

You Haven't

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The Herald.

LAST EDITION.

90TH YEAR. No. 144

MONTREAL, MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1897.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CITY'S POPULATION WERE IN THE STREETS

The Civic Jubilee Parade the Most Splendid
Ever Seen in Montreal—It Was a
Magnificent Demonstration.

MARCHING MEN AMID FLYING FLAGS.

The Societies and Orders Were Well Represented—
The French Section Was Particularly Strong
and Praiseworthy.

The town has gone mad. Sober, staid,
conservative Montreal has gone Jubilee-
mad and there seems every reason for be-
lieving that this madness will remain until
the end of the period of rejoicing.

For a week past the signs of the ap-
proaching attack have been plain. The
appearance of the national colors on all
sides, the decorations of buildings both
public and private and the inevitable wear-
ing of buttons and medals showed plain-
ly what was to happen this week. The
first attack occurred yesterday when the
big church parade of the militia was held.
The crowd surged up and down the street,
talked Jubilee, thought Jubilee and look-
ed at the militia men.

But it was this morning that the town
was simply overwhelmed by the wave of
enthusiasm. The scene down town was
one not soon to be forgotten. Anything
like business seemed to be forgotten, for
men of all classes and callings had given
themselves up to the spirit of the day.
Not since the never-to-be-forgotten carnal-
days has there been anything like it.
Even those who wished to attend to busi-
ness found it impossible to do so, for
who can work with brass bands blaring
outside the window every few minutes,
and who can sell goods when customers
rush away to see processions go by?

The early appearance of different lodges
and societies on down-town streets set
everyone agog. Bands marched up this
way and down that way in an aimless
sort of way but all playing joyously. Up
and down St. James, Notre Dame and
Osgood the unattached crowds. They
were of different appearance from the
people one usually meets on those thor-
oughfares. A good proportion were
obviously strangers in the city and many
others seemed to be workmen and their
wives, and children, all in their best
clothes, intent upon seeing all that there
was to be seen in the way of things un-
usual.

Even with the civic parade to be seen, the
enthusiasm was great enough, but then,
about 10 o'clock who should come swinging
along with the Police Band in front but
the crew of H.M.S. Talbot, a hardy, thick-
skinned lot of fellows who looked
strong enough to tackle any job. This set
the crowd wild, but even this was not
all, for a further blare of trumpets an-
nounced the coming of Buffalo Bill and his
Wild West Show. What his procession
looked like has been told in another col-
umn, but the effect of its appearance on a
crowd already excited may be imagined.
People tumbled over one another, got in
the way, lost themselves, found themselves,
had marvellous escapes from being run
over, and enjoyed themselves hugely. The
laws regulating the conduct of traffic seem-
ed to have been suspended. Cabs, carts
and trucks drove hither and thither, and
to the remarkable good nature which was
everywhere exhibited can alone be ascribed
the absence of accidents of a serious na-
ture.

The decorations were the source of much
admiration; crowds stood at the Bank of
Montreal and other crowds circled the
Place d'Armes, reading the legends on the
banners there placed. The aisles of the
cathedral of Notre Dame were filled
at all times by curious and devout sight-
seers, who commented enthusiastically on
the decorations of the church.

But above all it was the small boy's and
small girl's day. Youngsters almost shriek-
ing with enthusiasm dodged in and out
among the people on the streets; medals
and ribbons decorated one and all; indeed,
the red, white and blue never was worn
more generally by any crowd in any land.
It could not but be noticed that the
French citizens not only vied with but
actually outdid their English compatriots
in their manifestations of loyalty. The
French tricolor floated everywhere side by
side with the Union Jack and the Cana-
dian Ensign, nor was its right to such a
position ever questioned by the most
arrogant Britisher. The flying of the tri-
color was rightly interpreted as the tribute
of a French people to their British Queen.

THE LARGEST YET.

The city was very much alive this morn-
ing, and a stranger who was unaware
of the importance of the event everyone
was celebrating, might well have wondered
when he saw the numbers of people hur-
rying to and fro in costumes which recalled
all ages and all nations. The bicyclists
were there in thousands, arrayed in all

kinds of fantastic attire, his wheel bear-
ing abundant evidence of his loyalty in the
shape of flags and other appropriate
decorations. It soon appeared that the
point towards which most people were di-
recting themselves was the Champ de
Mars, where the civic parade was to start
at 9 o'clock. Of course it did not start
punctually. It would have been indeed
remarkable if it had, for there probably
has never been so large a procession in
Montreal, and the fact that a start was
made within less than an hour of the ap-
pointed time, reflects credit upon those
charged with the arrangements. It was
gratifying to see the manner in which the
St. Jean Baptiste and other French-Canadian
societies turned out. Indeed, the procession
would have been very small without them, and
a spectacle, would have been a most de-
ficient failure. As it was, however, the
affair was an unqualified success. The
weather, it was true, was not all that could
have been desired, but there was not
enough rain to appreciably damp the en-
thusiasm of the celebrants, and the cold
could not cool their ardour. The streets
were densely lined with spectators, and
during the showers presented, to one look-
ing down, the appearance of two broad,
umbrella-covered walls, extending an ap-
parently interminable distance.

AN HOUR AND A HALF TO PASS.

It took the procession just an hour and
a half to pass a given point after the line
had been completed by the reinforcements
which were added along the route. A
start was made from opposite the drill
hall at ten minutes to ten. The parade
was headed by a detachment of police,
followed by the French-Canadian Society
representatives in the following order:

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Athletic Societies.
Grand Marshal P. Patenaude.
Bicycle clubs—Dominion of St. Rose
and Voltigeurs.

Baseball clubs—St. Louis, Richelieu,
Montcalm, Ste. Rose, Shoemakers, of
Terrebonne; Abenatis, Nicolet, Gloria,
Sault au Reclot, Ste. Therese, Jockeys,
St. Laurent, Maple Leaf, Cote des Neiges,
Allegheans.

Various clubs—Jeunes Montreals, Im-
perial, St. Laurent, Lanford, Jeunes Volti-
geurs, Laval, Laurier.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.

Marshal, Mr. Paquette.
Allegorical car representing Progress;
band; ten courts of the C.M.B.A.; Tem-
perance League; Men's Sodality; Soci-
ete des Artisans; Butchers' Association.

SECTION OF ST. LOUIS DE FRANCE.

Marshal, Mr. P. Patenaude, allegorical
car representing "Music"; allegorical car
of the Foresters; allegorical car of the
grocers; three bands; Royal Foresters;
Grocers' Association; Canadian Foresters;
Carpenters and Joiners; Men's Sodality;
Temperance League; Parish of St. Gre-
goire le Thaumaturge; Carriage Makers;
Painters; I. O. F.—all the courts except
those having promised to join other sec-
tions; Alliance Nationale—all the branches.

ST. DENIS SECTION.

Marshal, T. Cardia, allegorical car re-
presenting "Commerce"; band of St. Louis;
Charlemagne branch of Alliance Na-
tionale; Brotherhood of St. Louis; League
of the Sacred Heart; Men's Sodality;
C. O. F. and I. O. F.—one court of each;
allegorical car, grand cavalcade represent-
ing St. Louis' departure for the Crusades.

CENTRE DIVISION.

General marshal, D. E. Maurice.
Athletic societies; bicycle clubs—Le
Montagnard and Les Voltigeurs.
Baseball clubs—Mascoite, St. Laurent,
Richelieu, Montagnard (ex-Baltimore Jr.),
Montreal Amateurs (H.B.L.), St. Jean
d'Iberville, Club Canada, Amateurs, Granit,
National, Laprairie.

Boating Clubs—Joe Vincent, Club Cana-
dien, Laprairie, Canotiers du St. Laurent.
Football Clubs—Victoria.

Various Clubs—Trappeurs, St. Denis,
Club des Nations, Dorchester, Christos,
St. Dominique, Standard, Jeunes Canada,
Club Athletique, Victoria, Independents.

ST. JAMES SECTION.

Marshal, Dr. Maurice.
Allegorical car "Province of Quebec";
Victoria Rifles band; Union St. Joseph
of Montreal; Jacques Cartier Typographical
Union; Union St. Pierre; Temperance
League; Union des Commis Marchands;
Cercle Catholique; Temperance League;
Club St. Hubert.

NOTRE DAME SECTION.

Marshal, Mr. Bernier.
Allegorical car "Confederation"; St. Hyacinthe
band; St. Hyacinthe societies;
Garde Vieille Marie; Allegorical car "Fish-
ing and the Chase."

ST. JOSEPH SECTION.

Marshal, Mr. Andre Leroux.
Allegorical car "Duvernay"; two bands;
Union St. Vincent; Catholic Foresters,
Gent 251; Cercle No. 1, Alliance Nation-
ale; Men's Sodality; League of the Sacred
Heart; cavalcade representing noblemen;
Carters on horseback; Allegorical car;
Canadian Bakers' Union; Barbers' Union;
Gaites Canadienne.

EASTERN DIVISION.

General Marshal, Camille Champagne.
Athletic Societies.

Primrose Bicycle Club.
Baseball Clubs—Le Nationale, Hochela-
ga, Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Varennes,
Lavaltrie, St. Ours, St. Luc and Trois
Rivieres.
Boating Clubs—Boucherville and St.
Lambert.
Various clubs—Victoria, Montreuil,
Longueuil, Jeunes Deceadeurs, Jeunes
Laurens, Jeunes Napoleons, Club Militaire,
Balmora, Hoanah Club, Atlatique,
Bellevue, Heronville, Club St. Louis, 2nd
Club Victoria, Royals, Daring, St. Gab-
riel, Maisonneuve, La Crosse de Longueuil,
Gaites Canadienne, Hussards Independents.
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SECTION.
Marshal, C. Champagne.
Allegorical car "Agriculture"; band;
Men's Sodality; Young Men's Sodality;
Cercle Champmain; Court Frontenac, C.
O.F.; Court St. Vincent, C.O.F.; Court
Fullum, I.O.F.; Court Bellevue, I.O.F.;
Alliance Nationale; St. Vincent de Paul
Society; Workingmen's Independent Club;
C.P.R. Court I.O.F.; St. Etienne Branch,
Alliance Nationale; cavalcade representing
the Province of Quebec.

ST. BRIDGET'S SECTION.

Marshal, Joseph Cote.
Allegorical car "Antiquity"; band; St.
Peter's Temperance League; St. Bridget's
Court, I.O.F.; Alliance Nationale; Jeunes
d'Arc, St. Peter and Maisonneuve branches;
Cercle Bourget; St. Bridget Court, C.O.F.;
St. Isidore Court, I.O.F.; C. M. B. A.;
St. Roch's Court, C.O.F.; C. O. F.;
St. Roch's Court, Societe Bienveillante; Pro-
vincial Court, C.O.F.; St. Bridget's Men's
Sodality; St. Peter's Men's Sodality; St.
Bridget's Young Men's Sodality; League of the
Sacred Heart.

SACRED HEART SECTION.

Marshal, Maurice Barbare. Allegorical
car, "Commerce"; band; Sir Geo. E.
Cartier Court, I.O.F.; St. Vincent de
Paul Society; Sacred Heart Court, C.O.F.;
Alliance Nationale, French No. 140, C.M.
B.A.; Letellier Club; Men's Sodality;
Papineau Club; Carnot Dramatic Club;
allegorical car representing Jacques Car-
tier.

HOCHELAGA SECTION.

Marshal, F. Gervais; allegorical car, re-
presenting "Navigation"; band; Hochela-
ga Lodge, A.O.U.W.; Beaver, St. Eliza-
beth; Catholic Foresters; Men's Sodality;
Young Men's Sodality; League of the
Sacred Heart.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Marshal, H. E. Pelletier; athletic socie-
ties, bicycle clubs; baseball clubs, Hiber-
nia, St. Hyacinthe, St. Joseph, St. Henri,
Canadian, St. James, Jockey, National;
lacrosse clubs, Le National, St. Henri;
boating clubs, Lacine, Pointe Claire, Ste.
Anne and Royal St. Lawrence; various
clubs, Terrebonne, National, Jockey Jun-
ior, St. Joseph, Liberal, Club des Intimes,
St. Victoria, Montreal's Amateurs, Beaver,
Cote des Neiges, Le National of Lachine;
snowshoers' allegorical car.

STE. CUNEGONDE SECTION.

Marshal, H. E. Pelletier, allegorical
car, "Lodge"; band; Alliance Nation-
ale; Mount Royal; Beaver, St. Eliza-
beth, I.O.F.; St. James' Court, C.O.
F.; Ibergville Court, C.O.F.; St. Roch's
Court, I.O.F.; Men's Sodality, Young
Men's Sodality League of the Sacred
Heart.

ST. HENRI SECTION.

Marshal, A. C. A. Bissonette.
Allegorical car "War"; band; Munic-
ipal Council and School Board; Union
St. Joseph; St. Henri Branch Alliance
Nationale; C.M.B.A.; Men's Sodality;
Young Men's Sodality; pupils of the
College; historical cavalcade, St. Eliza-
beth's Young Men; St. Elizabeth's Men's
Sodality; St. Henri Dramatic Club; No-
tre Dame de Grace cavalcade; St. Jean
Baptiste Society.

ST. CHARLES SECTION.

Marshal, Thomas Quinlan.
Allegorical car "Industry"; band; St.
Charles Court, C.O.F.; de Salaberry
Court, I.O.F.; Alliance Nationale; St.
Charles Court, I.O.F.; Artisans Cana-
diens; grocers; historical cavalcade; Du-
vernay Court Foresters; grocers' al-
legorical car.

ST. ELIZABETH SECTION.

Allegorical car band; C.M.B.A.; Ca-
tholic Foresters; Men's Sodality; car
representing "Colonization."
The allegorical car representing "pro-
gress," was handsomely decorated, and
bore inscriptions pointing to the advance
made in the arts and sciences during the
Victorian era.

The appearance of the bicycle riders
created much amusement among the spec-
tators. One gentleman was literally in
sackcloth and ashes, for his clothes were
of the former material and his face bore
evidence of the abundant use of burnt cork.
Others appeared in various kinds of eccen-
tric attire, and were altogether very amus-
ing. The baseball men were in regula-
tion club uniform and carried bats and
gloves and other appurtenances of the game.
As the procession moved along the spec-
tators were treated to an exhibition of the
skill of these gentlemen as "catchers" and
"pitchers" for they kept up a continual
fire at one another displaying re-
markable dexterity, seldom missing a
chance. A lacrosse club followed, the
members of this also being in costume,
carrying their sticks across their should-
ers. The butchers were all on horseback,
and looked very well in their white duck
coats and bearing the insignia of their
calling.

THE CHARMS OF MUSIC.

The St. Louis de France section was led
by an allegorical car, representing "music."
Its occupants treated the public to a num-
ber of selections, patriotic and otherwise
appropriate, and were rewarded with liberal
applause, as they passed along.

THE COMMERCE OF THE GLOBE.

