgery end. It is needless to say that Christian Science advocates all practical phases of sanitary reform, believing that cleanliness is next to Godliness.

Legal Aspects and Rights.

"The legal aspects of Christian Science are being reviewed from every standpoint. Christian Scientists in their practice eschew the use of drugs, and never use medicine in any form. They cannot therefore be said to be practitioners of medicine. The healing of the sick through spiritual or mental methods is a part of their religion, and as such is no more a matter of legislation than prayer is. Their practices are decreasing diseases and healing thousands of cases pronounced hopeless by materia medica. It therefore cannot be said to be a menace to the public health.

"According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, Christian Scientists cannot be properly denominated medical practitioners. The opinion was a unanimous one, having been concurred in by the full bench. It closes as follows:

"'To protect the public, not from theories, but from the acts of incompetent persons, the Legislature has prescribed the qualifications of those who may be entitled to perform the important duties of medical practitioners. The statute is not for the purpose of compelling persons suffering from disease to resort to remedies, but is designed to secure to those desiring remedies competent physicians to prepare and administer them. The opinion of the court is that the words "practice of medicine" must be construed to relate to the practice of medicine as ordinarily and popularly understood, and that the acts of the defendant (a Christian Scientist arrested for practising medicine without a license) do not constitute a violation of said chapter.'

"Wholly apart from the religious aspects of the legal status of Christian Scientists is the great and fixed truth that their definite healing results, taken as a whole, not only demand, but grant, recognition and well-ordered protection. That which is proving itself a boon to humanity will be supported and protected by humanity.

Testimony of the Audience.

"No system, political or religious, should be judged by its failures. Should Christianity as a system of religion be condemned because of the character of some of its un-Christian adherents? Should Christian Science be condemned because of its isolated failures? Should its great successes and uniform instances of healing be utterly ignored? In order to present a dignified confirmation of the claims set forth in this lecture, with no intention of presenting any spectacular effect, I now ask all who have been healed by Christian Science to stand."

(At this point about one-third of the audience, or about a thousand persons, arose.)

"In order to carry this confirmation further, and make it more convincing, I now ask that all who have been healed of organic diseases through Christian Science to rise."

(Some four or five hundred persons arose.)

"This confirmation is unanswerable and presents a practical object lesson in the argument for the system. Legislation has full and free right to restrict that which is a menace to the moral welfare of the people, and to order through proper laws all that may end in injury to the public health. But Christian Science healing is a vital part of Christianity, according to Christ, and as such represents the religious belief and methods of twentieth century Christians.

Healing by Prayer Alone.

"It should be plainly and deferentially stated that Christian Science healing is through the efficacy of the most enlightened and advanced form of prayer. What shall the law say about the operation of the religionist's prayer to the Almighty? Is prayer a matter for human legislation? Has mortal man the right to encompass through human law the highest form of understanding prayer? By prayer the Christian Scientist means the 'heart's sincere desire, uttered or unexpressed.' He means that silent and spiritual communion with the eternal Mind that removes mountains, that transforms natures, that has rocked nations in cradle. This prayer, whether it be the union of the heart with the Divine Principle of the universe, or whether it be that intuitional spiritual sense, which, transcending the bounds of time and space, moves all things before it and accomplishes all that is noble, righteous and chaste, is the essence of the modus operandi of Christian regeneration and Christian Science mind healing."

$95.00

FOR A STANDARD FREE TYPE BAR VISIBLE WRITING OLIVER TYPEWRITER

If you buy an imported Machine you pay $30.00 more and get less.

LINOTYPE CO., 156 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations WANTED FREE. Other notices SIX Insertions for the PRICE of FOUR.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Boy to attend door and telephone and make himself useful in the house. 900 Dorchester st. 141

WANTED—A general servant; washing and ironing. 842 Sherbrooke st. 141

WANTED—Reliable stableman; must be a good washer and understand the care of horses thoroughly. Apply, with references, to J. Stewart, Fleischmann & Co., 523 St. James st. 141

WANTED — A coachman for the country, must thoroughly understand care of horses, and willing to be generally useful, and well recommended. Apply from 10.30 to 4 p.m., 1647 Notre Dame. 141

WANTED—Fur machine operators. 92 Beaudry st., top floor. 141

WANTED—Housemaid, speaking both languages, not too young; city references. 314 Peel st. 141

WANTED—A smart young girl as general servant, with good references, to go to the country for the summer. 92 Fort st. 141

WANTED—A good dressmaker, to go to small town, near city. Apply at once for particulars, at 522 St. Antoine. 141

WANTED—General servant, small family, in a flat, good home; snap for strong young girl. 437 St. Urbain st. 141

WANTED—I want bright, well dressed young women, to take orders for staple articles for table use. Easy and pleasant work. Good wages paid for smart girls of good address. Apply Box J 25, Herald Office. 144x

WANTED—At once, a boy or girl for kitchen, also a boy for dining room work. 168 Mansfield. 140

WANTED—A general servant for a small family; references required. 129 Stanley st. 140

FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS, BICYCLES, AND CASH registers. A few machines taken in exchange, for sale cheap. James Ferres, 21 Bleury st. x

FOR SALE — A MASTIFF DOG, EIGHT months old, thoroughbred, weight 156 lbs., also blue sky terrier pup. 635 Beaudry st. 141

FOR SALE — RED BIRD BICYCLE, '98, in good order, $20 cash. To be seen at 1842 St. Catherine st. 141

FOR SALE — RIBBON BADGES, FOR Conventions, Processions, Pic-Nics, Pilgrimages, Exhibitions, Societies, etc. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st. 147x

FOR SALE — ORGANDIE MUSLIN, DRESS-trimmed with chiffon and ribbon, only worn three times. Box L. B., Herald. 140x

FOR SALE — FAMOUS BED-BUG, ROACH, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main Street. Wholesale and retail. 140*

LOST.

LOST — FROM 1550 NOTRE DAME ST., A small puppy dog, a present to a boy. Please return to above address and be rewarded. 143x

LOST — PACKAGE, CONTAINING 5 VESTS. Liberal reward for one returning same to tailor store, 172 Peel st. 141

LOST — ON WEDNESDAY, 14TH INST., from 223 St. Urbain st., a small terrier dog (recently clipped). Any one harboring him after this notice will be prosecuted. 140x

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, MANTELS, Cabinets, etc., in Antique, Louis XV., Rococo, Sheraton and Chippendale styles, made to order; also hair mattresses made over, furniture repaired, polished and upholstered, in first-class style; window draperies and portieres hung and remodelled. Designs and prices submitted on application. Call or ring us up. 175 St. Antoine st. 'Phone, Main. 2964.

FOR SALE — HOTELS, SALOONS, GROceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st.

ROOMS TO LET.

DESK ROOM TO LET, IN FINE OFFICE, in best locality in city. Apply Box J 23, Herald Office. 140x

ROOMS — VERY COMFORTABLE, WELL furnished, in quiet house; modern conveniences; central; no children; English; permanent and transients. 266 Bleury st. 142x

FLAT OF TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, on bathroom flat, facing Queen's Block. 2234 St. Catherine st. 137x

ROOMS — TWO WELL FURNISHED rooms, on bathroom flat, with or without board, in a private family. 82 Plymouth Grove. 142

ROOMS — FURNISHED, DOUBLE AND single, Auer light, and all modern conveniences; transients accommodated, with or without board. 133 Mansfield st. 142

ROOM — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED front room, on bathroom flat. 86 Cathcart st. 142

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE FRONT ROOM, opening on verandah, well furnished; terms very moderate. 17 Torrance st., off Mountain. 142

ROOMS — A LARGE BRIGHT ROOM ON bathroom flat, vacant, also a large unfurnished room on parlor flat, vacant in July. 118 Union ave. 142

ROOMS — BRIGHT, COOL ROOMS, ALSO large parlor bedroom; transients; references. 27 Victoria st. 142

ROOM — SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM IN private family. 780 Dorchester st., one door from Beaver Hall Hill. 142

ROOM — TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, nicely furnished back parlor bedroom, with grate, in quiet family; Daisy furnace; moderate rent. 1726 Ontario st. 142

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, AT 284 St. Urbain st., above Ontario st.; moderate conveniences; widow lady; no children; terms moderate. 142

ROOMS — COOL, WELL FURNISHED, bathroom flat, suitable for one or two persons. 40A Latour st. 142

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, well furnished, Auer light, private family. Apply 130 St. Denis st. 142

ROOM — PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, bathroom flat, hot and cold water, Auer light, overlooking Dominion sq. No. 1 Cypress st., opposite Windsor Hall. 142

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, double and single, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 94 Park ave. 142

BOARD AND LODGING

BOARD — PLEASANT COUNTRY LOCALity, river within ten minutes' walk. Apply M. B., Box 47, Stanbridge, P.Q. 122*

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, situation as good plain cook; willing to go to the country. Apply 312 St. Urbain st. 137x

WANTED—By good cook, situation to go to country, willing to help with washing and ironing. 56 St. Bernard st., in rear. 140x

WANTED—Situation as nurse, willing to go to the country; good city references. Apply 312 St. Urbain st. 143x

WANTED—Work by day, by good laundress. 173 St. Urbain st. 141x

WANTED—A family or gentlemen's washing, done first-class, and at a moderate rate. 11 Genevieve. 143x

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper by respectable middle-aged woman; is a good cook; no objection to the country, has good city references; will go for small wages. 70 Inspector st., city. 140x

WANTED—By elderly woman, place at summer resort, to assist in hotel or restaurant. Box M. M., Herald. 143x

WANTED—Work by day, or washing at her own home; references. In rear of 64 Mayor st. 140x

WANTED—Work by the day. Address or apply F., 200 Versailles srteet. 141

PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — IF "INVESTOR" WILL leave or send his address to X., The Herald Office, he will hear of something to his advantage. 136x

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED of William Victor Oliver Watson (left Dundee in August, 1893, for Minot, N. Dakota; last heard from about three years ago in Whiteearth, Dakota). Address his wife, Elizabeth Watson, 22 Miller's Wynd, Dundee Scotland. 138

JOHN BOWERS — WANTED INFORMAtion about John Bowers, who went to America as a youth, about 30 years ago, and was in Toronto about the year 1870. H. S. Steele, Solicitor, Ashburton, Devon, England. 139x

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all Diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James st. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

PARTY WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars can buy controlling interest of a light manufacturing business for Manitoba and British Columbia; easily handled; no opposition. Box J 18, Herald 135x

FOR SALE — CANADIAN PATENTS, granted in 1898, electrical instruments; has paid over $30,000 in profits in the United States, never been developed in Canada. A representative will be in Montreal until Saturday, June 17th. For further information and personal interview, apply to J 22, Herald. 139x

ADVERTISER WOULD LIKE TO HEAR from a young man with $1,000, to join him in extending a manufacturing business already established. Must be a good salesman. J 21, Herald. 139x

ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM — WANTED, BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, room, with board, in Longueuil. Terms must be moderate. Address G. J. M., Post Office Box 724. x

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Position by a young lad in an office; knows the city well, and is good and honest. Apply 670 Mullins st., Pt. St. Charles. 135x

WANTED—By baker, steady job; accustomed to cakes and bread. Please address Baker, 505 St. Urbain st. 141x

WANTED—Work by a respectable married man, willing to give up his trade for any other kind of steady employment; willing to go out of city; can give good references. Address C. B., Herald Office. 144x

WANTED—By young man, aged 22, situation as gardener; nine years' experience. Address J. S., 334 Moreau. 143x

WANTED—Chores to do aroung gentlemen's houses, by respectable man, grass cutting, etc., by the hour, week, or month. A 1 references. Address W. M., 103 St. Antoine st. 143x

WANTED—By an active, capable man, with ten years' experience in the wholesale tea trade, as salesman, etc., a suitable situation; understands quality and blending; moderate ideas as to remuneration. J 24, Herald. 142x

WANTED—By a railway clerk of 12 years' experience, a situation of any kind. W. L., Herald Office. 141x

WANTED—Situation by experienced bookkeeper, capable of managing joint stock company's office; best references. Address J 7, Herald. 143*

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LEND on first mortgage. Life insurance agents wanted. Apply to O. Leger, Sun Life Assurance Co., 1766 Notre Dame Street.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

MONEY TO LEND

—BY—

JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner

107 St. James Street

And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Toiman. 302 New York Life Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

GASPE — HOUSE FOR SALE. FURNISHed houses to let. Apply J. Sious, Gaspe. 157x

TO LET—At Hudson Heights, for the summer months, partly furnished house, (6 rooms) possession immediately, good water close to house. Address Ed. Parsons, Hudson Heights, Province Quebec. 142*

FOR SALE — BEAUDOIN STREET, ST. Henry, a pretty house, two dwellings, 5 rooms and 6 rooms respectively, neatly finished and in perfect order. A genuine bargain for a beginner. Will be sold cheap. Only $500.00 cash required, easy payments for balance. Apply D. A. L., Herald Office. 142x

COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL FLAT, lighted on three sides, 6 rooms, bath and w.c., newly decorated. Rent, $9.00. 167 Roy st., near St. Denis st. 145x

TO LET — FOR SUMMER MONTHS, FURnished house (11 rooms), overlooking the lake, thre minutes walk from Post Office and five from lake. Address Box 114, Knowlton, Que. 140x

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONGUEUIL.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the ladies' of the Guild in connection with St. Mark's church held their annual sale of useful and fancy articles in the school house. There were quite a crowd there in the evening and the ladies in charge of the different tables seemed to do a brisk business. Those in charge of the work table were Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Wilson and Miss McClure, Mrs. A. F. White and Mrs. Willie Thompson were at the ice cream table, and the young ladies belonging to the "Juvenile Church Workers" took charge of the "Home Made Candy Table" and were kept pretty busy throughout the evening. The proceeds are to be devoted to parish purposes.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that the congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church learn that the Lord Bishop of Montreal has appointed the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne of Dunham, as rector of St. Mark's Church, Longueuil. The wardens of the church have recently issued a circular to the English-speaking Protestants asking of them their co-operation in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the parish and it is hoped that when the Rev. Br. Bourne takes charge which he will on the first Sunday of July, he will receive every encouragement from the congregation.

The usual fortnightly hop of the Boating Club takes place this evening at the club house.

On Saturday afternoon last there were a great many yachts out on the water, it being a grand day for sailing.

On Saturday evening an impromptu hop was held at the club house, there were about fifty present and all seemed to enjoy it thoroughly.

Mrs. Fortier has been spending a few days in Longueuil, the guest of her brother, Mr. A. C. Wurtele.

Miss B. Hamilton and Miss W. McClure, left last Tuesday morning for Portland where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McClure for some weeks.

Mr. H. Lanctot, notary, and his wife and child have taken rooms at Mrs. St. Germain's comfortable boarding house for the summer months.

Mr. J. Rowell and family are located in a pretty birch cottage on St. Lawrence street for the season.

The usual weekly meeting of the B. C. H., took place on Tuesday afternoon at the club house. These ladies are now very busy working for a bazaar which they propose holding some time in August.

The ladies of the Guild of St. Mark's Church, held their weekly meeting on Thursday afternoon at the house of Mr. James McClure, Grant Street.

VAUDREUIL.

The Misses Schneider, from St. Louis, Mo., are on a visit to their sister, Mrs. A. E. Merrill. Mrs. Merrill and family and the Misses Schneider leave shortly for Tadousac.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tough and family are amongst the latest arrivals. Their place looks well with the pretty display of flowers and well-kept lawn.

Mr. Globensky's cottage has been rented to Mr. E. L. Clarke and family, and they arrived out during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rochon and family have opened up their cottage on Harwood avenue for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis for a few weeks, have left for home.

Messrs. W. E. Davis, Dwyer and Ambrose arrived back from Muskoka on Sunday after a very pleasant trip.

Henri Beigne, the captain of the club, has been spending a few days here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrose.

Dr. Lachapelle was out Saturday and Sunday with a party of friends and enjoyed a good day's fishing.

Dr. Brodeur was here attending the meeting of the Council, and will shortly be out for the season.

Mrs. John Aird is on a visit to her son, Mr. W. D. Aird and Mrs. Aird.

Mr. and Mrs. Price and family have been stopping for a few days with Mrs. Bordley.

Charles Sonne is a guest at Mrs. Bordley's on a visit to Torrance.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith are visitors at Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tooke's.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes spent Sunday with Ald. G. W. Sadler and Mrs. Sadler.

The club house is not open yet, but we understand there will be a meeting of the officers shortly to organize for the summer.

Mr. Henderson has rented the cottage of Mme. Z. Lalonde, on the Cascades road.

Mr. McRae was a visitor at Mr. Henderson's this week.

Judge Archibald was a guest over Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Miles' pretty cottage.

A sailing party, made up of Messrs. English, Tooke, Berthelot and Bordley, went to St. Anne's Sunday on Mr. Normandeau's yacht.

An addition to the fishing fraternity here is Messrs. Percheron and Beahant, and on Sunday they landed a beautiful string

Bass season is now open, and as this game member of the finny tribe is plentiful here the fishermen will be out in full force Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. B. Momeau has taken quarters at the Central Hotel for the season.

The bachelors think Vaudreuil an ideal spot for a summer resort after their experience of a few weeks.

The Council have awakened to the fact that it was time to employ some one to look after the safety of the people out here during the summer. Many cottages are broken into at night, and the female portion of the residents were timid of the numerous tramps about the place. Two detectives have been employed for the summer, and no doubt we have heard the last of these wild escapades.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.

Arrivals: R. Wilson Smith, James Walker, jr., Judge Doherty, L. J. Lajoie, E. Howard, Alfred Eaves, M. Prendergast, J. Badenach, O. Rolland, W. Dawson, W. J. Nelson, R. E. Wright, Mr. MacKay, A. Rasyn, H. Higginson, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Quneldy, Mrs. Fleep, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Belanger, Mrs. Fox, W. Squire, E. J. Major, A. Baumgarten, C. W. Meyer, J. B. Sparrow, F. Boser, W. H. Smith, W. J. Murphy, John C. Neill, J. A. Vibert, Foster Brown, F. Workman, Charles Garth, Mrs. Harold, Mrs. T. C. Radford, Mrs. Kinsella, Mrs. James Tasse, Mrs. Howell, Miss Elizabeth Ward, Miss Boulanger, Miss F.A. Schultze, Miss M. Tibley, Miss Cochrane, Miss Winifred Cochrane.

HUNTINGDON.

Several of our local fishermen have been fishing at Port Lewis, and report having made great hauls. Big fish stories will now be in order.

There is to be a bicycle meet here on the 1st of July. The banking of the track is to be extended and other improvements made, when fast time may be looked for.

Summer boarders are beginning to arrive.

Mr. J. Alex. Cameron, N.P., in company with his brother-in-law, U. J. Brooke, of Hull, sailed from Montreal on the Californian Saturday, 17th inst., for the Old Country.

The Hon. G. W. Stephens was in the village on Tuesday.

Some of our young people drove to Cargieville on Thursday evening to attend a social given at the residence of Mr. David Vass. It was a very pleasant drive, with a good social time at one end.

ST. LAMBERT.

The annual local regatta held by the Boat Club last Saturday was a decided success in every way, and our active and energetic committee deserve great praise for the manner in which the races, as well as the hop, were conducted. The afternoon was a perfect one, which probably accounted for the large number of visitors, both from the city and Longueuil. It has been the custom in former years to hold four-cared races early in the season, so as to bring out the racing members and prepare them for the coming regattas, but, as canoeing is evidently becoming the more popular sport, it was decided this year to hold four-in-a-canoe and tandem canoe races instead. The events were all well contested, he final four-in-a-canoe race especially, being a very close finish. The final results were as follows:

Four-in-a-canoe—Won by J. Andrews, W. Doherty, B. Hooper, E. Kidd.

Tandem canoe—Won by C. Christie and J. Symington.

The hop and distribution of prizes in the evening was also largely attended. One night was sufficiently cool to make dancing enjoyable, and with a fine floor and excellent music nothing was lacking.

Refreshments were served by the ladies. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Miss Fannie Horsfall, Miss Lillie Horsfall, Miss Sudbury, Miss Ruth Hill, Miss Christie, Mrs. Christie, Miss Morrison, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Jessie Foulis, Miss Innes, Miss Masterman, Miss Goodchild, Miss Ethel Hooper, Miss M. Hooper, Miss Kidd, Miss Finch, Miss Amy Finch, Miss Reid, Miss Lucy Reid. Mrs. Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. W. Dawson, Miss Gertrude McKenzie, Miss Maud McKenzie, Miss Irving, Miss Alice Beatty, Miss Locke, the Misses MacLeod, Mrs. MacLeod, the Misses Grose, Miss Amy Buchanan, Miss May Andrews, Mrs. Ancrum, Miss Doherty, Miss Haines, Miss Dunn, Messrs. H. Horsfall, E. Horsfall, E. Orr, C. Christie, G. Cameron, C. Ancrum, Parker, A. Snowdon, W. Turton, J. Yates, G. Wright, V. Hart, Alloway, Mowat, M. Jacques, A. E. Clare, J. Symington, J. Wallace, H. Johnston, W. Reynolds, J. Smith, W. Smith, T. Fernie, C. Hart, A. Desaulniers, R. Hooper, C. Hooper, J. Mattinson, E. Morrison, J. Beatty, E. Kidd, C. Bourne, H. Bourne, A. Bourne, T. Riley, T. Reid, K. Reid, A. Irving, A. Locke, W. Powell, D. MacLeod, F. Wade, E. Buchanan, J. Andrews, Mr. Strachen, W. Rowland, W. Doherty, Millington, H. Crowhurst.

Miss Morrison spent Saturday here visiting friends.

Mr. C. Ancrum spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting his sister, Mrs. Riley.

Mr. George Cameron was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Little, Victoria avenue, last Sunday.

Mr. A. Snowdon was over last Saturday visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E Harvey were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bourne, Lorne avenue, on Saturday last.

Mrs. Cooper has been spending a few days here the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Horsfall, Lorne avenue.

Messrs. W. C. Turton and J. Yates have engaged rooms at the new hotel, and are expected over shortly for the summer.

Messrs. George B. Wright and V. Hart spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. Williams.

Miss Jessie Foulis, of Montreal, has been spending a few days here, the guest of Miss May Andrews, Argyle avenue.

Miss Mary McLeod has been the guest of Miss Horsfall for a few days.

Miss Innes has been spending a week here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Innes.

Mr. Cecil Alloway and the Messrs. Mowat spent Saturday here, the guests of Mrs. Buchanan, Aberdeen street.

Miss Hedge, who has been spending some time here, the guest of Mrs. Doudiet, has left for Quebec, where she will visit her sister.

Mr. J. McLeod spent Saturday and Sunday here visiting friends.

The Misses Masterman, of Montreal, were over here last Saturday.

Mr. Jacques and family have moved over and are again occupying their pretty cottage in Victoria Park.

Mrs. Fisher, of Montreal, has been spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. Horsfall, Victoria avenue.

Miss Ruth Hill has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Sinton, during the week.

Mr. A. Desaulniers has moved over and will be the guest of his brother, Dr. Desaulniers, during the summer months.

Mr. Bert Clare has arrived for the summer, and will be the guest of Mrs. Doudiet, Victoria avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris and family are among the new arrivals for the summer months, and are occupying Mr. Clarke's cottage, Victoria avenue.

Mr. J. Nichols and family are again occupying their pretty summer cottage, on Prince Arthur street.

Mr. S. Fernie, who has been spending some time travelling in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, is expected home shortly for the summer.

Mrs. F. A. Bourne has left for a fortnight's trip to Toronto and Western Ontario.

The many friends of Mrs. Mitchell will be sorry to hear of her painful accident while wheeling, which has caused her confinement during the past week, and hope she will have quite recovered before long.

Miss Kathleen Sudbury sailed for England on the SS. Scotsman this morning, and expects to be absent some months. We wish her a happy voyage.

Miss M. Foulis spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guest of Miss Reid, Prince Arthur street.

Mr. and Mrs. Snasdell have arrived and will spend the summer months here, the guests of Mrs. Bourne, Lorne avenue.

A pretty and interesting wedding was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at the Church of St. Barnabas, which was prettily decorated by the many friends of the bride. The contracting parties were Miss Jennie D'Olier and Mr. Walter Dart. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Dart, M.A., father of the groom, only relatives and intimate friends being present. The bride looked very charming in a pretty white and green muslin gown, trimmed with white chiffon and satin ribbon. She wore a very becoming white chiffon hat and carried a lovely bouquet of cream roses. Miss Moore, of Montreal, the bridesmaid, wore pink and white flowered muslin, with a large white hat, and carried pink roses. The groom was attended by Mr. Edgar Nicholson. Mr. Charles Bourne and Mr. Ellis Kidd acted as ushers. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and valuable presents. Mr. and Mrs. Dart left on the 4.20 train for Shawbridge, followed by the good wishes of a host of friends and showers of rice, and on their return will reside on Prince Arthur street, St. Lambert. Among those present were: The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dart, the Misses Dart, Mr. and Mrs. D'Olier, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dart, Montreal; Mrs. Mason, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. W. Dart, Mrs. Colwell, Mrs. and Miss McDonald, Miss Moore and others.

Mrs. Naftel, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Curtis, has taken her departure for New York.

Mrs. Ancrum and Mrs. Price, of Westmount, spent Tuesday in St. Lambert visiting friends.

Mrs. A. E. Harvey was Mrs. Williams' guest on Wednesday.

Miss Minnie Young has been visiting Miss Lucy Reid, Prince Arthur street.

Miss Williams spent Sunday in Montrel, with her friend, Miss Morrison, of Westmount.

Mrs. Sinton, who has spent the winter visiting in Toronto, has returned to her home in St. Lambert.

Mrs. Clarke, Victoria avenue, entertained quite a number of her lady friends to a very pleasant tea on Tuesday afternoon.

It is rumored that ex-Mayor A. J. Whimby, for many years a resident of St. Lambert, is shortly about to remove to Hamilton to assume the management of a large wholesale business establishment there. His departure will be regretted by his many friends.

BEACONSFIELD.

Naturally yachting and races have been the general, and in fact the only topic of the day all along the lake shore for the past week. Every movement of the "Yankee" and the "Dominion" has been anxiously watched and noted, and in a very few moments heralded the world over. Telegraphic wires were connected to the boat house at the "Grove," and also the picturesque old "Windmill" at the Convent, and two better points of vantage would be hard to secure. It's a subject, however, that will be practically threadbare before this reaches the eye of the public and stale news is, to say the least of it, very trying even to the most patient of mankind.

The first committee meeting of the season of the Pointe Claire Boating Club took place on Monday evening last, and among other things it was decided to hold a concert for the benefit of the club on Wednesday, the 21st of June. The energetic young Secretary, Mr. Morley Holland, is hard at work here, I believe, getting up a first-rate programme. That it will be a success is a matter of very little doubt, as everything bears the "Hall mark" that is taken in hand by the able staff of the P.C.B.C.

Mr. Arthur Aylmer rode out from town on Sunday, and spent the day with Mr. Hobart Springle.

Mr. Murray Ogilvy and Mr. Mahar were among Sunday's visitors at the Grove.

Mrs. Henback left for Ottawa this week to spend a short time among her many relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith were the guests of Mrs. F. Bacon on Sunday last.

Mr. N. K. Mudge and family are among this week's arrivels.

The first general meeting of the Beaconsfield Lawn Tennis Club was held on Thursday evening. After the minutes of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and accepted, the re-election of officers for the coming season took place and were as follows:—Mrs. Fred. Bacon, Mrs. W. Elliott Shaw and Mrs. William Robb, Lady Patronesses; the Rev. Dr. Hackett, Hon. President; Dr. Springle, President; Mr. George Jordan, Vice-President; Mr. George Hyde, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. B. Henback and Mr. F. Bacon, committee.

"In the midst of life we are in death," has never been as forcibly or as sadly brought before us as by the death of poor young Mr. Willie Lilly, of Pointe Claire. His accident was at first not considered serious, but the following day complications set in and by seven o'clock that evening everyone was terribly shocked and grieved to hear he had passed beyond human power. His bright young face brought sunshine wherever he went, and his death is a loss to us all. The deepest sympathy is felt for his bereaved family in their great sorrow.

ST. JOHNS.

Mrs. Ridley Charlton, of Montreal, has been in St. Johns during the past week attending her sister, Miss Montgomerie, who was unfortunately prostrated with a severe illness. We are happy to add that the latter is much better.

Miss Violet Lindsay, of Montreal, is a guest of Miss Evelyn Perchard, St. Johns.

Mr. Ed. Morgan, manager of the E. T. Bank, Bedford, was in town on Tuesday evening last.

Mrs. S. H. Jones left on Thursday for Prince Edward Island, on a business trip, and will be absent about a fortnight.

The bicyble club is beginning to get together and are doing good hard work in training for the races which is to come off on Dominion Day. The club is to ride to Chambly this afternoon, and a good attendance is expected.

Mr. R. Futvoye was in town for a few days, and returned to Albany, N.Y., Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Jos. Pelletier was in Montreal for a short visit this week.

Among those who were in St. Johns during the last week were S. B. Derick, Miranda; A. F. Derick, Noyan; G. A. Derick, J. S. Tetreau, Hiram Johnston, C. H. Derick, Merrill Bullock, Clarenceville; W. L. Smith, Mystic; J. H. Lafond, L. H. Trudeau, Henryville; A. F. Robinson, Waterloo; Ed. Barlow, Toronto; G. Tasse, Montreal; P. Kane, Montreal; G. T. Kennedy, Montreal; S. L. Dewey, Montreal; R. J. Boxer, Montreal; E. P. Hackett, Montreal; H. C. McCullough, Montreal; L. D. Caron, Montreal; George Gaboury, Montreal; R. Booth, Montreal; A. Simpson, Sherbrooke; W. Kennedy, Sherbrooke; N. A. Hanson, St. Stephen, N.B.; M. Moore, Brockville; M. Bolvin, Cohoes, N.Y.

IBERVILLE.

Mr. B. A. Matthy is looking around the different boating clubs for a good sailing skiff, as he wants to be in the race this summer. It is his intention to win the Fortier trophy, which Mr. Corriveau held for some time, and if I am not mistaken he still holds.

Mrs. J. B. Tresidder has been spending a few days in Montreal this week visiting her friends.

Mr. Robson and family, of Montreal, arrived here last Saturday, and are now nicely settled down in the Victoria Cottage for the summer.

There is to be a pretty little wedding here next Wednesday, which will brighten the place up for a little while, which is very badly needed.

Mr. W. Hart, of Montreal, is out here for a short time getting his little half-rater, The May, in trim.

LAPRAIRIE.

The prevailing quietness of the last few days is, to say the least, deceptive. Newcomers may be inclined to think that the air of tranquillity which characterized the last week is one of the necessary habitual adjuncts of the gay little town at the head of Laprairie Bay. But this is only a short rest the townspeople are taking, to be better able to solemnize the coming of the troops on the 21st. Then everything will be lively and the abatement of the gaiety that redcoats always bring with them will come with the end of camp, and then only. Meanwhile great preparations are being made for the accommodation of the visitors who will flock here during the ten days of camp.

Then, also, there is the military hop on Dominion Day, which promises to be an unprecedented success. The little village is not so slow after all. It's just this way: If Laprairie is quiet to-day, it will be all the merrier to-morrow.

The weekly hop of last Saturday was very much enjoyed by a hundred or so of the members of the club. Quite a few strangers from the city were present, and with a first-class floor and the excellent music of Miss Whyddon the night passed off most agreeably. Among those noticed in the hall were the following Montrealers: Messrs. Arthur Fry, Joseph Cowan, Archie Stewart, Campbell Graham, Louis Meunier, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leduc, Paul Turgeon, James Allen, Alfred Simonds, Jos. Lamoureux, C. Campbell, Alphonse Roy, J. A. Lamarche, Phil. Drouin, Maxwell Wendell, Paul Hague, H. B. Mayfair, Allan Blacklock, Archie McGowan, Victor Lemay, Ernest Crombie, Louis Bruneau, Alfred Dufresne, Bernard Taylor, William Kennedy, O. Robertson, Charles Grummel, Albert Dupuis, P. Brodeur, Henri Lariviere, Richard Clancy, Paul Morin and W. P. Martin. All were delighted with the evening's entertainment.

Dr. Charles A. L. Reed, of Cincinnati, Ohio, spent Sunday here with his friend, Dr. Simson.

Mr. Frappier, electrical engineer, of Montreal, was here last week looking up rooms. He will probably board at the Montreal House.

The tennis tournament opens this afternoon. Quite a few exciting games are looked for in the gentlemen's single. A tennis tea, given by the lady members of the club, will crown the affair.

Mr. D. Monet, M.P., visited his constituents of Laprairie last week. Mr. Monet was given a dinner on Friday at the Montreal House.

Mr. Guimond, manager of the Hochelaga Bank, Western Branch, and Mrs. Guimond, were visitors here Sunday.

Mr. Victor Trudel was here this week visiting his sister at Dr. Longtin's.

Mr. Alfred Gelinas has come to stay. He is located with his friends at Robert's House.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Boschen, formerly of Milwaukee, Wis., but now of Montreal, are spending the summer months here with their family. They occupy one of the new cottages on Broadway.

Miss M. O'Brien has returned from the city after an absence of a few days. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gallacher.

Mr. John Martin, jr., of John Martin & Sons, was a visitor here Saturday. He has many acquaintances spending the summer here.

Dr. and Mrs. Aubry were here Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Pelletier at their lovely cottage in the trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Brossard and Miss Laurence were here Sunday visiting friends and relatives. They returned to town Monday noon.

Mr. Guy Pollock has decided to go back to Paris. He leaves on the 20th. The boys will give him a great "send off."

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cooke, children and nurse are registered at the Montreal House for the summer.

Mrs. William Demers, of Newark, N.J., and her daughter are here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ludger Beauvais.

Mrs. Fournier, who has been here for a month or so, left Friday last for Old Orchard. She will be here again in the latter part of August.

Messrs. Leonard Johnston and Allan Shaw were visitors here Sunday. They know most of the "boys" here and the natural result is they will arrive next week for the summer. They go to the Montreal House.

Mr. Oscar Coutlee had a very narrow escape from drowning while attempting to save a small lad who fell off the wharf into the water. The current, which is very strong there, was carrying the boy away from the pier when Mr. Coutlee, who was paddling around in his canoe, "the Bullfrog," saw him, and hurried to the spot. In trying to pull the boy out the canoe upset and both were nearly exhausted when they were picked up by a larger and safer boat. Mr. Coutlee is confined to his room from the effects of this, while the rescued boy feels none the worse for it.

Mr. L. Roy and his brother, Alph. Roy, were here Sunday visiting friends.

Mr. A. Herbert and Ernest Sorrensky were here Sunday and registered at Robert's House.

Mr. H. Therrien, of St. Remi, is to spend the summer at the Montreal House. Mr. Horace Lemarre is with them.

Capt. Lewis, of Brooklyn, Mass., and Miss Lewis have arrived and have taken rooms at Racine's. The boys are very glad to see the Captain back again this summer, while Miss Lewis' friends are also well pleased to see her resume her artistic sketching of Laprairie's ideal little nooks.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Grothe retained a suite of rooms at the Montreal House for the camp.

Mrs. Chas. Roy and J. Frenette, of St. Johns, were here this week on private business.

Mr. Alf. Brunet, of Montreal, is a frequent visitor here. He has large interests in the Laprairie Pressed Brick Co., and is working hard to see the company resume business early this year.

Mr. Henry Jodoin, of Baloeil, was here Wednesday. He left the same evening to return on the 21st with his Battalion, the 85th.

Mr. Molleur, Mayor of St. Johns, P.Q., was here this week visiting at Mr. Brosseau's, "La Piniere." He returned Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hodges have arrived for the summer and are located at the beautiful cottage Mr. Hodges purchased last fall. The Misses Hodges and Master Henry and Gordon Hodges are with them.

Mr. Albert Pagnuelo was here Sunday a guest of his brother Wilbrod, at the Montreal House

Mr. Beaudry, the well known Montreal druggist, and Mrs. Beaudry, are here for the summer, located in one of the neat little cottages along the river front.

