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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER Fair and Warmer. Sun rose at 4.05. Sets at 7.57.

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WHAT FILTER PROPOSAL MEANS TO THE SUBURBAN CITIZENS

The Montreal Water and Power Company Asks For Increase in Rates of From 10 to 25 Per Cent. of the Rate in Montreal.

THE LARGEST INCREASE IN WESTMOUNT

Want All Franchises Extended to Terminate with That of Maisonneuve, Which Has Still Thirty-eight Years to Run—Company Claims They Would Make No Money, but Would Just Cover Interest on Plant.

To supply filtered water to all the towns surrounding Montreal, to charge ninety per cent. of the amount that residents of the city pay; to have all the franchises extended to terminate with that of Maisonneuve, that is forty years from now, are the proposals of the Montreal Water and Power Company.

The position taken by the Water Company, as explained to The Herald by one of the leading officials, is as follows:

"The towns have asked us to supply purer water and our answer is that the only way to do so is to supply filtered water. But in order to pay the interest on the big outlay that will be rendered necessary to install the plant we must have assurance of additional revenue. In order to obtain this we ask all the towns to agree to extend their franchises so that they will all run for forty years from date, and further that the rate be increased so as to equal those that are now charged in Maisonneuve and which are ninety per cent. of those charged in Montreal.

"Seeing that over eighty per cent. of our consumers are laboring men whose rentals are not over $100 a year, the increase will be a very small one."

Cost to Consumer.

What this difference will mean to the consumer in St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde, St. Paul, Maisonneuve, St. Louis, Outremont and a part of St. Denis Ward is shown by the following comparison:

In Ste. Cunegonde a consumer having a house with [illegible] pays $1.26 a [illegible] or $5.04. [illegible] city the consumer paying the same [illegible] tal would pay $7.25. The ninety per cent. of this sum would be equal to $6.52.

In the case where the rent is $120 a year the amount [illegible] a quarter, or $8.84 a year. A house of the same rental in the city pays $11.05 [illegible] ninety per cent. of this would be equal to $10.57.

A house with a rental of $150 pays $3.65 [illegible] in the city would have to pay $12.[illegible] Ninety per cent. of this amount would be equal to $11.6[illegible].

In St. Denis Ward, a portion of which is in the city, what the difference will mean can be seen at a glance.

When the rental is $[illegible] the company gets $4.72 a year. If the same house is situated in the city portion of the ward a house with the same rental would pay $7.25. The ninety per cent. of this would be $6.52. A house of which the rental is $1[illegible] pays $1.64 [illegible] in the city it would have to pay $[illegible]. The ninety per cent. would be equal to $10.57. If the rental is $[illegible] the water tax is $23.[illegible] a year and [illegible] the same house would [illegible] $36.[illegible]. The ninety per cent. would be equal to $3[illegible].

As Westmount [illegible] contract with the [illegible] the town agrees to pay [illegible] a special [illegible] that the [illegible] secure from [illegible] per cent. of [illegible] have to pay [illegible] Montreal.

The Present Contracts.

Another set of [illegible] what the different [illegible] different towns [illegible].

The present [illegible] Maisonneuve [illegible] Montreal [illegible] cent. less, St. Denis Ward [illegible] per cent. less [illegible] thirty-five per [illegible] twenty-five per [illegible] gone twenty-five [illegible] Westmount [illegible] Montreal [illegible].

By the new [illegible] make contracts [illegible] cent. less than Montreal.

No Money for Company.

In establishing the [illegible] company claims that it [illegible] an additional amount of revenue [illegible]

Description of Plant.

The description of the plant as made to The Herald by Mr. Pitcher is as follows:

Provision is made for the filtration of [illegible] gallons daily, and also provision will be made for extension of plant to [illegible] or [illegible] gallons. This will be accomplished by installing the present piping connections of sufficient daily capacity for that amount of water.

The sand filter beds are to be contained in a series of steel plate tanks. These beds are to be under drained by a suitable system of piping and strainers.