"Commerce" was represented in the car
of the St. Denis section. It consisted of
a huge terrestrial globe on a flat car,
with men sitting around dressed in various
costumes, illustrating the enormous spread
of British and colonial trade. The caval-
cade of Crusaders was an admirable fea-
ture, a large troop of horsemen, splendidly
mounted and wearing the historically cor-
rect dress, having turned out for the oc-
casion.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The allegorical car, "Province of Quebec,"
contained a representation of a
large rock, with a tower on
the higher part, and in front. Seated
at the base of the tower was a lady draped
in white, bearing a sceptre and, resting
on a shield, which bore the arms of the
Province, while four other ladies, in simi-
lar costumes, were disposed at the sides
of the car, which was tastefully de-
corated with flags and ensigns.

TO MAKE THE PEOPLE BETTER.

A fine bust of Duvernay, the founder of

the St. Jean Baptiste Society, adorned the
car of the St. Joseph section and the car
bore the famous motto, "Rendre le Peuple
Meilleur" ("to make the people better")
which gives the end and aim of the St.
Jean Baptiste Society. "The Canadian
family," and "Canada, let us rally,"
were also inscriptions on this car. The
St. Vincent de Paul section's car was an
allegory of agriculture, and had the form
of a glorified plough, in which the patron-
ess of agriculture bearing a sickle, was en-
throned.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Jacques Cartier Typographical
Union members were headed by a car in
which a printing press had been fitted up,
and the occupants gave practical exhibi-
tions of typesetting as the car moved
along. The car bore appropriate inscrip-
tions testifying to the power and impor-
tance of the press in a civilized commu-
nity.

CONFEDERATION CAR.

The car "Confederation" consisted of a
long barge on a flat trolley car. A raised
seat was occupied by a lady dressed as
Canada, while beneath sat ladies represent-
ing the various Provinces of the Dominion.
A number of members of city volunteer
corps, also occupied seats in the car.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"L'Union fait la force" ("Union is
strength") was the motto which adorned
the car representing the trades and arts.
An armed female figure stood on a pedes-
tal in the centre of the car, while round
her, underneath, were grouped representa-
tives of the different arts.

THE STREET CAR COMPANY.

There were three street cars in the pro-
cession, all profusely decorated with bun-
ting, and covered with incandescent lights.
A quantity of drapery was arranged in
triangular form on the sides of the roof,
the apex being surmounted by a crown,
with a shield underneath bearing the let-
ters "V.R." One of these cars was occu-
pied by a number of young girls, very
handsomely dressed.

THE SNOWSHOERS.

One of the most picturesque objects
in the procession, and at the same time,
thoroughly Canadian, was the car of the
"Club des Raquettes Canadiennes," the Cana-
dian Snowshoe club. A large car, covered
with evergreens, and adorned with
snowshoes, was pulled by a joyous crowd
of blanket-suited young men, who sang a
number of the backwoods camp songs. One
saw the little log hut, the rustic cooking
operations, the work of clearing the
forest in progress and popular old chan-
sons in admirable style, giving the public
excellent measure as well.

THE DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

Another car depicted Jacques Cartier's
discovery of Canada. One saw the old-
fashioned boat, with the explorer and his
companions on board, and the couple of
Indian captives, with whom Cartier hoped
to persuade the French Minister of the
reality of his discovery.

THE COUREUR DE BOIS.

The Indian and coureur de bois, in their
picturesque dress, were very much in
evidence throughout, the procession, and a
train of steel bonneted, heavily accoutred
men at arms, recalled the days of Frontenac
and the early regime.

SOME INTERESTING BANNERS.

Among the relics carried by the Odd-
fellows in the parade were five banners,
all of which have rather interesting his-
tories. The banner of Britain's Queen
Lodge, which was carried in the van of
the order was of special interest to all
Oddfellows in America.

This banner was presented to the Bri-
tain's Queen Lodge just sixty years ago, at
which time the Queen was crowned, and
when, on the night the Queen was crown-
ed, the lodge was formally organized. This
banner is said by an old member of the
order to have cost the donor the sum of
\$100, and certainly its appearance war-
rants the statement. It has on one side
a beautiful life size painting of the Queen
in the twenty years ago and on the
other the British coat-of-arms with the
name and number of the lodge encir-
cling it.

Another interesting banner carried by
the Oddfellows was that of old St. Law-
rence Lodge, which has the lodge insignia
on one side and the city of Montreal's
coat-of-arms on the reverse. Then there
were the banner of the Oddfellows of Montreal
Lodge, both about sixty years old, and
a large British ensign of the days when
the Queen was young.

The collection lent a unique interest to
the Oddfellows section of the parade and
were viewed with feelings of veneration
and respect by the Oddfellows along the
line of march.

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AT THE STATIONS.

The Crush Was Terrible and Thousands
of Visitors Came Into Town.

The scenes at the Canadian Pacific and
Grand Trunk Railway station this morning
were never to be forgotten. Train after
train rolled into the depots all filled
with a struggling mass of humanity an-
xious to witness the sights which will be
talked about for many days to come.
While the procession was passing down
Windsor Street past the C. P. R. and
G. T. R. trains were still arriving and
the people struggled to get out on the
streets to see something of the passing
show.

It was almost a hopeless struggle. Every
available nook and corner of vantage was
taken up twice over. Out on the side-
walks the newly arrived visitors sought an
opportunity to see something, but there
again a solid mass of humanity confronted
them, and they could see as was the
hands and banners of those taking part
in the parade. Frequently valises and
other property pertinent to travelling were
torn from the grasp of the struggling vis-
itors, to be regained in many cases only
after the greatest exertion.

The hotel "busses and depot cabs were
unable to move away from the stations and
more than one new arrival who did not
seem to care a rap about the show were seen
struggling towards the Windsor with any-
thing but pleasure depicted on their coun-
tenances. It was a case of "wait till
the crowds roll by." After the procession
had passed, something like order was
obtained and people were able to move
about with a fair degree of comfort.

The visiting governors to the Montreal
General Hospital for the week commencing
Monday, the 21st June, are Mr. H. C.
Scott, Mr. William Hanson, Mr. D. Mc-
Intyre and Mr. F. Robertson.

HER MAJESTY REACHES LONDON.

Proceeds From the Station
to Buckingham Palace.

GREETED BY THRONGS.

An Address Presented and Written
Reply Received.

ENTHUSIASM UNBOUNDED

Magnificent Triumphal Arches and
Other Decorations all Along
the Route.

London, June 21.—Queen Victoria left
Windsor Castle at noon, by the Sovereign's
entrance, facing the long walk, and tra-
versed part of the High Thames Streets of
Windsor on her way to the railroad sta-
tion. Her Majesty's carriage was drawn
by a pair of grays, with postillions and out-
riders. The Queen was accompanied by
her eldest daughters, ex-Empress Frederick
of Germany, and by Princess Christian of
Schleswig-Holstein, and Princess Henry
of Hattenberg, who occupied another car-
riage, preceding that of Her Majesty.

The Queen on arriving at the railroad
station of Windsor walked through the
private waiting-room leaning on the arm of
an Indian attendant, and by a sloping
gangway, entered her saloon carriage.

THE PEALING OF BELLS.

The early hours were enlivened by the
pealing of bells, and in the morning breeze
everywhere floated the royal standard.

The first point of interest in the day's
proceedings was Windsor, where by six
o'clock the short route leading from the
Castle to the Great Western Railway sta-
tion was lined by a mass of people gath-
ered to see the Queen start. Flags and
flowers were everywhere, and the order
of the day "God Save the Queen" appear-
ed on houses and banners without end.

The statue of the Queen near the Castle
was decorated and gorgeously canopied in
the renaissance style, and tall venetian
masts with their fluttering pennons lined
both sides of the route. At 11 o'clock the
Queen left the Castle. The railway sta-
tion was beautifully decorated in scarlet
and gold, flowers in bloom, and tall, artistic
palm-trees. The Queen was received by the
directors of the railway. "The Queen's
train," used for the first time to-day, was
drawn up close to the entrance door. The
magnificent engine "Queen Empress," beau-
tifully painted and picked out with gold-
leaf, carried the Royal Arms emblazoned
in gold and colors in front, and royal
heraldic devices over the splashboards of
the driving wheels. The train was com-
posed of six carriages built on the Ameri-
can corridor system and connected by the
rubber-covered passages so common in
Canada and the United States.

THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.

The Queen's carriage, which is 54 feet
long, occupied the centre of the train. It
weighs 27 tons, and is mounted on two
bogies trucks swung under double-hung
suspension springs. Like all the carriages, it
is painted in Great Western colors, choco-
late, with cream panels. The headings are
in gold, and the door handles, with their
moulded lion's head, are gold-plated. The
doors are emblazoned with the royal arms.
The running gear is encased in mahogany,
with carved lion's head at each corner,
above which is a gilded Imperial crown.
The interior is divided into three com-
partments—the centre, the Queen's room,
and at one end an open saloon for Her
Majesty's maids; at the other an open sa-
loon for the gentlemen in attendance. The
Queen's room has plate glass bow win-
dows and a domed roof, the ceiling of
which is white enamel, with hand-painted
figures of the Queen and her children. The
walls are in white silk, and the upholstery
is in white silk. The door handles, cur-
tain poles and incandescent lamps are
silver-plated. The woodwork is mahogany
and the outer doors are carved with the
royal arms. Near the windows is the
Queen's favorite folding armchair and
sofa. A small writing table, on which is
an ivory electric bell, completes the
furniture of the apartment. Sliding
glass doors communicate with the two sa-
loons. That for the gentlemen is fur-
nished in white morocco. That for the
maids is furnished in white silk rep. Two
other saloons, each 59 feet long, equally
rich in decoration and furniture for the
suite, a corridor carriage for the officials
of the company, two vans fitted with oil
cooking stoves complete the train.

THE START FOR LONDON.

The start for London was made at 12.10
a.m., and for almost the entire distance
the train passed between scattered groups
of loyal people. Every station of the Great
Western between Windsor and Padding-
ton had been decorated. The railway em-
ployes everywhere stood at the salute,
while the platforms were crowded with
cheering people.

Paddington was reached at 12.30. Here
the immense terminus had been transform-
ed on the "up side" into a hall of resplen-
dent crimson, garlanded with fringe gold,
fragrant with the odors of countless blo-
ssoms, walled on either side by parterres of
people.

The state carriages from Buckingham
Palace were at the end of the covered
way. As soon as the Queen had taken
her seat the Life Guards drew up in front
and rear and a roar of cheers proclaimed

to waiting thousands beyond that Her Ma-
jesty had arrived. Before starting a loyal
address was presented by the Rev. Walter
Abbott, Vicar of Paddington, and chair-
man of the Paddington vestry, who was
accompanied by the two members of Par-
liament for Paddington.

The Queen graciously received the ad-
dress presented to her and handed back to
the Vicar a written reply, expressing
gratification at the generous instances of
her people towards the poor, aged, sick
and young which had produced such re-
markable results. The late Prince Con-
sort like herself, the reply of Her Majesty
continued, manifested great interest in
charitable institutions and her children
shared that feeling, which formed not the
weakest tie between herself and her
people.

The passage way to Prad Street was
lined by the Eighteenth Middlesex Regi-
ment, which also provided the guard of
honor. The route to Buckingham Palace
was via Oxford and Cambridge Terrace,
Grand Junction Road, Edgeware Road, to
the Marble Arch, thence by Hyde Park
and Constitution Hill.

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES.

Over the distance, excepting the portion
of Great Park, every house in the back-
ground of the picture was superbly decorat-
ed, flags, flowers, banners and festoons,
and endless mottoes on the order of the
day—"God Save the Queen." At Edgeware
Road, a handsome triumphal arch was
erected by the Paddington authorities, and
another had been put up by the Maryle-
bone Vestry, near the Marble Arch. The
first triumphal arch was a very handsome
castellated structure in imitation of grey
stone, covered with ivy and bore the motto
—"Thy Hearts are our Throne."

The second triple arch was at the
bottom of the Edgeware Road, and not at
the Marble Arch. It was covered with
crimson cloth, flowers and flags, and bore
the motto—"God Bless our Queen."

Throughout, the route was tenanted by
an immense multitude. Every window
had its occupants, every roof its sightseers,
every available space in the street and
square, sidewalk and gardens, the paths
and chairs and even the trees and railings
of the park were black with loyal humani-
ty. The Queen drove slowly to gratify her
people. Her face everywhere loosened
the crowd of the multitude. In unre-
strained strength the rich and tumultuous
expression of loyalty and affection broke
forth. Volleys of cheers rose clearly above
the constant roar of acclamation.

HATS THROWN IN THE AIR.

Hats were thrown in the air, handker-
chiefs waved in welcome, everyone vied
with his neighbor in active demonstration
of loyalty and delight.

Nearing Piccadilly the Queen saw for the
first time the conspicuous evidence of
what had been prepared for the morn-
ing.

Palace, always between the living lane of
the world, in a profusion of decorations,
the grand stand at the side and front of it,
garlanded with flowers, flags and mottoes,
stood crowded with some of the Queen's
nobility no less exuberant in their welcome
than that from the packed windows and
roof of St. George's Hospital and the
stands in front, full of the Queen's com-
moners.

Through Burton's Gate the Queen passed
on to the garden entrance of Buckingham
Palace, always between the living lanes
of her subjects, always the object of endless
cheers and salutes of cheers which con-
tinued until the gates had shut the Queen
from view.

QUEEN RECEIVES ROYAL ENVOYS.

This afternoon at four o'clock, in the
Throne Room of Buckingham Palace, Her
Majesty will receive the Imperial and
Royal envoys.

AT THE PALACE.

The Queen, so soon as she entered the
Palace, proceeded to her private apart-
ments for luncheon, and the royal and
other guests had luncheon in the State
Supper Room. Levee dress was worn, and
the suites, who were also in levee dress,
had luncheon in the garden and in the
vestibule.

In spite of the enormous crowds in Lon-
don, seats to view the procession to-mor-
row are almost going begging. Many of
the city syndicates to-day are distributing
seats gratis among their disappointed
shareholders. The capacity of the omnib-
us companies, which yesterday trebled
the amount of their fares, has also had a
set-back, and they in many cases, to-day,
reduced prices to the regular rates.

SIXTY YEARS TO-DAY.

An Old House Whose Owner Cele-
brates a Double Jubi-
lee.

It was the day after Her Majesty's ac-
cession sixty years ago that the house at
the corner of Lagardere and St. George
Streets was completed and first occupied
by Mr. Cunningham, father of Mr. W. E.
Cunningham, who to-day lives in it. In
double commemoration of the sixtieth an-
niversary both of Her Majesty's accession
and the completion of the house, which
latter was in its time as great an event
to that family as the Queen's taking of the
British throne was to her, the house is
to-day gaily illuminated and decorated.
The Union Jack floats proudly over it, and
smaller standards and Union Jacks fly
from every pinnacle and window. Stream-
ers of the royal colors are draped all over
the front and around the door, and
wreaths of hunting are displayed from
point to point. Chinese lanterns, which
tonight will be lighted and add a fairy
aspect to the place, are disposed here and
there. The entire scheme of decoration
is worthy of the greatest party, and is
such as becomes so loyal a citizen.

LONDON BUSINESS FAILURE.