Mrs. Trudel will join her daughter Miss Lilian Trudel here early next week preparatory to their departure for Montfort in the latter part of June.

Mr. Lew Beckit has decided to come for good and is now comfortably at home in the Montreal House.

Mr. and Mrs. Hercule Longtin spent part of last week with Dr. and Mrs. Longtin. They returned to St. Lambert, Saturday.

Mr. Alex. Buchanan of the Bank of Montreal, was here on a short trip last Saturday.

Mr. Oscar Lavallee, of Montreal, is an intending summer resident here. He was here with his brother Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Brisson has returned from the Labelle District, where he accompanied Lieut Governor and Mrs. Jette and their party. All were delighted with the trip.

Mr. H. Beamish Saul, an old Laprairie resident, was here Saturday.

Captain Eugene Lemieux, SS. City of London, was here Sunday, visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Bisaillon at Villa Blanca.

Mr. H. Rainville, of St. Hyacinthe, has ordered rooms at the Montreal House for the latter part of June.

Mrs. Painchaud and Miss Alice Painchaud, whose absence their many friends regretted very much are again to be with us this season. They will arrive shortly and will occupy their cottage along the river.

The many friends of Mrs. P. Drouin will be pleased to learn of her almost complete recovery from the sickness which forced her to spend most of the winter in the tropics. Mrs. Drouin is now at Montfort, in the healthy Canadian Adirondacks and may be with us before the summer is over.

Mr. Alfred J. Johnston, of Butte, Montana, passed through here Tuesday. Mr. Johnston was looking up some lost friends of thirty or forty years ago. Mr. Johnston's father was the engineer of the St. Johns-Laprairie railway, one of the first railroads operated in Canada.

Mr. Charles W. Alter of Montreal and his charming daughter Maude are registered at Robert's House for the summer.

Miss Beatrice Bisaillon, her friends will be pleased to learn, has much recovered from the sickness which confined her to her room for more than a week. She is progressing very favorably at her father's residence here.

Mr. Paul Emile Bartelli and Mr. Jerome Internoscia, two leading members of the Italian Colony in Canada are intending summer residents here.

Mr. Auguste Lemieux, of Foster, Martin, Girouard & Lemieux, was a visitor here Sunday.

Dr. Rouby of Lyons, France, who is now in Montreal, on business, is a very frequent visitor here. He was here Sunday and again Tuesday.

Mr. Cardinal, the popular caterer of Laprairie, has had his ice cream parlors completely renewed. The place is now one of the prettest stands in the town.

The bicycle club had a very well attended ride Saturday afternoon. They wheeled up by the avenue leading to Justice Paguelo's residence then took the Caughnawaga road to La Tortue where a lunch was partaken of. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in the adjoining wood, which is one of the prettiest this side of the river and it was late at night when they returned home satisfied they had enjoyed a most agreeable day's outing.

Mr. Charles de Bellefeuille, was here Monday, visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Buch.

Quite a few residents here and mostly all the boys were absent this week. The races at Bel-Air and the international yacht races on Lake St. Louis are responsible for this.

Mr. Ernest Tetrault is registered at the Montreal House for the summer.

ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. H. Wright Hovey returned home from Boston yesterday, where he has been studying music for the past year. His many friends are glad to have him once more among them.

Miss Jean Hasley, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Read, at the Congo parsonage.

Mr. G. R. Caswell is reported very much better.

The following is the programme for the closing exercises of Stanstead College: Violin recital, June 16th; annual sermon, June 18th; piano recital, June 19th; elocutionary recital, June 20th; convocation, June 21st, in the afternoon; reception, June 21st.

The many friends of Miss Bertha May Parker are pleased to know that she is rapidly improving.

Mr. Eugene Cowles, the celebrated singer of Boston, has been visiting his friends at Chase's farm.

Mrs. T. J. Smith is away spending a few days at Lake Park.

Mrs. C. H. Powers, Reimford Falls, Me., is the guest of Mrs. H. E. Benton, Derby Line.

Miss Fuller returned from Montreal yesterday.

KNOWLTON.

Miss Anita Bailey has returned to her home from her extended visit to Toronto.

Mr. Amidi Lebeau, of Sutton, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Fourteen new members were admitted to the St. Paul's Church at the recent visit of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and partook of their first communion.

The lake is now open for bass fishing, and the prospect is favorable for a good fishing season.

The County Council met at the county house on Wednesday last, when a number of questions of importance were discussed.

We hope that the results of the school examinations which are being held this week will be satisfactory, as we expect they will be.

Summer boarders are now beginning to seek the fresh breezes and cool shades around our beautiful lake for the hot weather. A number of cottages and tents are already occupied for the summer.

The meeting of all those interested in the Knowlton cemetery, which was to be held on Wednesday last, was adjourned until one week later, on account of the County Council meeting the same date. A large number are desired, as there is important business to be attended to, finances, roads, etc.

Mr. Frank Jeune and wife are stopping for a week at Mr. Smith's cottage by the lake.

NORTH HATLEY.

At the Evergreens (Mrs. Nelson Le Baron's) Mr. and Mrs. Wardsworth Smith, St. Augustine, Florida.

Pleasant View House (Mr. Harry Kezar's), Mrs. McFadden and daughter, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Mrs, Towne and grandson, Master Aspinwall, have taken rooms at Mr. Bert Harris' cottage.

Meadow View Farm (Mrs. Charles Jackson), Mrs. Catlan, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, of Redlands, Cal., are in their cottage on the West Side. Two years ago Mrs. F.'s mother, Mrs. Thomas, died, and the family returned to California, and did not come last summer. The remainder of the family will soon be here.

Hamilton, Mrs. Daves' avant coureur, of Baltimore, Md., arrived here Tuesday, and will put the cottage in order. Some of the members of the family will come this week, the others before the close of the month.

At the Valley House—P. E. Brownell, Montreal; G. Bright, Richford, Vt.; J. R. Marshall, Abbottsford; Everett A. Fox, Rock Island.

Mrs. Storrow and daughter, of Washington, D.C., are occupying their cottage.

The family of Mr. G. F. Dresser, of Sherbrooke, are in their cottage for the summer.

A Receipt for Keeping Cool.

During this warm spell most people do not know what to do with themselves to keep cool; the intense heat making them cranky and in bad humor. Good humor and spirits may be gained by a visit to Cartierville Park, which is one of the most beautiful spots on the Island of Montreal. The Montreal Park and Island Co.'s new large open cars run every 20 minutes, leaving corner Park avenue and Mount Royal avenue, also from Victoria avenue, Westmount. Special rates to parties, picnics, etc. Ticket office, 128 St. James street; telephone Main 1731.

Sales of Patents.

The profits of invention, provided one works in a practical direction, are well set forth in the list of assignments of patents given below. If one has a patentable idea which is of real value, he has not much trouble in getting a purchaser for it.

10.—Albert J. Fisk, assignor to Bullis Ball-Gear Co., Rochester, N.Y.; invention, gear wheels; consideration, $60,000.

20.—The National Fence Machine Co., assignor to Geo. W. Taylor, Geo. D. Davis, H. M. Kemper, and W. B. Packard; invention slat and wire fence machine; consideration, $10,000.

30.—J. L. Blessing, assignor to H. A. Whitman, Chicago, Ill.; invention, draw bars for cars; consideration, $1,000.

40.—A. L. Center and F. M. Fish, assignors to C. G. Adams, of Sorrento, Fla.; invention, liquid measure; consideration, $1,500.

(Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal.)

A Change on the I.C.R.

On and after Monday, the Maritime express on the Intercolonial Railway will leave Montreal at 7.30 p.m. and arrive at 5.30 p.m. The local express will arrive at 6.30 a.m. and depart at 7.40 a.m., Sundays excepted.

Sickly Girls

Who are pale, weak, nervous, and run down, will find new health, new life, and new hope, by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great restorative, which builds up the system and restores vitality to the body and roundness to the form.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food,

50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE ABATTOIR SCHEME.

If There Is Money in It It Should Need no Assistance.

An Interesting Argument in Opposition to the Much Talked of Proposition.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—You are entitled to the thanks of every Canadian who takes an interest in the affairs of this overburdened Province, and who knows anything of its financial condition, for the energetic and manly stand which you have taken against the proposed Government assistance to the Quebec-Levis "Abattoir scheme."

I do not intend to take up your valuable space in discussing the financial aspect of the question—you have fully dealt with it. I simply wish to draw the attention of your readers to the absurdity of the pretension that the proposed scheme is for the benefit of the farmers of this Province, or that the establishment of such an abattoir would in any way improve the condition of our farmers.

In order to catch the support of the farmers of the Province it is proposed to pay them for such beef and mutton as they would supply to the proposed abattoir, the current prices that are paid in England, less the cost of transportation, etc., and it is pretended that this would yield to our farmers two or three cents per pound more than the prices ordinarily paid in the Province. Such a pretension sounds well, but is very misleading. The company could well afford, with such a magnificent bonus as it demands, to make the payments which it proposes to make for all beef or mutton that would be raised in Quebec.

In the first place the Abattoir Company would not, and could not, accept beef or mutton in competition with the British market, unless it was in as good quality as English beef. It would have to be prime and fat. The ordinary animals which the farmer has for sale would have to be disposed of at the ordinary prices. I will admit that if the farmers could avail themselves of the proposed prices, it would be a great benefit to them, but what is their financial condition, as a rule, and have they the kind of stock required to enable them to benefit by an abattoir? In the first place it is a well known fact that the majority of the farmers have either mortgages upon their farms, or at best are not worth a dollar in available cash. It is also a well known fact that the cattle of the Province are of small breeds, and are entirely adapted for dairying purposes. In order to profit by the proposed scheme it would be necessary to dispose of the dairy stock and substitute therefor cattle of a larger breed, and that would be easily fatted—Durhams and Herefords. Now, even if the farmers of the Province were quick to seize new ideas, and adopt new systems and methods, where is the money to come from which will be required to substitute fat cattle for dairy stock? Evidently, it would be impossible for the large majority of the farmers to make the change. Moreover it is a notorious fact that the farmers are the slowest of all classes to adopt new methods and new systems. They have been educated and trained in dairy farming, and they would be very slow indeed to change this for any other system.

Another reason why the Quebec farmer could not go into the raising of beef cattle, at a profit to correspond with dairying, is that our long winters make it too expensive. He could not possibly, for the additional few cents per pound, stable and stall-feed his cattle during our long winters, in competition with English cattle.

It is the custom nowadays when it is proposed to float any "wild-cat" scheme, which would otherwise meet with strenuous opposition, to try to establish that the farmers will derive an especial, immediate and direct benefit from it. They are the chronic grumblers of the country, and if they can be made to think that their lot in life will be improved, and their approval can be obtained, the acme of success is believed to be within sight. It is absurd to imagine that such a scheme would be of any practical utility to the Province, within the thirty years for which the bonus is demanded. If there is money in it the Abattoir Company should not require Government assistance, and the whole Province should not be called upon the bear the burden of a slaughter-house, which would benefit only that part of the Province where it would be erected, the company owning the abattoir, and the buyers who would buy and furnish western cattle for slaughter. It would not benefit the Province of Quebec as a Province, and it certainly would not benefit the farming community of the Province for years and years to come, and should not receive Provincial financial support.

Caution.

IN CAUGHNAWAGA.

The Proceedings of the Meetings of the Municipal Council Are Said to Be Void.

Peter Patton, of Caughnawaga, and a brother of Dr. A. D. Patton, died last week in Georgia, U.S. His body was brought back and interred last Tuesday in the Catholic cemetery.

He was a member of the Royal Caughnawaga lacrosse team which, under the captaincy of "Big John," made, over ten years ago, a tour in England, Scotland and Ireland; on the Canadian lacrosse team, composed of Montreal and Toronto players, were Dr. Beers Cleghorn, of Montreal, the late Ross Mackenzie, of Toronto, and others.

The combined Caughnawaga and Canadian lacrosse teams had the honor of playing in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who gave to each player, as a souvenir of the event, her photo with her autograph.

The Indian councillors of the Caughnawaga Indian reserve met last Monday, and were much exercised to find out, by a late report from the Indian Department, that all the resolutions of the Indian Council, since its inception in 1889 under the Indian Advancement Act, would seem not to have received the formal sanction of the Government as required by law. This wholesale blunder is attributed to the late Government, whose employes did not take the legal procedure when an Indian resolution required approval. The whole matter will immediately be brought to the attention of the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

The honorable minister will be requested to legalize all the resolutions, otherwise the work of the different councils on this reserve for the last ten years will avail for naught.

"Saturday and Sunday to Monday excursions from Windsor station to

... MADGE MERTON'S ...
WEEKLY TALK
With her HERALD Readers.

....BY A WOMAN....

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
... ABOUT WOMEN ...
Correspondence and Chatter.

The devices for keeping bodices and skirts together are many, and they are sixes and half dozens as to success. The other day there was a particularly untidy arrangement in a shop. It had a good intention behind it, but there was a good deal of bent old safety-pin, white underwear and ragged skirt-band in evidence. Another woman had buttons on the inside of her skirt and buttonholes in her blouse. But the buttonholes were worn, and one button had slipped out, so that the skirt hung catty-cornered. A leather belt was trying its best to cover deficiencies, but it is a solemn truth that most of us expect too much from a strip of leather or a band of silk or ribbon or velvet. A third woman had an ingenious contrivance of nickel bands, which were fastened to the skirt and waist and then snapped together. No one would have known a thing about it, only that her blue ribbon with the fuzzy edges was slantwise and the machinery was on view. Some blouses were fastened to skirts with pins, but they are not much of a success. They stab your fingers and prod your back and let go at most inopportune times. Then there's the belt pin and the belt hook, the stick pin arrangement which makes two peaks at the back of your ribbon belt, and is fairly satisfactory for most times and occasions. There's the tight tape drawn so you can't get your breath and that will keep the giddy shirt-waist folds in place on a corsetted figure, but not on a go-as-you-please. When we learn how to keep our dearly beloved shirt-waists neat at the back, the dainty, cool, fresh things will be altogether lovely. As things go, I daresay most of us have occasional wild longings for clothes sewed together at the waist. And there's this about it: You may derive a heap of amusement from looking at the decided shortcomings of others' garments, but ten to one after you've had your laugh, or your sarcasm or cynicism, you'll be advised by an unfriendly shop-window that there's a short-coming at the back of your outfit, too.

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How we do love to cling to our old ideas, even when we are quite sure they are worthless and antiquated and entirely no good. We go on doing things because we said we would do them, often blindly and because we think it less wicked to break a promise than to live a lie. Some people have a failing for "promises." They make solemn promises upon almost any occasion, and in connection with almost any subject. They extort promises from other people with all the adeptness they can command, and seem to fancy that words lightly spoken should be fulfilled in spite of serious circumstances and shifting environments. It is not that promises are not good in their way. It is not that they are not serious, for they are. They are, in fact, so very serious that the making of them is as grave a matter as the breaking of them. It is not often that the one who makes many promises keeps them any too well.

Most of us would feel safer if a secret rested with some one who considered her words well, and was slow at mouthing those little but very important words, "I promise," than with the good-natured, easy going creature who makes promises with as much readiness as she makes conversation of any other kind, and treats them as lightly.

Numbers of women have come to grief on that rock of "Don't tell." As a rule, conversations cannot be repeated. The connection of a sentence, its suggestion, the manner, voice and mood of the speaker have so much to do with it, that it loses in amiability and adds venom to itself in the re-telling. We don't like to admit it, but we all talk too much, and we chatter for two many precious minutes about absolutely unimportant things. If we can only be sure of our companionship, we may think aloud, and not prattle in aimless fashion of the trivial things which have no place beside our real hearts. To think aloud is a blessed privilege. We dare do it with our nearest and dearest, with the chosen few our hearts are sure of, and then, for the rest of the time, how we do jabber about nothing in particular for hours at a time.

And it is altogether likely that the first gossip ran out of innocent prattle and invented a little something to while away the time, giving it a personal flavor just to keep it from being insipid. She told her listeners not to tell, and it's likely the listener was one of the promising kind, who had made so many promises that she couldn't be expected to remember them all. Of course, she told the story and some one else told it, for gossip is one of the most contagious diseases known, and, in the end, it hurt some one, and the inventor or the adaptor of it all, wonders why there isn't some special form of earthly torment for those who promise they'll never mention it, and then break their word. There are other sins as bad as the sin of untruthfulness. Slander and gossip and the insinuation that means so much are worse, but in the hardness of our hearts we sometimes forget to look at it exactly in that way.

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Some one writes: "I don't see how you can like the summer so well, Madge Merton. I simply hate it. We stay in town, and every one else goes away, and it's poky and horrid and hot."

Poor little girly-girl. You don't know how to make the best of things, but do set right to work to learn. It's rather hard work, but it's of the very first importance. Now, in the first place, you dear wee bit of a grumbletoman, I don't think you ever caught me saying I liked the city in the summer. But I love the country, and there's country all around the great city—such lovely country, too, so wild and free and neglected in a way that would set a western farmer crazy. You know, we weren't ever meant to live in amongst walls as we do. It is wicked, and we pay the price of our wickedness and foolishness with our strength, and sometimes with our lives. Most of us are contrary about it, though. We say, "Well, we have to live here," and then we apparently take root and get notions about tan and sunburn and freckles being unbecoming.

There are many people who must live in the city all the year round, but if they are only sensible they can breathe a good deal of country air in their leisure. I'm afraid you're not enough of a vagabond, my correspondent. Perhaps you don't like walking because you get tired and dislike the street cars because the common people use them. Maybe you are afraid to sit on the grass on account of caterpillars and ants, and I don't believe you know how to make picnic tea in a tin saucepan or pancakes on a pie-tin. Do you know how lovely the roadsides are now with the buttercups and daisies, the trailing Kentucky blue-grass, the purple flags and the early clover, white and yellow. There are June roses, too, now, and the skies are blue and tender and the air out beyond the smoky city is fresh and clean. You need not stay in among the rows of houses all the time. Surely there is an hour or so in the day when you can be free to enjoy your own inheritance—the wild flowers and the pure air which they have sweetened for you. We can make ourselves believe so much if we only will. Unfortunately we too often seek a sympathy from others, and pity from ourselves by trying to make it appear that the world abuses us steadily every day, and twice on Sundays. If you chose to wear your holiday mood and use your holiday philosophy you could have almost as good a time as if you were really summering some place. There are some people, you know, who have a holiday all the year round, not because they are exceptionally favored by fortune, but because they make the good times out of their own merry hearts.

Now you take this plan and see if it doesn't work. Put away your winter clothes and your winter worries. Clear away from your rooms all the dust-gathering materials, and depend for ornament and grace upon the lovely flowers you can gather from the roadsides if you are so minded, or buy for a few dimes from the gardens or the florist's shop. And don't think how hot it is. Find some good point about your house or your life and frame that and hang it before your mental vision as some people hang texts and mottoes and bits of wisdom for waking and drowsing eyes to rest upon. The world is pretty much what you make it, and so is the summer time.

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The days of homeless pussy-cats (and husbands) are with us. Bang go the doors, click go the shutters and pussy lives at the garbage barrel and hubby at the club or the restaurant, and sometimes, of course, we waste our pity—when we sympathize with either. But I do wish people would take the cats with them, or make arrangements with the milkman or somebody to have the creatures fed. They prowl around the lanes lank, half-starved things, pouncing on the birds that one loves to see about and strewing little tail-feathers on the pavements or the paths. Surely if they have been housed and fed and taught to look upon you as provider all the rest of the year and have cleared your house of rats and mice, you owe them something better than the heartless turning adrift into the lanes at the mercy of the short-tempered man with a gun or any dog that can catch them.

What a season of fluffiness and color, tulle and roses, ribbons and lace the present one is. How delightfully "feminine" the up-to-date girl looks when all her finery is fresh and new. How dilapidated she is and how like a hen after a shower, when the dews have fallen and the mists and the boisterous winds have played with her be-frilled gowns, her feathers and rosettes and all her airy fairy flummadoodles. And what a change dress does make in a girl, to be sure. First you see a dapper tailor-made miss and she looks neat, stylish and correct, perhaps. Then she changes her costume and is all flounces and furbelows, dainty and sweet in crisp lawns and bewitching in coquettish head-garniture. Perhaps you admired her more in her serviceable gown, but you probably love her better in her feminine toggery. If you are a man, you are sure to. The reason a man likes toilettes which are made up of all the fripperies which belong to womanhood is just because it is all such a delightful puzzle to him. He falls down before the mystery of it. And though he will stare at prices and scoff at follies and fashions, he is likely to approve of you much more sincerely than when you have taken his proffered advice, and garbed yourself in useful garments with details which used to belong exclusively to him.

And so the summer girl or the winter girl, with all her womanish foolishness about her frizzle-bangs, her pretty shoes, her fluffy neck-fixings, her bits of gold or gems, her loves of bonnets and her whims about this soap or that perfume, is, after all, more than a decoration for the landscape. She stands for the distinctly feminine, the woman who has not developed her brain or her muscle at the expense of that old-fashioned heritage—her liking for pretty clothes.

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And speaking of clothes and the look of them, it is easy to begin thinking of the care of them. Some women—particularly young women—appear to entertain the idea that it is an indication of rather superior merit to be careless about the care of their garments. It may be smart, it may be amusing, but it is never excessively ladylike to crumple, destroy or abuse belongings of any sort. It is not that they cannot be replaced. It is not that their money value has anything to do with it. It is simply that the very nicest kind of women will not own things that are less than nice and neat. Perhaps it is old-maidish to air your shoes and your bonnets and bodices, to fold ribbons and smooth out lace, and to have proper hangers for skirts that are not laid away full length. It may be over-prim to roll your veils and wrap delicate gloves in tissue paper, to wear much fresh lingerie and disagree with the laundress as to when things are ready to be washed, but there's something about a woman who does these things which recommends her to strangers, and endears her to her friends. There is a hint of coarseness and vulgarity about the woman who treats a possession as worth so much. The finer-minded woman treats it as a part of herself, and looks upon careless treatment of it as something of a detraction from her own absolute niceness.

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I wonder if there is anything which gives a woman more of an utterly unangelic look than a hole in her veil. We all know I suppose, for the woman who always has an extra pair of shoe strings and a veil to replace the one whose popularity is on the wane, is most extra wise and equally scarce. Just when we are going some place in a hurry, with some one in particular, we discover a wear or a tear or a rip in our nicest veil. We generally try to wrinkle it up and hide it. We never succeed. It gapes at strangers, and tells our best friends how careless and untidy we really are. The impatient woman has a fringe of tatters on her veil at the top where it catches on her hat. The nervous one wears hers at the bottom, because she fidgets with it and pulls and twists it. The talkative woman wears hers around the mouth and chin, fairly saws it through by the incessant rubbing of her well-developed chatterbox-muscles against the meshes. It would be a good thing if we all had enough strength of mind to discard our veils directly they are worn. We don't. We always think we'll trim a hat, or make something or other out of them, and then some day we forget about the holes and pop them on, and go out and are a discredit to ourselves. If we can't bear to part with them on the minute, tear them up and fling them in the waste basket—we might at least tuck them in one of the boxes or bags which are steps of the stairs on the way to the waste basket. Some of us have a strain of economy gone wrong in us. It causes us to "save" old things which are of no possible use, but it does not prevent us from buying new things of equally little use.

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What a deal of patience photographers need. They require at least equal parts of genius and patience and the patience must be kept in a handy pocket. There's the fond mamma with the fidgets. She is about as much trouble as the bad-tempered baby, and when the fond mamma's baby is the bad-tempered one, the photograph man needs wings to help out his patience. Here's the man-creature who wants to look just as he is every day, and who couldn't be made to believe what a fright he is, because he doesn't comb his hair, or button his coat or square his shoulders or buy his collars and ties at the right place. There's the woman who is not so young as she used to be, but who can't remember the fact, except on her birthdays. She has a very unjust habit of accusing the photographer of negligence or evil intention because there are certain lines and shadows where all was fair and smooth in the used-to-be when people said she looked young for her years. There's the woman who has a memory of some good feature. Perhaps it was of her eyes. There are people untruthful enough or short-sighted enough to say or believe almost any eyes are almost anything lovely. It was probably a man who said it. And a woman never forgets those things. She may not believe them, but she remembers them, and it seems odd to her that they can't get put into a photograph as they were painted with words to her and she is a very sore trial to the photograph man. Then there's the woman who believes she has artistic instincts. She wants to pose herself and has whims about costumes. There's the woman who bares arms and shoulders that ought in mercy to be always hidden, and she expects the "counterfeit presentment" of them to be as a partridge for plumpness. She is nearly always unreasonable because we thin women have tempers and irritabilities which may be a matter of digestion or, as we would much prefer to believe, the worry of the world at large.

And the photograph man must smile and be placid and polite when the baby is screaming its wicked little head into a red balloon or when the baby's elders are sarcastic or unreasonable or selfish. He must be using his artistic eye, his angel's temper, his man-of-the-world polish and his business orb all at one and the same time. The wonder is how can he afford to do it for so much, or rather so little, a dozen.

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There are a good many people who think angry thoughts whenevr they think of their landlords, and all because they have not yet grown accustomed to the new wall-hangings which it was so much trouble to get, about the first of May.

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The woman who roasts one hot day and makes sweeping changes in her garments for the next is looking for a nice warm wrap by the evening. The weather is a trifle too smart for folks who haven't time to dress more than once or twice a day.

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If all the flowers and all the little children were taken out of the world, what crusty old prosy creatures we would grow to be.

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What a foolish woman is that one who provides herself with pretty gowns and pretty accessories and then wears a shirt waist and a sailor hat all summer because "they are more comfortable."



EARLY SUMMER OUTING GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A very charming gown, taken from Harper's Bazar, is published in to-day's issue. It is of light wool cloth, suitable for yachting trips or for drives, and has a plain circular skirt of cloth (the plaid side out), trimmed with curved stitched bands of plain cloth. The skirt is gracefully fitted to the figure, and is closed at the centre of the back under two inward turning pleats. The pattern of the scalloped band accompanies that of the skirt, and the latter is perforated to show the exact position of the band. The little jacket is an exceedingly pretty form of a late walking coat. Its trimming consists of stitched bands of plain cloth, and these border the scallops of the coat and revers. The garment is unlined, and the plaid side of the cloth employed for the collar, forms the only variation in the coat, which closes under a (side) fly. The sleeve has the scantiest of gathering about the upper arm. There is a slight flare at the wrist, but no added cuff.

This is an excellent design for fine linen, in which a checked and a plain material might be stylishly combined, or for a mourning gown of Henrietta cloth, with applied crepe bands. It will also prove a desirable model for early fall cloth gowns in goods of one color. In this case the revers and bands may be of plain silk, or of contrasting cloth. Where double-faced material is used, a two-inch hem will be a sufficient finish at the bottom. Where thinner material is selected, and a lining is to be used, the latter should be cut exactly like the outer skirt, and a three-inch band of crinoline should be used to stiffen the bottom, which may then be bound with velveteen or braid, as individual taste may decide.

Of double-faced wool material, 54 inches wide, 5 yards will be required to make the costume. Of plain and plaid linen, 27 inches wide, 3½ yards of plain, and 7 yards of checked or plaid, will be found sufficient.

In pink, blue and yellow washing silk the new chemises had round and square yokes made of Valenciennes lace insertion finished with edgings of the same lace. There are also some very fanciful affairs in black lace.

Now, as a matter of fact, except for show, I do not know that I should really care to possess black lingerie, though it is a fashion largely followed by many well-dressed women. Of course, they can only be worn with effect by blondes of good coloring. After all, there is nothing quite so fresh and crisp as clear white lawn, though the charms of color in a trousseau are undeniable, and the clean pinks and blues are universaly becoming.

Correspondence

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

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Geraldine.—I'm sorry not to be able to give addresses in this column. Ask almost any Montrealer and you will probably get the name of one of the best caterers. He will do everything for you, worrying and all, and if you are wise you will determine to let him have the whole responsibility and all the fidgets.

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Marguerite.—You talk so lightly of marriage that you make me puzzled and sorry. Women who marry for money deserve no pity if they suffer for their greed, and the world gives them none. I wonder, you poor little dazzled thing, how many nice dresses and many trips abroad would make up for the loathing you would have for yourself when your right mind came back to you. Go on with your music and wear a linen skirt and a shirt waist, if you must, and be thankful when you sit dreaming in the twilight that you have not sold your womanhood for money, and have, worse than all, taken a false vow, and bound yourself to go through life with a man for whom you do not care. Talk to your mother about it, and take her advice.

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Mousie.—You must keep your furs well-aired and shaken, and bear in mind that the most dreadful odors, while they will keep moths away in some instances, have no terrors for the little hungry grub which eats its fill from the most exposed part of your nicest furs. He "takes to" tar or camphor, turpentine, salt, tobacco or pheynell and thrives on it. If you brush your woollens and furs carefully and tie them up in bags of strong cotton, they are safe, unless you have overlooked some eggs. In three weeks you should go through them again, and if they are unmolested then, you are pretty sure to have them whole in the autumn. Tie the mouth of the bag very tightly, and after the second look, paste paper over it, and be comfortable till the cold weather comes. I'm not sure what the most approved method of caring for furs professionally is, but I imagine that cold storage is the most recent. The bundles are thoroughly beaten and then packed away in so cold and dry an atmosphere that any wandering, molesting moth would be frozen stiff before she had time to do any damage.

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Esther—Three cups of flour, two tablespoons of butter, half a cup of milk, a salt spoon of salt and three teaspoons of baking powder will make a good-sized short cake. Rub the butter well into the flour, rolling it with the palms and not pinching it into flakes, as you do for pastry. Roll into two layers, butter the first, lay the second on top, and bake a delicate brown. When it is finished you have only to lift the top layer and spread on your berries crushed in sugar. You will find this much better than splitting a cake while warm, even with a hot knife. Plenty of cream and sugar makes this short cake one of the most delicious of simple desserts.

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Reader A.—Don't make the little gift a personal one. Choose a book or a picture and don't do any gushing over a young and unmarried minister-man, that's a nice girl. You are practical, self-willed, ambitious, warm-hearted and cheerful.

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J.—It is all very well to neglect precautions of all kind—to be ready to eat your "peck of dirt," as you say, take chances as to microbes and contagion of all kind, and eat what you choose, and as much at a time as you can. That is one way to live—the way the beasts do. If our bodies are the covers of our souls, surely we want to keep them free from soil or stain, and as perfect as we can, for as long a time as we can. I've no patience with the people who are too lazy to look at all into the future. Don't worry about it—that would be silly (and unremunerative), but be prepared to deny yourself some of the pleasures of the body that your children may not be gluttons or dyspeptics nourished with gouty blood, or tormented with the black passions of the heart. And another thing, you may feel quite free to take risks as to contagion, but if I found you visiting a case of measles and then coming near my child, I'd like to see you horsewhipped. You wouldn't like that, perhaps not—that isn't the whole of the question. You might carry them to some one else. In Robert Elsmere, Mrs. Ward said, "One should not go about with his eyes on the stars. His stumbles may have too many consequences." If you twist that quotation around a bit, you'll find it will apply to you, and your blessed bravery about microbes and contagion.

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Nesselrode—When light gloves are only slightly soiled, you can freshen them by cleaning with gasoline. But if they have a distinctly soiled appearance it is cheaper and more satisfactory to send them to the cleaners. I scarcely dare advise you about the hat. Sailors are not usually becoming to faces which have lost the freshness and roundness of youth. A writer in the Chicago Times-Herald declares that a sailor is risky for any woman over 25. Perhaps that's a little arbitrary, and it's only one woman's opinion, anyway, but be sure before you buy it that its sweet simplicity suits you.

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Jennie.—You are very whimsical, eager, earnest, alert, proud-spirited and not particularly unselfish.

M.L.K.—Generosity is not exactly your strong point, and you are ambitious, very philosophical, decisive, self-reliant, and a little suspicious.

Ann Bremner.—You would be so much nicer if you would only take a little pains to be neat and generally more particular about your personal appearance. Some people think it is a mark of great genius to be either careless in dress or rude in manner. It's a dreadful mistake. You are persistent, sensitive and daring.

Mrs. O'Hoolihan.—Courageous, industrious, warm-tempered, and self-reliant.

Jasper.—Independent, reserved, courageous, and peppery as to temper.

M.—Ideality, spirituality, some superstition, reverence and devotion to duty.

Goldy.—Executive, practical, cheerful, very enthusiastic, ambitious and affectionate.

Ling Wing.—Merry, diligent, unaffected, ambitious, candid and generous.

Z.P.—Determined, inclined to be cynical, very fond of exercise, fairly generous, dignified and persistent.

Gyp.—Patient, courageous, sensitive and diligent.

Snuffles. — Enthusiastic, proud-spirited, not very amiable, resolute and fairly candid.

Thirty-six.—Dear! dear! How old you pretend to be, and I darsay you're about eighteen this blessed minute. You are original, cheerful, affectionate, impulsive, energetic, conscientious and thoroughly ambitious.

Kashmere.—So the cousins and aunties were all sorted into the proper character pigeon-holes, and you won your bet. The enclosed shows humor, impatience, strength of purpose, energy, self-esteem and consecutive judgment.

Allen.—Impetuous, alert, sympathetic, philosophical, determined and very fond of a very good time.

Danby.—Self-reliant, cautious, persistent, courageous, reserved and very faithful in friendship and devoted to duty.

Julia P.—Practical, generous, a little suspicious, unassuming, industrious and truthful.

Ginsing.—Patient, eager, alert, enduring, self-controlled and very ambitious.

Emma.—Conscientious, determined, affectionate, and sensitive.

Eurydice.—Candor, determination, generosity, warmth of affection and sympathy.

M.S.—Ambitious, witty, cheerful, hopeful, and self-controlled.

Esther K.—Keep the little gift; it can do no harm. You are philosophical industrious, courageous and self-controlled.

Metcalfe.—Decisive, candid, daring, ambitious, intuitive, very prompt and a little impatient.

Gwen.—Proud-spirited, alert, obedient, sympathetic and unselfish.

Mignonette.—Affectionate, unpretentious systematic, reserved and prudent.

Amy.—Candid, orderly, dignified, warm-hearted and energetic.

E.H.D.—Order, vivacity, conscientiousness and adaptability.

Dollie.—Method, candor, good executive ability and vivacity.

Some Times.—Generosity, sympathy, ambition and self-control.

Friend.—Intuitive, resolute, self-helpful and candid.

X.X.X.—Ambitious, determined, sensitive and unselfish.

Sweet Violet.—A little vain, very merry, very persistent, ambitious, deliberate and self-reliant.

Apple Blossom.—Impulse, candor, originality, some impatience and much sensitiveness. You would probably esteem self-control and self-reliance very highly in other people, and have developed independence and candor very strongly in your own character.

Mountain.—Original, vivacious, merry, candid and self-esteeming.

Janice.—Independent, self-willed, extravagant, affectionate and resolute.

Bee.—Energetic, hopeful, persistent, ambitious, inclined to exaggerate and fairly generous.

Patsy.—Alert, unselfish, ambitious, persistent and with excellent reasoning powers.

Em.—Sensitive, cautious, dignified, fairly practical and diligent.

Patty.—Deft-fingered, gentle, unassuming and very hopeful.

Man.—Energetic, sensitive, daring, resolute and self-controlled.

Katy.—Determined, earnest, adaptable, conscientious and ambitious.

Loo.—Independent, original, inclined to be jealous, unassuming and persevering.

Jim.—Original, cheery, humorous, resolute and unassuming.

Punjaub.—So you live on the Lower Road, near the rapids. It is so peaceful along the river front that I wonder how La Salle could ever tear himself away from his fine seigniory. He seemed to have everything, according to one way of looking at it, and yet, he wanted glory to add to glory, and perished of the fever for adventure at last. Indeed, I have noticed Laprairie and its white shore line. It makes a lovely view, added to blue water and blued skies, and I don't wonder that you scarcely ever care to come into town in the summer. The gray smoke pall looks so dreadful from outside, and yet we come in and breathe it, and some of us grow fat and healthy in spite of it all. 2. About the money—don't. Kindness of that description can never be paid with money, and it might easily be misunderstood. Sympathize with poor people, but don't pity them. It's not really kind.