The tanks are to be supported above a concrete clear water basin, which is to be approximately nine inches deep [illegible] to cover the entire area under the tanks, and whose side walls are to form the foundation of the building.

The raw water is to be pumped from [illegible] through suitable connections [illegible] distributors to the top of the [illegible] by a centrifugal pump of [illegible] capacity driven by a suitable motor.

Before entering the filter tanks, sufficient aluminum sulphate or other coagulant will be added to properly coagulate the suspended matter, bacteria, etc., in the water.

This treated water will then flow through the [illegible] beds in the filter [illegible] by gravity, through a suitable [illegible] into the clear water basin [illegible] will be pumped into [illegible] by the present pumps.

To wash out the filters when they become too much clogged by coagulated [illegible] reverse current of filtered water [illegible]. This is supplied by a suitable centrifugal pump and rotary [illegible], both of which are to be driven by suitable motors and located in the same building.

Besides this, suitable coagulant mixing [illegible] chemical stores space and laboratory will be provided under the same roof with the above.

The whole will be housed in a brick structure on concrete foundations.

Rates Based on Rentals.

The fact that the Water and Power company [illegible] its system of [illegible] tax on the rentals [illegible]

[illegible] Montreal Water [illegible]

PASTORAL PLAYS WELL PRESENTED

Ben Greet's Company Scores Success in Shakesperian Plays at McGill.

Mr. Ben Greet's company has [illegible] to Montreal, heralded by complimentary notices from every city in which it has played. As a result, lovers of Shakespeare journeyed to the McGill grounds yesterday afternoon [illegible] for something [illegible] dramatic or stage [illegible] be said that [illegible] were in no wise [illegible] novel effect of a [illegible] in the open air, with a [illegible] flooding all [illegible] ing the leaves of the neighboring trees must be allowed for [illegible] strength of the performance [illegible] the actors and [illegible] Shakespeare's comedy.

To allow for its [illegible] play has been [illegible] fact Act I. has [illegible] By this time [illegible] has shed [illegible] of [illegible] throne has [illegible] pany with her [illegible] they disguise themselves, Rosalind as Ganymede, Celia as his sister, awaiting in a deserted shepherd's cabin on the outskirts of the forest.

In this forest, the rightful Duke, Rosalind's father, and those who had remained faithful to him, had already taken up their abode after being expelled by the usurping Duke. Hither also strayed Orlando, who had previously won the love of Rosalind. He had wandered here in his vain attempt to find Rosalind after her disappearance.

Excellent Presentation.

The comedy is wonderfully well presented and the interpretation of the stories of Orlando and Rosalind, Phoebe [illegible] the [illegible] Duke, with the [illegible] scenes by Touchstone [illegible] show [illegible] of Shakespeare in [illegible] of the most diverse [illegible].

[illegible] is taken by Edith Wynne Matthison. Her representation [illegible] and [illegible] does not recognize [illegible] attire, and the way in [illegible] off a difficult part [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] portrays Shakespeare [illegible]. His [illegible] interest in the [illegible].

Mr. Greet himself plays the part of [illegible] Jaques [illegible] faithful [illegible] his language always [illegible].

The supporting parts were well taken [illegible] not a little to the effect.