Toronto

BICYCLERS.

Fancy Dress Jubilee Parade
a Success.

CREATED LOTS OF FUN.

Thousands of People Lined the
Streets.

BURLESQUERSON WHEELS

The Parade a Little Shy in Numbers
but Otherwise It Was a Splendid
Turn Out.

By actual count just 334 wheelmen figured in the great parade on Saturday afternoon. This means the only shortcoming of the affair. In point of number it was not a glaring success, as fully 800 were expected, but in every other way it was a distinct hit. It was certainly the best parade of its kind ever seen in Montreal, and that is saying a good deal. The programme for Saturday easily proclaimed the parade the event of the afternoon. So shortly after three o'clock the four thousand people thought it worth their while to drop around to the Windsor and see the start. Additional thousands also thought it worth while to line up along the line of march, or more properly speaking the line of wheel.

At the starting point the crowd caused more trouble than enough, and it was a long, long time after the advertised hour for the wheelmen to get into line, before any kind of order was fixed up. Thousands surged into the middle of the square and Dorchester Street, with the express purpose of seeing everything. It is not recorded that in this anyone failed. When the procession passed and the crowd broke up it was something like this:

"Did you see the little fellow on the brown wheel dressed like a tramp?"

"Oh yes."

"And the man who looked just like Kipling?"

"Oh yes."

"But didn't he look like Kipling though?"

"I should say so, he was fine."

And so on. Everybody went there to see, and everybody saw.

Dorchester square, the starting point never looked brighter. The crowd began to assemble around 2 o'clock and the bright hats of the ladies, bits of ribbon, flags and everything that would catch the eye were bobbing too and fro.

The Windsor was getting on its holiday clothes. Gigantic streamers were being hung from the roof to the first floor, and to get right down to the vernacular, the Windsor, the square, the crowd, the wheelmen and the whole business looked simply out of sight.

Some of the wheelmen were out as early as 2 o'clock dodging hither and thither amongst the crowd and exciting all varieties of comment. The extreme burlesque characters caused lots of fun. As they wheeled up and down along the narrow pathway left by the sightseers, they were greeted with whoops and cheers. Many felt at liberty to playfully dig the tramps in the ribs.

There were many tramps to dig. Among some of the boys it seemed to be the popular costume, and they certainly made up to perfection. There was, in fact, scarcely a single costume in the whole parade that did not reflect the greatest credit upon the wearer. There were about fifty in the procession whose thoughts took a somewhat more serious channel, adhering to the correct delineation of fancy dress. They likewise looked creditable, but somehow not altogether comfortable. The people were out to enjoy themselves, and the burlesquers seemed to create the spirit of the whole thing.

But to return to the starting ceremonies. When the excitement was at its height, along came two mounted policemen, mounted, it may be said, on horses not wheels. They were received with applause. One of them started in to clear a passage way through the crowd. He turned his horse and made a swoop where the mob was thickest. "Step back," he yelled, and the crowd divided and crushed towards the sidewalks in deference to the horse's hoofs. The people gave him sufficient room to get along, but the minute he passed the crowd closed in after him, and it was just as bad as before. After two or three more attempts to distinguish themselves, the police retired to the starting point, backed their horses a little to one side, and took in the sights.

In the meantime the Montreal Bicycle Club, which was to head the parade, was getting into some sort of order at the Windsor corner. Mr. Pendleton, the captain of the club, dressed in a beautiful red silk dress, looking the lady all over, rushed up and down, and only stopped to enquire if his hat was on straight.

Precisely along came Rudyard Kipling, in the person of Mr. W. H. O. Dodds, and "Our Lady of the Snows," by Mr. J. P. Macnaughton. Both were loudly applauded, and without a doubt they made the hit of the parade. But that is not saying that there were no others deserving of compliment. The Yellow Kid was splendid, while the naval officer, the Indian, and the Chinaman, were all good.

It was fully ten minutes past three before order was at last established. Capt. Pendleton then worked his way up to the head of the line, scanned his eye away along the street, tooted a few notes on his whistle, and the parade in honor of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was off.

After the Montreals had filed slowly by the Wanders loomed up, led by Capt. Robertson. Next came Capt. Campbell Stewart at the head of the Victoria Rifles Club, while the Y.M.C.A. boys followed under the leadership of President Charles Manhire. The Voltigeurs, Primroses, and unattached wheelmen brought up the rear.

They Gave the Cyclers a Very Narrow Path-Route of the Procession.

Inspector Lancy appears to have had charge of the police arrangements for the parade. There were three or four men in uniform mounted and they did their best to keep a space clear on Dorchester Street, near the Windsor Hotel, to enable the parade to reach their different stations, which were marked by placards at

way up the hill from St. Henri to Westmount, under the big stone arch bridge of the C.P.R., such was the gorgeousness of the outfit, that an unemphatic street railway transfer officer enquired of The Herald reporter: "Is that the Buffalo Bill show?"

When the parade passed Westmount Park the great children's demonstration in that suburb had just been concluded and armed with their beautiful Union Jacks, the young people gave the bicyclists a splendid salute and ovation.

Going down St. Denis Street hill, and looking back from the advanced part of the parade, where a good view could be obtained, the sight of the advancing hosts was a striking one. It reminded one of a cavalcade of old, so striking and variegated were the colors going to make up the whole.

Several little tots were in the parade in pretty costumes, and they were still in it when the parade wound up at Dominion Square.

STANLEY HOTEL AND CAFE.
Corner of Osborne and Windsor Streets.

A. Bellevue, Proprietor.

A great city has always among its distinguished features one which persons of all degrees thoroughly understand and appreciate, namely that of elegantly appointed and well managed hotels. Montreal has several institutions of this kind, a noteworthy one being the "Stanley Hotel" and cafe, centrally located corner Osborne and Windsor Streets, opposite Dominion Square and C.P.R. depot.

This hotel was opened, March, 1892, by Mr. A. Bellevue, who has completely refitted and refurnished it. The building is of brown stone, five stories high, handsomely designed, having a balcony on the west side and another overlooking Dominion Square, the finest square in Montreal. The hotel is supplied with all modern conveniences, steam heat, electric light, and bells, etc., while the sanitary arrangements and means of escape in case of fire are perfect.

The ladies' parlors are commodious and handsomely finished, and the Stanley Hotel has most excellent accommodation for 200 guests. The public restaurant and dining hall is elegantly decorated, and there are ten private dining rooms, which can be opened into one for private dinner parties, when required. The rates vary from \$2 to \$5.00 per day, according to room and location. These rates are remarkably reasonable, when the superiority of the accommodation and the exceptionally high standard of the cuisine are taken into consideration.

This is a special feature with Mr. Bellevue, the proprietor, who is a judicious and enterprising purveyor. He is noted for having at all times the choicest and best of the market upon the table, and plenty of it, with a well selected and competent staff of assistants, are employed.

The hotel is carpeted throughout with the finest Moquette and velvet carpet, and the furniture chiefly mahogany and antique oak. Mr. Bellevue caters to the best classes of citizens, and many prominent men are permanent guests.

His Worship Mayor Evans then delivered the following patriotic address: "We are assembled this afternoon to inaugurate the ceremonies with which Westmount proposes to pay its modest tribute to the Queen. And it is to me a source of no small gratification that the first meeting in Westmount Park is for that purpose. We rightly begin our celebration by gathering our children together and reciting to them the good deeds, the pure life, the noble aims of their sovereign—their father to man, and if while a child is well and fully instructed in the reasons for yielding a hearty and sincere loyalty to the Queen, mature years are not likely to change his views. We point our children to the East, to the West, to the North and to the South, and we tell them that from all lands not only those which yield allegiance to the British Crown; but from others as well; from every land on every sea, the British tribute is being paid at this time to the charter of Queen Victoria. We tell them that to-morrow in every branch of the Christian church prayers will ascend to God whose true servant the Queen is, of thanksgiving for the life she has been privileged by this help to live and for its continuance beyond the ordinary life allotted to humanity. We tell them the story of a life clouded over with his saddest bereavement which can come to anyone, yet devoted to the truest good of the great Empire over which she had been called to reign. Possessed of so keen an intelligence that her advice in great matters of state has always been eagerly sought by the Ministers of Crown, yet devoted to her children and every people in many lands, but with an interest so strong as to fear no foe, yet a power in the world for peace and the good of humanity. One of the objects for which we are assembled to-day is to give particular effect to such teaching as this. Throughout all time the highest feeling of loyalty and devotion to king and country have formed their expression in an emblem of some kind; to-day that emblem

CHILDREN'S DAY.

Westmount's Tribute to the
Good Queen.

YOUTH UPON THE GREEN.

Mayor Evans Talked About Queen
and Country.

THE GRAND OLD FLAG.

Distribution of Silk Flags—Patriotic
Songs and Youthful Choruses—A
Memorable Occasion.

Children's day of the Westmount Jubilee celebration—stamped with the memorable 1897, which will give it lasting interest to the merry 1,500 youngsters who took part—went off in the graceful channels prepared by the able and efficient committee.

Approaching Westmount Park where the celebration took place, about 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a beautiful scene was presented. The weather could not have been more perfectly in tune with the occasion. The air was not over warm, and the skies were veiled with silver gauze.

There was not enough wind to flap the handsome flags, which hung lazily in folds everywhere. Slashed among the trees about an elevated platform was bunting of many descriptions. Off in front of the stand lay the level plaque of green, flecked faintly by the white-gowned groups of mothers and sisters awaiting the children who were assembled at the academy about 200 yards distant, under the direction of Prof. Nicholson.

About 3 o'clock the sound upon the side-walks of the footsteps of this regiment of children came to the waiters in the park. It sounded in the distance as if the last herd of buffaloes from the visiting circus had broken loose. Entrance to the park was through a high archway emblazoned with "Welcome," and the name of the park. The children were seated on chairs on the sward in front of the stand, and were surrounded by a fringe of beautifully-gowned ladies and happy-looking men.

On the platform were: F. W. Evans, Mayor; Councillors, J. H. Redfern, J. R. Walker, Wm. Greig, J. H. Hutchinson, T. C. Palmer, G. C. McNeill, W. D. Lighthall, and Messrs. Thos. Harling, chairman of the committee; Wm. Minto, secretary; Rev. E. Bassell, M. A., chairman of the School Board; Rev. H. Kitchin, Rev. W. T. Graham, Rev. J. W. Ellis, Rev. R. Hopkin, W. M. Knowles, A. G. Claxton, A. C. Hutchison, Henry Holgate, H. E. Suckling, M. Henson, Rev. E. I. Reford, Eric Mann, H. F. Jackson, R. Harvie, John MacFarlane.

The teachers upon whom the important work of marshalling the children devolved were: Prof. Nicholson, principal; Messrs. W. Chalk, D. S. Moffatt, T. J. Lefebvre, P. Steyer, M. B. Walker, A. M. Meikle, John S. L. Abbott, W. H. Smith, and Misses J. Reay, E. Durand, Alice Smith, Frances Angus, Alice V. Ramsay, Addie H. Wells, Angus Symington, Ada Kirkman, Sarah McGuire, Helen M. Reay, Alice Linton, and Mary Knowlton; also Mr. John Harland, principal of the Western Avenue School, assisted by Miss Brewster.

At nearly 3:30 o'clock the Mayor and Evans called the gathering to order, and the ceremonies opened by the singing of the doxology.

His Worship Mayor Evans then delivered the following patriotic address: "We are assembled this afternoon to inaugurate the ceremonies with which Westmount proposes to pay its modest tribute to the Queen. And it is to me a source of no small gratification that the first meeting in Westmount Park is for that purpose. We rightly begin our celebration by gathering our children together and reciting to them the good deeds, the pure life, the noble aims of their sovereign—their father to man, and if while a child is well and fully instructed in the reasons for yielding a hearty and sincere loyalty to the Queen, mature years are not likely to change his views. We point our children to the East, to the West, to the North and to the South, and we tell them that from all lands not only those which yield allegiance to the British Crown; but from others as well; from every land on every sea, the British tribute is being paid at this time to the charter of Queen Victoria. We tell them that to-morrow in every branch of the Christian church prayers will ascend to God whose true servant the Queen is, of thanksgiving for the life she has been privileged by this help to live and for its continuance beyond the ordinary life allotted to humanity. We tell them the story of a life clouded over with his saddest bereavement which can come to anyone, yet devoted to the truest good of the great Empire over which she had been called to reign. Possessed of so keen an intelligence that her advice in great matters of state has always been eagerly sought by the Ministers of Crown, yet devoted to her children and every people in many lands, but with an interest so strong as to fear no foe, yet a power in the world for peace and the good of humanity. One of the objects for which we are assembled to-day is to give particular effect to such teaching as this. Throughout all time the highest feeling of loyalty and devotion to king and country have formed their expression in an emblem of some kind; to-day that emblem

the form of a flag, and in the annals of British history no more glorious deeds of daring have been performed than in the defence of the colors.

I think, therefore that the committee in charge of this demonstration have done wisely when they decided that the children each have a Union Jack. Children, when you look at that flag, take note of the crosses which form it, and remember to her faith in the open bible which tells the story of the Cross, England owes her greatness, and that so long as she is true to her traditions in that respect God will protect her. When you look at the color of your flag remember that for Queen and country multitudes of brave men have been content to shed their heart's blood, satisfied to save the honor of that flag, and to die with that last prayer on their lips, "God Save the Queen."

The Mayor was greeted with frequent applause throughout his able address. Then followed the distribution of a silk Union Jack and streamer to a representative of each family resident of the town having children sixteen years of age or under. Mr. Harling, chairman of the committee, deserves great credit for arranging the presentation which was done with perfect harmony. The children, starting from the centre aisle of chairs, marched up the side of the platform, and as each presented a ticket, received the flag and marched off on the other side. Then, when it was all over, imagine the scene with that bewildering profusion of colors massed in an array fit to dim a dozen rainbows.

The Victoria Rifles Band then struck up "Red, White and Blue" and the song was sung with great effect. The band played "The Maple Leaf Forever," "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen" many times, and selections from "El Capitan" and the Rev. E. I. Reford addressed the children.

He told some interesting incidents of the childhood of Her Majesty, pointing out that the supreme point in all her greatness was her goodness. He pointed out how much had been done for education during her reign, and emphasized upon the children's minds the privilege and honor of being born a British subject. Mr. Reford was loudly cheered and warmly applauded.

"Rule Britannia" was sung, followed by "God Save the Queen," and one of the grandest events in the Jubilee calendar was over, leaving behind lasting memories in the minds of all who were present, whether young or old.

A number of flags were left over, and many were sold at one dollar each. Those wishing one as a souvenir may obtain it at this price from the secretary. The handsome Jubilee programmes issued, were a great credit to the committee, and copies as souvenirs may yet be had at ten cents each, by applying at Mr. H. F. Jackson's drug store or to any member of the committee.

W. C. T. U. of Westmount Donated a Commemorative Water Fountain.

Immediately after the conclusion of the school exercises an adjournment was made by most of those present to the handsome water fountain which has been donated by the Westmount W.C.T.U. to the town. In this donation the W.C.T.U. have shown their practical sympathy with the Christian character of Her Most Gracious Majesty by commemorating the Jubilee with a practical and lasting act of benevolence.