—

Kathleen D.—Romantic, daring, fond of the very good things of life, unassuming and warm-hearted.

Mrs. Dooley.—Intuitive, affectionate, very philosophical, generous and ambitious.

Mr. Dooley—Impressionable, inclined to make the best of things, not particularly neat, fairly truthful and ambitious.

Ned. — You probably promise yourself great things for the future, but you are so lazy that I'm afraid you'll never accomplish anything.

Rosedale.—Sensitive, impetuous, warm-hearted, orderly, neat, not particularly unselfish, but very sympathetic and ambitious.

Violet A.H.—Determined, a little suspicious, energetic, systematic, conscientious and possessed of an imperious will fairly under control.

Busy mother.—Vivacious, energetic, practical, candid, sensitive, unselfish and executive.



HOME GOWN OF PALE GREEN VEILING FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A very simple model, and one equally adaptable for slender or full figures, has a bodice tucked vertically across the upper part of both back and front, the tucks reaching around the body in an almost complete circle. At the left side of the bodice, under the arm, occurs the break in the circle. Here the veiling is plainly fitted over the lining. The tucks across the bodice are an inch deep, six in number, and are carefully marked in the pattern. These and the tucks upon the sleeve (of equal depth) are made directly in with the garment, wherein they differ from the tucks shown upon the upper skirt. In the latter instance, fitted folds of veiling are made to do duty as tucks. The depth of these folds is one and one-half inches. Under the lowest fold, or simulated tuck, is a slightly circular ruffle with scant gathers, and this is finished by a fuller and narrower flounce, which is also fashioned after the circular model. This again is finished with a deep hem. The skirt may be worn over a drop skirt of cream-colored taffeta. The position of folds upon the skirt is marked upon the pattern published by Harper's Bazar, where the design appears. The bodice is fastened at the left side, and finished in Greek scallops, which are utilized as a cuff trimming. The plain collar is fastened at the left side of the front by three French gilt buttons. The costume design will prove a dainty one for evening use during the summer and autumn.

To make this gown in veiling of one color, 44 inches wide, 9 yards of material will be required.

Chatter

A Greeting.

Here's to you, dear, though your ban lies between;
Ne'er shall I cross it, your chidings to glean;
Curb your cold heart, keep its pulses austere;
Leave to me loyalty—here's to you, dear.

—

If, instead of giving the young homilies on vice, and thus directing their attention constantly to it, they were simply kept busy at some wholesome work or play every minute they would be far more thoroughly helped and cleansed than would be possible in any other manner. Most parents either do not realize the gravity to attend to it. For young people work is worth all the "White Ribbon" exhortations in the world, useful as they may sometimes be. The first duty of the rich is to be industrious and to inculcate habits of industry in their children. If they are only taught to keep constantly busy in some useful and ennobling employment, the chances of their evolution into honorable men and women are a million times increased.

—

A woman has her work beautifully cut out for her who endeavors to reconcile a pet dog and a pet cat to each other.

☞ WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS (SENT POST FREE), AND SAVE FIFTY PER CENT.

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HOUSEHOLD LINENS

From the Least Expensive to the FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Which being woven by Hand, wear longer and retain the Rich Satin appearance to the last. By obtaining direct, all intermediate profits are saved, and the cost is no more than that usually charged for common power-loom goods.

IRISH LINEN Real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 46c per yard; 2½ yards wide, 57c per yard. Roller Towelling, 18 inches wide, 6c per yard. Surplice Linen, 14c per yard. Dusters, from 78c per doz. Linen Glass Cloths, $1.14 per doz. Fine Linens and Linen Diaper, 17c per yd. Our Special Soft Finished Long Cloth from 6c per yard.

IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN Fish Napkins, 70c per doz. Dinner Napkins, $1.32 per doz. Table Cloths, 2 yds square, 60c; 2½ yards by 3 yards, $1.32 each. Kitchen Table Cloths, 23c each. Strong Huckaback Towels, $1.08 per doz. Monograms, Crests, Coats of Arms, Initials, etc., woven or embroidered. (Special Attention to Club, Hotel or Mess Orders.)

MATCHLESS SHIRTS Fine quality Longcloth bodies, with 4-fold pure linen fronts and cuffs, $8.52 the half-doz. (to measure, 48c extra) New designs in our special Indiana Gauze Oxford and Unshrinkable Flannels for the Season. Old Shirts made good as new, with best materials in Neckbands, Cuffs and fronts, for $3.36 the half-doz.

IRISH CAMBRIC POCKET-HANDKERCHIEFS "The Cambrics of Robinson and Cleaver have a world-wide fame."—The Queen. "Cheapest Handkerchiefs I have ever seen."—Sylvia's Home Journal. Children's, 30c per doz.; Ladies', 54c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 78c per doz. HEMSTITCHED,—Ladies', 66c per doz.; Gentlemen's, 94c per doz.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS COLLARS—Ladies', from 84c per doz.; Gentlemen's 4-fold, all newest shapes, $1.18 per doz. CUFFS—For ladies or gentlemen, from $1.42 per doz. "Surplice Makers to Westminster Abbey" and the Cathedrals and Churches in the Kingdom. "Their Irish Linen Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, etc. have the merits of excellence and cheapness."—Court Circular.

IRISH UNDERCLOTHING A luxury now within the reach of all Ladies. Chemises, trimmed Embroidery, 47c; Nightdresses, 84c; Combinations, 94c. India or Colonial Outfits, $40.32; Bridal Trousseaux, $25.80; Infants' Layettes, $12.09 (see list).

N.B.—To prevent delay all Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be addressed

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, Belfast, Ireland.

Please Mention This Paper.

And now the woman who spent her last cent on a fur coat wishes she had saved her money for fluffy summer finery.

Salary day or the day after a dollar looks like thirty cents, but thirty cents looks like a dollar in the middle of the week.

Never before this season has that feminine article, the sewing box, appeared in so many shapes, sizes and varieties. They are even to be seen in leather at prices which range according to variety of skin and the lining. A convenient handle completes one of these useful travelling gifts. Within are pockets for spools, needle-books, case for scissors and a pretty pincushion. They come in rattlesnake skin, lizard, morocco and even in the white, cream and pale green tints affected in card cases for the theatre. For home making a pretty square box can be easily cut from ordinary stiff cardboard. This might be covered in blue or green linen, with cotton sprinkled with sachet powder under a silk which matches the linen. The lid is decorated with a wreath of pink and white English daisies. A pretty motto is often added or a suggestion of spools, scissors, etc., in water colors.

A woman never realizes that she is old until she hears a younger woman talking about her.

The servant who is agreeable on washday is not apt to be grumpy when unexpected company arrives.

Inanimate objects are a joy. We delight in them, and they never quarrel with us like the animate.

A dog may be a fool, but the man who treats him as such will wonder at the coolness of his mistress.

The face of a man she loves a woman puts on her bureau; the faces of her friends, they go in the drawing room.

The girl who has a mother with a button box is congratulating herself upon having a wise and thoughtful parent. She is now overhauling the button box to find elaborate hatpins for herself. Old rhinestone buttons make attractive ones. They are well made and more attractive than many of the heads of pins that cost $1 or more, and a young woman can have one made for 10 or 15 cents. When the girl is of a particularly economical frame of mind she is not above sewing the button on her hat in the place where the hatpin ought to go, surreptitiously slipping the ordinary dull black hatpins out of sight for real use, and she has the ornamentation of the button as well as the reputation for having pretty hatpins, and it doesn't cost her a cent.

The need of solitude is beginning to be recognized by those who note the frightful waste of force that results from incessant companionship, and wise was the woman who, when addressing a graduating class of girls lately, recommended that each of the young women who pursued the calling of teacher should have a room to herself. All women and girls—and for that matter men also—who are engaged in occupations that tax the mental powers, should be able to command solitude and quiet for the leisure hours, and herein lies a sharp contrast between the possibilities of the comfortably circumstanced and the rich, on one side, and the poor on the other—the attainment of privacy. To shut not only the world, but ones' friends and one's family, out for a time every day is to save much foolish wear and tear of the nervous system, and to stave off growing old.

There are some girls who learn to ride a wheel as frequently as a new young man offers to teach them.

A sore throat affects only its possessor, but a stiff neck has an influence on all who are within its haughty radius.

A woman always considers it warm or cold according to the gown she wishes to wear.

Among the new French models one sees charming effects—for instance, a bodice in dust colored sicilienne made full, with cashmerian embroidery carried down either side and crossed by tabs of the same work, the colorings soft and harmonious, opening over a light tinted vest of mousseline de soie. A blue voile, thin and transparent, made over silk and trimmed with batiste embroidery, displayed a pique applique, one of the newest features of the moment. A bluette satin was wonderfully embroidered with black chenillle appearing on the surface of black cloth applique, producing a very marked effect. Some of the trim gray cloth jackets appear to be double garments, with an under edge of stitched velvet. A purple foulard flowered with white is barred above the ankle with an insertion of lace, which, encircling the skirt, mounts at the side as a fastening for the bodice. A square empiecement framing a puffed plastron of red gauze is secured at the neck by a black satin ribbon bow.

"It is a pretty little hat, isn't it?" said the girl, "and you could never guess where it came from. The church poor box. It is one of the ridiculous things that came to us to be sent to the heathen in foreign lands. Of course we couldn't send it, but we took off the trimmings for other purposes and I took the bonnet. Not expecting to use it? Certainly not. But in a case of need I wanted just such a little lace and jet affair, and being something of a milliner I trimmed it, and it is so pretty that I am not going to give it up. Oh, yes, I know where it came from and its whole history. The woman in the parish who has the most money and the least sense sent it. She ordered it for herself, didn't like it, never wore it, and with much graciousness presented it to us for the heathen. We smiled a little among ourselves as we took it, and now I smile quietly to myself as I imagine what Mrs. Blank, with all her snobbishness, would think if she knew that I was wearing one of her cast-off bonnets. I don't even dare to tell my mother about it, she would be horrified. But I really do need it, and I dont' know of any poor creature who needs it more."

Do you know how to crisp lettuce leaves? A most simple process, but one rarely adopted, judging by the wilted stuff we generally see served. A gentleman of the old school was my teacher, and while yet a mere maid, I was promoted to the proud dignity of crisping the lettuce.

First carefully separate the leaves from the stalk, discarding discolored and imperfect ones, and leaving untouched the tiny hearts; lay them all in cool, clear water a while, all morning if you choose; pick them over a couple of times before serving; wash one by one and lay in a wire basket, if you have one; if not, a clean, soft towel will answer; gather the ends and sides loosely in your hand and lightly shake the lettuce; then put the leaves in a colander, which you set in the refrigerator, but not on the ice. Leave until needed, when you will find the lettuce deliciously cool and crisp enough to crack. Never cut the leaves. If very large, divide with the fingers into smaller pieces.

The wife of the man who says he would rather be famous than rich generally wears her gowns the third season.

The little man who adores the tall woman is very foolish to tell her that her eyes shine like stars. There is entirely too great a suggestion of superior height in the simile.

"The newest gowns are all turned upside down," said an obliging modiste, to your correspondent a few days ago.

"—er, I'm afraid I don't just catch your meaning," the writer ventured.

"Why, can't you see," replied she, "that where gowns were once made of plain fabrics trimmed with striped goods, they are completely reversed and we have all striped models trimmed in plain goods?

"Indeed, I do," replied your correspondent.

And to prove her assertion the modiste displayed upon her showcase an entire carriage toilette which she had received from Paris as a model the day before.

The skirt was of dove gray India silk, striped in duck's egg blue draped over an under trimming of plain dove gray. It was finished around the edge with a band of fancy black silk braid.

The waist was tight fitting with sleeves of plain gray, and the belt, which was of black ribbon, reached to the top of the under arm seam, then sloped gradually until it was a narrow band at the front.

To be thrown over the shoulders on cool afternoons there was a delicate cape of gray chiffon, scarcely more than a collarette trimmed with bows of black silk.

The toque was a tiny black straw trimmed with a rosette of gray and three black tips, and the parasol was made of dotted chiffon with a frill of plain chiffon.

THE UNION LABEL.

A Report Made to the Federated Trades and Labor Council Regarding Its Prospects of Being Legalized.

The regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council was held Thursday evening in Blue Label Hall, President F. Roberge in the chair. Credentials were read from Montreal Typographical Union, Painters' and Wholseale Clothing Cutters' Union, and the following delegates were seated: J. B. Mack, A. Cowan, E. Pelletier, T. Fisher, P. B. Kennedy, and H. Kenny Dusseault. Mr. P. A. Boudreau was elected corresponding secretary in place of S. Aymory.

It was decided to establish a Garment Workers' Union label in Montreal in connection with ready-made clothing. It was decided to assist in all possible means, both financial and otherwise, the striking trackmen. Delegate J. Ainey reported having, in company with the delegates of the Toronto Trades Council, Hamilton Trades Council, Cigarmakers' Union of Montreal, interviewed Senators Templeman, Sweeney, Dandurand, and others in connection with the amendment to the Trade Mark law now before the Senate, who promised to do all in their power to have same become law. Said law would legalize trade union labels, and would be of great benefit to organized labor. The delegation has received the assurances that the amendment will pass the Senate.

Grand Central Theatre.

For the week commencing June 19th there will be an entire change of programme at the Grand Central Theatre, the management having procured at great cost twenty artists from New York. These are the names of the artists which will appear on the programme for next week: Archer and Garlow, musical artists; Devene and Shurtz, in an original acrobatic comedy; Bancroft and White, introducing New York city's latest songs; Sunetaro, the Japanese wonder worker; the Gardners, musical trio; the Wright Sisters in their unequalled sensational dances; Campbell and Fletcher, acrobatic artists; Millar Sisters, in their refined duett sing ing and banjo song and dance.

A Strawberry Festival.

A strawberry festival was held last evening in the library hall of the Church of the Gesu, for the benefit of the Catholic Sailors' Club.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LATEST WORK

The Well-Known Author and Member of Parliament Publishes His "Reminiscences."

FAMOUS NAMES RECALLED.

Anecdotes of Wellington, Brougham, Bismarck, Gladstone, Irving, Browning and Kipling,

THE AUTHOR'S KINDLY SPIRIT.

Whoever has read even a page of "A History of Our Own Times" needs no assurance that the Hon. Justin McCarthy is an agreeable writer. Agreeable is not altogether a strong designation for a writer; there are indeed many words of higher appreciation which might with equal justice be applied in this case. But with his newest book in hand, one is particularly impressed with the agreeableness of the man in literary fellowship. He has just given to the public, through the Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, two attractively-printed volumes of "Reminiscences." In all the 800 pages of gossip there is nothing that leaves a sting or stirs resentment. It is after-dinner discourse, regarding experiences and people of note during a half century. It is full of humor, of anecdote, of adroit but not fulsome compliment, and especially of a kindly spirit. In a word, it is full of agreeableness.

Few living men are likely to have known, through so long a period, so many famous men and women. From Lord Brougham and the Duke of Wellington down through Bismarck and Gladstone, Robert Browning and George Eliot, to Rudyard Kipling and Sir Henry Irving, Mr. McCarthy has been blessed in his friends. Among his intimate acquaintances he numbered, seemingly, all the great statesmen, poets, churchmen, artists, actors and novelists of the last half century. What he especially does in this book is to show to the reader the personalities of the men who have moulded the world's history since 1850.

Recollections of the "Duke."

He tells us that he often saw the Duke of Wellington in Whitehall or Piccadilly, "walking vigorously along in his blue coat and white duck trousers, or driving in that peculiar cab which he invented to suit his own ideas of comfort, ease, speed and grace." He saw Lord Brougham, too, whom he describes as about the worst-dressed man who ever entered the House of Lords. Only once did he hear the great Duke make a speech. This was upon an occasion when Wellington had criticized a certain bill and had been charged by one of his peers with ignorance of the measure. He sprang to his feet, and, striking the table with an indignant gesture, replied: "My Lords, the noble and learned Lord has said that I don't understand this bill. Well, my Lords, all I can say is twice, that I read it three times, and if, twice, that I read it three times, and it, after that, I don't understand the bill, why, then, my Lords, all I have to say is that I must be a damned stupid fellow."

Lord Brougham.

The portrait of Lord Brougham in this book displays vividly not only his quaint costume but his original physiognomy and eccentric demeanor. The author affixes to the sketch an amusing anecdote of his own encounter with Brougham at the Congress of the Social Science Association, in 1862. Mr. McCarthy, then a minor worker on the daily press, nevertheless had occasion to make a speech. Soon after there was an adjournment for luncheon, and the young orator wandered off to the refreshment bar. "There stood Lord Brougham, with his hat thrown far back upon his head, and he grasped in one hand an emptied wineglass, while in the palm of the other he displayed some coins—change, apparently, which he held up to the eyes of the girl in charge of the bar with the indignant gesture of a London cabman who exhibits what he conceives to be an unsatisfactory fare, and asked, indignantly, 'What's this?' . . . Lord Brougham's eyes suddenly turned on me, and he put his glass on the counter, and still holding the change in one hand, he rushed up to me, clutched my arm with the fussiness and fury of gesture which were peculiar to him, and he uttered the words, 'I say, you made a devilish clever speech; I didn't agree with all of it—in fact, some of it was nonsense—but it was a damned clever speech. Who the devil are you?"

Coming to the figures with whom he has been more closely acquainted in public and private life, Mr. McCarthy gives us sufficient anecdote; but his chief purpose is not so much to tell stories about them as to set forth his impressions of their personalities. Thus, when he begins a reference to "my dear old friend," as he is constantly doing, the reader is not always sure that a piquant tale or fragment of conversation is coming. But of a kind of entertainment one may always be positive. Our author is interesting, even when he talks about his famous friends instead of quoting them. Witness this passage on the way in which he and other young men were influenced by certain of "the princes of literature" to whom he refers in a chapter on the authors in London when he came up to town. He says:

The "Carlylese" Vernacular.

"About that time some of us talked Dickens and some of us thought Thackeray, and some of us, who considered ourselves above a mere absorption in novels, talked and tried to think Carlyle. The process of talking Carlyle came easier to his votaries than mere outsiders could now imagine. The process of thinking Carlyle we most of us assumed to be getting up a determination in our own minds that all "shams" and "simulacra" should be abolished forever—"squelched" was the favorite word—and that "the forlorn hope of God's battle" was to be cleared of them. The votaries applied this to every possible institution or person whom they did not favor, and there was a Carlylese system of thinking made easy and ready to hand. The Carlylese vernacular was usually acquired by the simple process of inverting some of the words of a sentence that might otherwise have been commonplace. In our debating societies, if we desired to say that some public man whom we admired had a certain cause at heart, we declared that it was "in the heart of him," or, better still, that it was "in the big heart of him," and we were full of the belief that the mere utterance made us genuine Carlyles all at once. The young literary men who wrote in periodicals or in newspapers either thought after Thackeray or talked after Dickens. Columns of description were written then which were simply adulterated Dickens; there were ever so many young men and young women to whom Dickens meant all literature. On the other hand, those of us who pretended to have any ideas at all about society thought of it just as Thackeray had taught us to do."

Author's Kindly Disposition.

The genial tone of this paragraph is characteristic of Mr. McCarthy's entire book. He will say nothing to wound. Indeed, his kindness even goes so far as to yield comment in the last degree charitable on so doubtful a personage as the late James Fisk, whom he met on his first visit to America, and whom he found very amusing. It pleases him to do what he can to set right with the world those whose reputations in one way or another are not quite free from reproach. Thus he protests that Carlyle's bark was worse than his bite, though he is perfectly candid about the occasionally amazing conduct of the sage. He describes George Ripley visiting Carlyle with a letter from Emerson, and feeling so insulted by the "very lava torrent of censure and reproach" which his host poured upon him in denunciation of our Government, that he sat silent under it all, and then, without a word of remonstrance, departed from the house, never to enter it again. Another and perhaps less pitiful but more amusing exhibition of Carlyle's boorishness involved the late William Allingham, one of the mildest of men. He had listened patiently to Carlyle's ferocious onslaught upon some English statesman, and on venturing gently to expostulate, he and all the other listeners in the room were bewildered at their master's bursting forth with, "Eh, William Allingham, you're just about the most disputatious man I ever met. Eh! man, when you're in one of your humors you just dispute about anything." In spite of this stupefying insolence, Allingham was devoted to his friend, and Mr. McCarthy shares his loyalty.

Parnell, "a Gentleman."

Parnell is another man whom our author protests was not as black as he has been painted. He denies that the great Irish leader had a chilly manner and was haughtily supercilious. Neither, he avers, did Parnell make a practice of failing in the observance of social rules. He may occasionally have left unanswered an invitation from a London hostess, but this, we are told, must have been accidental; and if Parnell was on the whole a recluse, it was not from any austere distaste for the diversions of May fair, but because he was intensely nervous and dreaded to go to houses where, in spite of the warmest reception, he might easily fall in with other guests who disliked him. "I hate to be hated," he once said to Mr. McCarthy, and the latter describes him as a charming companion whenever he found himself in congenial company. "Parnell soon became a great favorite with all the members of my family," we read, "and his presence was always welcome. He was then a handsome man, still quite young, with a tall and stately figure, and a singularly sweet and winning smile. He had the easy manners of a perfect gentleman. . . . I have never met in my life a better bred man than Parnell." Confirmation of this judgment is offered in a quotation from Lord Randolph Churchill, who, at a dinner party, entered a conversation in which the name of a certain rising politician was coupled with that of Parnell. "Mr. Parnell," said Lord Randolph, "has the inestimable advantage of being a gentleman, which certainly can't be said for the other fellow, anyhow." Mr. McCarthy brings chapter and verse to prove that his friend was an excellent landlord, and he pays a tribute to other good points in the character he is discussing. He is especially interesting in his story of the personal and even sentimental consideration which first turned Parnell's attention to the Irish question. At the time of the Fenian rising in 1867 Parnell's mother, who was living in his old home in the county of Wicklow, was suspected of giving shelter to fugitives from the law, and even her bedroom was ostentatiously searched. "Parnell's eyes," says McCarthy, "lit up with fire as he told me that if he had been there he would have shot the first man who endeavored to force his way into Mrs. Parnell's room. That search at Avondale, he assured me, turned his attention to the whole subject of Ireland's grievances; and from that time his determination grew and grew to give himself up to the Irish National cause."

Reminiscences of "Plon-Plon."

One of the best chapters in this book is on Prince Napoleon, the Plon-Plon in whom most of us have been unable to see qualities meet for admiration, but over whom Mr. McCarthy lingers in eulogistic vein, characterizing him as the most brilliant Bohemian he has ever known, and winding up with the statement that he has not met any other man who filled him more completely with a sense of intellectual power. He met the Prince more than once, and not only noticed his superficial resemblance to the great Napoleon, but thought that he discerned in him natural capacities of the highest order. He becomes, indeed, positively fervid over Plon-Plon's celebrated oration in the French Senate, which astonished every one who heard it and took the outer world also by surprise. Yet he is constrained to admit that as the Prince drove from the Palace of the Luxembourg with the renown of a great democratic orator around him, his aspect had become once more what it had been before—indolent, sullen and despicable. The most striking anecdote of the Prince shows him in his mood of Bohemian levity. On one of his yachting trips he put into the port of Cork, and was received in public by a Mayor who was inordinately proud of his French, and had prepared a gorgeous address in that language. Plon-Plon listened with smiling attention, and at the end of the address replied in perfect English, thanking the Mayor and townsmen for the reception and for the former's speech. "He felt sure," he said, "that that speech expressed the most kindly and generous sentiments of welcome; but he added his deep regret that as he never had had any opportunity of studying the noble Irish language he was not able to follow the words of the worthy chief magistrate." As the story goes, the Mayor's fellow-citizens were never again oppressed by any assumption on his part of superiority as a master of the French language.

Thackeray and His Critic.

Another pretentious individual is referred to in a passage on Thackeray. That great author was often belabored for "worshipping the aristocracy" by a certain journalist who was himself extremely fond of dragging into the conversation one or two titled individuals to whom he happened to be related. One day this critic met Mr. McCarthy at the Garrick Club, and announced with pride that he had at last obtained convincing proof of Thackeray's snobbishness. Exhibiting his cigar, that had been given to him by the novelist, he asked his interlocutor to guess what the donor had said in offering it. Of course, Mr. McCarthy could not guess, and his friend proceeded with an air of triumph, "Well, Thackeray's words to me were these: 'Now, my dear fellow, there is a cigar which I know you will be delighted to have, because it is one of a box that was given to me by a marquis.' Now what have you to say?" Obviously, it was impossible to say anything that would explain to the poor man how Thackeray had seen his weakness and was making fun of it. The unsuspecting victim of his irony went about telling his story to everyone, and helping to fix in some people's minds that false and silly idea of Thackeray which has so often been given currency by obtuse writers. For we do not doubt that while some were quick to perceive Thackeray's joke, there must have been many others stupid enough to take the anecdote as evidence of his sycophancy. We might go on indefinitely, repeating the amusing things to be found in these reminiscences, but we will do no more than point out their wide scope and the pleasant style in which they were presented. We regret to see blemishes in the proofreading; several proper names are misspelled.

Palmerston and Kossuth.

We note also one error. Alluding to Kossuth's visit to London in 1851, our author says: "Lord Palmerston, in particular, was determined not to commit himself by any outward marks of homage to the Hungarian exile." As a matter of fact, recent publications show that Palmerston allowed it to be semi-officially announced that he was going to receive Kossuth and his fellow-patriots, and Lord John Russell's peremptory letter protesting against the indiscretion only resulted in the following retort: "My reply, then, is immediate, and is that there are limits to all things; that I do not choose to be dictated to as to who I may or may not receive in my own house; and that I shall use my own discretion in this matter. . . I have not detained your messenger five minutes." Ultimately, when Lord John Russell and his Cabinet combined to reason with Palmerston, the latter agreed not to receive Kossuth, but that was a very different thing from his being, as Mr. McCarthy suggests, "determined" in his proper person to avoid showing homage to the Hungarian visitor.

QUAINT POINT-A-PIC.

A New York Paper Tells Its Readers of the Resort to Which Some New Yorkers Annually Go.

(New York World.)

In a wild, little-frequented part of French Canada, just off the St. Lawrence, is a village that is now rising into note as the quaintest of the fashionable resorts. It goes by the name of Muray Bay, or, as the French natives call it, Point-a-Pic, and is yet ruled by the oddest of customs. Genuine French peasants, known as habitants, linger on its grassy streets, where time seems to have stood still for a century.

Amusements, scenery, everything, is curious and picturesque. One would have to go far abroad to catch glimpses of such life and such manners elsewhere. This is what has given Murray Bay its unique fame in New York society. There is the strange village on the one hand, with an odd inn kept by a typical French-Canadian; on the other the score or more of weather-stained shingled cottages in the outskirts of the town, the residences of the New Yorkers who have found this remarkable spot.

The famous Dr. Rainsford, who cares for sport and homely surroundings before everything else, is one of the best-known residents. Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, of East Twenty-first street, with her daughters, Miss Mildred Minturn and Miss Gertrude Minturn, is another.

The list of representative New Yorkers here is a long one. There are Dr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Elizabeth Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Meredith, Miss Katherine Meredith, Miss Mary Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Van Schoonover Crosby, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Edward Leverich and the Misses Leverich, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. S. Beach Jones.

One of the strangest features of Point-a-Pic lies in the fact that there is not a modern vehicle in the place. The only thing that runs on wheels is the caleche, a wagon precisely resembling that used in France two hundred years ago. One rarely sees elsewhere in Canada more than a solitary caleche nowadays. Here there are scores of them. Crude as they are, the fashionables find it great fun to ride in them.

A caleche driving party is the favorable amusement among the cottagers in this village. A caleche has a body much like that of an old-fashioned sleigh. It is drawn by a single stout Canadian pony. The driver sits on the dashboard, his feet hanging over the front, and the two passengers on a rough seat farther back. The shafts are clumsy and heavy. They extend far back, and before the caleches start out on a picnic the drivers put hay and provisions in them. A caleche thus fully loaded for the day presents a comical appearance.

In the whole history of summer outings there is nothing more novel and interesting than the sucre de creme parties at Murray Bay. These are given frequently throughout the summer by the William Blakes, of Ottawa, who are well known in New York, Mr. Blake's sister having married Thomas Rhinelander. Sucre de creme consists of maple sugar, cream and nuts, and is boiled in kettles over fires on the open lawn o' summer nights.

While the kettles are boiling the guests sit in groups about each gipsy-fashioned tripod. There is only the light of the fire on the wide lawns. These flames throw ghastly silhouettes and shadows on the great trees of the lawn.

There are mandolins, banjos, guitars, in plenty. One group starts a song, another sits more quietly by and tells stories. Every one is informally dressed. The men wear golf or shooting suits only, the girls heavy serge skirts with bodices of lighter material.

After the sucre de creme is finished, cooled and eaten, the invariable custom is for the company to adjourn to the house for lemonade and cake. A dance on the lawn, with a French fiddler furnishing the music, often follows.

An overflow of visitors is provided for by the simple method of pitching tents. The golf links have native French boys for caddies. An exciting amusement is shooting the rapids on Murray River in Indian canoes. Many of the cottagers are so expert in this that they compete with the Indian guides and boatmen.

NEW ARMY CAP.

The Present Service Caps Are Being Replaced by Caps of a Sensible Pattern.

It will no doubt be remembered that in his report on the autumn manoeuvres of last year the Commander-in-Chief very roundly condemned the present service cap as being totally unsuited for the use of troops in the field, inasmuch as it left so much of the head exposed, and offered no protection to the eyes or neck. Since that time the particular department of the War Office which is charged with the duty of clothing and equipping the army has had a variety of patterns of field-service headgear under consideration, and very shortly a new cap of a universal shape for all arms of the service will be issued. In appearance it somewhat resembles the head-dress worn by the letter-carriers of the General Post-Office, which has a leathern peak both in front and behind. With the exception of a stiffened band which fits close round the head, the body of the cap is soft and can be packed closely in much the same way as the French soldiers' kepi. The pattern will be universal, but latitude for regimental distinctions in the form for coloring, etc., will be allowed. The new cap will be used for all drill and field parades, but the present Austrian cap will be retained in the infantry for "walking out," and similarly the present round or "pork-pie" forage cap in the cavalry and infantry.

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Men's Black Cashmere Half-hose, 35c per pr.

Men's Tan Cashmere Half-hose, 35c, 3 pairs for $1.00.

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HENRY MORGAN & CO., MONTREAL.

Boys' and Girls' Circle

By.. Orth O. Dox.

OUR WEEKLY STORY.

A PANTHER'S LOST BREAKFAST.

"You may go over and spend the day with Aunt Lyddy," says Mrs. Mayfield to her daughter Mary. "I'll be back by sundown, sure, and if you're here by five o'clock you'll be likely to find me. Or you can stay all night with Aunt Lyddy,if you want to. It's too bad Cousin Mildred should have been taken down sick while your father and Tom are off with the cattle. But I'll have to go to her for a day, anyway."

"Well, good-by, mother," said fourteen-year-old Mary. "I guess I can take care of myself. I don't believe I shall go to Aunt Lyddy's, either—that is, unless I get scared some way."

"It's kind of lonely; I guess you'd better," said Mrs. Mayfield, as she started to walk to the cabin of her married cousin, three miles away through the woods.

In that remote corner of Michigan there were then only five families within ten miles of the Mayfields', and the neighbors seldom saw each other except on Sundays, when they all met at the little rough-board church in the vallley. Each household led an isolated and self-sufficient life; but when any woman or girl was left entirely alone she felt herself to be almost as completely deserted as was Robinson Crusoe.

Mary busied herself with some household duties for a while after her mother left. Then she went out and fed the few clamorous hens, and gave her pet lamb a basin of milk. "I believe I will go to Aunt Lyddy's," she said to herself, looking up at the deserted house. "It is so lonesome! The woods are so still, all around, that it almost seems as if I could hear the wild creatures moving in the brush. What if a bear or a panther should hear my lamb bleating in the barn-shed and come after it? I wish the little thing would keep still. Doxie, Doxie, what makes you cry so? There, pet, come out here for a little while, and see if you won't feel better."

Mary went into the shed and brought the lamb out in her arms. The little creature hushed its cries at her touch, but it began restlessly sniffing the vaporous, odorous, early morning air. Dew still decked the grass; the shadow of the eastward-wooded hill fell across the pasture and the barn-yard with a twilight effect. The sunbeams had reached the house, however, and Mary moved instinctively toward the patch of brightness, with the trembling lamb in her arms.

"Why, Doxie, I never knew you to act so before!" she cried. "What makes you so frightened, pet? Why, why—"

As the lamb struggled in her arms, Mary looked apprehensively around; was it for fear of something behind her? One backward glance; then, with a shriek, she fled towards the house.

Crouching and crawling on top of the barn-yard fence was a great, tawny beast, with catlike head, gleaming eyes, and a long tail that lashed nervously to and fro, as the animal advanced. Mary had heard so many stories and descriptions of the panther that, although she had never seen one before, she knew this beast in a moment.

Her heart was in her mouth as she sprang for the open kitchen door with the lamb clutched to her bosom. Bewildered with fright, she did not close the door behind her, but sped upstairs and into her own chamber, dropped the lamb on the bed, slammed the door, and threw herself, panting and trembling, against it.

In a moment she realized how foolish she had been to neglect the door below, for she heard the big cat bound into the kitchen and come snifling up the staircase, slowly and doubtfully. It could climb a tree like a squirrel, but it may have thought the staircase too suspiciously easy.

"Oh! what shall I do,"sobbed poor Mary, wringing her hands. "I can't keep him out of here! He'll break down this thin door in a minute, and eat me up, and Doxie, too!"

Her eyes fell on the narrow window of the chamber, high up in the gable, looking out over the roof of the kitchen. She snatched a chair, ran to the window, climbed up, opened the sash, and was about to go out on the roof when the lamb bleated. Mary looked back.

"Poor little Doxie, you shan't be eaten up!" she cried, bounding back to the floor with every nerve tingling. She caught the lamb, sprang back to the chair, climbed up and put her little pet out on the roof, just as the sound of fierce, rending claws came from the door. With a prayer in her heart that God would keep the panther back just a minute longer, she grasped the casement outside, and began to draw herself painfully through the window.

The space was very narrow—so narrow that she had to turn sideways in order to squeeze into it at all. For a little while it seemed as if she could not get through, but she let her breath out, shrank as small as she could, and with a frantic effort that nearly tore her dress off, wriggled through and drew down the sash behind her. As yet she had not heard the panther enter the chamber, and she dared not look back to see if he were there.

How strange it seemed to be sitting out there in the broad morning sunshine, with the frightened lamb nestling in her lap, and the chimney-swallows circling around her head, the woods so peaceful, the little pasture sparkling with the dew, all outdoors so serene, so indifferent, and yet that dreadful panther in the quietness of the house seeking her life!

Suddenly Mary's heart leaped madly, and she clutched Doxie with a grip that made the lamb bleat with pain. She saw the panther crouched by the well-sweep, looking up at them. He had stolen out to the barn-yard.

The well-sweep! And the panther beside it! What if he should climb it? The great stick of timber from which the bucket was hung reached from the earth, where its box of stones weighed down the larger end, to a point over the well, within six feet of the edge of the kitchen roof. Suppose the panther should climb the sweep? Could he reach a point from which he could leap to the roof, before his weight would cause the balanced timber to tip the other way?

The crouching cat moved even more swiftly than Mary expected. With a light, lithe spring he grasped the sweep just below the point where it fitted into the crotch of the upright post. Then he began to climb quickly upward.

The girl trembled and shivered and stared, bewildered, at the blazing, hungry eyes and creeping form. The roof was her last refuge. Should the famished panther reach that, nothing but help from outside could save her life.

The beast was ascending more slowly. He seemed now to suspect the sweep, for he stopped frequently and sniffed the timber in front of him before resuming his slow and careful creeping. He passed the upright post, and still the heavily-weighted lower end of the sweep remained upon the ground.