The design of the fountain is tasteful and unique, and was selected out of many others submitted to the committee. The fountain stands at a height of about seven feet six inches and consists of two granite basins turned and moulded, the smaller supported in the centre from the larger. From the centre of the smaller basin rises a jet, from which the water falls into the larger basin, which feels the larger volume of water, and the water descends through another four heads to four corner basins, out in the stone immediately supporting the two turned basins. This stone is two feet nine inches square and has the corners rounded at the basin.

It is beautifully moulded and on it is affixed the drinking cup placed at a height of about three feet from the ground, the water being led from through the stone immediately under, and which forms part of the dogs' drinking place, dropping into troughs formed into the base and from this led off by two waste pipes. The base is three feet four inches square. On the rim of the basin is an entablature of illuminated letters "Victorian Diamond Jubilee—1837-1907," and on the base "Erected by the Westmount Women's Christian Temperance Union, June 22nd."

The work has been carefully and artistically executed by Mr. Robert Forsythe, William Street, from a design by Mr. P. A. Taylor, of the same establishment. The plumbing work has been done by Mr. J. W. Hughes.

The proceedings were of exceedingly brief duration. Mrs. M. B. Jones, the untiring president of the Westmount Union, in handing over the fountain to Mayor Evans read the following address:

To His Worship Mayor Evans and Corporation of Westmount:
Gentlemen,—On this auspicious occasion, the commemoration of our Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, it affords me great pleasure, on behalf of the Westmount Women's Christian Temperance Union, to present to you this drinking fountain, and we trust that the citizens will accept it as an earnest of the deep interest we take in the welfare of our rising municipality.

We congratulate you, sir, and the corporation, that owing to your wise management and that of your predecessors in office, Westmount is a temperance town; the sale of intoxicants and that the whole community, we trust, is opposed to the sale of liquor within its limits. The members of the W.C.T.U. are pledged to use their best efforts to keep it a prohibition town.

We hope the good influence of Westmount may attract the attention of other municipalities to the desirability of excluding the sale of alcohol when they see how well this town is governed without it, the rarity of crime clearly demonstrating that the sale of intoxicating liquors is unnecessary in a community. If it is good for a town, it is good for a country. May Westmount's example help to pave the way for a general prohibition law when the whole Dominion may share with us the great benefits we are here enjoying.

"May God speed the day."

The reply of Mayor Evans was brief but hearty. He had great pleasure in accepting the fountain on behalf of Westmount, the residents of which would naturally feel proud to own such a beautiful and useful gift.

It will be recalled, he said, as a lasting memorial to future generations of this the Victorian Jubilee year, 1897, and to the generosity of the W.C.T.U. The Mayor then drew away the flag which hid the fountain from view and the water was turned on, after which the gathering broke up amid cheers.

A Popular Scheme.
"Pendish has made a great hit with his new summer novel."

"What is its title?"

"The Frozen Empire."

30,000 MEN WANTED

FOR THE SEASON.

Single men, emigrants, dockers, sailors, laborers, clerks, checkers, carters, and others, wanted to avail themselves of the accommodation at the Salvation Lighthouse (New Bedford, 15 Cornhill St., Montreal, opposite the Allan Line wharf). Beds from 5 cents up. Single rooms, 15 cents; two in a room, 25 cents. Meals from 3 cents to 15 cents. Weekly board and lodging from \$1.05 to \$3.00. Check room for baggage. Free baths with soap and towel. For further particulars apply to the Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—A situation by a woman, an experienced cook, in a private family. No objections to go to the country. Best city reference. Address 723 Lagaciere Street.

WANTED—First-class Laundress wants family washing. Blouses and skirts special. References. 266 Bleury Street, City.

SITUATION WANTED—As stableman or groom. First-class city references. Apply Herald Office, Box No. M. 12, 142.

WANTED—Situation as handy man; capable of general useful work. No capacity, or as night watchman or fireman. Good city references. Address 211 St. Catherine Street, or Herald Office.

WANTED—By a practical plumber and gas-fitter, work in public buildings, or factory or brewery. Will do the repairs. 529 Lagaciere Street. 143.

WANTED—All kinds of painting, tinting and paper-hanging. All work done at most reasonable prices. 56 St. Denis Lane. 142.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Work by the day of any kind, by a respectable woman, washing or house-cleaning. Best of references. 133 Mitchell Avenue.

WANTED—By a first-class laundress, work by the week or by the day, or washing at her own home. Address 55 Dalhousie Street.

WANTED—Work of any kind, by good laundress. Apply 98 St. Maurice Street, rear. 142.

WANTED—First-class Laundress wants family washing; blouses and skirts special; references. 266 Bleury Street, City. 146.

WANTED—An elderly woman would like to get plain sewing and mending, in any way of sewing, either at her home, or would go in a family and help with light house-work, or as a day maid, and make herself generally useful. 387 Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles. 142.

WANTED—Situation by a respectable young girl as general servant, or work by the day. Address 68 St. Urbain Street, upstairs. 145.

WANTED—Work by the day of any kind by a respectable woman, who has two young children to support. Apply Box M. 14 Herald Office. 145.

WANTED—By young lady, position as lady's companion, or to take charge of a child, for her expenses, either voyage or summer resort. M.P.C., Herald Office, 146.

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper. Good city references. Apply 140 Rousseau Street. 146.

WANTED—By young lady, position as lady's companion, or to take charge of a child, for her expenses, either voyage or summer resort. M.P.C., Herald Office, 146.

WANTED—Work by the day; offices to clean, etc. Apply 44 Hermine Street. 148.

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper. Good city references. Apply 140 Rousseau Street. 146.

SITUATION WANTED—By respectable middle-aged person as general servant, in small family. Best of references. 11 St. Bernard Street. 140.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced cook; good references. Will go to the seaside. 11 St. Bernard Street. 140.

WANTED—Situations by two experienced waitresses, out of town preferred. Apply at 88 and David's Lane, corner St. Antoine Street. 142.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work by the day, house-cleaning or washing. Apply to 1705 St. George Street. 142.

WANTED—Sewing in private families, by good dressmaker; can cut and fit; 60 cents a day; city or country. Address 219 St. Urbain Street. 142.

WANTED—By young lady, position as lady's companion, or to take charge of a child, for her expenses, either voyage or summer resort. M.P.C., Herald Office, 146.

JURILEE STAMPS.

The Sale at the Montreal Post Office on the Opening Day Was Very Brisk.

There was one young gentleman outside the post office wickets at six o'clock Saturday morning, and at five minutes to eight, this number was increased to twenty, all intent on the purchase of Jubilee stamps. The wickets did not open until twenty minutes past eight, and by that time quite a respectable crowd had gathered.

Arrangements had been made so that purchases could be made from the outside instead of the inside of the building. The wickets were separated by two rows of wooden barriers, sufficiently strong to resist any ordinary and extraordinary pressure. Most of the interested chasers had furnished themselves with lists of the stamps they wanted, the amounts of the "orders" varying from five dollars to sixteen dollars, twenty cents, and a half, the latter being the price of a complete set. There was one lady in the crowd. The purchasers were arranged in line in the order in which they arrived. "First come, first served" was the rule, and it was rigidly enforced by two courteous policemen who, stationed there for the purpose, politely hustled off any one who appeared inclined to violate it. The filling of the orders was necessarily a slow operation, and it took ten minutes before the first was disposed of. The deft hands of the two ladies behind the wickets, however, gradually acquired greater facility in handling their precious wares, and greater promptness soon became noticeable. The buyers were quiet and good humored, expressions of impatience being as a rule lacking.

THAT DOMINION SQUARE STAND.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—I was astounded to see in your issue of this evening that it was J. X. Perrault who was putting up the stand on Dominion Square. In the name of common-sense I beg to say that Mr. Perrault came to have this privilege granted him? I defy any one to show the Mayor's authority to allow one citizen to put up a structure on a public square to make money out of his fellow-citizens. This thing should be pulled down and the aldermen who have received tickets find some other way of viewing the parade.

Yours truly, SANDY.

Jubilee Illuminations.

H. E. P. BULMER.

4230 St. Catherine Street (Between Green and Oliver Avenues). Tel. 4655.

A full line of Chinese Lanterns, Candles, also Bunting of all kinds now in stock. Also Bunting of all kinds now in stock. The lowest living prices prevail. Please call and inspect stock.

Arrested for Cutting.

Norman Macdonald, of Westmount, 4105 St. Catherine Street, has arrested the attention of the Westmount people, by showing that he has the finest collection of calligraphic art in the city. He is giving a fast reputation, all prices; Children's Chocolate, Bulmer and Tan, all prices. Tel. 5539.

BULMER & BULMER.

Builders, Carpenters and Joiners. 4230 St. Catherine Street, Westmount. Tel. 4655.

Practical experience in all lines of building, and the manufacturing of all joinery work required therein. All lines of work executed with special attention to jobbing. Personal supervision to all our work. It will pay you to try us.

Jubilee Illuminations.

H. E. P. BULMER.

4230 St. Catherine Street (Between Green and Oliver Avenues). Tel. 4655.

A full line of Chinese Lanterns, Candles, also Bunting of all kinds now in stock. The lowest living prices prevail. Please call and inspect stock.

WANTED, HELP.

Reliable man in every locality, local or

traveling, to introduce a new line of shoes, trunks and bridges. Tackled by the most successful and steady employment, commission, and money deposited in any bank. World Medical Electrical Co., London, Ont., Canada. 145.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—At once, a general servant, at 406 St. Antoine Street. 142.

PERSONAL—Boston Dental parlors, 108 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful set of teeth for ten dollars. Beautifully guaranteed. Painless extracting. Quality all charges moderate. 142.

ROOMS TO LET.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—Double and single rooms, on bath, hot and cold water, during Jubilee. 942 Dorchester Street. 142.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Fine assorted general stock, with rent of premises and dwelling, very low, in a good country town. Address: 430 St. James Street, Toronto, for information. 142.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS—Apply 43 Anderson Street. 142.

BOARD AND ROOMS—At low rates; table board; meals at all hours. Near Dalhousie Square Depot. 1428 Notre Dame Street. 142.

COMFORTABLE HOME—For a gentleman, with or without board; good location. Terms moderate. S. 96 Shuter Street. 142.

ROOMS—With or without board, in the Square Depot. Apply 1577 Notre Dame Street. 142.

TO LET—Furnished Bedroom, with use of kitchen. Four dollars per month. Apply at 25 Argyle Avenue. 142.

TO LET—Furnished Bedroom, with use of kitchen. Four dollars per month. Apply at 25 Argyle Avenue. 142.

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

COPPERS for sale. Apply at Herald Office. 142.

FOR SALE—Common-sense Ranch, Bedding and Rat Exterminator. In this, 25 cents a day, and \$1. Will return money if it does not suit you. House, Toronto, 71 Main Street. 1

THE GRAND OLD FLAG IS STILL FLYING.

FLAGS, BANNERS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Loyal Citizens Decorate Stores and Illuminate Residences.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

All the Principal Thoroughfares are Gay With Flags and Bunting in Honor of the Jubilee.

"God bless the widow of Windsor" is the wording of a sign which adorns the principal window of the establishment of a patriotic tinsmith at the corner of St. James Street west, who appears to spend his leisure hours in absorbing the inspiring ballads of the barracks room which the author of "Our Lady of the Snows" has given to the world.

There are many ways of expressing the same sentiments which have been adopted by thousands of Montreal's loyal citizens who had never heard of Ruyard until the letter had the audacity to imply in a public and most unfeeling manner that we seldom ran short of ice in summer time.

First, of course, comes the venerable yet commonplace; the simple "God Save the Queen," the full significance of which has been detracted from by the addition of "Hallelujah" and "Hawkins," and the gallant spirit of their true who often find in these words on their lips, fade into a busy dream of tedious opera of a horrible sameness at which the prayer has gone up, "Oh, for—'God Save the Queen.'" Different was it with those four members of the good ship "Wages" whom Robert Louis Stevenson has immortalized in his volume dedicated to "Young Men and Maidens." There was no room for these brave fellows in the boat, and they were left behind upon the island to certain death. They were soldiers, they said, and knew well enough it was their business to die; and as their comrades pulled away, they stood upon the beach, gave three cheers and cried: "God Save the King!"

"God Save Our Gracious Queen" is another favorite expression of the same sentiment. It also has its associations, and the single adjective gives the wording of the loyal expression a dignity and a solidity which leaves no room for wonder that it was the clothing of the thought chosen by such an exhibition as the Bank of Montreal.

To the Englishman, who is said to make his presence known in every corner of the inhabited globe by the building of an Episcopal church and the formation of a cricket club, there is a fitness in the sign which adorns one of the windows of the 8 Carley Company, and which reads: "Sore—Victory, 60. Not out."

There is a heartiness and stout-spirited appropriateness, also, in the banner which a resident of St. Catherine Street west, displays: "The Queen—God bless her, which conjures up visions of the old English gentleman whose loyalty came into fashion before the taste for port wine, and survives to-day, strong and vigorous, in days when men no longer find it necessary to terminate a night at the table by seeking the spot where wine glasses, broken at the stem, tell of that fine and honored toast."

"God give her peace" is a worthy sentiment which shows the consideration felt for possible disturbers of that imperial blessing. It can scarcely be regarded as a sign of Jingoism, and yet, somehow, it bears a remarkable resemblance to that first line: "We don't want to fight, but if we do we will,"—well, if we do, God help those who have forced us to it.

There are a hundred other expressions of devotion and love which might be quoted, all of which, in the words of Dr. Drummond's habitant "go for told Madame what they think of her."

In the French section of the city, the residents have their utmost to show their respect for their "step-mother." The fine houses on St. Denis and St. Hubert streets may be compared from a decorative standpoint with those of any other street in the city, and away north to St. Jean Baptiste Ward and Cote St. Louis, nearly every residence, big or little, has its display of Union Jacks and tricolors.

Of course, Union Jacks and tricolors are everywhere in evidence, but Montrealers have brought to light every bit of bunting which ever did service on former occasions, to help out the grandest display which has ever been made by a colonial city. Mr. Redmond and others who in Ireland declare that the Irish have but to hear how many green flags with the golden harp in the corner fluttered to in breeze in Montreal this week, to feel themselves in much the same position as did the three obscure gentlemen in San Francisco who so carefully planned the Mutiny of the Mavericks. By the way, the author of that story has labelled Canada in prose as well as in poetry, for he declared that the Second Third lived and worked in Montreal. Oh, Ruyard, Ruyard, why will you not be interviewed when you are away from home—you might learn something from the professional interviewer.

The lion of Scotland, hobnobs with a dragon from China, and the United States appears to be on the most friendly terms with the Government of Spain. Persia, Greece, Germany and what is left of Greece, Kentucky and the temperance societies, all hang their ensigns side by side in Montreal. Only Turkey is not represented, and Mr. Gladstone may lay the union to his soul that the "unspokeable" has fewer friends in Canada than in England.

Coal oil, gas and electricity will be used unspareingly to-night, and from the top of old Mount Royal to the wharf and from Bout de l'Isle to Lachine, midnight will be converted into high noon.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Windsor Hotel, Canadian Pacific Station, Y.M.C.A. and the Square itself, make a fine display.

Perhaps the most magnificent display of all will be made at Dominion Square. The Windsor Hotel station of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been literally covered with incandescent lights of red, white and blue from the top of the tower to the main entrance over which appears the words, "Victoria, Queen Empress." The illuminations on the Windsor Hotel will consist of about two thousand incan-

descent lights on the exterior of the building. These will run around the principal entrances, and will hang in graceful festoons from the upper cornice. Parallel lines of lights will also extend from the dome to the ground, and numerous mottoes, such as "V.R.I." "1837-1897," "Queen's Diamond Jubilee," will appear at intervals on the Windsor Street front of the building. The Young Men's Christian Association Building will also show up to advantage, and it has been arranged to show a number of transparencies in the principal windows, and to throw out the effect of the fine entrance with a full row of lights around the top. The cupola at the Dorchester Street and Metcalfe corner will also be illuminated. The Stanley Hotel will add to the general effect of the square, which will itself be one blaze of light with the Macdonald monument as a centre piece. The lower square has been hung with fifty or more lights, but the prettier portion—apart from the effect of the illumination of the monument, will undoubtedly be the upper end, where hundreds of colored incandescent lights looped from one pole to another will convert the flower decked garden into a veritable fairy land.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

The Avenue and Tower in the Centre of the Arts Building to be Illuminated.

The grounds of McGill University lend themselves to any illumination or decorations, and on Monday and Tuesday they will undoubtedly present a most charming sight. While there is not any very gigantic scheme of decoration on the arrangements are complete in every detail, and the effect will be of the most artistic description. Over the main entrance to the grounds on Sherbrooke Street there will be a large illuminated device in various colored lights. "God Save the Queen," with 1837 on one side and 1897 on the other, will be the inscription. On either side of the avenue and among the heavy foliage will be incandescent lights enclosed in Chinese lanterns. The observatory tower, in the centre of the arts building, which crowns the hill, will be encircled with different colored lights, which also run up the flagstaff. In addition to these outside illuminations, each of the University buildings will be brilliantly lighted up. The grounds will certainly be one of the most picturesque spots in the entire city.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Small Stores Have More Than Done Their Duty and Great Deal of Taste Has Been Displayed.

This is another street where the small stores have more than done their duty, and in some cases a great deal of taste, has been displayed. The St. Carley Company will, of course, make the most generous display, and the Cadillac and other hotels will also help to make special spots on this thoroughfare, specially interesting.

VICTORIA SQUARE.

Decorations Around the Queen's Statue To be of a Most Beautiful Description.

The decorations around the Queen's statue on Victoria Square will be one of the most beautiful description, and when completed the statue and pedestal will be buried in a veritable bower of floral beauty. Owing to the generosity of the Montreal Horticultural Society, a rich profusion of flowering and potted plants will be one of the most attractive sights as the monotonous procession passes. In order to protect the display a new fence has been erected around the statue. The statue will be brilliantly illuminated by the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company who are determined to show what can be done by them in the way of electrical effect.

Nearly all the large wholesale houses on the square will be profusely decorated, and many will display transparencies and electrical signs of one kind or another.

ST. JAMES STREET.

The Main Artery of Down Town Business Presents a Pretty Sight From One End to the Other.

This main artery of down town business is decorated from one end to the other. Mr. Henry Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall, is sparing no expense in order to do honor to the occasion. From the five arches will be hung rows of electric lights, while the columns on each side of the centre arch will be illuminated in a similar manner. A full size transparency of Her Majesty with the figures "37-97," surrounded by flags, will shed its beaming rays from the large window over the main entrance. Suspended further upward will be another transparency composed of the familiar letters "V. R." Another feature of the electrician's art will be a crown. Above the entrance there will also be displayed in painted letters, "Sovereign of England's Sovereigns."

The Mechanics' Institute will be a blaze of light from top to bottom, and the Guardian Assurance Company, the Ville Marie Bank, the Canada Life, Mr. R. J. Tooke, the Dominion Express Company, and the Temple building throughout will be rendered most attractive when the full current of light is turned on. All the banks on the square will vie with one another in their endeavors to render the occasion memorable, while west of McGill Street the retail merchants are doing their utmost to be "in the swim." The Queen's Hotel will, with the Bonaventure station make the corner of Windsor and

St. James Streets as handsome as it should be, the new management of the hotel having spared no expense in making the display as finished as possible.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

City Ticket Office, Head Offices at the Point and Bonaventure Station Gaily Decorated.

The new management of the Grand Trunk Railway has spared no expense in adding their tribute to the national celebration. The city office on St. James Street is one of the most original of the decorations down town. The whole of the front window enclosures have been added with grass, and the words "God Save the Queen" woven in pink and white roses stand out against the green, while in the background are two large and striking oil paintings of Her Majesty in 1837 and 1897. The sign "Grand Trunk Railway System" is also framed in incandescent lights of red, white and blue. The company will also illuminate its head offices at Point St. Charles, while at Bonaventure station, a grand display of bunting is to be seen, both on the outside and in the interior of the depot.

PLACE D'ARMES.

Enclosure Gaily Decorated With Bunting—Coats of Arms of Governors-General at Each Corner.

Place D'Armes Square will be a centre of attraction for all those who may be down town. The enclosure has been gaily decorated with bunting, while large shields bearing the coats-of-arms of the present and former Governors-Generals are displayed at each corner. Chinese lanterns have also been freely used, and as the buildings on the east and west sides of the square will nearly all be lighted up for the occasion, they will serve to flank the map Bank of Montreal on the north. This Bank of Montreal on the north. This building, which is specially adapted for artistic decoration and illumination, has been lavishly draped, the large Corinthian columns swathed in heavy folds of the prevailing colors, and the whole front covered with bunting. Over the doorway are the words "God Save Our Gracious Queen," while a number of lanterns and figures have been arranged in the front of the building by the Electric Light Company. The whole is surmounted by an enormous crown in colors.

ST. CATHERINE STREET.

It is Decorated in True Jubilee Fashion, Some of the Large Stores Being Especially Grand.

From end to end, St. Catherine Street is decorated in true Jubilee fashion, the large stores especially being grand. Bon-sau Freres, at the corner of St. Catherine and the Main Streets, will illuminate their building on Monday and Tuesday evening with hundreds of colored incandescent lights. In addition to these, the entire front will be nicely draped, and the windows appropriately dressed in the national colors.

Henry Morgan and Sons have placed a number of arc lights of various colors on every vantage point of their fine structure on Phillips Square. In addition to these, preparations are being made to drape the building with flags and bunting.

Men were busily engaged this afternoon in decorating the large store of John Murphy and Co., which will also be illuminated at night. The piano warerooms of Mr. C. W. Lindsay will also be illuminated and decorated, the devices consisting of the Royal monogram and the numerals 1837-1897. The Birks building is prettily decorated, while Notman's show window on the western side has been given up entirely to photos of the Royal family, a magnificent drawing of Her Majesty forming the most attractive feature. The window is surrounded with a row of incandescent lights, with the Royal monogram at the top.

Messrs. Henry & N. E. Hamilton have been somewhat lavish in the decoration of their windows and store front, and have also arranged for the illumination of their premises.

The St. Catherine Street branch of the Bank of Montreal will be nicely decorated and illuminated, the devices consisting of the Royal monogram, the numerals 1837-1897, and rows of colored incandescent lights.

The front of Mr. Walter Paul's store and the Montreal Military Institute have been nicely festooned in flags and bunting, and a number of pretty electric devices have been placed in position.

Other buildings on this street which will look especially fine, include No. 5 fire station, the Catholic Commercial Academy, the fine grounds of which will be decorated, and the Nazareth Institution for the Blind. Christ Church Cathedral is handsomely decorated with flags on the outside, in addition to being specially prepared for the occasion internally.

Many of the private residences on St. Catherine Street west, are covered with bunting, and the grounds hung with Chinese lanterns. Outside the residence of Mr. E. P. Hannaford, at the corner of Mackay Street, is a Union Jack, which for size and beauty will compare with any in the city.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

No Street in the City on Which the Display is so General and so Profuse.

Although in no single instance are the decorations of this street to be compared with those on St. James or other streets, having large wholesale and retail establishments, yet there is a street in the evening city on which the decorations are so general and profuse. There is scarcely a store from Craig to Sherbrooke which has not been given attention, and the effect of the whole as one looks south from St. Catherine is extremely creditable.

AT THE POINT.

All the Streets, the Club Houses and Public Halls Decorated in a Right Loyal Manner.

Print. Unity Hall and the Point St. Charles restaurant have a good share of decorations and look well, while nearly all private houses, and particularly that of Mr. Loveloy, are decorated in a manner that speaks well for the loyalty of the people of the Point.

BLEURY STREET.

Residents Are Never Behind in the Showing of Flags, and Are Up to The Standard This Time.

There never was a celebration yet in which the people of Bleury street did not show more vim than any other street of equal length in the city, and they do not intend to be behind on this occasion. This display is worthy of the residents and will attract a great deal of attention both during the day and this evening when the lights are blazing.

THE COURT HOUSE.

A Huge Streamer with an Appropriate Motto the Distinctive Feature.

The Court House is at present in the hands of the decorators. The distinctive feature of the display here will be a long streamer with the motto in large letters, "Dieu Garde la Reine" and "V.R.I.," the latter being some eight feet in height. A lavish display of flags and bunting will make a very pretty display.

ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

A List of Those Who Have Given Con- tracts to the Royal Electric for Lighting Up.

The following is a list of business houses and private citizens who have given contracts to the Royal Electric Company to put in wires for special use to-day and tomorrow:

Bank of Montreal, Head Office, St. James Street.
Bank of Montreal, Branch Office, Notre Dame Street.
Bank of Montreal, Branch Office, St. Catherine Street.
M. Birks & Sons, Building, Phillips Square.
Hon. A. Boyer, Residence, Sherbrooke Street.
F. L. Reique, Q.C., Residence, Sherbrooke Street.
A. Brunet, Residence, Sherbrooke Street.
Canadian Pacific Railroad, Windsor Station.
Canadian Pacific Railroad Office, St. James Street.
Canadian Pacific Railroad Telegraph Office, St. Francis Xavier Street.
Canada Robber Co., Factory and Office Building, Notre Dame Street.
Robert Covans, Residence, Dorchester Street.
Cadillac Hotel, Notre Dame Street.
Hon. G. A. Drummond, Residence, Sherbrooke Street.
M. Fisher, Sons & Co., stores and offices, Canada Robber Co., Factory and Office Building, Notre Dame Street.
Gibb & Co., store, St. James Street.
G. Graham, grocer, St. Catherine and Drummond Streets.
H. Graham, residence, Sherbrooke Street.
Grand Trunk Railway, Bonaventure Station.
Humphreys & Co., stores, Victoria Square.
Ed. Hanson, residence, Dorchester Street.
H. S. Holt, residence, Stanley Street.
Miss Hill, residence, Crescent Street.
M. Hayes, Bleury Street.
R. G. Inglis, stores, St. Catherine Street.
Dr. Robinson, offices, Peel Street.
A. Joyce, confectioner, Phillips Square.
W. Kearney, Oxford Restaurant, University Street.
C. W. Lindsay, stores, St. Catherine Street.
P. Lynch, store, McGill Street.
Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co., offices, St. James Street.
A. C. Macdonell, residence, Dorchester Street.
Mrs. R. Macdonell, residence, Dorchester Street.
Merchants' Bank of Canada, St. James Street.
Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, Mansfield Street.
Montreal Amateur Athletic Association Grounds, Westmount.
McIntyre & Co., stores, Victoria Square.
Molson's Bank, offices, St. Catherine Street.
D. Morrice, residence, Redpath Street.
Munroe Brothers, store, St. Catherine Street.
Montreal Park Incline Railway, Park Avenue passenger cars, Peel Street.
North British Mercantile Insurance Co., Hospital Street.
Notman & Son, store, Phillip Square.
J. E. H. Quipp, store, Windsor Street.
Queen's Hotel, St. James Street.
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, offices, St. James Street.
Royal Insurance Co., offices, Notre Dame Street.
Sandler and Haworth, offices, Seigneur and William Streets.
J. B. Sparrow, residence, Sherbrooke Street.
J. B. Smith, Dorchester Street.
Star office, St. James Street.
Shedden Co., offices, Notre Dame St. W. Sheppard, residence, Stanley Street.
J. Stewart, store, St. Catherine Street.
W. Scroggie, store, St. Catherine St.
St. James Club, Dorchester Street.
Lt.-Col. J. A. L. Strath, residence, Cote des Neiges Road.
Hon. J. R. Thibaudau, residence, Pat- ace Street.
R. J. Tooke, store, St. Catherine and Peel Streets.
Victoria Armory, Cathcart Street.
McIntyre Street.

THREE RIVERS NEWS

Three Rivers, June 19.—(Special).—The closing exercises of all the departments of the English schools took place yesterday. A large number of visitors, especially ladies, were present. Mr. Alexander Houston, secretary-treasurer of the School Board, presided, and on the platform were Revs. J. R. McLeod and E. S. Morrison. Chorus, recitations and patriotic songs were rendered by the pupils, which reflected credit on all concerned. Miss Nellie MacLeod read an essay on "The Queen." Address were given by the clergymen present, by Mr. T. A. Crowley, and the chairman. The principal, Mr. J. A. MacKay, submitted the report of the various departments for the term.

Mrs. S. Kendall, of Lawrenceville, is a guest of the Misses MacLeod, at the St. Andrew's manse.

The Misses Hughes, Montreal, are guests of Mrs. A. Houston.

Miss Tatley, Montreal, is spending some

time at "Riverview," the guest of Mrs. A. Baptist.

Mrs. and Miss Braman leave shortly for Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Strange rumors are afloat concerning "aw-offs" in the political arena in this district.

Preparations are in progress for a commemoration on the 22nd.

PRINCESS OF WALES RIFLES.

The 14th Princess of Wales Own Battalion, numbering 275 men, arrived by the Grand Trunk at 9.30 Saturday evening. They were in a special train of eight coaches, which covered the distance in the fast time of four hours and twenty minutes. Lieut.-Col. Smith is detained in Ottawa by his duties as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, and the command devolved upon Major Skinner, who, by the way, is also the major of Kingston. Headed by a fine band, the regiment marched by way of Windsor and Dorchester streets to the Victoria Rink, their headquarters. Their smart appearance, and the precision of their movements, elicited the enthusiastic applause of the spectators among the streets.

THE 53rd BATT. ARRIVES.