The panther began to crouch lower, and gripped the timber more firmly with his claws. He was getting ready to spring.

But he did not leap when he prepared to do so. It seemed to occur to him that he could run lightly along this seeming branch and spring from very near the end of it. He rose higher and came on as a cat trots on a fence. Mary, staring, shrieked and shrieked. Then, suddenly, the bucket-end of the sweep went down with a rush. The weighted end went up; the surprised panther pitched head first, clawed desparately, trying to keep his hold, and did not wholly lose it and his balance until he was directly over the well. Then into the well he pitched, headlong.

Down he went, with a scrambling clatter. Then Mary heard a hollow-sounding splash, twenty feet below the ground surface, as the beast went head foremost into the water. For several minutes there was a great tumult in the well—an unearthly screaming, a frantic dashing and churning of water, and scratching at the rock-walls. But all was quiet, and the trembling girl began to draw full breaths again, long before an hour had passed.

The forenoon was far advanced, however, when Mary ventured to pry up her chamber window and slip back into the house. Taking Doxie with her, she stole down-stairs, and closed and barred the heavy kitchen door. Then, feeling sick and faint, she lay down on the lounge, and presently fell asleep, exhausted by the nervous reaction.

The next thing she heard was a knock at the kitchen door, and her mother calling :

"Mary! Are you there, child? Let me in!"

As soon as she heard her daughter's story, Mrs. Mayfield went and looked into the well. Down in the gloom, projected slightly above the surface of the water; was something—she could not tell what. She let down the bucket but it struck a solid mass, and could not be dipped. "I declare, Mary," she exclaimed, "I believe your panther is actually drowned in the well!"

Mary laughed nervously, "He either drowned." she said, "or went through to China, for he certainly did'nt come up again."

L. W. Lawrence.

THEIR VISIT TO THE ZOO.

(By L. Lamb.)

While Tom was visiting in the city, Uncle Tom took him and Flossie to the Zoo. Before they started, Aunt Florence gave them a bag of peanuts, a bag of gingersnaps, and some apples. Flossie carried the peanuts, Tom carried the gingersnaps and Uncle Tom the apples. They went first to the monkey-house, and fed the monkeys with the peanuts. Tom had never before seen so many monkeys together, and found great amusement in watching them scamper up and down the wire grating in front of their cage, steal peanuts from one another, catch on to the bars by the ends of their tails and swing to and fro, and play all sorts of funny tricks that only a monkey can think of doing. After the peanuts were all gone they still stood there watching the fun, until a big monkey stole the hat off from the head of a boy standing next to Tom, and, scampering up to the top bar in the cage, began to tear the hat to pieces.

"Let's go away now," said Flossie, "or he might steal our hats, too."

When they came to the elephants, Uncle Tom said:

"Give them some ginger cakes, Tom."

Tom took a handful of cakes out of the bag and looked carefully all around the head of the elephant directly in front of him, and answered:

"He hasn't got any mouth to put it in."

"Give him a cake and see if he hasn't," suggested his uncle.

Tom threw down a cake, and in an instant the elephant picked it up with his trunk and put it into his mouth

"My!" said Tom, "didn't he do that nice! Is that where he keeps his mouth, back there under his trunk?"

"Yes; the good Lord put it there at first, and no one has ever found a better place for it," answered Uncle Tom.

"He couldn't pick up things at all if it wasn't for that trunk," remarked Tom, throwing him another cake. "His head is so high and his neck is so short that he could never reach down to them. I wish that I had a trunk like that to pick up my pencil at school when it rolls away under Archie Glynn's desk."

"I wish I had one to pick up my pennies in church when they drop on the floor just as the collection man is coming to our pew," added Flossie.

"I wish that some one had a trunk to pick up those pennies," replied her father, "for I've bumped my nose more than once trying to do it."

They fed the elephants until the gingersnaps were all gone, and then they went to the bear-pit, where Uncle Tom threw an apple right into the open mouth of a big brown bear that was standing up on its hind legs with its mouth wide open, begging for food. Flossie and Tom used up all the other apples trying to do it, too, but they could not succeed. However, the bears picked up all their appies from the bottom of the pit and ate them very eagerly, and even when the apples were all gone they still stood up on their hind legs and begged for more.

"They've eaten up all the apples, and they are still hungry," said Flossie.

"I'm hungry, too," answered Tom. "Please give me something to eat," and he stood up on his tiptoes, held up his hands, and opened his mouth like the bears.

"A very good imitation, Tom," said his uncle; "but the monkeys have eaten the peanuts, the elephants have eaten the cakes, and the bears have eaten the apples."

"Isn't nothing left for us?" asked the children, sadly.

"Nothing," he replied, but the children looked so sorry that he added very quickly: "But I think that there is a place in the Zoo, where they sell cakes and ice cream."

And there was a very nice place, where they got some good ice cream, and little round cakes with icing on them that Flossie called "little pound cakes," and the children enjoyed their treat as much as any of the animals had enjoyed their share. After they had eaten their cakes and ice cream they wandered through the garden, and saw the deer, the elks, the buffaloes, the foxes, the wolves and lots and lots of other animals, until Uncle Tom said: "I don't know when they give the lions their supper, but I feel as if I would like to have mine."

"So do I," replied Tom, and so they went out of the gate and got into the cars and rode home.

How much they had to talk about at the supper table!

"Yes," said Tom; "we fed them well. We gave the elephants under the sned all the cakes, the bears in the bear-pit all the apples, and the monkeys in the big cage all the peanuts; but nothing was left for the lions or the foxes, or any of the rest."

"Nothing was left for us, either," added Flossie.

"No," remarked Uncle Tom, "nothing was left for the monkeys outside of the cage, so I took them over to the restaurant and bought them some ice cream and cakes."

"Why," said both the children, "we didn't see you feed any monkeys over in the restaurant!"

"Didn't you? How strange!"

"No, all the monkeys we saw were in the monkey-house."

"Well, now, I thought that I fed two little monkeys with cake and ice cream over at the restaurant—I really did," replied Uncle Tom.

"No, there were no monkeys there, only us," persisted the children.

"Don't tease them, papa," said Aunt Florence. "Eat your supper, children, for Bridget wants to go out this evening."

When Tom told them about it at home, his big brother Rodman said, "He meant you and Flossie were the two monkeys. Didn't you see the joke?"

"No, we didn't," answered Tom, "and I wish that Uncle Tom would make up better jokes than that about me; but we had a daisy time, and I'm going to the Zoo again the next time I go to the city."

OUR STAMP CLUB

Porto Rico and Cuba are to have new stamped envelopes. Twenty-five thousand United States 8-cent stamps, surcharged with the word "Cuba" have been sent to the island lately. Collectors are saving the revenue stamps of Canada, and they are getting scarce.

The 1-2-cent stamps of Canada are being used extensively. Three new values of stamps have been recently printed in Ecuador; these are the following: 1, 2 and 5 centavos.

The new 10 centimes stamp of France will be carmine.

To collect stamps is to learn geography.

Contest No. 2 will be published on the 24th of this month. Send your answers to No. 1 before the 20th, when the contest closes. Always state your age.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. Stanton.—No, there is no fee to belong to the Stamp Club. You say that you have many stamps to exchange; please send list in for publication.

P. Duckett.—Yes, postal cards are worth collecting because some of them are very rare and valuable.

Geo. Southee.—Your answers for contest No. 1 are very good. You write well for a boy of 9 years.

Miss Bradford.—Your reply to hand, too, and I think it is one of the best received.

James Fraser.—Your answers were nearly all correct.

SELECTED.

A DOG DIES OF GRIEF.

There are many stories of dogs refusing to live after the death of their masters, but not many of them are so well authenticated as one appears to be which comes to us from Denver. The Denver News tells the story, with every detail of circumstantiality.

Not long ago Dr. E. W. Bovett, a citizen of Denver, died. He possessed a fine St. Bernard dog of great size and thorough breeding, called the "Duke of Somerset," a descendant of the famous prize St. Bernard dog, "Sir Bedivere." Duke, as he was called, was a little more than three years old, and weighed two hundred and seventy-eight pounds. He was greatly devoted to his master, and very jealous of the appearance of other dogs about the premises.

When Doctor Bovett died, Duke was apparently quite aware of what had taken place. He followed the funeral procession to the grave with every evidence of grief; he had been allowed to look at his master's dead body. He then refused to take food; nothing could induce or compel him to eat.

For one kind of delicacy—a sort of egg-nog—the dog had always shown extraordinary fondness, and some of this was prepared and brought to tempt him. He refused it.

He moped about the barn, and sometimes wandered from one place to another which had been favorite resorts of Doctor Bovett. Everybody met him with a kind word and greeting, but Duke paid no attention to such advances. A neighbor whom he knew, and who was also a doctor, took him in and tried to turn the current of his thought.

All this was useless and eight days after the death of Doctor Bovett, Duke died and was buried in the cemetery at Riverside, at his master's feet.

LULLABY.

All day long the little breeze
Plays among the leaty trees;
When the sun sinks in the west,
Little breezes go to rest.

Little lambkins leap and play.
All the pleasant summer day;
When the night falls dark and deep,
Little lambkins go to sleep.

Little birdies sing all day,
But at night they fly away.
To a soft and downy nest,
Shut their eyes and take their rest.

Little baby, white and warm,
Softly lies on mother's arm;
And what lambs and birdies do,
Baby must be doing, too.

J. Zitella Cocke.

PONEY AND THE LION.

(By Adeline Knapp.)

Poney is a small beagle-hound, living on a ranch in central California. She is a very pretty creature, white and golden brown, with long, silky ears, and soft, expressive eyes. She weighs about fifteen pounds, and is one of the gentlest little canine ladies you could desire to see.

The beagle, although a small hound, and exceedingly mild in its manners, is very courageous, and they are famous hunters. In the San Joaquin Valley, where rabbits abound and are a serious pest, these hounds are worth their weight in gold to the farmer. They are rare, however, and bring a good price. Poney, and Naylor, her mate, keep the ranch on which they live quite cleared of rabbits, gophers, and ground-squirrels, and their puppies are always sold, as soon as they are old enough, to people living "in the San Joaquin."

On the same ranch with Poney and Naylor live a number of other dogs, for the young men are great hunters. There are three Irish setters, a mastiff, a fox-terrier, and a big Llewellyn setter. At the time I write of, Poney had four particularly fine puppies, just old enough to be weaned. They were soon to be sent away, so at night Poney was separated from them and locked up in the barn, that the puppies might become quite independent of her maternal care It was a clear moonlight. The puppies were all asleep in front of their little kennel; the Irish setters and the mastiff were lying under the trees; Naylor and the Llewellyn setter were off hunting, when down the mountains, creeping softly, looking for just such a nice supper as these sleeping puppies would have made him, came a puma, or California lion.

The puma was bigger than the biggest dog on the place, and he must have been pretty hungry or he would not have come so near the house; for while a California lion will kill cattle, or even horses, and the creatures have been known to attack men, still they are very wary, and do not often run into danger.

Well, this fellow came prowling down the mountain, and presently espied the puppies.

All the dogs discovered him at about the same time, and at once a terrible commotion began. Mastiff, setters, and terrier ran howling to the house and hid, yelping, beneath it; the puppies cowered back into the kennel, crying pitifully, while the lion had evidently made up his mind to have at least one of them.

Shut up in the barn, Poney heard her babies crying, and began to howl and cry in response. Desperately she dug her way out from under the barn wall, and rushing up, hurled herself upon the great, prowling invader. It was literally rushing into the lion's jaws, for she was hardly more than a good mouthful for him. He turned and made a savage attack upon her, while the puppies rushed from the kennel and sought shelter at the ranch-house.

Aroused by the commotion, the farmer came rushing, barefooted and in his night-clothes, to the scene of the struggle.

There was poor Poney, held fast in the lion's jaws, while the creature was rapidly shaking the life out of her.

Seizing the axe, the farmer rushed at the lion, who, thinking discretion the better part of valor, dropped the little hound and fled before the man could aim a blow at him. Poor little Poney was terribly bitten about the head and breast, and one leg was broken, but, hurt and wounded though she was, she would not be satisfied until she had licked each one of her puppies, and satisfied herself of their safety. Her wounds were dressed, and, as dogs are good patients so far as recovery from injuries are concerned, she is now nearly well again, although still lame; but she has not been shut away from her puppies since that night, when her mother-love made her dig her way out of the barn and fly to do battle for them against such awful odds.

THEIR SAIL.

By K. A. Peters.

Said Charlie to Sam on a bright summer day,
"Come, let us go sailing in Chesapeake Bay;
We'll fish and we'll sail, and a big storm will come,
And rock the boat so that we'll hurry back home."

Said Sam unto Charlie: "O yes! let's jump in,
I'm ready, right now, for the storm to begin."
And just as soon as these boys got afloat
A big storm arose and kept rocking the boat.

Said Charlie to Sam: "there hasn't been time
For even one fish to nibble my line.
Such a terrible storm I didn't expect;
If ti keeps on like this our boat will be wrecked."

Said Sam unto Charlie: "This boat keeps on rocking,
And soon will upset, the stor mis so shocking.
We'll surely get drownded, and there'll be a great fuss,
And we won't catch the fish, but the fish will catch us."

Said Charlie to Sam: "It is really too bad,
But Biddy is coming, and looks very mad;
So I guess that we'd better get out of her way,
And finish our sailing on some other day."

And so Sam and Charlie both hastened in fear
To get out of the way before Biddy came near;
For when that big storm rocked their sailboat so hard,
They were in Biddy's wash-tub out in the back-yard!

THE DROLL LITTLE FOLK OF SLEEPY DELL.

They sleep the livelong day,
And in the starlight play,
The tiny people hid so well,
The wee, wee folk of Sleepy Dell.
I have never found in any book
The words to tell you how they look;
But every hue of the wood they wear,
And softest colors won from the air—
Pale greens and browns and yellows and grays,
Mixed secretly by the nights and days.
Some time you may meet them on their round,
Marching about the mossy mound,
Or sitting in rows by the singing brook;
Then you will know just how they look.
If only I could paint a summer day,
Or tell what sunbeams to the daisies say,
Or what is the dream of the cloud asleep,
Curled up so soft where the blue is soft and deep,
Then I would try to make you see
How the quaint little people look like me.
Their homes are so frail, when the winds come out
And run on the roofs ,they rock about,
And swing this way and that, like weeds at play,
Shy, all alone beside the summer way.
It's a very, very hard thing to tell
Of the wee, wee folk of Sleepy Dell.
'Twould make the witches wink and think
To name the dainties they eat and drink.
I know some three or four—
That many and no more;
The breath of leaves and flowers,
The sighs of midnight hours,
The dreams that now and then
Float from the sleep of men—
I really thought I knew one more,
But they told me only three, not four,
The midget mischiefs hid so well,
The wee, wee folk of Sleepy Dell!
Oh, to hear them put in sound
The charms of their enchanted ground!
Never the winds so tender music make,
Rocking the baby, leaves too long awake,
As the wee, wee people pipe and trill
When the sun has dropped below the hill.
Once, it chanced, they let me bark
By their doors of woven dark,
Not a firefly lamp was allowed to burn,
Not a breath to stir the slender fern.
Then first I heard, so sweet and dim,
The song they call the "Shadow Hymn."
That song I cannot sing again,
But sing I can their "Song of the Rain";
And this something the way it goes,
To a tune as sweet as the last wild rose:

(Treble voices.)

The east it is gray,
And over
The clover
The dew-sparks play!

(Bass voices.)

The swallows fly low,
And under
The thunder
The toadstools grow!

(Chorus.)

Wet or dry, oh, what care we?
Whistle, wind, i' the hilltop tree
The blissful folk that hide from light,
The tiny people of the night!
Sometimes I think they slip away
And over the children's pillows play,
Roughishly peep
Into their sleep,
To make them see and hear
Queer things. They plan, next year—
I told them, though, I wouldn't tell,
The droll little folk of Sleepy Dell.

—By John Vance Cheney, in June St. Nicholas.

A ROYAL BABY.

A baby queen, so pink and wee,
Lay soft in her cradle green,
While her stout little guard kept watch and ward
With their thorny bayonets keen,
But nevertheless
The sunbeams gay
Peeped in and the baby grew;
And if you can guess
What she is to-day
I will gladly give her to you,
So hold out your hands for—what
Do you suppose?
A bonny, velvety, sweet June rose.

—E. H. T.

JENNY AND THE NEWSBOY.

A very young contributor with a very familiar name sends this story to the Letter-Box of St. Nicholas for June. He calls it "Jerry."

Jerry Field lived in a large house with two deaf, half blind aunts, in the upper part of New York city. Jerry often wished that he was a newsboy, and could jump on cars and cry: "Extra! Telegram, just out!" and not the nephew of two rich maiden aunts. But as he could not be he had to hope for the best. One spring day, as Jerry was walking down Broadway, he saw a newsboy who looked exactly like himself. Jerry accosted him thus: "You look just like me, and have the same sort of a voice. Now, if you want, we'll change in some back alley, and you put on my clothes and I'll put on yours and take your papers. You go to 8 West Eighty-first Street and act as you think best." The transaction was no sooner said than done. So Jerry went his way, and the newsboy his.

In about two weeks a miserable, half-starved newsboy could have been seen crying in Central Park. He, however, had not been crying long, when he saw a victoria with the two old ladies in it and a young boy. Jerry gave a yell and made a dash for the carriage; but it had gone, and Jerry wandered back to his seat, crying bitterly. In about twenty minutes the same carriage appeared; but Jerry was not to lose it, so he cried to the coachman to stop, which he did, and Jerry made himself recognizable. When they reached home he told his story. The newsboy, however, was not to be left out. He was sent to boarding-school, and lived to be a great man.

James Gillespie Blaine, III.

NO LACK OF SOLDIER BOYS.

Applicants Numerous and Six Are Rejected to One Taken.

Most Recruits Want to Fight in the Philippines and Are Sent on Without Delay.

New York, June 16.—The United States Army recruiting stations in New York city and the vicinity are daily turning out picked men as soldiers for service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. About 1,400 men have enlisted in New York city alone since March 1, and for every man enlisted six applicants have been rejected. Major F. A. Whitney, who has charge of the principal recruiting station, at No. 25 Third avenue, says that Uncle Sam can secure without difficulty all the fighting men he requires at any time.

"The supply is so generous," said Major Whitney, "that we are taking only the finest physical specimens. Every applicant, to begin with, must bring a letter from his last employer certifying to his character. We have as many as eighty applicants at this station alone some mornings. By a preliminary inspection we generally reduce this number to about one-sixth, whom we turn over to the medical examiner for a final test. We throw out all men who are not able-bodied and in good health. We never take a man who is dissipated in appearance or under the influence of liquor. Some men are barred on general appearance.

"The men retained for examination by the surgeon are stripped to the skin and put through calisthenic exercises to determine whether their joints are in good condition. They must have good teeth—at least four good sound molars with which to masticate their food. Their eyesight and hearing are tested, and any deficiency is cause for rejection. They must be up to a proper standard in height, weight and chest measurement; also in chest expansion. No man under 5 feet 4 inches in height is accepted for any branch of the service—infantry, artillery or cavalry. The loss of either thumb or of the 'trigger' finger or of any two fingers on the same hand is cause for rejection. A 'hammer' toe—that is, a tone bent over so that the nail strikes the sole of the shoe in walking—is a positive bar to enlistment. Ordinary corns or bunions don't count against a man. The head is examined for the purpose of learning whether or not there has ever been any injury to the skull or brain. The heart, the lungs and the spine must all be in first-class condition.

"Only men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five are eligible for the service. Minors must have the consent of their fathers, if living, or of their mothers or guardians if the father is dead."

The country and city boys make equally good soldiers as a rule, says Major Whitney. Many of the country boys, he says, get very homesick at first, but the city boys hardly ever do. At the outset privates get $13 per month. Their food and clothing are free. "Most of the men we enlist," said Major Whitney, "want to be sent to the Philippines, where they can see active service at once. These we send forthwith to San Francisco for transportation to Manila."

MKINLEY'S SUMMER PLANS.

Expects to Mix Politics With Pleasure During His Tour Along the Pacific Coast.

Washington, June 16.—While President McKinley's vacation plans have not been arranged with detail, yet he contemplates spending the greater part of the summer out of the city. It is his intention to thoroughly enjoy himself this summer. All last year he was compelled to stay in Washington in order to confer with officials concerning the conduct of the war.

The President will leave here on June 16 for a trip through New England. He expects to leave on his "swing around the circle" trip about July 15. This trip will be made in easy stages. The President expects to reach the Pacific coast in time to review the troops returning from the Philippines. He also will make a tour of Yellowstone Park as the guest of Senator Thomas H. Carter and others. This will be made by stages and he will get an opportunity to enjoy camp life.

While the western trip of President McKinley is announced as merely for his health, he will take advantage of the opportunity to make a few political speeches, which are expected to aid him in his re-election to the Presidency. Of course, this trip, according to officials, has no political significance. It will be much after the nature of the famous southern trip of the President when he delivered the speeches which caused much comment. It was during this trip that he delivered the speeches regarding the care of Confederate graves. So great was his reception that Senator Platt, of New York, remarked to Senator Vest, of Missouri, that there was no longer a Democratic party in the South.

"Why," asked the irascible Missourian. "Well, because President McKinley has swallowed the Democratic party," was the reply.

"He will have a sudden and severe attack of indigestion about November, 1900," replied Senator Vest.

Upon his return from the Pacific coast, which will be arranged through territory where it will do the most good, the President will visit Chicago to lay the corner-stone of the new Federal building. He will attend the Dewey reception in New York providing he is in this part of the United States.

According to officials of the Executive Mansion, the President does not propose to spend any part of his time along the Atlantic seabord. He may visit Vice-President Hobart at Long Branch during the latter part of the summer.

M'KINLEY ON CHRISTIANITY.

Leading men of the United States on the Power of Religion.

Letters From Supreme Judges, Cabinet Members, Navy and Army Officers. Senators and Diplomats.

Inspired by the assertion in some quarters that Christianity was losing influence, the Christian Herald, of New York, recently addressed letters to leading men asking if they were believers of that religion. One of the first to reply was President McKinley, who under date of May 26 said :

"My belief embraces the divinity of Christ and a recognition of Christianity as the mightiest factor in the world's civilization."

Six of the Cabinet members answered in the affirmative, Secretary Hay declaring that he was a firm believer in the value of Christianity as a civilizing agency as well as in its supreme importance to a lost humanity.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Justice George Shiras, jr., and Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, announced their adherence to the Christian faith.

Every leading naval officer responded affirmatively. Admiral Sampson said:

"I claim to be a friend of Christianity. I was thus brought up and thus taught to believe. I have never had occasion to change my belief."

Capt. Robley D. Evans said:

"I firmly believe that Christianity is the keystone of the social fabric and the greatest of all civilizing influences."

Among Rear Admirals who declared themselves believers were Franklin, Norton, Kimberley, Casey, Matthews, Farquhar, Hughes, Phelps, Roe, Howison, Upshur and Crosby.

"The army makes even a more remarkable showing for the faith, beginning with Major-Gen. Shafter and including Major-Gen. Brooke, Brig-Gens. Hardin, Drum, Craighill, Rochester, Flagler, Carlin, Morgan and Henry, Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, Surgeon-General Sternberg, Inspector-General Breckinridge, Gen. O. O. Howard (retired) and many others.

Brig.-Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, writes :

"I recognize the power and love of a Supreme Being, and I fully believe in the divinity of the Saviour and the surpassing potency of Christianity as a civilizing influence"

The United States Senate shows a large majority in favor of Christianity. Senator Platt says : "I consider that Christianity, rightly apprehended and vitalized, is inherently and essentially a friend of humanity, and that to-day, with the enlightened attitude that mankind is assuming toward it, Christianity is proving itself to be more than ever a friend to the human race.

"I believe that the qualities of divine goodness were marvellously illustrated and actualized in the character of Jesus Christ, and that His life is a remarkable revelation of the inherent possibilities in human nature. I believe that the genius of Christianity, whirh emphasizes the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man—the kinship of all races and individuals—is potentially broadening, liberalizing and civilizing."

Another Senator contributing in similar vein is Tillman, of South Carolina, who thinks anybody a fool who denies the benefirent influence of Christianity, and calls it the best code of morals to live by that has ever been formulated.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says : "I am a firm believer in the Christian religion, in the immortality of the soul and in the beneficence and wisdom of an all-wise God, and but for this belief this life, in my opinion, would not be worth living."

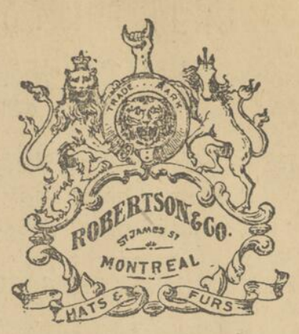
Among the business men who are believers are John Wanamaker and Marshall Field, of Chicago. Mr. Field says: "I am glad to answer yes to all your questions, and would add that my belief is that the leading men of the country hold the same views."

Nearly every university and college president is represented for Christianity.

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, writes : "The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good and to do to others as they would have others do to them."

The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, says : "Yes; I do believe in the divinity of Christ. Yes; I do believe that Christianity is the friend of mankind. Yes; I do believe in the surpassing potency of the Christian religion as a civilizing influence."

More than one hundred and twenty-five leading men have thus responded.



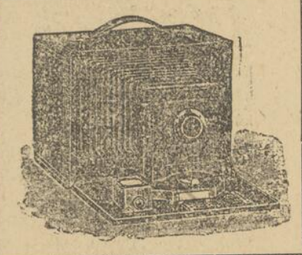
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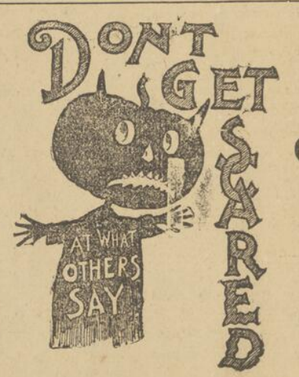
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A GLANCE AT OLD HERALD FILES.

What Montreal Journalism Was Like in the Beginning of the Century—United States About to Try to Conquer Canada.

The history of The Montreal Herald is practically the history of the century. In its pages can be accurately traced the marvellous story of the achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race in two hemispheres during nearly a hundred years. There may be seen on file at the Fraser Institute an early file of The Herald, beginning with its seventeenth issue of the journal, dated Saturday evening, February 8th, 1812. It was a weekly paper in those days, printed and published by William Gray. Its size was four pages, 20 1-2 inches by 12 1-2, and its price was three dollars per annum. It was just twice the size of the London Times of 1805, in which the official account of the Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson was published. The opportunity of comparison was afforded by the Times when the proprietors produced, in connection with the Nelson celebrations two years ago, a replica of the early issue containing Admiral Lord Collingwood's despatch, with the official account of the death of the great Admiral whose loss he deplored as that of his dearest friend—"a hero of imperishable renown." That issue consisted of four pages, but they were of the size of the pages of the London Spectator of today. This early Herald file owes its preservation to the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal. It contains no Montreal news save official announcements and advertisements, but much of the great events that were shaking the old world almost to its foundations.

The Eclipse of Napoleon.

News there was, and stirring news, too, from all parts, for it was a time when great events were moving mankind. It was the year which saw the beginning of the ruin of the brilliant military genius who was the oppressor and the scourge of Europe. The news from Spain was interesting, but not exciting—the armies of Bonaparte, as he was called in the press of those days, were being slowly driven from the Peninsula. But the decisive victories at Salamanca and Burgos had not yet been numbered among the achievements of Wellington. Napoleon himself was away on his memorable journey to Moscow. He had not returned with his remnant of twenty thousand pale and hunger-stricken faces—all that was left of his grand army of nearly half a million of the finest troops in Europe.

U. S. Designs on Canada.

The hands of England were fully occupied, for the thunderbolts had to be wrung from the grasp of the despot in many lands; and knowing that so favorable a moment was not likely to again arise, the American Republic was meditating the conquest of Canada. The hour for this short and inglorious war had not yet arrived; but the most interesting passages in the paper are those relating to it. They show how the coming conflict was regarded by the American people themselves. Here is an article reprinted from the Trenton Feudalist of January 20th, 1812, entitled "War With England":—

An Editorial.

"The leaders of the Democratic party began to felicitate themselves upon the near approach of this event. Congress have at length passed the law for raising 25,000 men, and the object of this army is openly avowed to be the conquest of Canada. The Legislature of New Jersey, that is, the Democratic part of it, have pledged themselves to support the general Government in this undertaking. How many of these men will enlist and lead in the vanguard of the exhibition time will make manifest; but I apprehend that very few of the names in the affirmative upon the journals of this body will be found upon the muster rolls of the army on the day of battle. No; those who are now instigating this people to an unjust and unnecessary war, all warm and comfortable in their seats in the State House, are, far, very far, from even dreaming of sharing the privations, the hardships, and the dangers of the contest. To vote for war and to march to the frozen regions of Canada; to suffer the fatigues, cold and nakedness of such an expedition, or be sent before the walls of Quebec are matters widely different in their nature. They may vote, but others must fight.

"When the time of trial comes these gentry will be in the rear. They will have bought oxen or married wives, and must needs stay at home to try them. The burden and heat of the day will fall upon the poor mechanics, the farmers or their sons, and the day laborers. These are the men that will ultimately be called forth to suffer the hardships of war—to be maimed and slain in the day of battle. It will be their families that will be beggared—their wives and children that will be reduced to widows and orphans. And should some be spared to drag out a miserable existence in rags and want and presume in their old age to apply to these "voting warriors" for relief, they will meet the fate of poor Ayres on Monday last, and insultingly be told 'the townships make provision for the poor!'

"A cry has gone forth that the people are calling for this war of conquest. It is untrue. The people do not wish, do not dream of such things. They are not such idiots as to wage war against England, for the poor privilege of going to France to be robbed. The blockade of France to them under existing circumstances is of as little consequence as the blockade of the Caspian Sea. What petitions have been sent either to Congress or the Legislature for war? None. The people are quiet, about their own business, struggling along these hard times to make comfortable livings; and if their own rulers would only relieve them from the shackles which they have placed upon their exertions they would be much obliged and thank them into the bargain. No; this cry for revenge and war with England is from your foreign gentry who have fled from her soil for other crimes than building churches, and who wish us to fight to avenge their quarrels. Your demagogues who, having got into places of trust, are anxious to 'swell' and look big—pass themselves off for men of renown. These, joined by a few empty-headed, long-tongued backwoodsmen and devotees of France or Bonaparte, compose the whole of the people who are desirous of plunging this nation into war.

"But let these precious Republicans who are raising an army of 25,000 men just look back to the years '98-'9, and compare the language then held on the subjects of war and raising troops. Such measures then were ruinous to the country—highly dangerous to liberty—the taxes too grievous to be borne, although the troops then raised were but half the number, and under the command of our Washington. How is it now that none of these evils are apprehended?

"Who will ensure that when the taxes for the support of this army, for we cannot always borrow, come to be raised, the Democrats of Pennsylvania will not rise again in open rebellion? Remember, this is not a war of self-defence, but one of conquest and foreign invasion of a species the most unjust and iniquitous. Will the people suffer themselves to be heavily taxed for such a war? They will not. It cannot be supported. And those who have committed themselves in its favor will soon be very glad to back out as soon as possible. The great body of the people are against them, and this they will soon learn to their cost."

President Madison's Speech.

The Herald was evidently impartial and fair in those days, just as now. The other side of the question is given in a despatch from Washington under date January 27, 1812. It shows how another section of the people was viewing the coming contest.

"When will the bleak and boreal ray and frosty bruual regions of cold Canada come into our impatient paws, prepared, and as it were, panting for possession? When will northern Columbia septentrionatle, Fredonia, freed from the fangs of the British Lion, escape, 'with Dewey fingers' frozen to the warm embrace, the congenial copulation of a more callid clime. My spirits sicken and sink at the dull delay of our coolly, calculating and inconstant Congress. How, too, must the high hopes of our shivering intended be dampened, deadened and half-destroyed by this dangerous delay? She has hoped from the very invigorating voices and votes of our amorous administration and ardent abettors that the heavenly hymeneal hour was at hand, herself hankering for and ready to hasten the happy conjunction which solemn sensations of saddest sorrow must be hers. Our gay, gallants and legislative lords, that are eternally talking, till their tongues tire with the tedious tissue of tame repetitions, have swaggeredly sworn that speedily the espousals should come to a conquering consummation; soon will the heart-broken bride (as in bright belief she is expected to be), from our uncourtly, contumacious continuance in not coming faint with frightful fears that our courtship is cold as her daily clime; that we are not in earnest but toying with coquettish airs, determined to jade her at last. Alas! poor Canada! Though thou mayest have supposed we should 'come before the swallows dared,' rest assured thou wilt 'die unmarried ere thou shalt behold' our coming."

"Rest assured, Mr. Relf, we shall never wed Canada till we have a navy to defend our maritime cities. Will Great Britain see us making war on the unoffending inhabitants of Canada? Will she see us spreading death and slaughter, distress and destruction, among her peaceable subjects? Will she see us attempting to batter down the walls of Quebec or lay Montreal in ashes? Will she do this, and suffer Norfolk, New York and twenty other defenceless towns to remain unblockaded? No. She is as unlike what all our Democrats have represented her as the sun is unlike unformed chaos, if such are now her tender mercies, if now she is so fearful of offending; so sparing of blood, so regardless of booty, so lost to resentment and indifferent to the ready means of retaliation. I tell you I, James Madison, will not dare to march a man to Canada with the avowed object of warfare—not a man, sir; no, not one, in our present defenceless state. So dream no more of this dream of attacking Canada. A navy we must have, and the people will ere long send Senators who will give them one. The present Congress seems to do next to nothing towards that object."

U. S. Army Wages in 1812.

Another writer thus expresses himself: "We are certainly now to have a war, for Congress has voted for an army. But let me tell you there is all the difference in the world between an army on paper and an army in the field. An army on paper is voted in a whiff, but to raise an army you must offer men good wages. The wages proposed to be given to induce men to come forward and enlist for five years, leave their homes and march away to find Canada is a bounty of $16, $5 a month, and at the end of the war, if he can get a certificate of good character, 160 acres of wild land, and three months' pay for the purpose, I presume, of enabling the soldier to march off and find it if he can." Here, again, is another choice item in the same page, on the same subject: "People of the United States, while such creatures as Gallatin and Eustis are kept in place, you shall have no war, no securing of rights or respect for character, nothing but incompetency, delay, crookedness, intrigue. He who retains them must be as bad as they. The President is accountable for the conduct of his secretaries."

The News from Spain.

Spain at such a time naturally occupies some space, but in this particular issue of February 8, 1812, the news was not very interesting. There are some particulars of the French having driven General Ballestero's army of some 5,000 men under the guns of Gibraltar, but Wellington was not on the spot on that particular day.

On Emigration.

Emigration to the western hemisphere was evidently attracting attention, as the following interesting extract from the London Evening Mail of that time will show: "The following statement of facts will perhaps make the poor deluded people who have any thoughts of leaving their country for America lay them aside, for the present. Most of the poor people who leave this country in search of employment carry little or no money, or any furniture, with them, and owing to the high prices of lodgings and house rents, they are always kept in a state of poverty. House rents are enormous in New York. A poor man for a house of two small rooms and a kitchen must pay from $100 to $130 a year, even in the suburbs; and with the expense of fire-wood, which is higher than English coals, it will take $3 a week farther off his earnings and keen him always in poverty. Very few of them have any furniture of consequence, owing to the difficulty of getting a livelihood. They can never save a dollar, and the expense of educating their children is enormous. The laborer in Britain lives much happier than anywhere on that continent."

There were aspiring poets in those days. "A Peep at Washington" is the title of the effusion of an unknown bard, which runs through a number of issues. Here is the first stanza of the part which appears on February 8th, continued from a previous number. It will be sufficient to show the standard of its general quality:

"Now, reader, thou art fallen in woful plight,
If thou has called a wife by candle light;
But grand's my subject, for this ode relates
The great perfections of that solemn chief,
Who brings such glory on the State.
The nation's round are filled with grief,
To think what upstart villains o'er them rule,
Chaps that for meanness should be sent to school;
They care not for their people Charley's goat,
But in the mint would quickly burn them
Or with a rope compress their soaring throats,
If to good Louis D'Ors or crowns such force would turn them."

DESPERATE FIGHT FOR LIFE.

No Spanish Bull Fight More Exciting Than This.

John T. McKenzie, of Milan, Near Sherbrooke, is Lying at the Point of Death.

Sherbrooke, June 16.—(Special.)—Mr. John T. McKenzie, of Milan, a well-to-do farmer, had a desperate struggle for life with an infuriated bull, and is now lying in a hopeless condition. He was gored in two places, disemhowelled, and his body dreadfully bruised. He was in the pasture, giving salt to the sheep, as he had done scores of times before. Other cattle and a bull were in the same pasture. When the bull got scent of the salt, he made towards the man for his share. In his efforts to drive him away, Mr. McKenzie got the animal excited and angry, and then the battle began. He attempted to evade the bull's attacks, but it being in the open field, his only chance was to face the vicious animal, and battle for life the best he could. The bull was the aggressor, and on turning, made a wild rush towards the man, who dodged aside, and the bull went headlong past his mark.

This trick was not to be repeated, for on his next effort he did some cruel work. John's plan was to seize him by the horns, but missing his chance, the bull gored him almost to death. One of his horns entered the abdomen and ripped the stomach the full length of the horn. The man cried incessantly for help, and his shrieks were heard by several neighbors working in the adjoining fields. One of them saw the engagement, and was hurrying to the man's assistance, but the bull's almost fatal work had been accomplished before he could reach the scene. He did, however, render telling assistance, and no doubt saved the man from instant death, for his cries attracted the bull's attention, and he left the prostrate man, turned completely round, and viciously eyed the man's arrival, who now came to a halt and stood motionless and silent for fear of himself being attacked. They watched each other some little time, the bull snorting and pawing the ground, till at length he moved slowly on, and gave the neighbors, who by this time had drawn near, a chance to approach the injured man. They beheld a ghastly sight. The unfortunate man lay panting for breath. He was bleeding profusely, and on removing his clothes they found him dreadfully wounded. He was taken home and attended by Dr. Cowie. From the doctor's last account, he is doing as well as can be expected, though his recovery is doubtful.

LAKE HURON CLEANSED.

Elder, Dempster Co. Have Taken Special Precautions to Guard Against Danger of Infection.

The S. S. Lake Huron, which was quarantined at Grosse Isle because of the smallpox epidemic amongst the Doukhobors aboard, is expected to arrive in port to-day. The vessel has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected from stem to stern, and is as clean as a whistle. To guard against any possible spread of the disease, Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. have arranged for a special crew to bring up the boat from Grosse Isle. As an additional precaution, these men have been vaccinated, and have had no communication whatever with the regular crew.

ESCAPED FROM CAYENNE.

Four Political Prisoners Got Away on a Boat.

A Tale of Fearful Suffering Which Results in Their Freedom.

New York, June 16.—A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: A few days ago a little boat containing four men rowed up the mouth of the Essequibo River, in British Guiana, from the open sea. The men had been buffeted about at sea for three days and nights without food or water, exposed to the fierce rays of the tropical sun. They were reduced to a terrible condition by the privations they had undergone.

The four men were French convicts who had escaped from the penal settlement at St. Jean, in Maroni, Cayenne, off which is Devil's Island, where Dreyfus was confined.

It appears that they eluded the guard, stole the prison dug-out or canoe, got together a little food and water, and put out to sea.

The food and water were washed overboard, but the men preferred the perils of hunger and thirst to the rigors of the penal settlement.

They got to New Amsterdam, in Dutch Guiana, and were assisted by the Governor. Then they put off again for British Guiana, which they reached after perilous adventures and much suffering. The oldest fugitive is a Boulanger adherent exiled seven years ago by President Carnot for political offences. He was a professor of rhetoric at Paris. His companions are an artist, an optician, and a landed proprietor, all men who were once in good positions. Their ages range from 37 down to 21 years. The British Guiana police have not arrested the men, and they will not be sent back to Cavenne.

Formerly the French prison authorities used to send descriptive sheets of escaped prisoners to the neighboring colonies and demand their return. This practice has been abandoned in recent years.

The four escaped convicts have gone into the interior to search for work.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A Police Committee Request for $400 Thrown Out—A Vote to the Water Committee.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee Thursday a report was presented from the chairman of the Police Committee, asking that $400 per annum be voted for the salary of an employe, to be appointed as clerk in the License Office, and secretary to the Detective Department. The meeting refused to concur in the report.

Ald. Beausoleil presented a request from A. Rasconi, asking that Berri street be widened between Notre Dame and Craig streets, so as to facilitate the construction of a hotel. The question was referred to the City Attorney.

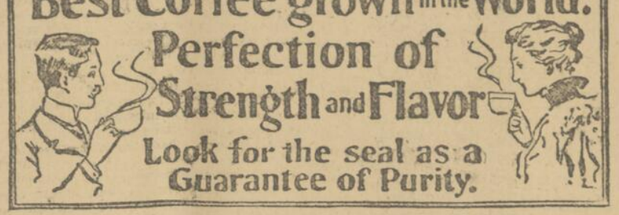
A report was read from the Water Committee, recommending that some $19,000 be expended on repairs to the high level reservoir. Ald. Laporte was present, and made a strong plea in favor of his report.

It was decided to allow $1,200 in cash, and to have tenders called for the balance of the repairs needed.

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Chase and Sanborn's Coffee

"Seal Brand" Java & Mocha
Best Coffee grown in the World.
Perfection of Strength and Flavor
Look for the seal as a Guarantee of Purity.



HOCHELAGA OBJECTS

To the Odors Arising From the Gas Company's Works and From the Residue From the Works.

On behalf of a number of citizens of Hochelaga Ward, Mr. Ephrem Taillefer this morning lodged with the Health Department a protest against the odors created at the Gas Company's works in that ward. There are also complaints that the refuse from the works lies on the surface of the river, and on a sunny day emits most disagreeable odors. Their complaint will be laid before the Health Committee at its next meeting.

WOMAN'S MISSION BOARD

Congregationalists Elected Their Officers in Ottawa Yesterday—Departments Report Progress

Ottawa, June 15.—(Special.)—The election of officers of the Congregational Woman's Board of Missions resulted yesterday as follows:—President, Mrs. D. McCallum, Kingston; vice-president, Miss Dougall, Montreal; secretary, Mrs. J. D. Nasmith, Toronto; treasurer, Mrs. F. A. Sanders, Montreal. The various departments of the missionary work were reported on and were found to be quite up to the expectations of the delegates. Those who submitted the reports were:—Missionary reading, Mrs. M. E. Bilton, Garafraxa; Home Mission Supplies, Mrs. D. McCallum, Kingston; Literature, Mrs. Thomas Moodie, Montreal; Leaflets, Mrs. Sanders, Montreal.

Diploma of Merit.

Messrs. Mitchell Brothers, Ltd., Distillers, Glasgow, were awarded the Diploma of Merit for the excellence of their exhibit of Old Scotch Whiskies at the Cardiff Exhibition of 1896.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL.

Major Drummond Announces That Canada's Contribution Amounts to a Total of $5,064.

Ottawa, June 16.—(Special.)—Major Drummond announces that Canada's contribution to the Gordon memorial fund, which has been closed, has reached the satisfactory total of $5,064. This sum has been remitted by the Bank of Montreal to Hon. George Peel, secretary of the fund, 67 Lombard street, London. His Excellency wishes to express his appreciation of the subscription and of the assistance of the Bank of Montreal.

An Operation Evaded

Mr. R. A. Size, of Ingersoll, Ont., Tells How it Was Done.

Symptoms of Appendicitis—The Way They Were Relieved—The Sufferer Now Well and Working Every Day.

From the Chronicle, Ingersoll, Ont.

In February, 1898, Mr. R. A. Size was taken very ill, and was confined to his home for several weeks. We heard that he was to go to the hospital to have an operation performed, but the operation never took place, and he has started to work again, and in apparently good health, we investigated the case and found that he has been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Size is a highly respected citizen of Ingersoll, having resided here for over thirty years, and has been a faithful employee at Messrs. Partlo & Son's flouring mills for over nineteen years. When asked by a Chronicle reporter whether he would give an interview for publication, telling the nature of his disease and his cure, he readily consented. Mr. Size gave the details of his illness and cure as follows:—

"In February I caught a heavy cold, which seemed to settle in my left side. The doctor thought it was neuralgia of the nerves. It remained there for some time and then moved to the right side in the region of the appendix. We applied everything and had fly-blisters on for 48 hours. They never even caused a blister and did the pain no good. The doctors came to the conclusion that the appendix was diseased and would have to be removed. The pain was very great at times, and there was such a stiffness in my ankles, also in my hand, and pain all over my body. The day and date was set for an operation, and I was reconciled to it. About a week before I was to go to the hospital my wife was reading the Chronicle. She read an account of a man that had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills The symptoms of the disease were so much like mine that she became interested and wanted me to give the pills a trial. I had little faith in the pills, but as my wife seemed to be anxious that I should take them, I consented. The day for the operation had now arrived, and I told the doctors that I did not think I would go to the hospital for a while as I was feeling better. I continued the pills, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the result. I continued to improve, and have long since given up all idea of an operation. When I started to use the pills I was unable to walk, and suffered something awful with the pain in my side. It was just five weeks from the time I start the use of the pills until I was able to walk again, and I had been doctoring three months before that, and I have been working ever since. Altogether I have taken sixteen boxes of the pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine I ever took in my life. I have now every confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and think that they are the best medicine in the world to-day. Certainly had it not been for them, I would have had to go through the ordeal of an operation and perhaps would not have been living now. I hope that by making this public it will be of benefit to others, as it was through one of these articles that I first learned of the unequalled qualities of the pills.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Abenakis mineral water is famous for its medicinal value, which is free to guests, and is shipped over Canada and the States.
Write for terms.
Address Manager, Abenakis House, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.
Or H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent, R. & O. Navigation Co., 128 St. James Street.

THE OCEAN ROCK HOUSE.
A Canadian having rented this small, private Hotel at OLD ORCHARD BEACH for season, desires a few more boarders. Address Alfred Belasco, Rock House, Old Orchard Beach.

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BEACONSFIELD.
REDUCED RATES—SEASON 1899
Cottage, containing 4 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, etc., furnished complete, $150.
Board, $6.00 per week; children and servants half rate.
Double room, with board (for two), $15.00 per week.
Single room, with board, $8.00 per week.
To Young Gentlemen making arrangements from June 1st or earlier, a special rate of $25 per calendar month will be given.
No allowance for absence.
As the accommodation is limited, application should be made without delay to
FRANK UPTON,
24 Hospital Street.
Montreal, March 13th, 1899.

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Are a much needed thing to-day and we have them in all styles, widths and qualities. We have them in Black, Tan or Chocolate shades, White or Grey Canvas, for Boating, Bicycling or Lacrosse.
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(Cor. Chaboillez Sq.)

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LIMITED.
Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 5th, 1895.
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99 90/100 to 100 per cent. of pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.
(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L.,
Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

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Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng
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HINTS FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT TO SWIM

An Expert Gives Instructions for Beginners and People Who Still Have Something to Learn About the Art.

The appearance of real hot weather in the city the past week has turned the thoughts of many to the seaside and the recreation points. That swimming is one of the most delightful and thoroughly healthgiving sports of the summer holidays is not to be gainsayed, and to know how to swim is an accomplishment that is denied to many by reason of inadequate instruction. Few parents object to trust their offspring with the riding master, the teacher of gymnastics, the fencing master, or to the tender mercies of the coaches of a football team or rowing crew; yet the accidents which often result from these pursuits are infinitely greater than that of a plunge into water under the guidance of a reliable swimming master. Perhaps more people have lost their lives through not knowing how to swim than by any other cause of accidental death. There can be no doubt but that a large portion of those who have so lost their lives could have been saved by others had they known how to swim.

No one learning to swim should be satisfied if he can only struggle through the water in one position. He should keep on perseveringly until at home in the water capable of swimming comfortably and being able to find relief when tired by changing the position of the body, the stroke, or by bringing a new group of muscles into play. It is important also that all swimmers should learn to dive. There is little use of learning to swim if one does not know what to do if suddenly thrown into the water by accident. In view of all this, then, the following explicit instructions by John P. Fletcher, formerly secretary and manager of the Montreal Swimming Club, will be interesting:

The Chest Stroke.

The proper position of the body when lying horizontally in the water, and the reasons for maintaining it with the back arched, having been fully explained, the pupil should be taught the important part the closed fingers, the palms of the hands and the flats of the forearms have severally to perform in keeping the body floating with the face out of water. After going through the land drill, with its lectures, details, and explanations, together with preliminary leg practice at the rail or ladder, the pupil will be ready for practice with belt, pole and cord. As soon as the pupil, while on the pole and belt, is found to be swimming without assistance, these should be removed and the pupil placed standing in water almost up to his chin.

The Push-Off or Start.

The start differs from the first stroke, inasmuch as it is merely a launching forward of the body on the water, at the same time sending the hands out in front at full reach, and the feet and legs closed together, up behind. The chest should be expanded and the back arched, as will be found more fully explained in the movements of the arm stroke described later on.

With the pupil standing in the water, it is, of course, impossible to expect him to make a complete leg stroke in proper time and place with the stroke of the arms, on this preliminary start or push-off. A pupil should thoroughly understand that this first launching of the body forward in the water is not a complete stroke, but merely getting the body in motion on the true line of flotation, so that the limbs can be brought readily into the positions from which they start to perform their respective functions during the stroke.

Chest Stroke—Position 1.

The pupil while thus standing in the water with the hands in position, the shoulders squared, and chest expanded, should rise off the heels until the weight of the body rests upon the balls of the feet, then allowing the body to fall gently forward, keeping it straight, until the hands, arms and shoulders are submerged, to spring forward, sending the hands and arms out at full reach in front, and to allow the closed feet to float up behind; by doing this an impetus is given to the body, which keeps it floating and the face from going under water. The hands are then separated and swept round with a semi-circular movement until they come in line from shoulder to shoulder; the arms must not be bent from the elbow, but kept braced. As the hands are brought inward from this position and carried, palms downward, edgeways across the body until the thumbs meet under the chin, the muscles of the legs should be relaxed so as to permit the knees being drawn upward and outward from the body until they are separated at an angle of 90 degrees. In this position they are ready to make the kick of the first combined leg and arm stroke which follows immediately after. On this push-off, sufficient impetus must be imparted by the action of the legs as the feet leave the bottom to send the body forward and keep it floating long enough to allow the limbs to do what is required of them.

The Arm Stroke.

Begin the arm stroke by sending the hands from under the chin, out in front at full reach, palms downward, fingers closed, thumbs pressed against the forefinger, and each thumb held in contact with the other, about four inches under the water. A slight pause before separating the hands, besides looking well, allows the body to take advantage of the momentum imparted by the kick and the drawing of the legs together.

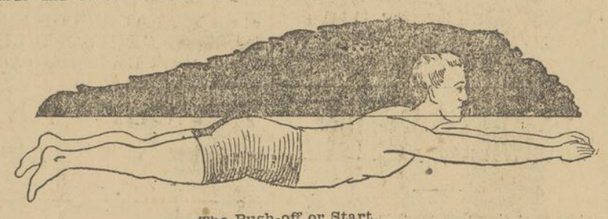
The Second Part of the Arm Stroke.

The second part is made by keeping the braced arms straight and by firm action of the shoulder joints and muscles, separating the hands and causing them to make a strong semi-circular stroke outward, until they are swept round in line with the shoulders. During the latter part of this movement, the hands by a motion of the wrist, should be turned momentarily and slightly to the rear, to get a better purchase on the water and accelerate the speed.

Completing the Arm Movement.

The arms having completed the positive parts of the stroke, the negative parts should be performed so as to offer as little resistance to the body's forward movement through the water as possible. Relax the muscles of the arms, and draw the bent elbows backward and inward, until they come close to the sides; the hands are then carried edgeways and inward across the body until they come together with the thumbs touching under the chin close to the chest, as in the first position. During the whole of the arm stroke the hands must travel about four inches under the surface, palms downward, through the same horizontal plane. As the hands come round in line from shoulder to shoulder, by a slight motion of the wrist they can be momentarily turned to the rear; this gives a purchase on the water, and slightly accelerates the speed, but it should be remembered that the arms are great factors in supporting the body, and that the legs should do the greatest part in propelling it through the water. As the arms begin the negative part of the stroke, the hands should immediately be turned palm downward, so as to resume their duty in helping to bear the weight of the body, as a pupil requires all the support possible to be derived from the palms of the hands and the flats of the forearms. There should be no elevation or depression of the hands during any part of the stroke, as either has a tendency to cause a rocking motion of the body and to dip the pupil's nose under water. The movement of the arms should be like a continuous making of semi-circles with the hands, of which the head is the centre. The arms should be used more as a means of helping the body to float and keeping the face out of water, than as an aid to any great extent in propelling the body forward.

The folding of the elbows in toward the sides as the stroke is being completed, prevents buckling or the retarding of the body's progress, by bringing the biceps inwards and forward of the face—this often causing a cross wash, very annoying to a beginner, who does not know what is sending the water up his nose.



The Push-off or Start.

Repeating the Stroke.

To insure length of reach as the stroke begins: As the previous stroke is being finished and the hands carried across the body, they should be brought in close under the chin and sent together straight in front. The shoulders should not be rounded or pushed forward as the stroke begins. The eyes must not be kept fastened on the water, but should be kept looking upward. The head should be occasionally turned from side to side, to prevent the muscles of the neck from becoming cramped. The limbs should act independently of any motion of the body.

Leg Movements.

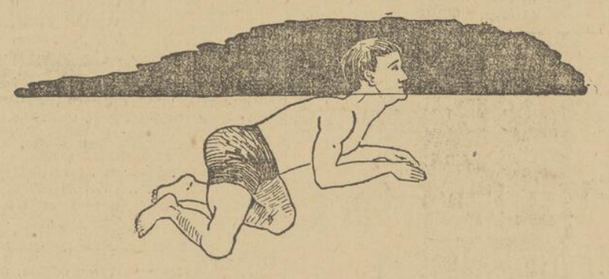
As the arms come round and are completing their part of the work in the start or push-off, the legs should be drawn up towards the trunk with the knees spread outwards from the body at an angle of about 90 degrees.

It is important that the muscles should be fully relaxed to permit free action from the hip joints, and the proper performance of this part of the stroke, with the knees spread well apart ready to administer the kick. The drawing up and spreading of the knees while the hands are completing their work tends to keep the body floating steadily at a critical part of the stroke, when the head is low in the water. Were the knees drawn up under the body, and the kick made from that position, the head would be forced under water. Hence the necessity of their being spread apart when drawn up. If the knees are drawn up at the proper angle it permits of the feet being kicked apart and striking the water in the right direction with the whole sole of each foot. The relaxing of the muscles of the limbs during the negative parts of the stroke affords a swimmer relief if any great distance is to be traversed; it also prepares the limbs for their more active work.

Simultaneously with the sending forward of the hands from their first position in front of the chest, the feet are struck vigorously outward and downward in a way cleft for them by the big toes, the legs being straightened and stiffened, with the feet far apart, so as to allow the soles of the feet to strike the water with force in the right direction.

The Wedge.

Immediately after the feet are kicked apart, the straight and outstretched legs, without any bending of the knees, are brought forcibly and firmly together in a line behind the body, until the inner sides of the thighs, knees, shaves, ankles soles of the feet and big toes are touching, the whole leg thus grasping a volume of water which helps to impart further forward motion to the body, and together with the drawing up of the knees creates a wave upon which, if taken advantage of, the swimmer is enabled to ride forward, and thus to move faster and with far less effort than another who does not perform this part of the leg stroke correctly.



Chest Stroke—Position 1.

The bringing of the legs together after the feet have been kicked apart, requires strong muscular exertion and brings into play groups of muscles that are seldom brought into active use, certainly not in other forms of athletic sports, except, perhaps, in fancy figure skating. It is necessary that this part of the movement should be performed strongly and quickly, as it is a powerful propelling element of the stroke.

Care should be taken that the arm movements are not made so quickly as to prevent the legs from thoroughly performing the different parts of their stroke. The hands and arms should be used almost entirely for support. The legs are the great propelling agents. A person may use the legs from early morn to bedtime without feeling very tired, but one is not accustomed to walk or run, and at the same time attempt to tear himself along through the atmosphere by using the arms in much the same manner as a bird does its wings while flying through the air.

Any superfluous effort put into the arm stroke by a person learning to swim is very exhausting. When pupils are swimming the positive parts of the stroke with the arms bent, they are simply tearing themselves by the arms through the water with unnecessary and exhausting exertion, and are not depending on the legs to do the propelling. Unison of movements and regularity in each part of the stroke are indispensable to perfection. Every stroke and kick should be performed with mechanical precision and neatness. Avoid hurry, jerking, or spasmodic action of the limbs, the body, or the head. Keep the head well down, with the chin on the surface, so as to be carrying as little weight as possible. Keep the back arched, the small of the back rigid, and the shoulders from becoming rounded. No matter how you are swimming, if you hump your back you are sure to be in trouble.

How to Improve the Appearance of the Chest Stroke.

The foregoing directions for teaching the chest stroke are intended to apply to those learning to swim. After one has become at home in the water and acquired perfect control of the nerves and action of the limbs, he can improve the appearance of the chest stroke and gain additional speed without the expenditure of extra effort. Keep the hands together in front of the face at full reach, palms downward and thumbs touching, until after the legs have been kicked apart and are drawn together in the wedge. As the hands are swept round in line with the shoulders, the knees can be quietly drawn up from the hips and held in position for the kick, with the muscles of the legs, ankles and feet relaxed, toes pointing downward, being held in position while the hands are brought quickly inwards and across the body under the chin. This method of executing the chest stroke gives the body the appearance of moving gracefully in continuous motion without any halt or jerking as each stroke is made. It also prevents the negative parts of the leg and arm stroke coming at the same time.

How many people tell you when speaking of swimming that they can only swim about six or seven strokes! Almost invariably it will be found that these half dozen strokes have been accomplished with but one full breath, and when the necessity for expelling it occured, a general collapse and stoppage of further progress followed.

The nostrils and air passages should always be thoroughly cleared and the mouth cleansed; it is often well to gargle the throat before entering the water. In fact attention to the simple requirements of health and nature before swimming promotes comfort and prevents cramp.

No one who does not breathe properly, regularly and at the right time can swim either well or far.

There is a proper time for inhalation and exhalation with each of the different strokes and changes of position in the water. When swimming the chest stroke inhale steadily and fully through the air passages of both mouth and nose while the hands and arms go round in line with the shoulders, as the lungs become fully charged more quickly and easily thus than by inhaling through the nose alone. A beginner can accustom himself to water entering the mouth better than having to suffer the discomfort which a novice experiences when learning to swim by sniffing water up the nose. During the negative part of the stroke the lips should be firmly closed, as the head and face sink lower than while the positive parts art being executed. As the positive part of the stroke begins, the breath should be expelled through the mouth (in swimming parlance, "blow your hands from you," as the arms are extended in front of the face), by this means preventing any drops of water that may be trickling down the nose or lips being inhaled with the inspiration which follows as the hands separate.

The mouth and nose are higher out of the water as the hands are being separated and swept round than at any other part of the stroke. If the inspiration is attended to and properly performed the filling of the lungs gives buoyancy to the body.

Breathe with every stroke if you wish to swim with any degree of comfort. Regulate the stroke when swimming a long distance with the natural breathing. This prevents exhaustion and enables a swimmer to travel long distances.

Swimming on the Back.

Swimming on the back with action of the legs only will be found pleasant restful and easily acquired after the difficulties in learning to swim the chest stroke have been overcome. It is of very great importance in life-saving and the swimming of long distances.

Get your pupil to stand with his back to the shore or landing place, in water almost up to the chin, with the submerged arms and hands (the latter palms downward) extended from the sides in line together long enough to permit of a careful inhaling of the breath, and the arching and stiffening of the back if necessary before the knees are separated and drawn up ready for the next stroke. In preparing for this, draw the heels up towards the trunk, keep the muscles relaxed so that the knees can be drawn as far apart as possible, and plenty of force applied to the kick.

The resting of the back of the head upon the water and the holding of the chin out from the chest and as high up as possible are imperative requirements when swimming on the back. The chin when held in this manner acts as a natural breakwater, preventing the mouth and nose being submerged by the back wash of water up along the body and chest, which often occurs after the knees are drawn up and apart, especially if they are not fully spread apart. The beginner should perform this negative part of the stroke smoothly and with caution at first, so as to keep the head travelling quietly on the surface. Bending the body or the neck forward to admire the action of the feet and legs will cause the head to be forced under water when the kick is applied.

Breathing When Swimming on the Back.

Expel the breath as the feet are kicked apart. Inhale while the legs are held together and the body glides backward from the impetus derived from the kick of the legs and the down stroke of the arms, if the latter are being used to increase the speed.

Combined Action of Arms and Legs.

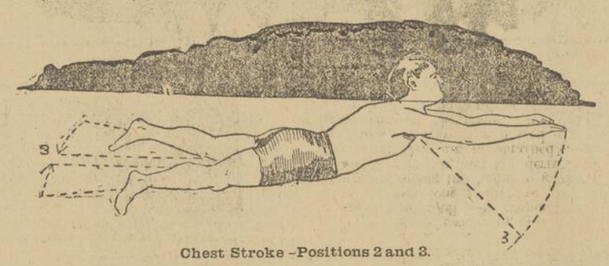
By this means greater speed can be obtained. Carry the hands and arms outward from the body and hold them there as previously described, then let them remain so while the knees are drawn up. As the legs are kicked apart, the down stroke of the arms is begun. By a motion of the wrist turn the palms and fingers towards the feet, brace the hands, wrists and elbows, keeping the arms straight and stiff, and applying the power from the shoulders, make a strong pull inwards, until the palms come in touch with the thighs, which should occur as the latter come together. After the inhalation and the back has been arched and the chest expanded, by a motion of the wrist turn the palms of the hands with the little fingers outward from the thighs and carry them with a straight arm upwards and edgeways until they are extended a few inches from the surface in the position they started from. Let the arms wait until the knees are drawn fully up and well separated; the action of the limbs should be simultaneous as the down stroke and kick are effected.

The Back Racing Stroke.

The start is made as described before. After the hands have come down in contact with the thighs they are raised sideways, with the thumbs uppermost until carried out of the water, when the hands and arms are then carried through the air and brought down into the water, turning gradually outwards and well to the rear of the head. The hands should be turned during the flight of the arms through the air so as to make as little splash as possible. This is done by causing the side of the hand, little finger downward, and the edge of the forearm to strike the water. (For the same reason, at the beginning the hands are raised edgeways with the thumbs up.)

The sweep of the straight and stiffened arms as they come from this position in rear of the head can be made a more powerful one as they are swept outward and inward to the thighs, than the arm strokes from a position in line from shoulder to shoulder.

The secrets of swimming this stroke successfully and well are keeping the legs close together long enough to take a full breath, allowing the body to gain all the momentum it can, and the deriving of all the power that can be obtained from the shoulders to drive the braced arms and hands through the water. In this stroke there should be no bending of the elbows. Alternate arms may be used with this stroke, the inactive one being held close to the body while the other and the legs are acting in concert. It is not so much the rapidity of stroke, as the taking advantage of the momentum obtained after the powerful action of the limbs, while the latter are held in close contact with each other and with the body, that makes this stroke a speedy one.



Chest Stroke—Positions 2 and 3.

In swimming on the back it will be noticed that the leg stroke has three active parts, two of which are positive and one negative, while the arms have but two—one positive and one negative. The arms are always held stationary and well extended while the negative part of the legs' work is being completed, so that the limbs start in unison with each stroke.

The Plain Side Stroke.

A beginner learning the side stroke should first swim a stroke or two on the chest, to get the body in motion, then turning with the right side downward so that the action of the heart may not be impeded. Be sure that the right side of the head, partially immersed, rests upon the water.

Thrust the submerged right arm (with the palm of the hand turned downward and the closed fingers pointing to the front) out in front of the head in a line with the body, until the arm is braced at full stretch, with the weight of the body, as it were, held up by it. Allow the body to glide forward from the impetus obtained by the clip of the legs, taking care that the hand is not thrust up out of the water.

The second part of the right arm stroke is made by keeping the braced arm straight and bringing it down under the body until the hand comes in front of the closed thighs.

The third or negative part of the stroke is performed by relaxing the muscles of this arm and by raising and bending the elbow, then carry it close to the side, so that by a motion of the wrist the hand can be brought palm downward with the fingers pointing forward ready to be thrust ahead as the stroke is renewed. When swimming the side stroke the arms act alternately. In the plain side stroke the arms are at full stretch when the right is thrust forward, the left being extended behind close to the legs. As the right hand is coming down, the left arm with palm down and the closed fingers pointing ahead is sent swiftly but smoothly forward through the water, close to the body, so as to aid in maintaining the body's equilibrium, until the hand arrives at the dipping point well in advance of the head, when this hand should be formed into scoop shape, and dipped a little lower under water. It is then torn backward along and close to the body, the elbow rising gradually so as to apply sufficient power to the braced forearm and scoop-shaped hand. As the left arm completes this part of its movement relax the muscles, raise the elbow, and by a motion of the wrist bring the fingers pointing to the front, and send the hand, palm downwards, ahead, keeping it a few inches under the surface until it arrives at the dipping point. While one arm performs the positive part of the stroke the other is performing the negative.

Leg Movements.

With the body lying on the right side, draw the left knee up in front of the body with the foot pointing to the front at right angles to the body. At the same time bend the right leg from the knee and bring the heel up as near the back as possible. The right foot is then kicked, toe downward, slightly to the right rear, so as to be as far as possible from the left foot. While this is being done the left foot makes a plain kick outward to the front, until the legs are at full stretch. The back of this leg is then brought smartly inward until both are brought in close contact. This clip of the legs, like the kick of the plain stroke, should be vigorously and quickly executed. Take care that the feet do not cross each other as they come together.

The Kick.

The kick of both legs simultaneously is made as the right hand is thrust forward. The legs should be quickly snapped together and retained in that position until the left arm is being torn through the water, during the latter part of which the legs are drawn up in proper shape, ready for the kick as the right hand goes forward.

Breathing.

Exhale as the right arm is thrust forward. Inhale as the left arm goes to the front.

COMPROMISE WAS REACHED.

Rate of Interest Clause Has Been Made Satisfactory.

The Banking and Commerce Committee Again Discussed and Passed the Bill.

Ottawa, June 16.—(Special.)—For the third day in succession the Government's insurance bill was taken up in the Banking and Commerce Committee this morning, when a compromise was reached. It will be remembered that the main ground of objection to the bill is that it would cut off from participating policy-holders their profit in order to accumulate the larger reserves which the bill enforces. As the rate of interest has fallen steadily it was proposed that the calculations upon which the safety of insurance are based should be made on a lower rate of interest. Under the existing law it is taken for granted that insurance companies earn 4 1-2 per cent., but in practice it is found that they do not earn more than 3 1-2 per cent., and the bill proposed that all business taken after January 1st next should be on that basis. In the case of old business it was proposed that it should remain at 4 1-2 per cent. until 1907, from then until 1912 at 4 per cent., and thereafter at 3 1-2 per cent. The compromise, which has been reached, only affects the latter point, and leaves 4 1-2 per cent. as the basis on old business until 1910, 4 per cent. until 1915, and thereafter the general rate of 3 1-2 per cent.

When section five of the bill was reached in due order, it was amended in this sense. Mr. Taylor wanted the operation of the act to begin on July 1st of next year, instead of January 1st, but the committee would not entertain the suggestion.

The committee took up the clauses defining the scope of the terms applied to different classes of company. To the guaranteeing of the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, which is the interpretation of guarantee insurance, it was proposed by Mr. Madore (Hochelaga) to add the guaranteeing of merchants, manufacturers and traders against loss by the giving of credit. This was almost unanimously rejected. The clauses relating to the investment of life insurance companies funds were adopted with very little discussion.

The preamble of the bill was adopted, and it was reported as amended.

A clause was added before doing so permitting mutual assessment companies doing "old line" business at any time on due notice upon fulfilling the conditions imposed upon "old line" companies.

Grocers' Picnic on July 9.

Mr. John Scanlan, president, occupied the chair at Thursday night's meeting of the Grocers' Association. Reports received showed that $800 had been subscribed so far for the picnic, which takes place at Iberville on July 19th.

THE QUEBEC LAW OF CONCILIATION

Suits for Amounts of Less Than $25 Cannot be Entered Before an Effort is Made

TO EFFECT A SETTLEMENT.

Conciliators for Each Municipality and Disputants Must Call on Them When Asked.

MR. SAUVALLE ON THE LAW.

"Guides" to justices of the peace, "guides" to coroners and other public officers whose legal knowledge is not necessarily profound, are in every bookstore, and now the adoption by the Provincial Legislature at its last session of Mr. J. A. Chicoyne's (member for Wolfe county) famous "Conciliation" law has created a new class of laymen to whom important public duties of a quasi judicial character are to be entrusted, and who in their turn feel the need of some kind of handbook which will furnish them readily with such information as they are most likely, from time to time, to need. Mr. Paul Marc Sauvalle, whose Ottawa and Quebec parliamentary letters to La Presse, over his pseudonymn of "Pascal," are among the most attractive features of the well-known French-Canadian newspaper, has undertaken to supply the want, and it would be difficult indeed to find one better qualified for the task. To a comprehensive knowledge of his subject, Mr. Sauvalle adds an agreeable literary style, clear and elegant, with much of that indefinable charm which adorns the writings of French classic school.

The Scope of the Work.

The work is divided into several chapters, which treat in turn of the history of the conciliation idea, the law concerning conciliation, with text, the conciliation idea itself, "the conciliator," mode of procedure under the law, and so on.

The Conciliation Movement.

The history of the "conciliation" movement, as related by Mr. Sauvalle, is interesting.

It was as far back as the fifteenth century that a kind of defensive league was formed among different classes of society for mutual protection against "the plague of the age," the depredations of the lawyers. Notarial records, so carefully preserved in France, are full of traces of this great movement which finally resulted in the adoption of the principle of arbitration for the settlement of individual or local difficulties. Official umpires were appointed in every district, and there were besides certain persons in each locality, whom the notaries describe as "wise-men." These were domestic pacificators, whose efforts were seconded by relatives and friends.

The Prud'hommes.

The record of certain proceedings at Rognes, in Provence, in 1435, illustrates the mode of procedure and the spirit of the parties. The two disputants declare that the time has come to put a stop to irritating discussions, to avoid scandal, and, for that purpose, to refer the dispute to the "best" men in the district. The "best" men are sought out and hasten to lend their aid.

"It would be an act of charity," they say, "to restore peace between these two."

One of the disputants then declares: "I have been distracted from my business and mulcted in heavy costs; but, more than the judgment of the court, I fear the scandal, with the sins and enmities which, on both sides, suits engender."

The good King Rene, the troubadour monarch of Anjou, and father of Margaret, the energetic consort of Henry VI. of England, interested himself greatly in the conciliation system. Establishing a council of "Prud'hommes," or arbitrators, at Sisteron, he ordered, "Let them be upright, prudent and sagacious, of good conscience, of honorable family, of unblemished reputation; in a word, capable of giving sound advice in the affairs of the city."

The office of "Prud'homme" was held in high esteem in France in the sixteenth century. Upon the Bishop of Grenoble presenting his nephew, Bayard, afterwards the illustrious "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," to the Duke of Savoy as a page, the Duke said: "I accept him gladly. He is handsome and honorable. God make him a prud'homme!"

An Old Case.