The 53rd Battalion of Sherbrooke, Lieut.-Col. Worthington in command and 23 strong, arrived at the Windsor Station at 10.10 Saturday evening. They travelled in a special train of seven coaches, and left Sherbrooke at 7 p.m., making the run twenty-two minutes faster than the regular Halifax express. They were received by Captain Whitley and a detachment of the 6th Hussars, who brought horses for the use of the visiting officers, and also Lieut.-Col. Cole, of the 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery. Having formed up on Osborne street the regiment started off, headed its fine brass and bugle bands, amidst the applause of about 1,000 spectators. They presented a very fine appearance as they marched by way of Cathedral, Dorchester, Peel, St. Catherine, Drummond, and Dorchester streets to their quarters in the old Y.W.C.A. building at the corner of Stanley street. Here Mr. Weldon, the manager of the Windsor, had made all arrangements for receiving them. Forty were placed on each floor, ten in each room, in charge of a sergeant. There are baths on each floor, and water in most of the rooms, so that the men are very comfortable. Accompanying them are Quartermaster Gilmour and Rifle Inspector Webster of the Bishop's College Cadets, who attracted great attention by their striking uniform, with white trousers and buff leggings. The officers all have rooms at the Windsor, and the men will get their meals in Windsor Hall.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. J. J. Fry has provided for our breakfast and dinner a delicious and healthful beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape a malarial fever by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

Sold simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Limited, Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England."

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DOMINION LINE

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.

MONTREAL

BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON

Consisting of the following first-class Steamers—

S.S. MILWAUKEE (new) 7,317 tons
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S.S. MEMNON 3,470 " "

Steamers of the above line insure at first-class rates and are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from Montreal as follows:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).
S.S. MEMNON June 24
S.S. MERRIMAN July 1
S.S. ETOLIA July 8
S.S. LYCIA July 15
And Weekly Thereafter.

TO LONDON.
S.S. MARINO June 28
S.S. MILWAUKEE July 3
S.S. CANADA July 10
S.S. BELGIAN July 17
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

THE MILITARY ATTEND DIVINE SERVICES.

CHURCH PARADE.

By the City Garrison and Visiting Battalions.

THREE SERMONS PREACHED

Chaplain Highmoor in Christ Cathedral,

NEARLY 3,000 MEN.

Streets Thronged Everywhere Along the Line of March—A Hundred Thousand Spectators.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon it seemed as if all Montreal was making for the Champ de Mars. The main and side streets were crowded with people, while it was "standing room only" on the street cars. But although the Champ de Mars was crowded, the number present didn't tell a candle to the multitude that lined the streets. And the people saw the greatest church parade probably ever held in Montreal. The turn-out was a complete success from beginning to end. It was estimated that 125,000 people saw the parade, and it may be believed that all fully repaid for the trouble they were put to in getting a glimpse of the men.

The parade staff shows that exactly 170 men of all ranks and services turned out in uniform. The following corps and men were in line:

1st Battalion 6th Hussars	50
2nd Battalion 6th Hussars	50
3rd Battalion 6th Hussars	50
4th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
5th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
6th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
7th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
8th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
9th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
10th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
11th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
12th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
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92nd Battalion 6th Hussars	50
93rd Battalion 6th Hussars	50
94th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
95th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
96th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
97th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
98th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
99th Battalion 6th Hussars	50
100th Battalion 6th Hussars	50

Total in line... 2,765
The time set for the men to form in line on the parade ground was 3.15 o'clock, but an hour before that, the immense stand was packed to suffocation, while the crowd formed a circle six or seven deep around the ground. An efficient pioneer corps was detailed in conjunction with the mounted police, and they had to put forth every effort to keep the crowd in any kind of order. The small boy, and many

Mrs. Jennie Stephens WEBSTER, MASS.,

Writes of Her Complete Recovery From Kidney Trouble and Female Weakness by Using

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS.

No prisoner condemned to the scaffold, no slave with the prospect of release shut out forever, could feel more keenly the enjoyment of liberty, than one who, after years of patient suffering, realizes anew the blessedness of God's greatest gift—perfect health.

It is our pleasant duty to frequently read communications from those once afflicted, but now happy women, whose mental vision had for months reflected naught but the blackness of despair, and we know the pleasure is not ours alone, for who does not like to tell the world of their good fortune? So in their gladness of heart, remembering the past with a shudder, they tell us, that we in turn may proclaim to the world the hope there is for those who will not turn away.

MRS. JENNIE STEPHENS.
Mrs. Jennie Stephens, age 36, of Webster, Mass., writes as follows:—
"For two long years I was a great sufferer from female weakness, dating from the birth of my baby. I was distracted by frequent headaches, and also suffered greatly from Kidney Trouble. The pain in my back at times was almost unendurable. I cannot express the agony of those two years. Seven months ago I gave up and went to bed. My physician did everything within his power, but only afforded me temporary relief. About two months ago my husband read an article in the newspaper advertising Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. The article described a case which was so like my own, and which had been cured, that my husband urged me to try them. Although despairing of any relief, I consented, and commenced their use, and by the time I had



taken one box I knew they were helping me. By the time I had taken four boxes I was completely cured. It affords me great pleasure to write this, knowing the amount of human suffering there is in the world of a like character. I have also advised a friend who is suffering from female weakness to take them; she has just commenced, but I have faith in them that I feel sure that they will cure."

It is indeed gratifying to us to publish Mrs. Stephens' letter, and we know she will have the hearty congratulations of thousands of women who, like her, were once victims to this insidious disease. We want the world to know what we know of this valuable remedy. We want pain-ridden mothers, pale and languid daughters, back-aching women, women suffering from nervous exhaustion, from sleepless nights, burdened and racked with pain; we want you to know that there is hope, better still, absolute certainty of freedom from this destroyer.

Why put off the duty longer? You owe it to yourself, to your family, to your friends that you should no longer be a burden in the world. Accept the relief offered and you will wonder that you ever hesitated.

We know the world is filled with chicanery. We know that thousands of dollars are spent in advertising worthless articles, for which ten times ten thousand are paid by our poor hard worked people.

It is in the face of such opposition as this a meritorious article must struggle for existence. The public become skeptical, we don't blame them, but right will assert itself in time, and where merit prevails, victory must surely follow.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time answer all inquiries, and give you the necessary advice for home treatment, absolutely free.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of price.

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MONTREAL, CANADA.

of the older boys for that matter, were on springs, and the sound of a band down on Craig Street, out of sight of most of the crowd on the grounds, sent them off. With the first note sounded, there was a rush for the drill shed. One jumped a dozen paces, bellowing "back, back, keep back." A few halted and turned, but the irrepressible ones made a wild scout and were quickly lost in the crowd across the ground.

Towards 3 o'clock the markers began to assemble, and immediately reported to the D.S.O. who was early on hand. There were two markers from each corps, and it was not long before they were called to attention and began to mark off.

Before this ceremony was quite completed, a band was heard from the extreme end of the ground, and on marched the Field Battery, which has been camping out on St. Helen's Island. They had scarcely formed when along came the Cavalry followed almost immediately by the 6th Fusiliers. The Governor-General's Foot Guards, 175 strong were close behind, and they in turn were immediately followed by the Princess of Wales Own Rifles (Kingston). The crashing of bands was by that time heard in all directions. Two were playing on the parade grounds while several more from Craig Street proclaimed the fact that the other corps would soon be up in line. The form up of the troops on the ground was scarcely completed when the 65th came on, preceding the red coats from Sherbrooke. Then came the Royal Scots and Highland Cadets, and two minutes later the Army and Navy Veterans were forming. The Vics and Garrison Artillery were last to put in an appearance, both playing "El Capitan" march to the delight of the crowd, everybody promptly keeping time.

The immense parade ground was now crowded to suffocation and it presented the liveliest scene imaginable. Not being satisfied by seeing the soldiers once the crowd soon began to mizzle away toward St. James Street, where they could again view the march.

Just about four o'clock, half an hour after the advertised hour, the troops formed into column and under command of the D.O.C. and his staff marched out of the parade ground and up on to St. James Street.

The district officer commanding was

Lieut.-Col. Houghton with the following staff: Lieut.-Col. Roy, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. McArthur, 6th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Theodore Lyman, Lieut.-Col. Comte D'Orsonnes, R.R.C.I.; Lieut.-Col. Cushing, 11th Battalion; Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 88th Battalion, and Major des Trois-Maisons, 85th Battalion.

The following officers were in command of the various corps marching:

6th Hussars, Capt. Whitley.
3rd Field Battery, Major Costigan.
2nd Regiment, C.A., Lieut.-Col. Cnle. Governor-General's Guards, Lieut.-Col. Houghton.
1st Prince of Wales, Lieut.-Col. Butler.
3rd Victoria Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Starke.
5th Royal Scots, Lieut.-Col. Strath.
6th Fusiliers, Major Mitchell.
65th Mount Royal Rifles, Major MacKay.
53rd Sherbrooke, Lieut.-Col. Worthington.
57th Peterboro', Lieut.-Col. Bell.
Volunteer Veterans, Lieut.-Col. Frank Bond.
Highland Cadets, Capt. Fred Lydon.
The route of march was thronged with

citizens and visitors, for early though it was in the celebration a large number of strangers were in town. The trains on Saturday night brought the majority of outsiders, who are visiting Montreal friends. In the neighborhood of St. Lawrence Hall every available spot was taken up, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The scene was stirring in the extreme, as the Vics passed quickly by to the martial strains of God Save the Queen (march time). The visiting corps were accorded a warm welcome at every block. It was, however, quite obvious that the Royal Scots with their feather bonnets were the favorites of the day. Truly they were a fine body of men and proceeded by the bag pipes, presented an appearance worthy of their reputation. They marched along St. James to Victoria Square where another immense throng of people awaited them. Up Beaver Hill Hill was warm work, but the enthusiasm of the people must have made the boys forget the tiredness of their climb. At Phillips Square the corps divided, and marched to the churches arranged.

Stainer's beautiful "Sevenfold Amen." Mr. Norton played MacMaster's "Grand Choeur" as a closing voluntary. The musical portion of the service was excellently rendered. But I am sure I may say that among them all there are none greater than the sons of Canada. Side by side with all sons of Britain, they form an impenetrable barrier around the throne in these days of disintegrating forces, through which, my brothers, the enemies of England can never penetrate. My brothers, am I not right in asking you to-day to join Her Majesty the Queen in the act of thanksgiving? The Queen's soldiers, God bless them; the Queen, God bless her."

IN ST. PAUL'S

Rev. J. Edgar Hill Exhorts to Loyalty—The Queen is Loyal.

By the time the Field Battery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Scots (with cadets), Veteran Volunteers and Imperial Army and Navy Veterans had taken their places in St. Paul's Church there was not much room for the general public, and consequently many who desired to attend the service were disappointed.

Rev. J. Edgar Hill, chaplain of the Royal Scots, presided. His sermon was short, being confined entirely to a patriotic and extremely interesting exhortation. It was based upon the words found in the twenty-second and twenty-fifth verses of the twenty-third chapter of Second Kings: "Surely there was not holden such a pass-over from the days of the judges that judged Israel, nor in all the days of the kings of Israel, nor of the kings of Judah. And like unto him was there no king before him that turned to the Lord with all his heart, and with all his soul, and with all his might, according to all the laws of Moses; neither after him arose there any like him."

The words just quoted, said the preacher, referred to a great festival and to a great reign. We are now holding a great festival, too, in honor of a reign that has lasted sixty years, which has been noted for many remarkable events, and in honor of a Queen who is loved throughout the great British Empire. Never was such a festival held before. It is unique in many ways and it would be unnecessary to dwell on the wonders of the period—the strides in science and wise legislation, the production of literature and art—these would have been read about in the papers and periodicals of the day. Soldiers have not been without their share in the history of the reign. Although Queen Victoria's reign has been essentially one of peace, there have been times when they have been called upon and they have not failed to uphold the national prowess. There have been famous English warriors who have combined undaunted heroism with simplicity of bearing, and they were only types of humble soldiers in the ranks.

The preacher appealed to the loyalty of his hearers. We are happy, he said. We have an empire and a Queen of which we may well be proud. Everything we know of her is calculated to fill us with pride and we are proud of those who surrounded her in her youth and who helped to instruct and guide her. We remember well her husband. How could we forget him—a man endowed with wondrous power; a most accomplished gentleman, an affectionate husband, a loving father, a true patriot, and a man whose name was associated with every charity. To our Queen it is easy to be loyal. No matter to what period of her life we turn—as child, as wife, as mother, as Queen—we can have no better picture of loyalty to the British Empire than that of Her Majesty herself. She was loyal as a child to those who surrounded her and as a wife to her husband; she has been loyal to the constitution; she has been loyal to all political parties, to all citizens, to rich and poor, to noble and powerful. The Queen has been loyal to the Government, and to the clergy. Although she has been loyal to her own church, she has been none the less so to all others.

Our loyalty can be shown by fidelity to the Dominion, to the Empire, to the constitution and to the throne; but, above all things, we must show unswerving fidelity to God. The future of the country depends upon this. Help to make this a land of justice, of liberty and of honor. There is no man but can add his mite in this respect.

The augmented choir consisted of some of Montreal's leading singers with the addition of an orchestra under Mr. Reichling's leadership. Costa's Triumphant March was the introductory anthem, followed by hymn 215 in Scottish Hymnal; the "God is Love" was sung by Miss Walker and Messrs. Barlow and Fisk. After the sermon by Dr. Barclay the National Anthem was sung after which the benediction was pronounced, and a festival march was played by organ and orchestra. In the evening a large congregation attended for the Jubilee service at which the Governor-General was present, and the anthems were sung, solos being taken by Miss Walker, Mrs. Wallace, and Messrs. Barlow and Fisk.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

The Sixty-Fifth Battalion Attend There—Vespers and a Benediction.

The 65th Battalion made a very good appearance. They marched to St. James Cathedral under command of Acting-Majors Mackay, Desnoyers, Trudel and Adjutant Gehlens, Captains Beauchamp, Pelletier, Tarte, Le Tonnancour and Labelle; Lieutenants Ledne, Lomanger, Peltier, Dunsen, Ouellet, Germain, Peltier and Leprohon. Col. Roy, district brigade major, and Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnes, of St. John's Military School, accompanied the battalion, together with Capt. Lappe and Lieut. Hurtubise, of the 88th Battalion.

At the Cathedral Canon Bourgeois officiated, and vespers were sung by Rev. Father Perron. A Te Deum in honor of the Queen was sung immediately after benediction.

AFTER THE SERVICES.

After the church services there was some misunderstanding. The general opinion seemed to be that the troops would form up in quarter columns on Phillips Square and around Dorchester street, but for some reason or other there was a tangle after that, and instead of all going up to Sherbrooke street by Union avenue a portion turned into Berthelet street. The "Vics," the 83rd and the 57th left the brigade at Bligny street, returning to their respective headquarters. Late in the afternoon Sherbrooke street was simply blocked with people, and although that portion of the troops which went along there made a great showing, thousands were disappointed at not seeing the whole turn-out.

GUARDS AND FIFTY-SEVENTH.

The 57th of Peterboro' and the Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa, both arrived at the Mile End Station at an early hour Sunday morning. It was for this reason probably that no one was there to receive them, but up to the hour that they started out for church parade the reception committee had not appeared. The 57th did not come into Windsor Station, but branched off at Montreal Junction. They are 280 strong, in command of Lieut.-Col. Bell, and travelled in a special train of ten coaches. The Guards travelled in a special train of seven coaches, which they have retained at Mile End Station, as their headquarters. Both the Guards and the Peterborough men get their meals at the exhibition restaurant, Madame Duprez being caterer.