The ancient statutes of a little town, now called Montrejeau, but then bearing the, to us, familiar name of Montreal, contained an article which showed in what horror litigation was held. This article provided that, if any lawsuit took place between the people of the town, the councillors should undertake, by persuasion "and other diligence," to reconcile the parties, in order to prevent and anticipate the misery and ruin which usually result from law proceedings.

Numerous instances of this kind prove the ardent and laudable desire of French public men to check the litigious spirit of their fellow-citizens, and in August, 1790, a law was adopted in Paris, which gave definite expression to a desire for some alternative to lawsuits as a means of settling differences, which has been growing and gaining strength for three centuries.

The New Quebec Law.

The new Quebec law of conciliation is based on the French model, with alterations to suit the peculiar conditions existing here. It provides that in purely personal matters, where the amount involved does not exceed twenty-five dollars, no suit can be entered until an effort shall have been made to settle the case amicably. In each municipality the local council may appoint one or more citizens of the place to act as conciliators. In addition to conciliators so appointed, the following shall be ex-officio conciliators: (a) Catholic priests, but only for Catholics; (b) Justices of the Peace; (c) mayors of municipalities. A defendant failing to appear before the conciliator, when summoned, shall pay all costs of the subsequent action, even if the same is decided in his favor. The law does not apply in cities or incorporated towns.

Clergymen as Conciliators.

Such, briefly, is the new conciliation law which is now being subjected to a practical test. Mr. Sauvalle's work is, under the circumstances, most timely, and will no doubt be in the hands of every official "conciliator"—the name has a quaint and novel sound—in the province, as well as of all, whose standing in the rural community makes him likely to be selected as an arbiter of neighbors' disputes.

It will be easily understood by all familiar with this province, what an important part the Catholic clergy will take in the operation of this new law. The original idea had been to give the Protestant clergy, as well as the Catholic, the right to act as conciliators, ex-officio, for persons of their own faith; but the objections to this became speedily apparent, and the bill was accordingly amended. The Catholic clergy in this province, as Mr. Sauvalle well points out, have always acted as mediators in disputes among their parishioners; and their sacred character, the respect in which they are held, and their intimate knowledge of the people among whom they live, eminently qualify them for the useful office.

Our establishment will be closed on Thursday, June 22nd (St. Jean Baptiste Day), and also on Dominion Day. Laporte, Martin & Cie.

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THE DEBILITATED MAN.



In the treatment of those nervous disorders of men, young and old, which result from the abuse of some law of nature, early indiscretions, later excesses, dissipations, etc., there is much to be considered. The subject is deeper than most physicians think it. One thing is certain,

Drugs Only Stimulate

They do not tone or strengthen. It is just like taking a glass of whiskey to temporarily relieve the mental torture of some financial or family trouble. I soon saw drugs were not giving my patients satisfaction, and went to work experimenting, just as a business man does if he wishes to change some condition of his affairs which are not proving profitable.

The first thing I discovered was that the weakness was not local. For proper results a remedy had to be found which would build up the whole organism. I knew then that I should

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Dr. T. Sanden, 132 St. James Street, Montreal. Office hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

TWENTY PAGES.

The Herald.

THIRD SECTION.

92ND YEAR. NO. 142. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899. PRICE ONE CENT.

FRENCH-CANADIANS BY ONE OF THEMSELVES

Church and State—Their Union Ceased at the Beginning of the Century—Bearing of Laws at Present Affecting the Church

(Registered in Accordance With the Copyright Act.)

In the course of these letters, which are now brought to a close, I have had some occasion to refer to the position which the Roman Catholic church occupies in this Province with respect to the State and the public at large. It has been suggested that I did not give to that part of my subject the space necessary to make the law clear on many of the points involved. It is certainly true that the relations between the Catholic hierarchy and the civil authorities established in the Province of Quebec under British rule have given rise to many legal questions which were the cause of considerable friction at the time they were discussed; and it is useless to ignore the fact that there is still a feeling among the Protestant population as well as in a large section of the Catholic that the church as a body enjoys undue privileges under the law. In this, as in most cases, the friction between men of good will but of different opinions doubtless comes from imperfect knowledge of the facts. The present will be an effort to make a short summary of the laws which regulate the relations in this Province between church, State and the faithful.

System a Product of Time.

These laws are not the result of any set attempt at creating an ideal system. A short retrospect will easily show that the existing jurisprudence and legislation has been handed down to us after the British manner of from precedent to precedent and that when the legislators were compelled to intervene they did so with the honest desire of meeting the requirements of the then existing conditions and of doing justice to all concerned in a spirit of conciliation. One, at all events, may rest assured that whenever an act of the Legislature was promulgated the lay interests as well as the clerical had been heard by the legislators.

At the time that the principles of the system which has since prevailed in Quebec were being laid, those who represented the State and the common people were very jealous of ecclesiastical authority; and if they sometimes failed to carry their point it was simply because it did not touch upon any matter sufficiently important to the masses to warrant such a thing as an agitation.

The masses then as now were very glad to be rid of the trouble of looking after the details of administration of a public character, and in the matter now under consideration, so long as the priests did fairly well, laymen did not care to ask questions.

Recently a New York business man, speaking of municipal affairs in New York, said: "It is cheaper for us to pay for the extravagance which is practiced than to take the time to see that economy is observed." Without reflecting in any way upon the character of the Catholic clergy, it may be said that the people who went to the churches and who paid for their maintainance found it, as a rule, to their advantage to leave the administration of ecclesiastical property to the priesthood.

French Kings and the Church.

But in the eighteenth century, under French rule, as now, there were far-seeing thinkers who found it necessary that the ecclesiastical power should not extend too far, and the French kings warmly encouraged their zeal.

Thus we find it stated in the preface to a treatise on the government of parishes published in Paris in 1769 that it is wrong to leave the administration of affairs to the cures. "While it cannot be denied," says our author, "that certain advantages follow sometimes, and that otherwise the property of certain churches would be lost without this assistance, it is certain, however, that this care does not agree with the functions of pastors; and it sometimes happens that by this means cures increase their rights at the expense of those of the fabrique."

Therefore, the Parliaments of old France and the kings were kept busy passing ordinances to protect the laymen's right in any possible conflict with the ecclesiastical authorities. Some of these decrees were specially designed for New France, and it appears at an early date that the members of the clergy were divided among themselves. One of the early ambitions of the cures was to be appointed to a parish for life; and in 1679 it was ordered by the King that the tithes should be paid to the cure for life. But the bishop believed it to be in the interest of religion that the cures should be removeable at his pleasure, and the civil authorities simply closed their eyes and allowed him to do as he pleased. This last practice has since prevailed. It was doubtless in the interest of the parishioners, as it gave them the right of appeal against a possible political tyrant to a higher and more important authority.

Canonical Erection of Parishes.

Likewise the practice grew up of allowing the bishop to divide parishes as he deemed it best, and to give what is now called canonical erection to these, which at the same time had the effect of giving them civil life as corporations.

But all the time special care was taken that neither priest nor bishop should be permitted to do anything that would constitute a hardship on the faithful subjects of His Most Christian Majesty. When the Count of Frontenac entered upon his office as Governor he not only insisted upon precedence over the ecclesiastical authorities—a thing more important then than it seems to us now—but he asked all the members of the clergy to take an oath by which they promised devotion to their duty, and also "to be faithful to the King as you are bound under the authority of the office which he has done you the honor to confer upon you in these provinces."

And on May 25, 1699, the Minister wrote to Callieres: "He shall take care that the said Sieur Bishop shall not carry the ecclesiastical authority further than I should go, it being His Majesty's wish that he should in that case represent what he shall deem a proper remedy."

King's Men Against Cure.

Thus it can be seen that a parishioner having a grievance could at least be sure to meet with a willing ear at court. During all the length of French rule the state imposed upon the clergy certain duties, such as the keeping of records, the giving of information necessary to the punishing of offenders against the King, etc., while it showed great sensitiveness to criticism of its own actions, and it extended its protection to those who were exposed to attack from the pulpit. On the 21st of June, 1677, the Conseil Souverain assumed the authority to issue an order to the Cure of Lachine and all other ecclesiastics in the country "forbidding the reading or causing to be read in the churches or at the door thereof of any other document than those relating to purely ecclesiastical matters or such as ordered by justice." One Quesneville, who had circulated a petition reflecting upon the character of one Rolland, at the instance of the cure, was also fined. It is also well known how attempts were made to prevent the clergy at that time from denouncing the liquor trade.

Introduction of British Rule.

Under the French the clergy were considered as filling a useful part in the services of the King, as well as in that of God; and consequently the King claimed the right of intervening in the nomination of ecclesiastics and in their administration. This condition of affairs ceased after the country passed under British rule for reasons which are obvious. The treaties guaranteed to the new subjects liberty to practice their religion only subject to the laws of England. An effort had been made to introduce in the capitulation of Montreal a clause by which the King of France would retain the privilege of nominating the Bishop of Quebec; but this was refused by the British as incompatible with their sovereignty. On the other hand, the laws of England made it a crime to be a Roman Catholic, and the King of England could not well be asked to appoint a bishop of that creed.

Still, there were some who claimed the right of nomination for the British Crown, and for a time Gen. Murray intervened directly in the administration of the affairs of the Catholic diocese of Quebec. When questions of policy made it necessary to conciliate the Catholic population, Rome was given to understand that the British Government would close its eyes if the Pope took the liberty of appointing a bishop to the then vacant see of Quebec. This was done in 1766, but for many years the British Government only recognized the bishop as "superintendent" of the Roman Catholics. It was Mgr. Plessis who was first allowed to bear his title as a reward for services rendered to the British Crown.

Gradually the Crown ceased to take any interest in the affairs of the Catholic church, and the separation of the church and the State was effected without any serious agitation.

To-day there is no State church in Quebec in the sense that the word implies in France or England. There is no budget des cultes, no discussion of the orthodoxy of the teachings of any sect such as those which have clouded the atmosphere of British politics.

Sanction of the Present System.

But in every country where a religion is recognized, it becomes necessary for the civil authorities to devise a system by which religious bodies shall be enabled to hold the property required for worship and to transmit it to their successors. When the British authorities brought their attention to bear upon the subject, they found that the Catholic church had established a most thorough system in Quebec, one to which the people had been used for generations, and they simply found it the part of statesmanship to allow this system to stand, subject to any modification which the Colonial Parliamentary Government which had been created might judge necessary.

While things were in a state of abeyance the Bishop of Quebec created new parishes and appointed cures in accordance with the old Contumes de Paris, and the usage of the Province, but without any formal approval of the political power. This created a condition of uncertainty which was most unsatisfactory, and in 1831 the Provincial Legislature finally took action to put an end to it. The outcome was the adoption of the act authorizing the civil recognition of parishes erected by the ecclesiastical authorities, the provisions of which are still in force.

Bearing of the System.

The system which was thus evolved and finally given the force of law, must be said to give ample protection to the rights of laymen and of those who do not practice the Catholic religion.

The administration of affairs is essentially left in the hands of those interested. The Catholic parish, after its erection by the civil authority, is given the standing of a corporation, in which the freeholders

(Continued on page 18.)

REV. DR. WORKMAN'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE

He Has Waited Loyally for Years in the Hope of Being Restored.

TO HIS PROFESSORSHIP.

He Now Asks for an Investigation of Those Condemned Teachings.

THE DANGERS OF INTOLERANCE.

During the past few weeks interest has been revived in the case of Rev. Dr. Workman who is believed by Rev. Dr. Carman superintendent, of the Methodist Church, and aportion of the ministry, to hold views which disqualify him from resuming the chair which he held for a number of years of Old Testament Exegesis in Victoria University. It will be remembered that at the recent meeting of the Bay of Quinte Conference, at Belleville, Dr. Carman refused to allow the conference to hear the report of a committee which had been specially appointed to make an investigation into the teachings of Dr. Workman.

When called before that committee at a secret meeting held a few weeks previously Dr. Workman had reviewed at some length the history of his case. That the effort being made on his behalf by Rev. Dr. Burwash, Chancellor of Victoria University, and a large section of the church will be successful, there can be little doubt. In closing his address Dr. Workman made the following plea for fair play at the hands of the church to which he has devoted his splendid scholarship. His plea here receives its first newspaper publicity:

"Having vindicated the doctrinal soundness of my writings, I desire, before concluding this address, to refer briefly to the practical object of this investigation. According to the terms of the resolution which was passed by the Conference, I have asked to have my teaching investigated 'with a view to justice to' myself 'and to the satisfaction of the mind of the Church.'

"For the better understanding of the merits of my case, there are a few additional facts which I wish all our ministers and people to know. One thing which I would like them all to know is that, when it is stated that I was offered a position in the Arts faculty, but that I declined to accept it, the statement is incorrect. The board offered to allow me to hold the place in the Arts faculty which I then held, only by taking from me the place in the Theological faculty which I also held; so that, while I could have stayed in the college, I could not have stayed there and retained my self-respect. To have consented to be deposed from the chair for which I had specially qualified myself by a long course of post-graduate study, without a proper investigation, would have been to condemn myself before the whole country as an unsound teacher. Moreover, the professorship of Oriental languages and literature, which I was permitted to continue to hold only by surrendering my professorship in Old Testament exegesis and literature, necessitated a consideration of the very subjects which the board desired me not to discuss; for, to teach the Hebrew Bible to students in Arts, an instructor must employ the same method of interpretation that he employs in teaching the Hebrew Bible to students in Theology. Hence there was a moral principle involved in the board's proposal. The limitation which it was proposed to place upon my work implied either unworthy evasion on my part or inadequate instruction to my classes; and I would no more condescend dishonorably to thwart the wishes of the board than I would consent dishonestly to give unscientific teaching to my students. Therefore, even though I could have consistently surrendered my position in the Theological faculty, I could not conscientiously retain the position which I then held in the Arts faculty, and which the regents offered conditionally to allow me still to hold."

Teachings Not Unscriptural.

"Another thing which I would like our ministers and people to know is that, when it was reported, after my resignation, that my 'teachings contravene the current belief of the Church regarding Messianic prophecy,' the report was misleading; for, while my interpretation of Scripture is calculated to correct some current notions, which, however widely they may prevail, have never been sanctioned by the authority of the Church, it does not contravene the doctrinal standards of Methodism on a single point. Current beliefs, it should be observed, are often very imperfect, as well as very superficial, and one duty of a scientific teacher is to correct popular misconceptions, and thus to purify current beliefs. Without a measure of liberty the work of a competent university professor cannot be either faithfully or efficiently performed. In a Christian institution such liberty must be exercised, of course, within the limits of an evangelical creed. Within those limits I have always conscientiously done my teaching, both in the lecture-room and out of it. Fifteen years ago next month I was elected by the Board of Regents to the chair of Old Testament Exegesis and Literature in Victoria University, and granted leave of absence by them to qualify myself, at my own expense, for what I had every reason to expect would be my life work. After nearly five years of faithful preparation, on which all my available resources, physical and financial, were expended, I entered upon my duties in the spirit of a true minister of Christ, asking for myself only that freedom of thought

(Continued on page 18.)

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS BADLY NEEDED

No Adequate Educational Facilities in the City to Train the Young for Industrialism.

MONTREAL AWAY BEHIND.

Other Cities in Europe and the United States in the Matter of Specialized Education.

THE YOUNG MEN GO ELSEWHERE

Montreal is the commercial capital of the Dominion of Canada. Its importance can hardly be overrated. Its opportunities are magnificent. It is a seaport for half the year, with the tremendous advantage of being at the same time the centre for two great railway systems, ramifying east, west and south. It is the terminus of a canal system. Its manufacturing and industrial establishments are numerous, extensive and profitable. It taps cheap electrical energy from two points. With the wave of prosperity which Canada is now experiencing, its manufactories are bound to increase, to double and treble in extent and production. And, lastly, its population has passed the quarter million mark. But in its educational aspects the city of Montreal lags far behind cities of similar size and wealth in the United States and Europe.

It boasts, it is true, a university of the highest character, equipped as few such institutions are in the world to-day. And it has a common or elementary school system. But between the elemetary schools and the university exists a great gap—for most people, an impassible one.

No Adequate Training.

Although Montreal is a manufacturing centre, though its factories and workshops demand labor as specialized, as skilled, as intelligent and well-trained as any city in the world, yet there exists in the city to-day no training adequate to produce this educational result.

The work of the Council of Arts and Manufactures has been, and is, in the right direction, but the scope of their effort is circumscribed as far as the technical arts is concerned by the inadequacy of the grant from the Provincial Government.

In the classes which have grown under the care of the Council of Arts, the most important subjects taught to date are drawing, modelling, lithograph and plumbing; with a few others, these make up the entire course taught throughout the winter months to the veriest fraction of the young industrial population of the city. And these winter classes are all that Montreal can offer to those young men and women who have left the elementary schools who have merely acquired the rudiments of an education, who are looking about them for a profession, for a trade, for an occupation, and to whom the university can only be a dream. It goes without saying that the majority remain ignorant. But without knowledge, without trained hands and brains, they cannot enter the practical trades and industrial employments, and hope to make a livelihood.

They Leave Montreal.

And what happens? As apprentices—(in spite of the decline and decay of the old system of apprenticeship), a small fraction of the total number do enter the trades; they serve their "time," after a fashion, more or less quickly, more or less thoroughly, they conquer the mysteries and master their trade.

A much larger number, becoming at length conscious that though they are willing to work with their hands, they cannot find the means to obtain that work, seeing that, so far as the industrial arts are concerned, they are as one standing in a market with nothing to sell. This greater majority drift aimlessly into clerical employments, railway offices and similar unsatisfactory positions, positions demanding in great degree little knowledge and no initiative.

But there till remain some few who adopt another means of gaining a trade education. They leave the city. They have seen that it is possible and practicable to obtain in other cities and countries that training denied them in their native city. And, since it may be taken for granted that this class will include the most gifted and ambitions of the young men and women, Montreal loses the very class which it is to her greatest interest and profit to retain. And she does lose them. For, trained and educated in other lands, receiving their experience in different surroundings, the majority will, by the laws of chance, become rooted in these foreign communities, and give to other states and cities the benefit of their knowledge and intelligence.

In Toronto.

Contrasted with the provision made in other cities for industrial training, the means in this city appear meagre, beyond comparison. Take now the Toronto Technical School, the courses in which may be followed for five evenings in the week. In this school, among other subjects, is taught drawing, machine design, thermodynamics, light, heat, electricity and magnetism, theoretical and practical chemistry, practical mineralogy, geology and metallurgy, modelling, building construction, domestic science, sanitation, algebra, geometry and trigonometry.

The Industrial schools of Great Britain have been too often quoted to need any elaboration. When Montreal has anything approaching the schools of Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow, to say nothing of London, it need not be ashamed

(Continued on page 18.)

AMERICANS SELL MORE TO CANADA

Their Exports to This Country Are Increasing Under the New Tariff.

BUT LESS IMPORTATIONS

In the Finer Grades of Cottons There Is a Decided Increase of Sales to Canada.

AN EVIDENCE OF GOOD TIMES

Washington, June 16.—(Special.)— Exports from the United States to Canada continue to increase. The official publication of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics just issued shows the exports in detail during the ten months ending with April, indicating in many cases the countries to which the goods were sent, and it is practicable, therefore, to compare the exports to British North America in certain of the more important articles with those of earlier years. An examination of these tables shows that in nearly all articles our exports to Canada have steadily increased during the two years in which the new Canadian tariff law has been in operation.

In the finer grades of manufactures, such as cotton cloths, manufactures of iron and steel, etc., goods from the United States also continue to gain, although it was in these lines that the new tariff law was looked upon as most likely to be disadvantageous to American industries.

Exports of cotton cloths from the United States to Canada in the ten months just ended are 50 per cent. in excess of those of last year, and other manufactures of cotton also show an appreciable gain, the increase being from $1,351,124 in the ten months of 1898, to $1,573,078 in the ten months of 1899.

Instruments for scientific purposes, including telegraph and telephone, increased from $256,935 in ten months of 1898 to $341,859 in the ten months of the present fiscal year.

Builders' hardware increased from $438,556 in the ten months of 1897 to $581,345 in ten months of 1898, and $730,539 in the ten months of 1899.

Typewriters increased from $142,591 in 1897 to $198,993 in 1898 and $294,579 in the ten months of 1899.

Manufactures of leather, comprising boots and shoes, increased from $200,450 in 1897 to $234,446 in 1898 and $338,216 in the corresponding months of 1899.

Even in canned beef, which has been the subject of so much discussion of late, the exports to Canada increased from 415,084 pounds in 1898 to 1,525,020 pounds in the ten months just ended, while in the single month of April, 1899, our exports to that country were 22,341 pounds, against 8,684 pounds in the corresponding month of 1898.

Our total exportation to Canada in the ten months just ended amounts in value to $73,052,819, against $66,330,872 in the corresponding months of 1898 and $52,831,784 in those of 1897. Thus importations into Canada show a steady gain during the year in question.

On the other hand, the imports into the United States from Canada show a steady reduction, the total imports into the United States from Canada during the periods under review having been $30,966,674 in 1897, $26,099,200 in 1898, and $25,550,558 in the ten months of 1899.

The following table shows the principal exports from the United States to Canada in ten months of 1897, 1898 and 1899, respectively:

Exports to Canada from the United States during ten months ending—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Agricultural implements	$ 291,107	$ 542,364	$1,008,076
Books, maps, etc.	517,078	596,629	711,198
Corn	2,156,189	4,803,661	5,284,528
Wheat	2,640,131	4,312,797	4,975,760
Wheat flour	2,433,333	1,898,805	2,118,969
Cars	100,668	142,523	420,587
Bicycles	528,515	418,025	427,452
Clocks and Watches	307,900	266,649	351 074
Coal	7,433,275	7,746,990	8,174,453
Copper ingots and bars	32,500	100,618	128,594
Cotton cloths	1,647,062	593,718	739,982
Scientific instruments	235,793	256,935	341,859
Typewriters	142,591	198,993	294,579
Sewing machines.	76,392	117,695	124,845
Hams	190,596	309,031	483,503
Lard	201,689	181,739	329,882
Seeds	624,669	467,595	1,359,992
Tobacco	1,421,177	611,674	923,865
Lumber	588,922	819,326	1,062,424
Refined mineral oils	635,194	663,249	681,228

KIDNAPPERS SENTENCED,

Barrow, Who Engineered the Stealing of Baby Clarke, Goes to States Prison for Fourteen Years.

New York, June 16.—Justice Fursman, in his charge, told the jury that they were not to be swayed by public clamor or excitement in reaching a verdict. The jury had the case less than half an hour when they returned with a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was denied, and Justice Fursman sentenced Barrow to 14 years and 10 months in Sing Sing prison. This is only two months less than the maximum penalty for kidnapping.

Carrie Jones, who pleaded guilty, was then called for sentence. Abraham Levy, her attorney, pleaded for mercy for her, saying she had consumption, and had been dominated by a mind stronger than her own. The district attorney joined in the appeal for mercy, and Justice Fursman sentenced the girl to four years' confinement in the Auburn prison for women. The date for the trial of Mrs. Barrow has not been fixed.

JUBILEE PILGRIMS IN PAST HOLY YEARS.

Story of the Pilgrimages in the Closing Years of Previous Centuries When Millions Visited Rome.

An event of more than ordinary significance was heralded by the encyclical letter of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., printed in The Herald of Monday last, proclaiming the last year of the century a year of Jubilee, in which as many of the faithful ascan be invited to visit the Eternal City. "As the present century," the Pope says, "almost the full length of which has been by God's goodness covered by our own life, is now hastening to its close, we have gladly determined, in accordance with the custom of our predecessors, to pass a decree which may be a source of salvation to Christian people, and may, as it were, mark the last step of the solicitude with which we have exercised the Supreme Pontificiate. We refer to the Great Jubilee, long ago made a part of Christian custom, and sanctioned by the forethought of our predecessors. Handed down to us from our fathers, it has come to be called the Holy Year, on account of the extraordinary sacred ceremonies with which it is accustomed to be celebrated, but especially because it affords more abundant help for the correction of morals and for that renewal of mind and heart which tends to holiness." And as one of the immemorial features of these centenary Jubilees has been the visit of the faithful to Rome, Leo XIII. adds:—"Wherefore, beloved children, however many and wherever you may be, if you are able to visit her, Rome invites you most lovingly to her arms." The indulgences of the Jubilee are to be gained by all "who, truly penitent and having confessed and communicated, shall piously visit the Basilicas of the Blessed Peter and Paul, also St. John Lateran and St. Mary Major, at least once a day for twenty days." This is for people living in Rome, whether citizens or visitors. "Those who come from a distance shall devoutly visit the same Basilicas on at least ten days."

This Jubilee of the holy year is a very old and very famous festival in the Catholic Church, as will be seen from the historical sketch here appended, compiled by The Herald from church histories kindly placed at its disposal by the Jesuit Fathers of St. Mary's College, Montreal.

First Jubilee.

The first mention of the Jubilee of the hundredth year containued in the church histories shows that Pope Sylvester II. set aside the year 1000 as a period during which special spiritual exercises were to be followed by Christian peoples, including ,wherever possible, a pilgrimage to the city of Rome and the visiting of certain churches while there. There is the probability that the practice is older than that, but the positive evidence is not forthcoming. Sylvester II. seized the occasion to draw the attention of his flock to the danger of harboring various kinds of superstition with which he found too many of the common people to be in sympathy. His idea seems to have been that a year "full of spiritual joy" might have been effective in removing some of them.

It was not until the year 1300, however, that the Jubilee became regularized as one of the institutions of the church. No steps had been taken in advance by the church authorities to set the year 1300 apart. On the contrary, the formal dedication took place only after there had been a singular manifestation which showed that the tradition of previous jubilees had been handed down from generation to generation. We are told that the first day of the year passed without unusual incident until just before sundown, when there was observed to be an extraordinary movement of the Roman population from all directions hurrying towards the Church of St. Peter. The altars were besieged, and the vast space in front of the Basilica was all too small for the multitude, but still the crowd continued to be augmented by the accession of people of all ranks. This demonstration lasted far into the night, and the wondering ecclesiastics fully made up their minds that the whole would be concluded before daybreak. Not so, however, for the second and succeeding days were but repetitions of the first, and on the second day the people began to come in from the other Italian cities and provinces.

The Force of Tradition.

Pope Boniface VIII., seeing that the people were acting on a set plan, caused the records of the Vatican to be searched for precedents; but none were found. Witnesses were then summoned, and many testified of having been told by their parents that the hundredth year was one in which exceptional spiritual favors might be obtained, the parents conjuring their children to take part in the observances if alive in that year. To those were added a man of a hundred and seven years, who gave personal testimony concerning the last previous Jubilee, and in a short time three others were heard from, one in the diocese of Beauvais, and two in the diocese of Savoy. Boniface VIII. hesitated no longer, but forthwith issued a bull setting aside the hundredth year as a year of Jubilee in the Christian world and especially for the people of Rome. "To augment the honor of blessed Peter and Paul," he wrote in a letter whose terms are almost identical with those of the encyclical just issued by Leo XIII., "for the edification of the Christian community, the glory of God, and the welfare of the faithful, by the virtue of the divine blood, in the name of the divine mercy and upheld by the authority of these same saints, in the exercise of our august power, we grant to all those who, really penitent and having confessed their sins, shall fulfil the ordinary conditions, plenary and complete remission of the penalties they may have merited."

The Great Pilgrimage.

The publication of this letter "filled the Christian world with joy," and after its receipt in the outlying kingdoms, pilgrims began to pour into Rome. They came "from all provinces of Italy and the neighboring islands, from France, England, Spain and Portugal, Germany and Scandinavia, Hungary and Poland, and even Asia felt the impetus. There was no Catholic nation whose children did not desire to make the pilgrimage. The old and the young, the strong and the weak, came in multitudes, many being brought in the arms of their families. Many recovered their health, but many more never reached Rome." It has been computed that as many as 200,000 strangers took part in the exercises of the Jubilee every day during the year, which remarkable estimate is supported by the Florentine historian Villani, by Ptolemeius and Pollonius. Villani, who was an eye-witness of the scenes, contributes the remark that notwithstanding the enormous number of strangers, there was abundance of food, and that at the lowest prices, a circumstance as to which, however, he does not offer any explanation.

To Appease the Anger of God.

In 1349, Clement VI., being then Pope, a great plague was raging in Europe. It had got past the warmer districts of Southern Europe and beyond the Alps, sixteen thousand people dying of the pest in Sawsbourg alone. A strong movement of pilgrims set in for Rome, it being hoped that by this means the anger of God might be appeased. The Pope ordained that the Jubilee, which had been fixed by his predecessor for every hundred years, should instead be held every fifty years, which would bring the people to Rome in 1350. To make their progress easier, he devoted himself to putting a stop to the innumerable petty wars that were raging all along the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Venice, and in Italy, and succeeded in sufficient time. It was about this time, too, that the famous order of flagellants was started by men who scourged themselves out of repentance. It was tolerated for a time, until inevitable abuses led to its suppression. In 1389 Urban VI. ordered the Jubilee to be held every thirty-three years, beginning in 1390.

The Jubilee of 1400.

When 1,400 arrived, however, the people held by their tradition of a centenary celebration, and again moved upon Rome, arguing that the alteration made by Pope Urban did not affect the original dispensation by Boniface VIII. Boniface IX. was now Pope. The pilgrims again filled all the roads across the Alps, despite the efforts of their sovereigns to keep them at home. There were troublous times in Europe, and Italy was full of wars and of condottiori who were easily turned into brigands. It is said that an incredible multitude visited Rome, and we may suppose not all of them fared so badly as the French pilgrims, many of whom were plundered and killed. Those who were spared this fate had to dodge another plague so severe that "very few returned to France."

A Friend of Arts and Education.

After the great schism, which for many years divided the church, had been healed, Pope Nicholas V., the Pope who, springing from the ranks of the people, did so much for the encouragement of art and education all over the Christian world, proclaimed a Jubilee for the year 1450. Nicholas was a man of extraordinary attainments, who, however, like so many of the Popes, was not looked upon as a possibility until after he had been selected. The great families of Orsini and Colonna sought the honor in vain, the result moving one of the oldest members of the College of Cardinals to exclaim: "The Pope has been chosen by God, not by the Cardinals." The crowds that came to Rome on this occasion were greater than ever before, and their numbers and fervor may alike be inferred from an incident that occurred to cast a gloom over the year's proceedings. An enormous multitude had been venerating the miraculous image on the towel of Veronica. These returning met on the Aelian bridge another multitude bent on the same mission. In the resulting confusion more than two hundred people were carried off their feet, forced into the Tiber and drowned. One result of the pilgrimage of this year was to greatly augment the revenues of the Pope, who was thus able, during the rest of his life, to promote those works for which he is deservedly famous. Among other things, he immediately added to the Vatican library many thousands of rare Greek and Latin manuscripts gathered in all parts of the world. In 1470 Pope Paul II. conceived the project of holding the jubilee every twenty-five years, being moved thereto in the hope of "gaining the favor of heaven against the infidels," or Turks, who were then threatening the existence of Europe." He then announced the next celebration for 1475, but in that year, with the valorous old Sixtus IV. on the pontifical throne, moving heaven and earth to crush the Turk, and with small wars waging or impending, the pilgrims were much fewer..

Jubilee Under the Borgias.

The Jubilee of the year 1500 came along when Alexander VI., the famous Borgia, was Pope, and a new feature by him introduced into the proceedings caused trouble in the Christian world. Alexander an-

nounced, among other extensions of the accustomed indulgence, that the indulgences gained by the faithful might be transferred to the benefit of the souls in purgatory on payment of alms of a specified amount. Later in the year, confessors to whom special powers had been delegated, were sent to Catholic kingdoms and alms-gatherers were sent after them. That there were abuses is admitted by the church historians; and it it well known that the "sale of indulgences" as it was called by the reformers, was among the most potent causes of the religious dissensions with which that century was filled. The Pope inaugurated the Jubilee in person at vespers, on Christmas day, 1499, declaring the Jubilee year begun after striking three blows with a golden mallet on the door of one of the churches, repeating the words, "Open, eternal gates," a ceremony probably meant to be symbolical of the power to remit the penalties of sin after the guilt of it has been forgiven, which is claimed by the bishops and priests of the Catholic Church, and especially by the successors of St. Peter. The crowds must have been enormous, for it is evident the churches were not large enough to hold the penitents; confessors being stationed permanently in all parts of the city. "Nations have come from all parts to this grand city of Rome," says a contemporary writer. It is probable there was much discomfort and hardship, for when the Jubilee of 1550 was approaching, extraordinary measures were taken to protect the unfortunate. St. Philip Neri, a layman, who afterwards founded the famous order of Oratorians, of which Cardinal Newman was a member, set himself about the work. He had no money, "but his charity gave him audacity." Pope Julius III. gave him every encouragement, and between August 16, 1548, and the time when the pilgrims began to arrive he had founded the Hospital of the Most Holy Trinity, which gave shelter in 1550 to six hundred people a day and afterwards to a great many more. There was a corn famine in this Jubilee year, but the Pope imported wheat and other grain in quantities sufficient for all needs.

The Hospital of the Trinity.

The Hospital of the Trinity had become a recognized institution before the Jubilee of 1600, in which year it gave shelter to 200,000 persons. The histories tell us that calculations reasonably exact—place the number of visitors to Rome in that year at 3,200,000. Clement VIII., though very old, set the example of devotion by making seventy visits to the churches, whereas only thirty were required of Romans and fifteen of visitors. Besides, he distributed in alms the sum of 300,000 ecus. It is written that many Turks were received into the church in this year, and that many reformers, finding their preconceived ideas to be at variance with what they now observed, also became Catholics. Among those was Stephen Calvin, a relative and follower of his famous namesake. Pope Clement received him into the church, confirmed him and paid his expenses during most of his stay in Rome. He afterwards became a member of the order of barefooted Carmelites, "ou il mouru saintement," which holy death is attested by the contemporary historians.

In 1650, Innocent X delegated to his sister-in-law, Dame Olympia, who was prioress of the Hospital of the Trinity, the care of the poor pilgrims. She drew about her forty-two women associates who collected alms enough to provide lodging for 226,711 men and 81,822 women for three days each.

Innocent XII was Pope in 1700, but was too old and infirm to inaugurate the Jubilee that function falling to Cardinal de Bouillion. The Pope died shortly afterwards at the age of ninety-six, leaving 800,000 ecus in the treasury, of which he devised 190,000 for missions in Africa, China and elsewhere. In 1725, Benedict XIII, being Pope, 300,000 people were lodged at Trinity Hospital. In 1775 Pius VI, received many princes, among them being the English Duke of Cumberland.

The Last Jubilee.

The Jubilee of 1800 "did not take place" the world in general and the brave-hearted Pius VII in particular being too busy with Napoleon to have time for such things. In 1825, however, there was comparative peace, and, although the opposition to the Pope's temporal power which culminated in the accession of King Victor Emanuel was then gaining strength, Leo XII. was not to be deterred. His secretary of state feared that swarms of Liberals would come to Rome in the guise of pilgrims, and his treasurer was afraid that the expense of supporting a lot of poor people would be more than could be borne. "Naples made difficulties, Austria was cold, Germany hostile." Nevertheless Leo XII went ahead, proclaimed the Jubilee, and as the present Pope affectionately recalls, carried it through. The Trinity entertained 23,000 men and 16,000 women.

It is to be observed that the very great crowds have, with one or two exceptions visited Rome in the centenary year, so that considering the prospect of peace, the popularity of the Pope, the diffusion of learning, the increase of tolerance, the ease of travel and the general prosperity, it is just possible that next year may be a record breaker in the history of this time honored religious institution.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS BADLY NEEDED.