The Foot Guards, in command of Lieut.-Col. Hodgins, number 233 without their brass band. These bandmen and some forty others were unable to leave Ottawa Saturday but will arrive Tuesday morning in time for the review. The Guards travelled in a special train of seven coaches, which they have retained at Mile End Station, as their headquarters. Both the Guards and the Peterborough men get their meals at the exhibition restaurant, Madame Duprez being caterer.

Intercolonial Railway

On and after Monday, the 12th October, 1896, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway, from Bonaventure Street Depot	5.00
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway, from Windsor Street Depot, except Saturdays	5.00
Leave 'Levis' by Grand Trunk Railway, from Levis Station	14.30
Arrive Riviere du Loup	17.50
Leave Riviere du Loup	18.30
Arrive Rimouski	21.25
Leave Ste. Flavie	21.25
Arrive Little Metis	21.25
Leave Little Metis	21.25
Arrive Campbellton	24.30
Leave Campbellton	24.30
Arrive Bathurst	2.38
Leave Bathurst	4.00
Arrive Newcastle	4.30
Leave Newcastle	10.30
Arrive St. John	13.00
Leave St. John	13.30
Arrive Halifax	13.30
Leave Halifax	13.30
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.	
The Buffet Sleeping Car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.	
The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and these between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis, are lighted by electricity.	
Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.	
For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to	
G. W. ROBINSON,	
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138 St. James Street, Montreal.	
D. POTTINGER,	
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Railway Office,	
Montreal, N.B.,	
8th October, 1896.	

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STAR SAFETY RAZORS.

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LIQUID MALT EXTRACT

—WITH HOPS—

THE NEW NUTRIENT TONIC.

A Genuine Medical Preparation — and

NOT LAGER BEER in disguise.

The Medical Hall,

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Meats, Confectionery, Home-made Bread,

Pastries, Pies, etc. Picnic Baskets will be

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Fresh Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Fresh

Pratt Butter, New Laid Eggs, and One

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JUBILEE SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

MANY SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING

Held Yesterday in Churches of Every Denomination.

A SOLEMN TE DEUM.

Roman Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles Unite in Offering Their Praises,

Among all the magnificent ceremonies of the church of Notre Dame has been witnessed, the longest in the memory of those who assisted, as the most unique of the kind.

The French national societies were celebrating the jubilee festival. The display was superb, the attendance enormous. At 10 o'clock the vast nave of the church was filled with the faithful as well as Catholics. His Excellency Mr. Morry did Val made his appearance a little after 11, and by that time the crowd in the church had swollen to the number of twenty thousand persons. In the front rows were His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, and the aide de camp, Mr. Wilson-Smith, as aide de camp, Mr. Lorange, president of the French League Society, the presidents of the different St. Jean Baptiste sections, with flags; the De Salaberry Guards, many local militia officers and a number of prominent citizens, accompanied by ladies. Above the ranks the Papal colors were hoisted, flanked by Union Jacks and supported by the tri-color, while a multitude of banners and flags were carried by the various societies. The Gothic niches—principally red, blue and white, the latter predominating, and all so tastefully arranged that notwithstanding the great amount of color, they bore no impression of tawdriness, but one of beauty.

Gradually the space behind the altar had become almost filled with surpliced acolytes. A steady stream of people filled the aisles and watched with breathless interest the noiseless moving acolytes lighting the candles, and then about soft mellow rays that delighted and rested the eye, while an organ voluntary engaged the ear. Suddenly there was a burst of light and the whole sanctuary seemed ablaze in response to the electric torch. A moment afterwards the organ burst forth in the grand strains of a postlude march, and then in the simplicity of purple the Papal delegate entered from the side of the church, and turned down the aisle. His escort was a small one, but the passage was lined with De Salaberry Guards in picturesque uniforms; there was a clank of steel, swords flashed in the light and were brought to the salute; the way was made, and Mr. del Val was at the foot of the altar. He was accompanied by the Vicar Capitulaire, and after a genuflection the Papal delegate took his place on the Gospel side, while on the epistle side a platform had been erected for the vicar. Then the musical service proper began, and was opened by the first movement of Guilmant's symphony, which seemed particularly appropriate as church music of a festive character. It was splendidly rendered by the united orchestra and choir. It was almost sprightly in its joyousness, the delicate work of the strings serving as an excellent foil to the massive background of the organ.

Rev. Cure Troie now ascended the pulpit, and in eloquent terms, thanked Mr. del Val, not only for his presence at the religious procession of the morning, but for his kindness in assisting at the function that helped to consecrate Catholic fidelity to Her Most Gracious Majesty. The presence of the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff in this grand double manifestation was another proof that the Catholic Church was always ready to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's. The reverend cure then expressed his sentiments of respect both for the person and the high office of the delegate of the Pope. He was a comparatively young man, chosen from among a great number of illustrious and distinguished prelates to undertake the Sovereign Pontiff and to undertake a most delicate mission. The church in Canada had not only the respect for and entire submission to the Holy Father, but also to his representative who came among them almost as an angel of peace. Father Troie concluded his remarks by requesting a blessing for all present.

Speaking in response from his throne, Mr. del Val stated that the procession of the morning was one of the grandest and most impressive spectacles he had ever witnessed in any country. As for the Te Deum service, he was happy to be present at such a celebration, and he hoped that Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen would be spared many more years to rule as beneficently as she had over her loyal subjects. He then pronounced the benediction.

A psalm, slightly changed to suit the occasion, "Domine Salvum Fac Regnam," and set to glorious music by the choir, was next rendered by the united choir. It was a grand hymn, and rendered with all the effect that could be got under such exceedingly favorable circumstances. A movement from Widor's second symphony was finely played by Mr. Pelletier, and then came the magnificent "Gloria" of Rigo. It was, musically, the piece of resistance. Words seem useless in attempting to describe how superbly it was done. It will never be forgotten, and the soloists excelled themselves. Messrs. Comptois and Tremblay sang the "Gloria," and Messrs. Lebel and Sancier the "Qui Tollis."

And now the deacon and sub-deacon approach the throne, vested in damatics. The Papal delegate has his purple removed, assumes the golden cope and proceeds to the foot of the altar, where he intones the first verse of the Te Deum, which is taken up by the choir in plain chant. After the hymn of praise another verse by the choir and a devout prayer is a prayer of thanksgiving, and is followed immediately by a special supplication for the Queen.

Rev. Father Colin, superior of the seminary, speaking from the altar, took occasion to thank the Governor-General as well as Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau and the officers of the various societies for their presence. Lord Aberdeen had had considerable difficulty in being able to attend,

but the occasion was a happy one, for a spiritual sovereign was represented on one hand and a temporal one on the other. The remaining musical numbers were the third movement of Guilmant's symphony, played by Mr. Dusseault and the orchestra; and the sortie was Handel's "Occasional Overture," finely rendered by Mr. G. Hiesley, organist of St. George's Church. Then one of the grandest and most impressive church functions was over and only a memory, but one that will last a lifetime.

ST. GEORGE'S.

The Bishop of Montreal Preached an Eloquent Sermon on "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

St. George's Church was crowded yesterday when His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal preached a Jubilee sermon. His Lordship took as his text I Peter II. 17. "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and spoke as follows:—

On the 20th June, 1837, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley), and the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Conyngham), reached Kensington Palace, with the view of informing the Princess Victoria of King William's death, and of her accession to the throne. She quickly presented herself to the Archbishop and Chamberlain, and having heard their messages, turned to the Archbishop and said:—"I beg Your Grace to play for me," and the three knelt down together, and prayed that the young Queen might have such grace and protection as to glorify God in all her future life. Trust in God, manifested by prayer, was the first stone laid to build up that reign of righteousness now causing the Empire to rejoice before God. Again, early in the reign, Lord Melbourne (then Prime Minister), one Saturday evening, brought to Windsor papers of importance to be inspected by the Queen. "But," said he, "as they must be gone into at length I will not trouble Your Majesty with them to-night, but will request your attention to them tomorrow morning." "To-morrow morning?" replied the Queen. "To-morrow is Sunday, My Lord." "But business of State, please Your Majesty, must be attended to." "I know," replied the Queen, "and as, of course, you could not get down earlier to-night, I will, if these papers are of such vital importance, attend to them after we come from church to-morrow." In the morning the Royal party went to church, and the noble statesman was not absent. Much to his surprise, the sermon was on the duties of the Sabbath. "How did Your Lordship like the sermon?" asked the Queen. "Very much, Your Majesty," he replied. "I will not conceal from you," said the Queen, "that last night I sent the clerk to read the text from which you preach. I hope we shall all be the better for his words." The day passed and no word was heard of the papers. At night, when Her Majesty was about to withdraw, she said: "To-morrow morning, My Lord, at any hour you please, we will go into those papers, at seven o'clock if you like." The sacred character of the Lord's day, which has been blessed to all who faithfully observe its holy duties, and whose mighty influences have ever been felt for good throughout the British Empire was vindicated and another stone laid by the young Queen to build up that reign of righteousness which has exalted the nation.

At a later date the Queen's appreciation of the Word of God was manifested in a remarkable manner. The question was put: "What is the secret of England's greatness—England's glory?" An eastern prince (who is supposed to have put the question) is present by appointment to receive the reply, and as he bends before the Queen he is presented with the Bible, and the emphatic words: "This is the Word of God." The scene is well described in the celebrated picture, dedicated to Lord Shaftesbury, then president of the Bible Society. This is the third stone chosen by the thoughtful Queen on which to build her reign of righteousness which has so marvelously exalted the nation.

Continuing, His Lordship said: There is another event in the life of the Queen to which I may advert, a time of sorrow. Such seasons bring out that greatness which ennoble humanity more than any seasons of prosperity. There came a day when she had to endure a great sorrow. I cannot, I have no desire, to withdraw the veil that concealed from curious eyes the anxiety of a loving heart as she watched over a dying husband, nor the anguish of a bereaved spirit as she came forth a widow from her room of mourning. Who can tell what hopes and happiness she buried in the grave of the good Prince, and how great a sorrow she henceforth carried in her bosom? World-wide sympathies were with her; but the deaths of her anguish, and the utterance of her loneliness, few could measure. Some seem to think that she ought to do that which was impossible, forget, or act as though she had forgotten—as unseemly as possible. She came forth from those days of mourning, made great by the chastening of God's loving hand. She came forth more worthy to rule the Empire. She came forth more keenly alive to the sorrows and bereavements of her people. She came forth more capable of sympathizing with the woes of the world, and to this very day those sympathies are felt. This again has largely contributed to that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

The mother's home has been and felt the sympathy. The desolated city has known its power. The provinces of the Empire, stricken by plagues and famines, have realized that their Empress has a tender heart, and the world, civilized and savage, in its way and turned, has felt the influence of Britain's Queen in frowning on war and promoting peace.

Out of the many qualities which serve to build up a reign of righteousness, I have chosen three. Into the first, of course, I cannot enter—the inner religious life

of the Queen; but I am sure that "pray without ceasing" was its secret strength. Of the second—the sacredness of the Lord's Day—all along the sixty years history of the reign, illustrations abound. Consider one. Some special music had to be practiced. The band-master commanded a Sunday rehearsal. Two German players who were Methodists refused to comply on a conscientious grounds. When the Queen heard of the affair she said, "I will have no more Sunday rehearsals." Of the third—her value of the Bible—incidentally we learn that she systematically read the Bible with her children, and that when the Archbishop of London, who had been catechizing the young prince, gave great credit to the government, he is met by the boys crying out, "Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us our catechism."

The universal conviction in all ages, he concluded by saying, has been that the influence of the rule of a country has ever had a deep and widespread power over the people for good or evil. It has almost become a proverb, "like ruler, like people," and is greatly in accord with the teaching and history of the Word of God. And so the long and prosperous reign of our God-fearing Queen, is another page in history, corroborative of the text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

The accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Great Britain is the cause of proud gratitude to God on the part of the whole British empire. Then in a signal manner began a reign of righteousness. Therefore there has been a progress material, moral and spiritual, which should move every British subject to bow the head and heart in humble adoration before that God who set Queen Victoria upon the throne of the nation. God bless her. God grant to her yet years of health, peace, joy and blessing, and all the Royal family, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

ST. JAMES METHODIST.

"Honor all Men, Love the Brotherhood Fear God, Honor the King," was Dr. Rose's Theme Yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. S. P. Rose, pastor preached at 11 a.m., at St. James Methodist Church. His text was 1 Peter II. 17. "Honor all men, Love the Brotherhood, Fear God, Honor the King." Having briefly spoken of the duties of religion, philanthropy and fraternity which this scripture enjoined, the preacher proceeded to dwell at length on the duty of loyalty. The heroes of the Bible, he reminded his hearers, were patriots. This was emphatically true of the Man of Galilee. Hence loyalty is a Christian duty, not annulled by reason of the character or conduct of the reigning sovereign, but becoming a delight as well as a duty when the sovereign was personally lovable, as was the case with the British nation at this hour. It was the personality of our Gracious Sovereign, rather than her queenly qualities and the admirable discharge of her official duties, which gave to this jubilee celebration the intensity that is its prominent characteristic. As has been well said by an eminent writer: "The remarkable circumstance which distinguishes the Diamond Jubilee is this: the spirit of the nation is one vast outpouring upon the personal qualities of the Queen."

The preacher contended, was undoubtedly true. "We all love to think of the sweet maiden who modestly received the news of her accession to the throne with a request for prayer; of the naturalness which founded expression, on the return from the coronation, in the girlish response that the young Queen gave to the welcome of a playful dog; of the lover who found in her 'sweet Albert' the realized ideal of manhood; of the fond and wise Christian mother who refused to receive the religious training of her growing family wholly into the hands of others; of the crushed widow, who won the sympathy of all true hearts by the moaning cry, 'There is no one left to call me Victoria; of the true Christian gentleman unselfishly and nobly bearing the sorrows which it pleased Providence to send to her in such large number and measure; of the hearted friend who, in the tenderest of her subjects, it is Victoria the God, woman, wife, mother, widow, who has won her way to millions of hearts, and whom her subjects love, though so few among them have ever looked upon her face."

It would, however, be most unjust to permit our devotion to the personal qualities of our beloved Queen to overshadow our recognition of her superior merits as a wise sovereign. It was hard to realize what Victoria was really Britain's first constitutional monarch. And yet this was undoubtedly the fact. She had lived and acted for sixty years in cheerful and consistent recognition of the obligation which she shared with her meanest subject, to observe the limits of constitutional government. But we must not wrong her by thinking of her as a figure-head. Within constitutional limits she had been a helpful and influential factor in determining the course of public events. She was a great as well as a good woman.

Dr. Rose, while rejoicing in other manifestations of loyalty, urged that we evince our loyalty to our Queen by giving effect to her decree that this jubilee should be the occasion of help and comfort to the sick and needy. He commended, in this connection, the Victorian Order of Nurses to the practical sympathy of his hearers. The sermon closed with an exhortation of loyalty to the Great Monarch, before whom are Gracious Queen so gladly bowed her spirit.