(Continued from page 17.)

to lift up its head among the great cities. On the continent of Europe, in Russia, Germany, France, Belgium, Austria, and in the Scandinavian peninsula, there have been established, for many years schools and institutions for giving instruction and training in almost every industry in which men and women are engaged Some of these are on a magnificent scale. At Chemnitz, in Saxony, a centre for woollen goods and iron working, is a technical school which cost upwards of a third of a million dollars, and at Crefold, in Prussia, a silk-producing city with one-third the population of Montreal is a training school which cost two hundred thousand dollars and is in active operation, greatly to the profit of Crefold. In Belgium, at Verviers, is a technical training school for weaving and dying, which cost one hundred thousand dollars to build and equip, and is run with an annual expense of thirteen thousand dollars. The splendid Imperial Technical School of Moscow is equipped in the most thorough and complete fashion and spends annually one hundred and forty thousand dollars. Then there are the schools of Berlin, of Vienna of Paris, and of almost every important manufacturing centre. In Sweden, for instance, there are over three hundred schools devoted to the giving of manual training in the use of tools for wood and iron working.

Amongst other Japanese cities, Tokio has had an industrial training school, modern in method and curriculum, for nearly twenty years.

In the United States.

In the United States the subject has received much greater attention of late years, and although the schools cannot be said to realize, except in two or three instances, the old world standard, yet they form an undeniably strong attraction to the Canadian young men who are anxious to equip themselves for a trade. There are probably fifty schools and colleges throughout the various states. Among them is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston, and the Worcester Free Institute are prominent. The last was founded by private liberality.

With the means at hand, the Council of Arts and Manufacturers are doing a brave best, but in point of method, equipment and systematic development of the pupil, there is everything in favor of the foreign-educated artisan and skilled mechanic. The principal matter is, of course, money. With a largely increased grant from the Provincial Government, with help from the city of Montreal itself, and with private aid, there can be little doubt that Montreal's technical educational system would be in a position to advance rapidly and profitably, and even in time go far to diminish the present immense gap between the three R's and a satisfactory education.

Some Aspects of the Case.

After the financial aspect, the important matters are subjects, teachers, methods. Here is room at once for interminable discussion, but if the aim be to give instruction of a kind helpful, practical and in a manner that will develop the mind of the pupils, one cannot go far astray. The training must not be expensive, though it need not necessarily be free. The equipment of such a technical school as Montreal really needs should include the mechanism which will give instruction in the mechanical trades, cotton and woollen goods production, the building trades and the manufactures in which the city has a specialty. In weaving, the pupil should be able to follow the fabric through every process. In machine design he should be able to follow every intermediate process and operation, from the first sketches and drawings to the completed, tested machine. This is the kind of industrial training and technical instruction which, more than anything else, is needed to-day in Montreal. And so long as Montreal does not possess the means to offer it to her ambitious young men and women, so long will they leave the city to seek it elsewhere. It is not merely a question of spending so much money to produce a certain educational result—there are other things involved. There are economic questions and sociological problems, and if those who can will take the hint from the cities of Europe and use their power and influence wisely, there will probably be fewer problems confronting the legislator—civic, provincial and federal—a quarter of a century hence.

REV. DR. WORKMAN'S PLEA FOR JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 17.)

and action which is accorded to my brethren in every other department of our Church work. In asking this, I do not think I asked too much."

Sought Only the Glory of God.

"There is still another thing which I would like our ministers and people to know, namely, that in all my teaching and preaching I have sought only the glory of God and the honor of Christ; and that in all my critical writing I have tried simply to get each part of the Bible understood in accordance with the thought of the person that wrote it, and the mind of the Spirit that inspired it. In my elucidation of Scripture my aim has always been the reconciliation of religious faith with scientific and historic truth. As faith results from the joint exercise of reason and conscience, it is intelligent in proportion as it knows the truth; but truth is discovered only by inquiry and investigation. Hence the critical study of the books of Scripture is no less necessary to the possession of an intelligent faith than in the critical study of the book of Nature. With the bishops who attended the Lambeth Conference of 1897, I hold, therefore, that rational faith can be maintained in the Church only by the aid of reverent criticism. In their encyclical letter that year, the bishops said: 'The critical study of the Bible by competent scholars is essential to the maintenance in the Church of a healthy faith. That faith is already in serious danger which refuses to face questions that may be raised either on the authority of the genuineness of any part of the Scriptures that have come down to us. Such refusal creates painful suspicion in the minds of many whom we have to teach, and will weaken the strength of our conviction of the truth that God has revealed to us. A faith which is always or often attended by a secret fear that we dare not inquire lest inquiry should lead us to results inconsistent with what we believe, is already infected with a disease which may soon destroy it.'

The Attitude the Church Should Assume.

"The attitude for the Christian Church to take towards criticism should be one rather of sympathy and encouragement than of opposition and repression. This attitude was happily expressed in a recent number of Zion's Herald, Boston. Referring to a frank address, given a few weeks ago by Rev. S. P. Cadman, D.D., of New York, on the new scholarship in relation to the Bible, the editor of this able Methodist paper said: 'It is useless, as it is insincere, to try to check this devout study of the Scriptures, or to brand it as something wrong. It will go on, for it is God's purpose that it go on. Out of it there will come a simpler, more inspiring, and more conquering faith. Let any man beware lest in this matter he be found fighting against God. Tolerance is the essence and spirit of Methodism. Wesley was the most tolerant of men. He discarded the old interpretation to make room for a clearer and better view. He was not afraid of truth, nor even of error, for he had undoubted faith that truth, in the clash of a living conflict, would conquer. Let the followers of Wesley to-day be as tolerant, as studious, as loyal to the truth as they find it, as he was. Let this friction over variant opinions in non-essentials cease.'

"And now, in closing, I ask the members of this committee for a full investigation of my case, and a favorable report to the Conference. I have not taught heresy, nor was I dismissed from the university for teaching heresy; but the action of the board in dismissing me made that impression on the country, so that ever since my resignation I have been under a cloud. When the controversy commenced I had the confidence of the whole Church from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but for nearly nine years I have not had this confidence, and for over seven years I have not held an office, and for almost seven years I have not received a salary. I have done nothing worthy of death or of bonds, and yet for going on eight years I have been officially dead and professionally discredited. To lie under suspicion for so many years, without being able to get my case considered or my teaching investigated, has been a torturing experience.

Three Reasons for Not Taking a Church.

"Many persons have suggested that I ought to take a church, and I have sometimes been asked why I did not take a church; but there are three reasons why I have been left without an appointment, at my own request, for seven successive years. First, on physical grounds. I have been unable to discharge the duties of a pastorate. I have had most favorable offers of a church both in Canada and the United States; but, owing to the unsatisfactory state of my health since the unfortunate loss of my arm, I have not felt that I could with safety undertake full pastoral work. Second, on professional grounds, I have been unwilling to discontinue my scientific study of the Scriptures. Having put my whole investment into the department of Biblical Criticism and Interpretation, I have not felt that I should, in the circumstances, relinquish my critical and exegetical work. Third, on educational grounds, I have been disinclined to accept an appointment to a pastoral charge. Having specially qualified myself for professorial work, and believing that I can serve the Church and help the truth to the best advantage in that work, I have not felt that I would, so long as I can keep from going too deeply into debt, engage in anything that might lessen my fitness for doing that work.

"It will soon be seventeen years since I began to lecture to university students; and, in preparation for the chair which was taken from me, I spent not only the best part of my patrimony, but also the best years of my life. Because of my qualifications for teaching, therefore, and my experience as a teacher, I have felt, and my friends have felt, that I ought to have a place in the Old Testament department in one of our educational institutions; and I have waited loyally from year to year in the hope, or rather in the faith, that, when the facts of my case were known and the character of my teaching was understood, the Church would restore me to my position in Victoria College."

FRENCH-CANADIANS BY ONE OF THEMSELVES

(Continued from page 17.)

interested govern either directly or through the marguilliers elected by them. Provisions have been taken to protect the interests of the clergy and the ratepayers, and the civil courts may be called to see that the law is observed.

The provision to which objection is most frequently taken is that the fabrique may levy taxes upon Catholics for the purpose of building religious edifices and that the tithes which go to support the priests can be collected in court. There is no doubt that such a law, used in a spirit of spite or greed could lead to many hardships. But in practice the law has given general satisfaction. Litigation before the courts over it has been less frequent than over municipal affairs. The only political group of men who placed themselves on record as in favor of the abolition of the tithes absolutely failed to make an impression in the country.

If the habitant grumbles occasionally when the time to pay his share comes around he is generally the first to vote for a new church or some other improvement. At all events he is perfectly free to avoid all assessments by ceasing to form part of the church. As to those Catholics whose convictions do not permit them to take this means of escape the majority, at least, believe in the justice and necessity of a system which makes every man bear a fair share of the expense of worship.

As to the tithes they do not bring to the priests any more than a man of equal talent and education could command in any of the liberal professions; and the bishops have always shown a willingness to grant any modification of the system which circumstances may suggest in the various parishes, so that tithes may some day disappear without the necessity of legislation. An important point is that the payment of tithes covers all spiritual services rendered by the priest.

Legal Powers of the Clergy.

As a complement to the organization of fabriques, the Catholic bishops are constituted into corporations and given special powers of supervision over the affairs of the various parishes, but the statute specially declares that it does not confer any spiritual powers, and consequently does not recognize any state religion.

The cures, on account of their position are given the authority necessary to exercise their functions in a becoming manner but the law also punishes neglect on their part. Cures have been mulcted for marrying a minor against the consent of her parents, for refusing to baptize the child of a parishioner without just cause; and the Court of Appeal has decided that a priest guilty of libel, in the pulpit or elsewhere, is amenable to the civil courts like any other civilian. Thus it will be seen that if the priest has some authority he is also held strictly accountable.

The Question of Marriage.

The Catholic religion plays a larger part in the life of its adherents than Protestantism. The Church aspires to take the child at the cradle and lead him in all the important actions of life to the door of heaven. Specially strict are its regulations concerning the sacrament of marriage. The law has decided that in Quebec parties must be married before a minister of their creed, and consequently Catholics must observe the provisions of Canon law when entering upon the sacred state of matrimony. It has recently been pointed out that this gives the church great authority; but the idea of the legislator seems to have been that the interest of society at large would be best served by ordering that those who would be Catholics must observe the rules of their religion in this matter. There is certainly a greater social evil than an occasional dispute between priest and parishioner; and that is the riot of divorces and bigamy which prevails where the marriage ceremony has been treated little better than a mockery.

In the matter of burial also the law recognizes to the parish the right to open or close the cemetery according to the provisions of Canon law. It recognizes to the priests and the bishop also the right to excommunicate persons who refuse to accept the teachings of the Church.

Although both these rights have been attacked in celebrated cases, it does not seem a very serious grievance that the Church should have power to declare publicly that an individual or a group of persons have ceased to be in accord with it. The proceedings may be different than the trials for heresy held by other denominations, but in both cases the cause and result is the same. Such extreme measures are never resorted to unless the offender in some way challenges publicity.

The Religious Orders.

In all that precedes there are many points which apply to the religious orders of men or women, of whose influence and wealth we often hear. These orders form separate corporations which have only the special powers conferred upon them to carry out the purpose for which they were founded. They have not power to levy any taxes, like the fabriques. The property which they possess in some cases was given to them by the French king at the time when the country was a wilderness, upon the obligation that they should minister to the sick and to the poor or to teach. Others, of more recent date, are supported by voluntary contributions or by the work of their own members. The wealth of the parishes is really the property of the parishioners; that of the Catholic orders is generally invested in institutions of public utility and does not begin to compare for instance with that of the Church of England, which last year had an increase of £1,032,330 in the income resulting from benefices.

At all events the State in the province has ceased to labor for the enrichment of any Church; so far as the law is concerned it only gives to the clergy payment for services rendered, and there is not a country in the world where liberty of conscience is more thoroughly protected. Existing laws were passed and approved by the British authorities on the principle that the governed should be allowed to govern themselves. To make abusive use of these laws would be to court their repeal.

M'GILL MEDS.

Complete List of the Prize Men and Medalists Given Out Yesterday.

The complete list of prizes and honors awarded by the Medical Faculty and approved by the corporation of McGill University was given out yesterday. The prizes and medals will be presented at the meeting of Convocation at the Windsor Hall this afternoon. It is as follows:—

Fourth year—Holmes' gold medal for highest aggregate in all subjects of the medical curriculum—A. H. Gordon, of St. John, N.B.

Final prizeman for highest aggregate in fourth year subjects—T. G. McNiece, of Carsonby, Ont.

Clemesha prize for clinical therapeutics—F. J. Nicholson, B.A., of Victoria, B.C.

McGill Medical Society prizes—1st prize, T. G. McNiece, of Carsonby, Ont.; 2nd prize, F. T. Tooke, B.A., of Montreal, Que.

Third year.—Third year prizeman—E. R. Secord, of Brantford, Ont. Sutherland medallist—J. W. T. Patton, of Ponds, N.S.

Second year.—Second year prizeman—R. H. Ker, B.A., of Montreal. Senior anatomy prize—J. Bruce, B.A., of Moncton, N.B. McGill Medical Society junior prizes—1st, C. Sheare, of Montreal; 2nd, R. P. Campbell, B.A., of Montreal.

First year.—First year prizeman—R. M. VanWart, B.A., of Fredericton, N.B. Junior anatomy prize—R. M. VanWart, B.A., of Fredericton, N.B.

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THE DERELICT.

"Her cargo'll have shifted," said the third mate, "and when she got that list her people will have felt frightened and left her."

"She's a scary look to her, with her yard-arms spiking every other sea," said Capt. Image, "and her decks like the side of a house. I shouldn't care to navigate a craft that preferred to lie down on her beam ends."

"Take this glass, sir, and you'll see the lee quarter boat davit tackle are overhauled. That means they got at least one boat in the water. To my mind she's a derelict."

"I hope her crew have got to dry land somewhere, poor beggars," said Capt. Image. "Nasty things, those old wind jammers, Mr. Strake. Give me steam."

"But there's a pile of money in her still," said the third mate, following up his own thoughts. "She's an iron ship, and she'll be 2,000 tons good. Likely enough in the 'Frisco grain trade."

"And you're thinking she'd be a nice plum if we could pluck her in anywhere?" said Image, reading what was in his mind. "Well, me lad, I know that as well as you, and no one would be pleaseder to pocket £300. But the old M'poso's a mail boat, and because she's got about a quarter of a hundred weight of badly spelt letters on board, she can't do that sort of salvage work if there's no life saving thrown in as an extra reason. Besides, we're behind time as it is, with smelling round for so much cargo, and though I shall draw my 2 1-2 per cent. on that, I shall have it all to pay away again and more to boot in fines for being late. No, I tell you it isn't all sheer profit and delight in being skipper on one of these West African coast boats."

Strake drummed at the white rail of the bridge. He was a very young man, and he was keen on getting the chance of distinguishing himself; and here, on the warm, windless swells abeam, the chance seemed to sit beckoning him. "I've been thinking, sir, if you couln lend me half a dozen men I could take her in somewhere myself."

"I'm as likely to lend you half a dozen angels. Look at the deck hands; look at the sickly trip this has been. We've had to put some of them on double tricks at the wheel already; and as for getting any painting done or having the ship cleaned up a bit, why, I can see we shall go into Liverpool as dirty as a Geordie collier. Mr. Strake, if you have a penn'orth of brains stowed away anywhere, I wish to whiskers you'd show 'em sometimes."

"Old man's mad at losing a nice lump of salvage," thought Strake. "Natural, I guess." So he said quietly: "Aye, aye, sir," and walked to the other end of the bridge.

Capt. Image followed him half way, but stopped irresolutely with his hand on the engine room telegraph. On the fore main deck below him his old friend, Capt. Owen Kettle, was leaning on the rail, staring wistfully at the derelict.

"Poor beggar," Image mused. "'Tisn't hard to guess what he's thinking about. I wonder if I couldn't fix it for him to take her home. It might set him on his legs again, and he's come low enough, Lord knows. If I hadn't given him a room in the first-class for old time's sake he'd have had to go home as a distressed seaman and touched his cap to me when I passed. I've not done badly by him, but I shall have to pay for that room in the first class out of my own pocket, and if he was to take that old wind-jammer in somewhere he'd fork out and very like give me a dash besides. Yes, I will say that about Kettle; he's honest as a barkeeper and generous besides. He's a steamer sailor, of course, and has been most of these years, and how he'll do the white wings business again, Lord only knows. Forget he hasn't got engines till it's too late, and then drown himself probably. However, that's his palaver. Where we're going to scratch him up a crew from's the thing that bothers me. Well, we'll see." He leaned down over the upper bridge rail and called:

"Here, a minute, Captain."

Poor Kettle's eye lit and he came up the ladders with a boy's quickness.

Image nodded toward the deserted vessel. "Fine fullrigger, hasn't she been? What do you make her out for?'

"'Frisco grain ship. Stuff the bulk. And it's sifted."

"Looks that way. Have you forgotten all your 'mainsail haul' and the square rig gymnastic?"

"I'm hard enough pushed now to remember the theory sums they taught at navigation school if I thought they would serve me."

"I know. And I'm sorry for you Captain, as I can hold. But you see, it's this. I'm short of sailormen; I've barely enough to steer and keep the decks clean; anyway I've none to spare."

"I don't ask for fancy goods," said Kettle eagerly. "Give me anything with hands on it—apes, niggers, stokers, what you like, and I'll soon teach them their dancing steps. Let me go round and see. I believe I can rake up enough hands somehow."

"Well, you must be quick about it," said Image. "I can only give you five minutes, Captain."

Captain Kettle ran down off the bridge and was quickly out of sight and hard at his quest for volunteers. Captain Image waited a minute and he turned to his third mate. "Now, my lad," he said, "I know you're disappointed, but with the older mates sick like they are, it's just impossible for me to let you go. If I did the company would sack me and the dirty Board of Trade would probably take away my ticket. So you may as well do the kind and help pool old Cappie Kettle. You see what he's come down to, though no fault of his own. You're young and you're full to the coamings with confidence. I'm older and I know that luck may very well get up and hit me and I'll be wanting a helping hand myself. It's rotten, undependable trade, this sailoring. You might just call the carpenter and get the cover off that smaller lifeboat."

"You think he'll get a crew then, sir, and not our deckhands?"

Him? He'll get some things with legs and arms to them if he has to whittle 'em out of kindlin' wood. It's not that that'll stop Captain Kettle now, me lad."

Presently Kettle came back.

"Well, Captain," he said, "I got a fine crew to volunteer, if you can see your way to let me have them. There's a fireman and a trimmer, both English; there's a third-class passenger, a dago of some sort, I think he is, that was a ganger on the Congo Railway; a negro stonemason and there's Mr. Dayton-Philipps; that'll make a good strong ship's company."

Ahead of them the quiet ship shouldered clumsily over the rollers, now gushing down till she dipped her martingale, now swooping up again, sending whole cataracts of water swirling along her waist.

The boat was run up cannily alongside and Kettle jumped into the main chains and clambered on board over the bulwarks. "Now, pass up the crew, Mr. Starke." said he.

"I'm coming myself next, if you don't mind," said the third mate. "Must obey the old man's orders," he explained as they stood together on the sloping decks. "You heard yourself what he said, Captain."

Well, Mr. Mate," said Kettle grimly, "I hope you'll decide she's seaworthy, because whatever view you take of it, here I'm going to stay."

The mate frowned. He was a young man; he was here in authority and he had a great notion of making his authority felt. Captain Kettle was to him merely a down-on-his-luck free-passage nobody, and as the mate was large and lusty he did not anticipate trouble. So he remarked rather crabbedly that he was going to obey orders, and went aft along the slanting deck.

It was clear that the vessel had been swept, badly swept. Ropes' ends streamed here and there and overboard in every direction and everything movable had been carried away eternally by the sea. But the hatch tarpaulins and the companions were still in place, and though it was clear from the list (which was so great that they could not walk without holding on) that her cargo was badly shifted, there was no evidence so far that she was otherwise than sound.

The third mate led the way down to the lazaret hatch. He got his fingers in the ring and pulled it back. Then he whistled. "Half full of water," he said. "I thought so from the way she floated. It's up to the beams down here Likely enough she'll have started a plate somewhere. 'Fraid it's no go for you Captain. Why, if a breeze was to come on half the side of her might drop out and she'd go down like a stone."

Now, to Kettle's honor be it said (seeing what he had in his mind) he did not tackle the man as he knelt there peering into the lazaret. Instead he waited till he stood up again, and then made his statement coldly and deliberately.

"This ship's not too dangerous for me, and I choose to judge. And if she'll do for me she's good enough for the crew I've got in your boat. Now, I want them on deck and at work without any more palaver."

"Do you, by gad!" said the mate, and then the pair of them closed without any further preliminaries. They were both of them well used to quick rough and tumbles, and they both of them knew that the man who gets the first grip in these wrestles usually wins, and instinctively each tried to act on that knowledge. But if the third mate had bulk and strength Kettle had science and abundant wiriness, and though the pair of them lost their footing on the sloping cabin floor at the first embrace and wriggled over and under like a pair of eels, Capt. Kettle got a thumb artistically fixed in the bigger man's windpipe, and held it there doggedly. The mate, growing more and more purple, hit out with savage force, but Kettle dodged the bull-like blows, like the boxer he was, and the mate's efforts gradually relaxed.

But at this point they were interrupted. "That wabbly boat was making me seasick," said a voice, "so I came on board here. Hullo, you fellows."

Kettle looked up. 'Mr. Philipps," he said, "I wish you'd go and get the rest of our crew on deck out of the boat."

"But what are you two doing down there?"

"We disagreed over a question of judgment. He said this ship isn't safe, and I shouldn't have the chance to take her home. I say there's nothing wrong with her that can't be remedied, and home I'm going to take her anyway. It may be the one chance in my life, sir, of getting a balance at the bank, and I'm not going to miss it."

'Ho," said Dayton Philipps.

"If you don't like to come you needn't," said Kettle. "But I'm going to have the stone mason and the Dago and those two coal-heavers. Perhaps you'd better go back. It will be wet, hard work here, no way the sort of job to suit a soldier."

Dayton-Philipps flushed slightly and then he laughed. "I suppose that's intended to be nasty," he said. "Well, Captain, I shall have to prove to you that we soldiers are equal to a bit of manual labor sometimes. By the way, I don't want to interfere in a personal matter, but I'd like it as a favor if you wouldn't kill Strake quite. I rather like him."

"Anything to oblige," said Kettle, and took his thumb out of the third mate's windpipe. "And now, sir, as you've, so to speak, signed on for duty here, away with you on deck and get those four other beauties up out of the boat."

Dayton-Philipps touched his hat and grinned. "Aye, aye, sir," he said, and went back up the companion.

Shortly afterward he came to report the men on board, and Kettle addressed his late opponent. "Now, look here, young man, I don't want to have more trouble on deck before the hands. Have you had enough?"

"For the present, yes," said the third mate, huskily. "But I hope we'll meet again some other day to have a bit of further talk."

"I'm sure I shall be quite ready. No man ever accused me of refusing a scrap. But, me lad, just take one tip from me. Don't you go and make Captain Image anxious by saying this ship isn't seaworthy, or he'll begin to ask questions, and he may get you to tell more than you're proud about."

"You can go and get drowned your own way. As far as I'm concerned, not one will guess it's coming off till they see it in the papers."

"Thanks," said Kettle. "I knew you'd be nice about it."

The third mate went down to his boat and the three rowers took her across to the M'poso, where she was hauled up to davits again. The steamer's siren boomed out farewells as she got under way again and Kettle with his own hands unbent the reversed ensign from the ship's main rigging and ran it up to the peak and dipped it three times in salute. He breathed more freely now. One chance and a host of unknown dangers lay ahead of him. But the dangers he disregarded; dangers were nothing new to him. It was the chance which lured him on. Chance so seldom came his way that he intended to make this one into a certainty if desperation could do it.

Alone of all the six men on the derelict Capt. Kettle had knowledge of the seaman's craft; but for the present thews and not seamanship were required. The vessel lay in pathetic helplessness on her side, liable to capsize in the first squall which came along, and their first effort must be to get her in proper trim while the calm continued. They pulled away the hatch covers and saw beneath them smooth slopes of yellow grain.

As though there were an invitation to work, shovels were made fast along the combings of the hatch. The six men took these and with shouts dropped down upon the grain. And then began a period of Homeric toil. The fireman and the coal trimmer set the pace, and with a fine contempt for the unhandiness of amateurs did not fail to give a display of their utmost. Kettle and Dayton-Philipps gamely kept level with them. The Italian gauger turned out to have his pride also, and did not lag, and only the free-born British subject from Sierra Leone endeavored to shirk his due proportion of the toil. But high-minded theories as to the rights of man were regarded here as little as threats to lay information before a justice of the peace, and under the sledge hammer arguments of shovel blows from whoever happened to be next to him, the unfortunate colored gentleman descended to the grade of nigger again and toiled and sweated equally with his betters.

The heat under the decks was stifling, and dust rose from the wheat in choking volumes, but the pace of the circling shovels was never allowed to slacken. They worked there stripped to trousers and they understood one and all that they were working for their lives. A breeze had sprung up almost as soon as the M'poso had steamed away, and hourly it was freshening; the barometer in the cabin was registering a steady fall, the sky was banking up with ugly clouds.

Kettle had handled sheets and braces and hove the vessel to so as to steady her as they worked, but she still labored heavily in the sea, and beneath them they could hear the leaden swish of water in the floor of the hold beneath. Their labor was having its effect, and by infinitesimal graduations they were counteracting the list and getting the ship upright, but the wind was getting worse, and it seemed to them also that the water was getting deeper under their feet, and that the vessel rode sluggishly.

So far the well had not been sounded. It was no use getting alarming statistics to discourage one's self unnecessarily. But after night had fallen, and it was impossible to see to work in the gloomy hold any longer without lamps, Capt. Kettle took the sounding rod and found eight feet.

He mentioned this when he took down the lamps into the hold, but he did not think it necessary to add that as the sounding had been taken with the well on the slant it was therefore considerably under the truth. Still he sent Dayton-Philipps and the trimmer on deck to take a spell at the pumps, and himself resumed his shovel work alongside the others.

Straightway on through the night the six men stuck to their savage toil, the blood from their blistered hands reddening the shafts of the shovels. Every now and again one or another of them choked with the dust and went to get a draught of lukewarm water from the scuttlebutt. But no one stayed overlong on these excursions. The breeze had blown up into a gale. The night overhead was starless and moonless, but every minute the black heaven was split by bursts of lightning, which showed the laboring, dishevelled ship set among great mountains of breaking seas.

The sight would have been bad from a well-manned powerful steamboat; from the deck of the derelict it approached the terrific. The men with the shovels worked among the frightened, squeaking rats in the closed-in box of the hold.

There were four on board the ship during that terrible night who openly owned to being cowed and freely bewailed their insanity in having been lured away from the M'poso. Dayton-Philipps had sufficient self-control to keep his feelings, whatever they were, unstated; but Kettle faced all the difficulties with indomitable courage and a smiling face.

"I believe," said Dayton-Philipps to him once when they were taking a spell together at the clanking pumps, "you really glory in finding yourself in this beastly mess."

"We shall pull through, I tell you."

"Well," said Dayton-Philipps, "I suppose you are a man that's always met with success. I'm not. I've got blundering bad luck all along; and if there's a hole available I get into it."

Capt. Kettle laughed aloud into the storm. "!" he said. "Me in luck! There's not been a man more bashed and kicked by luck between here and twenty years back. I suppose God thought it good for me and He's kept me down to my bearings in back luck ever since I first got my captain's ticket. But He's not cruel, Mr. Philipps, and He doesn't push a man beyond the end of his patience. My time's come at last. He's given me something to make up for all the weary waiting; He's sent me this derelict, and He only expects me to do my human best, and then He'll let me get her safely home."

"Good heavens, skipper, what are you talking about? Have you seen visions or something?"

"I'm a man, Mr. Phillips, that's always said my prayers regular all through my life. I've asked for things, big things, many of them, and I'll not deny they've been mostly denied me. I seemed to know they'd be denied. But in the last week or so there's been a change. I've asked on, just as earnestly as I knew how, and I seemed to hear Him answer. It was hardly a voice, and yet it was like a voice. It appeared to come out of millions of miles of distance. And I heard it say. 'Captain, I do not forget the sparrows, and I have not forgotten you. I have tried you long enough. Presently thou shalt meet with thy reward.'"

Dayton-Philipps stared. Was the man going mad?

"And that's what it is, sir, that makes me sure I shall bring this vessel into some port safely and pocket the salvage."

"Look here, skipper," said Dayton-Philipps, "you are just fagged to death and I'm the same. We've been working till our hands are raw as butcher's meat, and we're clean tired out, and we must go below and get a bit of sleep. If the ship swims, so much the better. If she sinks, we can't help it. Anyway, we're both of us too beat to work any more. I shall be 'seeing things' myself next."

"Mr. Phillipps," said the little sailor gravely, "I know you don't mean anything wrong, so I take no offence. But I'm a man convinced. I've heard the message I told you with my own understanding, and it isn't likely anything you can say will persuade me out of it. I can see your're tired out, as you say, so go you below and get a spell of sleep. But as for me, I've got another twenty hours' wakefulness in me yet, if needs be. This chance has mercifully been sent in my way, as I've said, but naturally it's expected of me that I do my human utmost as well to see it through."

"If you stay on at this heart-breaking work, so do I," said Dayton-Philipps, and toiled gamely on at the pump. There he was still when day broke, sawing up and down like an automaton. But before the sun rose, utter weariness had done its work. His bleeding fingers loosed themselves from the break, his knees failed beneath him, and he fell in an unconscious stupor of sleep on the wet planking of the deck. For half an hour Kettle struggled on at the pump, doing double work, but even his flesh and blood had its breaking strain, and at last he could work no more.

He leaned dizzily up against the pump for a minute or so, and then with an effort he pulled his still unconscious companion away and laid him on the dry floor of a deck-house. There was a pannion of cold stewed tea slung from a hook in there, and half a sea biscuit on one of the bunks. He ate and drank greedily, and then went out again along the streaming decks to work, so far as his single pair of hands could accomplish such a thing, at getting the huge derelict once more in sailing trim.

The shovels meanwhile had been doing their work, and although the list was not entirely gone, the vessel at times (when a sea buttressed her up) floated almost upright. The gale was still blowing, but it had veered to the southward, and on the afternoon of that day Kettle called all his hands on deck and got her under way again, and found to his joy that the coal trimmer had some elementary notion of taking a wheel.

"I rate you as mate," he said in his gratitude, "and you'll draw salvage pay according to your rank. I was going to make Mr. Phillips my officer, but—"

"Don't apologize," said Dayton-Phillips. "I don't know the name of one string from another, and I'm quite conscious of my deficiency. But just watch me put in another spell—at those infernal pumps."

The list was of less account now, and the vessel was once more under command of her canvas. It was the leak which gave them most cause for anxiety. Likely enough it was caused by the mere wrenching away of a couple of rivets, But the steady inpour of water through the holes would soon have made the ship grow unmanageable and founder if it was not constantly attended to. Where the leak was they had not a notion. Probably it was deep down under the cargo of grain and quite ungetatable, but anyway, it demanded a constant service at the pumps to keep it in check, and this the bone-weary crew were but feebly competent to give.

The dreaded bay, fickle as usual, saw fit to receive them at first with a smiling face. During the afternoon there rose the brown sails of a Portuguese fishing schooner and Kettle headed toward her.

Let his crew be as willing as they would, there was no doubt that this murderous work at the pumps could not be kept up for a voyage to England. If he could not get further reinforcements he would have to take the ship into the nearest foreign port barely to save her from sinking. And then where would be his sighed-for salvage? Woefully thinned, he thought, or more probably whisked away altogether. Capt Kettle had a vast distrust for the shore foreigner over questions of law or proceedings and money matters. So he made for the schooner, hove his own vessel to and signalled that he wished to speak.

A boat slopped into the water from the schooner's deck and ten swarthy ragged Portuguese fishermen crammed into her. Two or three of them had a working knowledge of English; their captain spoke it with fluent inaccuracy, and before any of them had gone aft to Kettle, who stood at the wheel they had heard the whole story of the ship being found derelict and (very naturally) were anxious enough by some means or another to finger a share of the salvage. Even a ragged Portuguese baccalhao maker can have his ambitions for prosperity like other people.

Their leader made his proposal at once. "All righta, captain. I see how you want. We take charge now and takea you into Ferrol without you being at more trouble."

"Nothing of the kind," said Kettle. "I'm just wanting the loan of two or three hands to give my fellows a spell or two at that pump. We're a bit short-handed, that's all. But otherwise we're quite comfortable. I'll pay A.B.'s wages on Liverpool scale and that's a lot more than you dagos give among yourselves and if the men work well I'll throw in a dash besides for 'bacca money."

"Ta-ta-ta," said the Portuguese with a wave of his yellow fist. "It cannot be done and I will not lend you men. It shall be as I say. We take-a you into Ferrol. Do not fear-a, Capitan; you shall have money for finding sheep; you shall have some of our salvage."

Dayton-Philipps, who was standing near and knew the little sailor's views, looked for an outbreak. But Kettle held himself in and still spoke to the man civilly.

"That's good English you talk," he said "Do all your crowd understand the language?"

"No," said the fellow readily enough; "that man does not, nor does he, nor him."

"Right-O," said Kettle. "Then as those three men can't kick up a bobbery at the other end they've just got to stay here and help work this vessel home. As for you you filthy, stinking, scale-covered cousins of apes, over the side of the vessel you go before you're put. Thought you were going to steal my lawful salvage, did you, you crawling, yellow-faced —ah :"

The hot-tempered Portuguese was not a man to stand this tirade (as Kettle anticipated), unmoved. His fingers made a vengeful snatch toward the knife in his belt, but Kettle was ready for this and caught it first and flung it overboard. Then with a clever heave he picked up the man and sent him after the knife. He tripped up one of the Portuguese who couldn't speak English, dragged him to the cabin companion, and toppled him down the ladder. Dayton-Philipps, surprised at himself for abetting such lawlessness, captured a second in like fashion, and the English fireman and coal trimmer picked up the third and dropped him down an open hatchway into the grain in the hold beneath.

But there were six of the fishermen left upon the deck and these did not look upon the proceedings unmoved. They had been slow to act at first, but when the initial surprise was over they were blazing with rage and eager to do murder. The Italian and the Sierra Leone negro ran out of their way on to the forecastle head, and they came on, vainglorious in numbers, and armed with their deadly knives. But the two English roughs, the English gentleman and the little English sailor were all of them men well accustomed to take care of their own skins, belaying the pins out of the pinrail seemed to come by instinct into their hands, and not one of them got so much as a scratch.

It was all the affair of a minute. It does not do to let these little impromptu scrimmages simmer overlong. In fact, the whole affair was decided in the first rush. The quartet of English went in, despising the dagos, and quite intending to clear them off the ship. The invaders were driven overboard by sheer weight of blows and prestige, and the victors leaned on the bulwarks, puffing and gasping, and watched them swim away to their boat through the clear water below.

"Set of blooming pirates," said Kettle.

But Dayton-Philipps seemed to view the situation from a different point. "I'm rather thinking we are the pirates. How about those three we've got on board? This sort of press-gang work isn't quite approved of nowadays, is it, skipper?"

"They no speakee English," said Kettle dryly. "You might have heard me ask that, sir, before I started to talk to that skipper to make him begin the show. And he did begin it, and that's the great point. If ever you've been in a police court, you'll always find the Magistrate ask, 'Who began this trouble? And when he finds out that's the man he logs. No, those fishermen won't kick up a bobbery when they get back to happy Portugal again, and as for our own crowd here on board, they aren't likely to talk when they get ashore and have money due to them."

"Well, I suppose there's reason in that, although I should have my doubts about the stonemason. He comes from Sierra Leone, remember, and they're great on the rights of man there."

"Quite so," said Kettle. "I'll see the stonemason gets packed off to sea again in a stoke-hold before he has a chance or stirring up the mud ashore. When the black man gets too pampered he has to be brought low again with a rush."

"I see," said Dayton-Philipps, and laughed.

"There's something that tickles you, sir?"

"I was thinking, skipper, that for a man who believes he's being put in the way of a soft thing by direct guidance from on High, you're using up a tremendous lot of energy to make sure the Almighty's wishes don't miscarry."

"Mr. Philipps," said Kettle, gravely, "it was understood when He let me know that I was to have this chance I was to do my human utmost to carry it through myself. God sends us all into this world with hands and heads, and He isn't pleased with a man who doesn't put these to their proper uses."