ST. GABRIEL'S.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Kingston, Preached to a Large Congregation—His Remarks on the Jubilee.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Kingston, preached in St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church to a large congregation. He made reference to the Diamond Jubilee at the close of the sermon. To-day the British Empire was preparing in an appropriate way to celebrate the long reign of Queen Victoria. He referred to the preparation in the land of Midian, when work he was to do. So in the quietness of Kensington Victoria, had, under God's direction, been prepared by her mother for her high position. In her early days the foundation of the success of her sixty years' rule had been laid, by her mother's knee. When the affairs of state sat heavy upon her, her diary showed one of her griefs had been that so frequently she could not hear her children's prayers. Her domestic life had been the fulfilment of her early training. The story of the Royal house of Britain had been a benediction every day through her vast empire, teaching the Fifth Commandment everywhere. The congregation, as the closing hymn sang "God Save the Queen," The pulpit and choir

gallery were tastefully decorated for the occasion.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST.

"God's Blessing On Queen's Benediction," Rev. Dr. Benson's Subject for a Jubilee Address.

Rev. Dr. Benson preached from Deut. xv. 7-10. He said: Our beloved Queen whose jubilee we celebrate, has been marked by a desire that this event be marked by the gifts of her people to the sick and needy throughout her Empire. Any theme thus morning, as you will have noticed, is "God's blessing upon benediction." Christian life is many-sided. One great duty and event of life is few; life is made up of small things. Society needs kind words, "little deeds of kindness." In a world so full of sin, sorrow, want and suffering, there is much need of kindly aid, civility, attentions, "brotherly kindness." To help up and on humanity, afford the highest happiness. Christianity has opened hospitals, dispensaries, instituted reforms, established schools, orphanages, asylums, opening her "hand wide" to the cry of distress. Has our open-handed bounty blessed the homes of the distressed? Let us more than ever this Jubilee year translate our Christian profession into deeds of mercy. If you open your "hand wide" unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in the land, then may we claim the promise "For this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all thy path." So much has been written and printed touching this Jubilee year of the reign of our beloved Queen it is difficult to do more than emphasize some of the facts of her reign of sixty years. In 1837, the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland was only £47,000,000—now it is over £100,000,000. Then, the railway system of England was exceedingly limited. Now, what a network of railways is found in every civilized country in the world! Then, ocean steamers were unknown; now British steamships crowd every seaport in all lands. Then, her colonial population was under 4,000,000; now her colonial population (excluding India) numbers over 12,000,000 square miles of territory, and over about 400,000,000 of people! Then, 80,000,000 letters were carried by post, now 2,000,000,000 annually! British telegraph and ocean cables encircle the world. Schools have multiplied, hospitals stand with open doors, art, architecture and engineering skill has gone forward with a bound. Under British rule Africa has opened her treasures; Australia developed into an empire; Canada into a Dominion, and Egypt has laid her wealth at the foot of Britain's throne. But towering above all this has been seen and felt the large hearted, loving sympathy of our noble Queen, which has touched the world's great heart, as never before. Whether the calamity was on land or sea in her own vast domains, or on foreign shores, whether it touched the home life or that of a nation; England's Queen has always been prompt with words of tender sympathy, and in deeds of unflinching beneficence. Let the singing take up with heart and voice "God Save our Gracious Queen."

TEMPLE EMMANU-EL.

"We Are British Subjects First and Jews Afterwards," Declares Rabbi Veld in His Sermon.

The members of Temple Emanu-El, celebrated the Jubilee by holding a special service at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The exercises began with an organ voluntary on "Patriotic Airs," followed by the singing of the "Queen's Song," prayer, "Victoria Our Queen," and an address by Rabbi Veld, in which he said:—

What is the meaning of this day, which is being so generally celebrated throughout the whole of the British Empire and even in some countries not under the British reign. But I venture to assert that no class of Her Majesty's subjects are giving forth more sincere patriotic expressions than those who profess the Jewish religion, although it has been said that Jews are not patriots. We are British subjects first and Jews afterwards, and as such we care not how closely our loyalty to the British Empire is scrutinized. Adherence to the love of the monarch, a longing for some one to be an ideal are delineated with inextinguishable traces in every Jewish heart, and at all times are cherished by us. As much as we are attached to God, the devotion for whom is inviolable, implanted within us, so are we overpoweredly drawn to our Queen. As much as we love our wives and children, so we love our Queen, and every portion thereof, need our help in its behalf, willing would we be to tear ourselves away from our dear ones, and if necessary, give up all we have. Have not our brothers in faith fought ere this boldly and fearlessly? Search the records of the Imperial War Office, and then it will be found that our claims as patriots require no stronger proofs. And if it has been acknowledged that we are patriots, who have we to thank, but Her Majesty, who, during the sixty years of her reign called to her aid not only in the United Kingdom, but in everyone of her colonies, advisers who knew not what prejudice meant. And in no part of the Empire, indeed in no portion of the world are we as free as in this blessed Dominion of Canada. With true hearts do we show our gratitude. Justice is here meted out to every one. It is not a question of religion, it is simply worthiness as a citizen. May the reign of our Gracious Sovereign be an example to us to lead an exemplary life, having no misunderstanding between the various religions which the millions of Her Majesty's subjects profess. May the sixty years that Her Majesty has been on the throne awaken, animate, and strengthen in each individual, the feeling that we are not for ourselves alone, but for each other, thus upholding unity and peace. May Victoria's throne remain like the sun, her Empire firm as the moon, and may none but her descendants ascend it. May the hope of all true and loyal British subjects be strengthened.

The service concluded with the singing of "God Save the Queen," in Hebrew and English, the benediction, and Postlude—Triumphal March.

THE SYNAGOGUE.

Victoria's Sympathy With Sir Moses Montefiore Will Immortalize Her in Jewish Annals.

An impressive Jubilee service was held in the Spanish and Portuguese synagogue yesterday afternoon. Rabbi De Solà preached a sermon from the text, "Thou hast loved righteousness and hated wickedness, therefore hath God, thy God, anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

AT GRACE CHURCH.

The American Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor, was appropriately decorated with flowers, and the Union Jack and Star-Spangled banner were draped behind the pulpit. The Te Deum and other appropriate music was rendered by the choir, and at the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was sung. Rev. Mr. McWilliams took for his text, "Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the King," I Peter II. 17.

The personal virtues of the Queen were eulogized by the preacher in most eloquent terms. Never had there been a sovereign who had entered more fully into the joys and sorrows of her people, and never had there been a sovereign who was more firmly established in the affections of her subjects. Israelites especially owed her a great debt of gratitude. Her Majesty had evinced a strong sympathy with the removal of Jewish political disabilities. One of the earliest acts of her reign had been to confer knighthood upon Sir Moses Montefiore, and to his last hour the Queen had been his friend and anasther.

Continuing, Rabbi De Solà said: "Had Sir Moses Montefiore been distinguished only as a philanthropist, the Queen's friendship for him might be construed as mere sympathy with philanthropic effort. But Sir Moses Montefiore was not only the king of Jewish philanthropists; he was in the highest sense of the term a religious man, combining with his phenomenal benevolence a most profound piety. A most intense devotion to all the teachings of his ancestral religion. He may justly be regarded as the greatest Jew of the century. And therefore the Queen's friendship for this perfect representative of true Judaism, and the extraordinary honors she conferred upon him, testify most conclusively to her sympathy with the Jewish people—a sympathy which will immortalize the name of Victoria in Israel's annals as that of the most noble and the most illustrious, the most venerated and the best beloved friend of our tempest-tossed race." The service was a choral one, and at its close the National Anthem was sung both in Hebrew and in the vernacular. Rabbi Myers, of the McGill College Avenue Synagogue, offered a prayer for the Royal Family, the special prayer for the Queen being offered by the rabbi of the congregation.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL.

Rev. Professor Warriner Discourses on "The Victorian Era, or Sixty Years of Grace."

"The Victorian Era, or Sixty Years of Grace," was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Prof. Warriner, M.A., B.D., in Zion Congregational Church last evening. The church was well filled, and the congregation was treated to one of the best deliverances ever heard in the church, and one which breathed the spirit of loyalty and devotion all through.

The reverend gentleman took as his text, Numbers xxiii. 23, "What Hath God Wrought," being the words chosen. He said in part: We look backward on a long history crowded with the tokens of God's favor, and forward, with a future bright with hope beyond that of any other nation, and especially do we rejoice to celebrate our God before the beneficent reign of that wise and good lady who, just sixty years ago ascended the throne of the British Empire. From every quarter of the globe Britain's sons are gathering to pay her honor. The world has never witnessed sixty such years of grace before, such years of progress, material and spiritual. The material advancement has been well nigh inconceivable.

Reference was made to progress of the telegraph, telephone, steam, postage, newspapers, commerce and colonies, and the changing conditions of labor were all referred to in a spirit that showed that much time and thought had been expended in the preparation of the subject. Human slavery was now a thing of the past throughout all British dominions. On every hand the growth of freedom and happiness marks the Jubilee of the most peaceful and beneficent of reigns.

The purity of the personal life of the Queen was also touched on, and the preacher said: "Think what England would have been if Victoria had died twenty-five years ago, before Albert Edward, Prince of Wales had learned wisdom. As we think of 'sixty years of ever broadening commerce, sixty years of ever widening empire, and sixty years of ever growing goodness too,' we might well say, 'What hath God wrought.'"

OTHER SERVICES.

Christ Church Cathedral's Decorations—Germans Rejoice—Special Music and Sermons.

Christ Church Cathedral was a mass of decorations, tastefully and effectively arranged. The choir, under the direction of the organist of the cathedral, Mr. J. B. Norton, rendered magnificently the festive music of the services. The sacred edifice was crowded with appreciative congregations. Eloquent and appreciative sermons were preached in the morning by Rev. Prof. Steen and in the evening by Rev. Canon Norton, the 415 service being that of the military church parade. As is customary in the cathedral, a Provincial Synod service, consecrations of bishops and other great functions, the clergy and choir entered the church by the St. Catherine Street door, and sang a processional hymn while passing up the centre aisle.

THE GERMAN CHURCH.

Before the regular sermon in the German Lutheran Church, the pastor drew the attention of the congregation to the fact that the Germans justly rejoiced with the Queen's sixty years' reign, thereby proving their loyalty and showing that they were true citizens of their adopted country. Further, it was but proper that they should pay respect to Britain's Queen, on account of the close relationship that existed between the two royal houses. Queen Victoria had always retained tender feelings towards the Germans, and especially after her eldest daughter, became the Crown Princess of Germany, and later, the Empress. The congregation then heartily joined in singing "God Save the Queen."

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

The American Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor, was appropriately decorated with flowers, and the Union Jack and Star-Spangled banner were draped behind the pulpit. The Te Deum and other appropriate music was rendered by the choir, and at the conclusion of the service the National Anthem was sung. Rev. Mr. McWilliams took for his text, "Honor all men, love the brotherhood, fear God, honor the King," I Peter II. 17.

There were four services at Grace Church yesterday, at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m., with large congregations at each. The church was beautifully

decorated with flags, the pulpit, lectern, and chancel rails being especially pretty. At 11 a.m. Dr. Ker was the preacher, and took for his text the words: 1st Chronicles, c. 29, v. 20: "And all the congregation blessed the Lord God of their fathers, and bowed down their heads and worshipped the Lord and the King." The preacher declared that Queen Victoria's greatness as Queen had its root in her goodness as a woman, rich in womanly sympathy and sanctified common-sense.

CHALMERS CHURCH.

The music at Chalmers Church was of a patriotic character, including "Te Deum," "How shall we praise Thee?" Barby's "O King of Kings," "Victoria, Our Queen" (a third verse having been composed for the occasion and the National Anthem. At the afternoon Sabbath school a couple of recitations were given. Tenyson's "Ode to the Queen" and Austin's Jubilee poem. An address on the life of the youthful Queen was given, and "Victoria, Our Queen," together with appropriate hymns, was sung.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

The church was tastefully decorated in patriotic fashion, and the services were both patriotic as was also the music. Rev. Dr. Wright preached in the morning and Rev. Mr. Highmore, chaplain of H.M.S. Talbot, in the evening.

IN WESTMOUNT.

Services in All the Churches Were in Honor of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

At every church service in Westmount yesterday, references were made to Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. At Melville Presbyterian Church, Rev. T. W. Winfield, of Ottawa, Chaplain to Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen, preached morning and evening. In the morning his subject was "By Faith." Beautiful references were made to the good and grand life of the Queen.

Rev. W. T. Graham, of Grace Baptist, preached last evening on the Jubilee, choosing Leviticus, chap. 25, vs. 9. 10 for his text concluding "It shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possession, and ye shall return every man unto his family."

At St. Mark's Church, the beautiful 25th of June service from the prayer book was added to the splendid sermon of Rev. E. Bushell. The coronation service was never given with more fervor. The church was handsomely decorated.

Rev. R. Hopkin, of Bethlehem Congregational Church, chose for his subject last evening "The Year of Jubilee." He made most suitable reference to the patriotic feeling in honor of Her Majesty.

The Sons of England, Westmount Lodge, attended the Church of the Advent in the afternoon where Rev. H. Kisson held special jubilee services. The members of the lodge wore handsome sterling silver badges stamped with the lodge and royal coat of arms, the souvenir for the jubilee. The sermon was alive with patriotic feeling.

Rev. M. Stewart, of Westmount Presbyterian Church, made a touching reference to the Queen at both services. And so did Rev. J. D. Ellis, of the Methodist Tabernacle. At all these services the National Anthem was sung.

AT THE POINT.

Rev. D. S. Hamilton, preached at the Congregational Church, Sunday evening a jubilee sermon of especial interest, entitled "The Trumpet of the Jubilee." The preacher's remarks were pertinent and instructive both from a temporal and spiritual point of view. After the Sunday evening church services an open-air meeting was held on the Lower Lachine road. The meeting took the form of a service of song and short speeches were interspersed. There was a goodly number present.

VICS VETERANS DINE.

The Victoria Rifles Veterans dined at the Windsor on Saturday night, and while the attendance was not large, the affair was in every way a success. Mr. Stuart Howard, president of the Victoria Rifles Reserve Association, was in the chair, and among those present were Lieut.-Col. Starke, Captain Wilson, Major Mitchell, Mr. E. G. Penny, M.P.; Lieut. Starke, Major Seath, Captain Sully, Mr. Charles Gwilt, and many others. A long list of toasts of a most loyal and patriotic order, and some very good music helped to pass the evening away. The officers of the Reserves are to be congratulated on having brought the dinner to a successful issue.

"After my experience with Tom Reed," said the Populist Congressman, "my wife will have no terror for me." "But I don't see the comparison," quoth his friend. "Then you don't know my wife. She never lets me get a word in edge ways."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He Was Safe.—Rusty Rufus—"Dis here paper says work ain't what kills men." "Wear Vaggies"—"Dat's right, too. Tain't a loaded gun what shoots folks; 'tain't pisces of 'em what 'tain't work what kills 'em. It's no knowin' enough to let them things alone—dat's what!"—Truth.

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