The three captive Portuguese were brought up on deck and were quickly induced by the ordinary persuasive methods of the merchant service officer to forego their sulkiness and turn to diligently at what work was required of them. But even with this help the heavy ship was still considerably undermanned, and the incessant labor at the pumps fell wearily on all hands. The bay, true to its fickle nature, changed on them again. The sunshine was swamped by a driving gray mist of rain, the glass started on a steady fall, and before dark Kettle snugged her down to single topsails, himself laying out on the footropes with the Portuguese, as no others of his crew could manage to scramble aloft with so heavy a sea running.

The night worsened as it went on. The wind piled up steadily in violence and the sea rose till the sodden vessel rode it with a very babel of shrieks and groans and complaining sounds. Toward morning a terrific squall, powdered up against them and hove her down, and a dull rumbling was heard in her bowels to let them know that once more her cargo had shifted.

For the moment even Kettle thought that this time she was gone for good. She lost her way and lay down like a log in the water, and the racing seas roared over her as though she had been a half-tide rock.

Then to the impact of a heavier gasp of the squall the topgallantmasts went, and the small loss of top weight seemed momentarily to ease her. Kettle seized upon the moment. He left the trimmer and one Portuguese at the wheel and handed himself along the streaming decks and kicked and cuffed the rest of his crew into activity. He gave his orders and the ship wore slowly round before the wind and began to pay away on the other tack.

Great hills of sea deluged her in the process and her people worked like mermen, half of their time submerged But by degrees, as the vast rollers hit and shook her with their ponderous impact, she became upright again, and after a little while shook the grain level in her holds and assumed her normal angle of keel.

Dayton-Philipps struggled up and hit Kettle on the shoulder. "How's that, umpire?" he bawled. "My faith, you are a clever sailor."

Capt. Kettle touched his cap. "God bore a hand there, sir," he shouted through the wind. "If I'd tried to straighten her up like that without His help, every man here would have been fishchop this minute."

Even Dayton-Philipps, skeptical though he might be, began to think there was "something in it," as the voyage went on. To begin with, the leak stopped. They did not know how it had happened, and they did not very much care. Kettle had his theories. Anyway, it stopped. To go on with, although they were buffeted with every kind of evil weather, all their mischances were speedily rectified. In a heavy sea their unstable cargo surged about as though it had been liquid, but it always shifted back again before she quite capsized.

All hands got covered with salt water boils. All hands, with the exception of Kettle, who remained, as usual, neat, grew gaunt, bearded, dirty and unkempt. They were grimed with sea salt, they were flayed by violent suns, but by dint of hard schooling they were becoming handy sailormen, all of them, and even the negro stone mason learned to obey an order without first thinking over its justice till he earned a premonitory hiding.

"It's a blooming Flying Dutchman we're on," said the coal trimmer, who acted as mate. "There's no killing the old boast. Only hope she gets us ashore somehow and doesn't stay fooling about at sea forever just to get into risks. I want to get off her. She's too blooming lucky to be quite wholesome, somehow."

In Bristol Channel a little spattering tug wheeled up within hail, tossing like a cork on the brown waves of the estuary, and her skipper in the green pulpit between the paddle boxes, waved a hand cheerily.

"Seem to have found some dirty weather, Captain?" he bawled. "Want a pull into Cardiff or New port?"

"Cardiff. What price?"

"Say £100."

"I wasn't asking to buy the tug. You're putting a pretty fancy figure on her for that' new lick of paint you got on your rail."

"I'll take £80."

"Oh, I can sail her in myself if you're going to be funny. She's as handy as a pilot boat, brig-rigged like this, and my crew know her fine. I'll give you £20 into Cardiff, and you're to dock me for that."

"Twenty wicked people. Now look here, Captain, you don't look very prosperous with that vessel of yours, and you'll probably have the sack from the owners for mishandling her when you get ashore, and I don't want to embitter your remaining years in the workus, so I'll pull you in for 50 quid."

"Twenty pound old bottle nose."

"Come now, Captain, thirty. I'm not here for sport. I've got to make my living."

"My man," said Kettle, "I'll meet you and make it £25, and I'll see you in Aden before I give a penny more. You can take that or sheer off."

"Throw us your blooming rope," said the tug skipper.

"There, sir," said Kettle sotto voce to Dayton-Philipps, "you see the marvellousness of it. God's stood by me to the very end; I've saved at least £10 over that towage, and, by James, I've seen times when a ship mauled about like this would have been bled for four times the amount before a tug would pluck her in."

"Then we are out of the woods now?"

"We'll get the canvas off her and then you can go below and shave. You can sleep in a shore bed this night, if you choose, sir, and to-morrow we'll see about fingering the salvage. There'll be no trouble there now. We shall just have to ask for a check and Lloyds will pay it, and then you and the hands will take your share, and I—by James, Mr. Philipps, I shall be a rich man over this business. I shouldn't be a bit surprised but what I finger a snug £500 as my share. Oh, sir, God's been very good to me over this, and I know it, and I'm grateful. My wife will be grateful, too. I wish you could come to our chapel some day and see her."

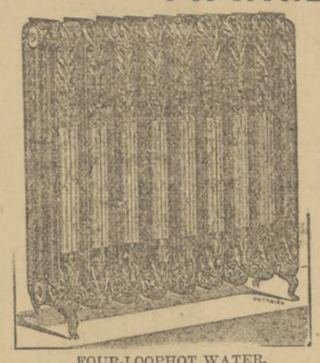
"Skipper, you're a heap better man than I am, and if you don't mind, I'd like to shake hands with you. Thanks. Hullo, there's Cardiff not twenty minutes ahead. Well, I must go below and clean up."

PERFECTION IN HEATING.

"HAMILTON" RADIATORS

MANUFACTURED BY GURNEY TILDEN CO.

For Hot Water or Steam



FOUR-LOOPHOT WATER.

Have been installed in many of the LARGEST BUILDINGS in Canada, and are giving ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

"Hamilton" Radiators are unexcelled in Quality, Durability and Efficiency, are made with Iron-to-Iron Joints. No packing of any kind is used. THEY NEVER LEAK.....

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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to send nine one cent stamps to Dr. Pinkham, 15 Bleury Street, for packing and postage, for a full 50c bottle of

Before and After Dinner Pills.

The best tonic and spring medicine in the world. Only one bottle to any one person.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

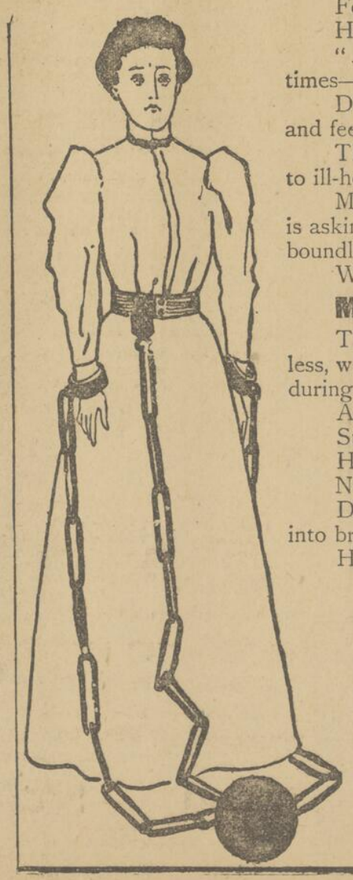
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THE SHACKLES OF MISERY.

Many a woman who should be strong and healthy, full of life and energy is bound by the shackles of ill-health.

She is nervous, easily startled, cannot sleep—



Feels weak, worn out and lacks ambition—

Heart palpitates and head throbs—

"All gone" feelings and sinking sensations come over her at times—

Dark circles under the eyes, pallor of the countenance, hands and feet cold and clammy—

These are some of the links in the chain that binds a woman to ill-health.

Many a tired, nervous, run-down, despondent wife and mother is asking if there is anything can shatter the shackles and give the boundless blessing of health again?

We answer that there is—

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Thousands of weak, debilitated, pale cheeked, nervous, sleepless, weary, worn-out women and girls have tested this remedy during the past year.

And the result—

Strength returned and cheeks got rosy—

Heart beat regular and sleep became refreshing—

Nervous spells and faint spells came back no more—

Despondent, melancholy, don't-care-to-live feelings changed into bright and happy hopefulness.

Here is a statement from Mrs. W. J. Barr, 306 Cooper St., Ottawa, Ont., and it's worth the reading :

"For years my life has been made miserable by heart and nerve trouble. My heart used to distress me terribly, I would have short, sharp pains through my heart, and then it would start and beat so hard that I would have to stop whatever I was at and sit down. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills helped me from the first, and I gradually gained health. When I had used four boxes I was completely cured. The heart pains, palpitation, nervousness, etc., have disappeared, and restful sleep and healthy appetite have been restored to me. My whole system is so toned up and invigorated that I can now do a heavy day's work, whereas before I took the pills I could scarcely do anything."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all druggists, or sent by mail. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto, Ont.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM DISCUSSED.

A Port Colborne Resident Replies to the Toronto Board of Trade—He Says Canadian Lethargy is Responsible for a Falling Back.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Port Colborne, June 9.—When such an influential body as the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto publishes its views on such an important and timely topic as "The Transportation Problem," such views undoubtedly deserve careful study. These views, owing to the pressure of local interests or lack of correct information, may be erroneous and misleading. If such were the fact, it would be a national misfortune that they should obtain credence with the public. That they should be fairly and fearlessly criticized none will deny. The more free the discussion the better it will be for the scheme that is most practical and has merit and truth at its back. In the following I shall endeavor to show the fallacy of some of the claims put forth by Toronto's Board of Trade. It is not necessary in this letter to consider every clause of the report, so I shall take those clauses which I feel are the most important.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 will be sufficiently answered in the clauses which follow.

No. 4 states that the Welland Canal route has signally failed in encouraging the building of Canadian ships, particularly on account of the long voyages and the poor opportunities afforded for return cargo. The conclusion of the board that the Welland Canal route is to blame is not, in my opinion, correct. I believe that the slow process of deepening and completing the St. Lawrence canals the want of safe and large deep water harbors in Canada, especially at the entrance to the Welland Canal, the prohibitive lighterage charges for transferring portions of cargoes between Port Colborne and Port Dalhousie over the Welland Railway (thus reducing the carrying capacities of ships trading through the Welland Canal about one-third), and the present coasting laws of the United States and Canada are the things that have discouraged the building of Canadian ships and greatly reduced Canada's lake marine.

No. 5 (and 5 sub-clauses) explains the coasting laws. The coasting laws have been a matter of negotiation between Canada and the United States for years. The late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie passed a wrecking law similar to the one in force at that time in the United States. The United States Government asked repeatedly for the repeal of our wrecking laws and they would repeal theirs and have reciprocity in wrecking. The late Sir John Macdonald would never consent to the repeal of our wrecking laws and grant reciprocity in wrecking, unless the United States would grant Canadians reciprocity in coasting. He said that "reciprocity in wrecking was all that Canada had to draw reciprocity in coasting from the United States." After his death our wrecking laws were repealed and reciprocity in wrecking was granted without asking for reciprocity in coasting. The present United States coasting laws, as the report explains, prohibit Canadian (or other foreign) vessels from carrying a cargo from one port in the United States to another port in the United States, and our coasting laws prohibit a United States (or other foreign) vessel from carrying a cargo from one port in Canada to another port in Canada. If we had reciprocity in coasting with the United States heretofore it would have been very advantageous to Canada, would have put our vessels in every way on an equality with the United States vessels, and encouraged and stimulated the growth of our lake marine. Canada has now a chance to create a condition in lake transportation that has not heretofore existed, which will make Canadian coasting most desirable for United States or other vessels. The Toronto Board of Trade seems to have overlooked this most vital point; in fact, it has advocated the abandonment of the very means by which Canada can create the condition referred to, namely, the abandonment of the Welland Canal, and advocates the building of a Government railroad from Collingwood to Toronto as a means of stimulating Canadian shipbuilding. This would be rather questionable stimulation. By putting Port Colborne, the entrance to our canals, on an equality with Buffalo, by completing and improving the route from here to Montreal and thence to the Atlantic, we can make our through water route so advantageous and desirable to all grain and other shippers that the United States vessels must make use of it through reciprocity in coasting, or allow Canadian vessels to do the bulk of the carrying trade from Port Colborne to Montreal. The harbor improvements proposed for Port Colborne and the making of this port a transhipment point for large upper lake United States freighters, will compel most of the American boats to stop at our border and tranship their cargoes at the head of and entrance to our canals into Canadian vessels, which are the only ones under the present laws that can carry grain or other freight from Port Colborne to Montreal. Reciprocity in coasting would also put our Northwest farmers on an equality with the western United States farmers so far as lake shipments are concerned.

No. 6 treats on "Return Cargo." Reciprocity in coasting with the United States would put our ships on an equality with the United States as far as return or other cargoes are concerned. When the St. Lawrence canals are completed, the Canadian boats that carry grain or other produce from the upper lakes through to Montreal can reload return freight at Montreal and deliver it at Toronto, from which point a run of three hours would put them in the Welland canal, and if Toronto or Montreal have manufactured products for shipment west it would be more advantageous to ship them by boat via the Welland canal than by a mixed rail and water route. This route, when completed, should be of great advantage to Montreal and Toronto importers and shippers.

No. 7 states that "the fact that any United States produce finds its way out through the St. Lawrence route proves that the Canadian route with its present disabilities must enjoy natural advantages." We heartily sanction the foregoing, but must add that it has greater advantages that have not yet been developed.

No. 8 states that "eighty per cent. of the grain which now goes out via Montreal, reaches that port by water; the railroads are not a factor and the water route must be depended upon." Therefore, we say the through water route should be put in the highest efficient condition.

No. 9. "Milling Manitoba Wheat." The through water route will bring ocean ships to Montreal and thus encourage the export of flour manufactured from Manitoba wheat.

No. 10 states that "statistics show that the money expended by the Canadian Government upon the Welland canal route has been of greater advantage to the United States than this country, because the United States vessels carried more tonage through the Welland canal in 1897 than was carried through it by Canadian vessels." The foregoing inference of the board is wrong and unjust to the Welland calanl, which I can conclusively show. The grain carried through the Welland canal by United States vessels all came from the United States, and was mostly for export via Montreal, and if not, it all paid full toll through the Welland canal, the same as grain going through to Montreal. That which was for export via Montreal was transhipped at St. Lawrence ports into Canadian canals to ocean ships, thus giving Montreal and Canadian importers a direct benefit from the ocean ships that would otherwise have gone to New York for this grain, and Buffalo would have had the benefit of handling it instead of Montreal. The foregoing shows which country got the benefit from the United States vessels that pass through the Welland canal, and should also show Montreal that Port Colborne, the entrance to the Welland canal, is the point where the United States grain can be diverted from the New York route to the St. Lawrence and Montreal. In diverting this trade into Canadian channels at Port Colborne we feel that we are not benefiting the United States, but know that we are benefiting Canada and Montreal, the city that we must look to for an outlet for the commerce of the upper lake ports which finds its way to seaboard via the Welland canal.

No. 11.—(2nd 3 sub-clause)—"The conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing. These I have answered in replies to other clauses.

No. 12.—"Importance of Canadian route" and states,—"With the Canadian route properly equipped, a large share of the United States export traffic should be secured, and it is improbable that any laws would be enacted by the United States which would prevent such traffic being carried on." The United States can at any time enact laws that may interfere with the bonding privileges of our railways, but can enact no laws that can materally interfere with transportation on our through water route.

No. 13—And five sub-clauses thereto. The proposition to give United States vessels a right to temporarily participate in carrying export grain from Fort William to Canadian lake and river ports is discussed. The Council of the Board of Trade sums up the case pro. and con and "is of the opinion that the concession should not be granted upon the basis of the argument" and concludes by saying that, "the council endorses the action of the marine section in protesting against any such concession being granted to the United States vessels. The conditions created by making Port Colborne a transhipment point will bring reciprocity in coasting and satisfactorily settle this question."

No. 14—"Absence of enterprise."—I have answered this in remarks on clause No. 6.

No. 15.—New principles for future action. We all agree with this.

No. 16.—"Situation may be improved."—(I think all this clause has been answered except sub-section b, it states): "By a line of railway owned and controlled by the Government, built across the portage to Georgian Bay, heretofore I have endeavored not to write anything reflecting on rival routes, the Toronto Board of Trade, however, has criticized the Welland Canal severely and unjustly and have endeavored to make it the scapegoat for all the shortcomings in Canada's Transportation and Marine and has even advocated its abandonment, so that I feel privileged to question the success of the portage system. There is now a well established railway for the transportation of grain from Collingwood to Toronto; has it been a success? When freights from the upper lakes to Kingston and Montreal were ten times greater than they were last season, this portage railway, transferred western grain from Collingwood to Toronto for export via Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, but as the rate of freight lowered it did accordingly less, and now I am told does nothing. At what stage in the lowering of freights did it cease to carry grain? Here is a transportation problem which I ask someone to solve for the benefit of the people of Canada. If a railway from Collingwood to Toronto, 112 miles long can do no grain transferring at present rates, what could a railway 70 miles long between the same points do? In solving this problem it is understood the Welland Canal is not to be abandoned. The Welland Canal may not have been the success expected for reasons given in former letters, but badly as it has been handicapped it is still doing a large trade in spite of the very low rates of freight. Will someone answer why it is so?

No. 17.—"How to increase Canadian tonnage." Complete and properly acquip our canals through to Montreal, put Montreal, on an equality with New York, make a transhipment point at the head of our canal system namely, Port Colborne and put it on an equality with Buffalo. As to the granting of a bounty to Canadian vessels it is a question that I do not feel that I can discuss at present.

No. 18.—"A national question."—The transportation problem was successfully solved long ago, by the Welland Canal and connecting water routes. The Welland Canal did an enormous proportion of the lake trade when it was in a position to handle the boats that then navigated our great lakes, but for years past the new freight carriers have increased rapidly in size. American enterprise has kept Buffalo harbor abreast of the advance in lake marine, while Canadian lethargy has allowed our harbors and the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals to fall far behind the age. Could any sane business man expect the Canadian route to hold its full share of trade with the United States route under such conditions?

De W. Carter.

The Divine Sarah and Canada.

(Brooklyn Eagle.)

Speaking of Sarah Bernhardt calls to mind a story concerning the great French actress which has not found its way into print, although a newspaper man was the person to whom a first rate "mot" was addressed. During her last visit to Montreal, Madame was possessed of a consuming desire to visit the "wild" Indians at Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine. In vain her friends assured her that the Indians were no longer wild, but reputable citizens, who tilled the soil, wore neckties imported from Paris, on Sundays, and became experts at the game of practical politics. She refused to believe. Accordingly, a party of prominent people, including the Mayor of the city, was got together for the purpose of escorting her to Caughnawaga in state. The Mayor at that time was the proprietor of a very successful daily newspaper, La Patrie, of which he was enormously proud. Another member of the party was the rotund and jovial Louis Frechette, the well-known French-Canadian poet and playwright, who later wrote a play for Mme. Bernhardt which achieved a fair degree of success in Paris. Caughnawaga was visited; the worst was realized —the "wild" Indians were hopelessly tame and domesticated. On the return trip, the half dozen newspaper men who accompanied the party sought in vain to secure an interview; the society of the actress was monopolized by Mayor Beaugrand and Mr. Frechette, the former holding forth on the glories of La Patrie and its big financial returns, while the latter discussed poetry and French dramatic criticism whenever he could get a chance. At last, when the Mayor was absent for a moment to fetch Madame's wraps from the stateroom and another visitor had engaged the poet in conversation, one of the local scribes saw his opportunity. Would Madame say something concerning her impressions of Canada?

"Mon Dieu," responded the actress, "I will do that with pleasure; I have been longing for the chance. I consider it to be the most remarkable country I have ever visited. Just fancy! all the Indians are as polite as the cures, the newspaper men are making money, and even the poets grow fat."

Where Young Men Get a Show.

(Toronto World.)

In regard to the changes recently made in the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it will be observed that the promotions have gone by merit, as happens in nearly every instance of railway administration in America, as well as in the Old Country. The railway service seems to be the one service where ability alone is recognized as the basis for promotion, and where young men are brought forward as rapidly as possible: Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk, Mr. McGuigan, his able assistant, Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., and his assistants, are all young men, the eldest of them being not more than 46. We trust that the Government at Ottawa will take a leaf out of the books of the railway companies and run the Intercolonial on the same lines. The sooner this railway is taken out of politics and placed absolutely under the administration of a first-class railway man, who will be supreme in all his appointments, irrespective of politicians, whether prominent or local, the better will it be for the road.

There are a great many other public or semi-public concerns in this country that would stand frequent infusion of fresh blood after the manner of the railways.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:—

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.

R. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine

Secret of the Old Man's Power.

(Bystander in Weekly Sun.)

The Chinese worship their ancestors. Oratorical and floral cult of departed leaders is becoming the religion of party. Disraeli's Saint's Day is celebrated by wearing the yellow primrose; Gladstone's by wearing the spotless lily; to Sir John Macdonald is dedicated the blushing rose. Assuredly, if ever there was a man whose memory deserved party adoration it was Sir John Macdonald, than whom a more consummate leader of party never lived. This was his real gift; and if there is any flower symbolical of astute management its blossoms may well be heaped upon his tomb. To compare him to Disraeli is a mistake. There might be a slight likeness between the two faces, as there sometimes is between the Highland features and those of the Hebrew. Disraeli was above all things imaginative. He was a man of phrases and programmes. The lawyer in whose office he was for a time said that he would have been supreme as a writer of advertisements. Macdonald was nothing of the kind; he was an intensely practical and wonderfully skilful manipulator of men. He knew all their weaknesses and how to play upon them all. He could adapt himself to all varieties of character; to the refined he could be refined; with the unrefined he was equally at home. He was good-tempered, personally winning, and, when his character had mellowed, seldom bitter or discourteous towards political opponents. He might keep a fierce dog, but he did not himself bark or bite.

A Gold Mine—Dr. Ed. Morin's "Cardinal Pills."

For pale and weak persons, girls working in factories and in general for all sufferers from poverty of the blood and needing a good tonic. Sold at all drug stores. Write us if you cannot procure them.

Down the Road.

(Danske Dandridge in the Outlook.)

As you went down the road, dear,
As you went down the road,
How chill the breeze began to blow,
My heart took up its load:
The skies that had been blue and bright,
How fast they darkened into night!

And will you ne'er turn back, dear?
And shall we never meet?
Do not glad cries come up the road?
No swift returning feet?
Half-way to meet you I would run,
Tho' long the way and set the sun.

Alas! the days go on dear;
How dull the daylight seems
Since you went down the road, dear,
And left me to my dreams.
Left me to bear my weary load
As I toil after, down the road.

Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, the new route to the famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec, and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St. John, the home of the celebrated "Ouananiche," and to Chicoutimi. Trains Connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Expansion.

"Mrs. Stormer is an enthusiastic expansionist, isn't she?"

"I didn't know it."

"Yes; she has left off corsets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Street Car Strategy.

"You told the conductor Willie was under five?"

"Hush! That's a new scheme I've discovered."

"Tell me the secret."

"Well, you see, 5 is the number in Willie's hat."—Chicago News.

A Gloomy Mystery.

"I'd like to know what that man next door has done to my cat."

"Why?"

"Whenever she sees him she just flies."—Chicago Record.

Her Favorite.

"I think," said Miss Bronx, "that my favorite tree is the oak. What is your favorite tree, Miss Penn?"

"My favorite," replied the Philadelphia maiden, "is the genealogical tree."—Detroit Free Press.

Where He Erred.

"Funston," said Caesar, "has shown me where I made my great mistake."

"Where was it?" asked Alexander.

"I should have swum the Rubicon," replied the shade of Julius.—Philadelphia North American.

Aguinaldo's Chances.

De Witt—Aguinaldo will make a good government surveyor when the war is over.

Greene—Yes?

De Witt—He is such an expert in getting over the ground.—Cleveland Leader.

The Filipino Plea for Parley.

He put away his flag of truce
And sadly muttered "What's the use?
The Spaniards, though to justice blind,
Were far more sociably inclined."
—Washington Star.

Quite a Skip.

"How many courses out of ten did you eat?"

"Only two. I filled myself so full on the first that I didn't catch my appetite again until the tenth."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Luxury.

"Mike," said Plodding Pete, "dere's only one time when I envies de rich."

"I'm ashamed of yer weakness."

"I don't blame you. But when I read about dese swells comin' all de way from Europe as saloon passengers, I can't help feelin' a pang o' jealousy."—Washington Star.

Misplaced Hilarity.

"Our stage manager is altogether too sensitive."

"What has he done now?"

"Stopped me from playing Hamlet because he said the audience didn't laugh from the right motive."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Evidently Conscientious

"That typewriter girl told me frankly that she was afraid of work and didn't like long hours."

"Did you take her?"

"Yes; I knew she would come early, hustle and get through."—Chicago Record.

The Controller Controlled.

He was a man of mighty brawn; a Milo he for muscle;
His grip and twitch quick floored his man in rough and tumble tussle;
And yet a mote, a microbe small, subdued his fierce resistance
And laid him prone upon his back beseeching for assistance.
—Detroit Free Press.

What He Was Looking For.

Lady—So you are looking for a square meal, eh?

Tramp—No'm; I'm only looking for a round one.

Lady—I never heard of such a thing. Pray what is a round meal?

Tramp—One dat hasn't any end to it, mum. —Chicago News.

The Stay-At-Home.

And some will go to Europe,
The mountains will get more;
And some will hie them henceward
To the ocean's sounding shore.
The farm will get its quota,
And they'll all recoup with zest,
Leaving lots of room for me right here
To take a needed rest.
—Philadelphia North American.

The Admonition Observed.

Old Lady—Here is a dime for you if you will promise not to become intoxicated by spending it for liquor.

Ragged Ambler—Madam, I am pleased to assure you that it would be impossible for me to use it for so base a purpose, but (as his benefactor passes on) with the other forty cents I collected this morning I must admit that it will give me a beautiful start. —Cleveland Leader.

Keeping Up the Controversy.

"No, sir," said the indignant citizen: "I'm not going to have anything to do with him. I used to enjoy arguing, but he goes too far."

"What has he been doing now?"

"He came around and asked me to subscribe to a fund to purchase a private box at the fireworks, to be presented as a testimonial to Admiral Sampson, so that he could see how the battle of Santiago looked."—Washington Star.

A Full Explanation.

"What's the trouble with you and Collyer?"

"Why, Collyer objected to his dog associating with my little boy."

"The dickens he did. What did you do?"

"I got mad and encouraged the association."

"Didn't Collyer think your boy was good enough for his dog to associate with?"

"Oh, it wasn't a question of morals. My boy had the whooping cough, and he was afraid that fat pug of his would get it.'

"Did he?"

"Every time he coughs he turns a forward somersault and flings his collar ten feet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Reflections of an Old Maid.

The lovers who enjoy reading the same books together will be happy in their married life.

A lifetime of carefully studied deference can be killed in a moment by a single ironic gleam of the eye.

In spring the housewife remembers that hope rhymes with soap and suds with buds.

The poems not good enough to leap into fame are generally bad enough to leap into flame.

To be remembered by a woman, it is only necessary to tell her something nice about herself that she knows already, but fancies that nobody else has found out.

What a young man likes is to look into a pretty face and make remarks that cause it to part its red lips and show its white teeth. What an old man likes is to look into a pretty face and make remarks that cause it to part its red lips and show its white teeth.—Detroit Free Press.

Their Clever Ruse.

"You're a mean, horrible tyrant, and I know you don't love me. I believe you never did love me. You have just married me out of spite in order to show that horrible Biggs girl who jilted you that she was not the only woman in the world. Oh, how could you be so cruel as to take me from a good home and abuse me like this?"

"But, my dear, you are unreasonable. You have worked yourself into a passion because I objected to that last bill that Muslin & Co. presented. You know you did not need the goods, and I have an awful time keeping up my club assessments this month all on that account. Besides'—

"Club assessments, indeed! Of course (crying) you think more of your mean old club than you do of me; you always did think more of everything than you did of me. The idea of thinking of your club when you know I needed every stitch of clothing I purchased, but you never think I need anything (with sarcasm); it's all right as long as your club dues are paid."

And so the conversation is kept up for half an hour or more. Cooks are scarce articles in the suburbs, and this young married couple is entitled to a great deal of credit for the clever manner in which they are able to keep one for six weeks at a stretch before she finally discovers it is all a scheme to keep the boss of the culinary department on the lookout for a thrilling end to the prearranged tragedy."—Cleveland Leader.

MRS. L. EMOND.

Sick Fourteen Years—More Than Half the Time in Bed—Now She is Well Again, and Tells How Other Women May Regain Their Health.

The following story is truly pathetic. Fourteen years ago (in 1884) a woman was sick with womb trouble. The trouble went on from bad to worse. Such diseases never did and never will cure themselves. As the days pass the pains and weakness increase. Finally comes the collapse. The patient goes to bed. Here she still grows worse. Finally she drags herself from bed and totters around on her feet in an effort to forget her agonies. She reads in a newspaper about a marvelous medicine. She writes for advice to famous specialists. Then she recovers her health completely. Just think of those needless years of torture! She could have been cured in 1884 just as well as in 1898. But read her own words.

Mrs. L. Emond, 2106 Joseph street, Brighton Park, Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: "I had womb trouble for fourteen years. My left side ached terribly, and so did my heart. More than half of the time I had to stay in bed, but especially for the last two years. My sickness was much worse toward the end, and I could not sleep and could not rest in bed. I spent my nights in walking the floor, trying to forget that I was suffering so much. I wrote your specialist, received a long letter in reply, followed his advice, and today I sincerely thank him. To him I owe my cure, for his good advice and special treatment he sent me, together with Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, completely cured me. I am also glad to give my testimony, in order to help other sick women." (Signed.)

MRS. L. EMOND,
2106 Joseph street, Brighton Park, Chicago, Illinois.



This is not a single instance where *Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women* have brought about a cure for womb trouble. It is only one of thousands. Don't you see in the papers, day after day, the pictures of different women, together with their own stories of recovery? Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure every kind of female trouble. They are unequaled for the girl as she goes through the period called puberty. They are a positive regulator of the menses. They are an absolute cure for leucorrhœa, or whites. They strengthen the delicate supports of the womb and overcome prolapsus and bearing-down pains. They banish headache, nervousness, sleeplessness by giving vigor and tone to the feminine organs. They regulate the digestion and enrich the blood, thus curing pimples, blotches and ugly complexion. The pills are much easier to take than liquid medicines, and they cost only half as much. They can be carried about, and swallowed without attracting attention.

The best way for sick women and girls to do is to write to our famous specialists for advice. This is given absolutely free. No local physician has had so much experience as our specialists. Personal consultation and treatment can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis street, Montreal.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are widely imitated. Beware of all red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. They are worthless imitations. Get the genuine at all honest druggists. They have them—always fifty Red Pills in a box for 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.50. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order to us. We mail them all over the world. No duty to pay.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, at 50 cents a box, last longer than liquid medicines costing $1. They are easier to take, more convenient to carry, *and they cure.* Under no circumstances take anything which is said to be "just the same" or "just as good" as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. It is not so. It is false. There is nothing like them made. No one else knows the formula. Address all letters to **The Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical Department, Montreal, Canada.**

RAVAGES OF SMALLPOX.

How Various Countries Have Been Swept by the Much-Dreaded Disease.

In these days, a century after Edward Jenner's memorable inoculation of James Phipps on May 14, 1796, we can hardly appreciate what smallpox was. A few facts, however, will show its dreadful ravages. Dinsdale, who went to St. Petersburg to inoculate the Empress Catharine, says that 2,000,000 people died in a single year in the Russian empire from smallpox. In 1707, in Iceland, out of a population of 50,000, 18,000 died. In Mexico in the sixteenth century, 3,500,000 people died, leaving in some places scarcely enough alive to bury the dead. At the end of the eighteenth century, Gilbert Blane estimated that "an adult person who had not had smallpox was scarcely met with or heard of in the United Kingdom." When servants were advertised for, it was common to specify "that they must have had smallpox in the natural way." In 1688, in an advertisement for a counterfeiter, it was noted as a means of his identification that he was "without pockholes." At the Institution of the Indigent Blind, two-thirds of the applicants were made blind by the smallpox.

It attacked the high as well as the humble. In the family of William III. of England, his Queen, Mary, his father, his mother, his uncle and two cousins, children of James I, all died of smallpox, and the King himself barely escaped with his life. During the eighteenth century, one Emperor and two Empresses of Austria six archdukes and archduchesses, an elector of Saxony, an elector of Bohemia, a Dauphin and a King of France, a King of Sweden, and a Czar of Russia, were all numbered among its victims. So fearful were its ravages, that Bernouilli estimated that 60,000,000 persons died from smallpox in the century, the close of which saw the foundation of this very faculty. Well might Macaulay say: "The havoc of the plague had been far more rapid, but the plague visited our shores only once or twice within living memory. But the smallpox was always present, filling the church yard with corpses, leaving on those whose lives it spared the hideous traces of its power, turning the babe into a changeling at which the mother shuddered, and making the eyes and cheeks of the betrothed maiden objects of horror to her lover." It was "the most terrible of all the ministers of death."

But in 1796 arose the medical David who was to smite this Goliath. From that time till the present smallpox has been shorn of all its terrors. Very recently in Jenner's own country, attempts have been made to show that vaccination was useless; that it drove out of the system one vile disorder by introducing another, that it disseminated instead of preventing disease. Were we to grant all that is falsely alleged as to the introduction of tuberculosis and syphillis, even then the benefits it has conferred would out-number the evil ten-thousand-fold. But, as a matter of fact, the cases in which evil results have followed are few and far between, and by the use of animal virus instead of the humanized and by the proper antiseptic care in vaccination, which is really a minor surgical operation, all of these ill effects can be avoided.

A few statistics will show the benefits vaccination has conferred. In Sweden, before vaccination, the deaths per million were 2,015. Since compulsory vaccination was introduced they have fallen to 155. In England during the eighteenth century the average deaths per million were about 2,000. Since the epidemic of 1871-72 and the enforcement of the law for vaccination the deaths have fallen to 53 per million, and in Scotland they have fallen to 8. In Prussia, before compulsory vaccination, there were 309 deaths per million; in the last ten years only 7. In Austria, without compulsory vaccination, in the last ten years the average has been 458 deaths per million, and in Belgium without compulsory vaccination from 1875 to 1884, there were 441 deaths per million. In the Sheffield epidemic of 1887-'88 of the unvaccinated population, 1 in 20 died; of those who were vaccinated, 1 in 1,300.—Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The Speed of the Future.

A writer in the Outlook discussing the future of electrical energy as applied to transportation, says: To-day, without the slightest inconvenience, one may travel from 60 to 90 miles an hour, and even more, and it is probable that in a comparatively short time, by the introduction of electricity and the perfection of the steel highways over which our people will be transported, we shall be able to travel with perfect ease and comfort at a speed of from 125 to 150 miles an hour, and ultimately considerably higher. This the writer believes to be not a prophecy, but a statement of the conviction of the most advanced engineering minds, who have given this subject careful consideration.

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Pleasant to the taste, moderate price, effects guaranteed, permanent cure. For sale everywhere.

Beware, accept no substitute.

Sources of Revenue.

Wagg—Saloon keepers and street car magnates have a common cause for self-congratulation.

Wigg—Yes?

Wagg—They find the most of their profits in their hangers-on.—Cleveland Leader.

Office Stupidity.

"Our typewriter is going to leave."

"What's the matter?"

"She says she wants a position with an employer who has sense enough to see when she's fixed up to go to the matinee."—Chicago Record.

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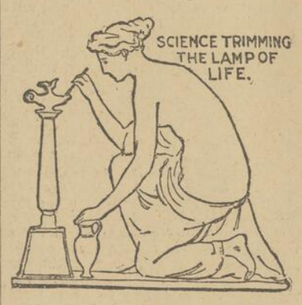
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