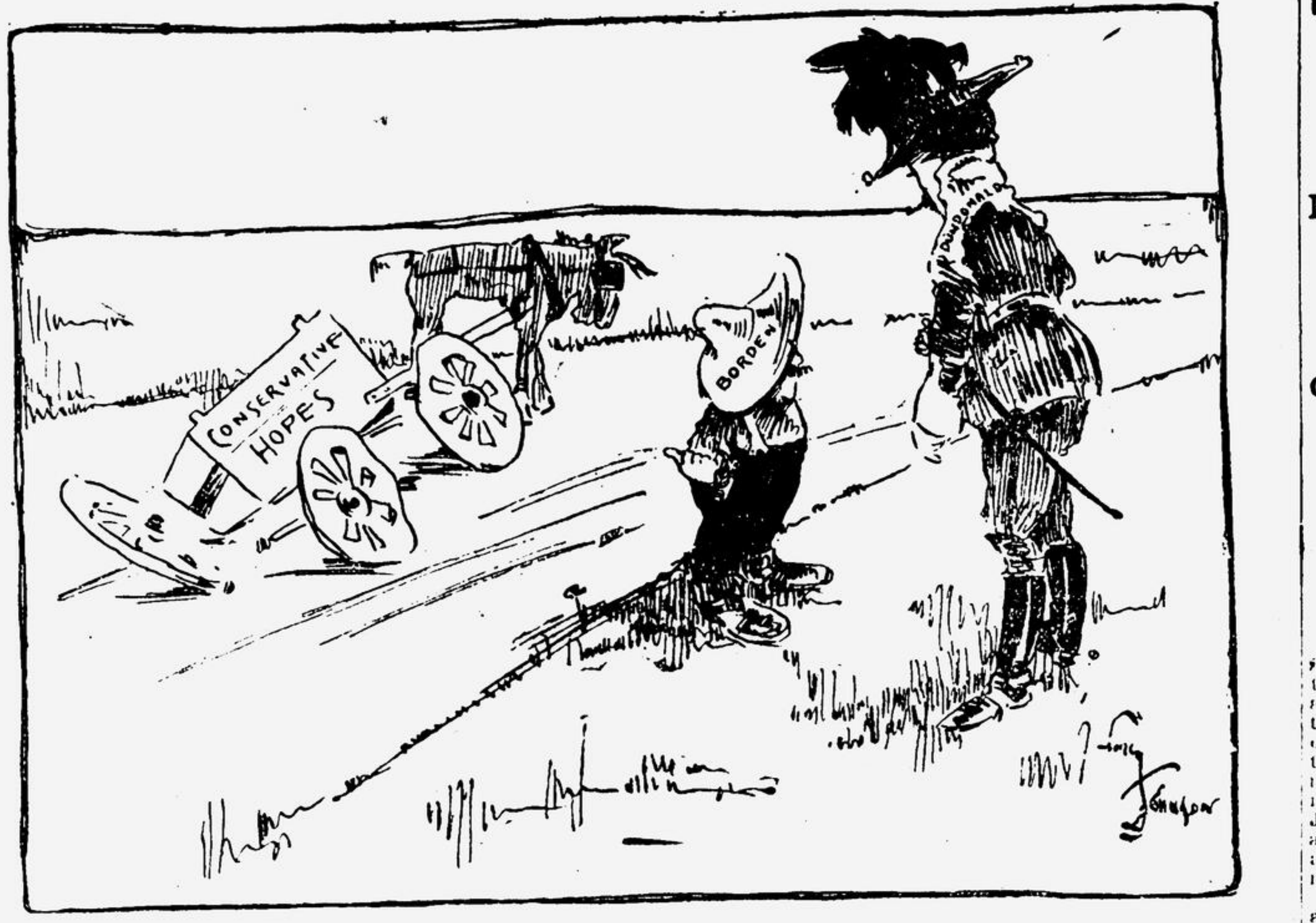
The Evening Performance.

[illegible] the evening's performance [illegible] Ben Greet's [illegible] A Midsummer Night's Dream [illegible] in the [illegible] by [illegible] was worthy [illegible] it was intended to portray. The play is simply the product of a vivid imagination, one of the great poetic productions in the English tongue. The main play itself is made up of events occurring in a [illegible] the dreamland opened [illegible] to our view here is entrancing. [illegible] difficult [illegible] the idea of staging it in [illegible] waving trees and [illegible] A Midsummer Night's [illegible] the company [illegible] laudatory notices they have received.

The play opens with the scene of the would-be actors rehearsing their parts, which is humorous enough to put the audience in good spirits. Then come on a group of fairies in a very pretty act. The children do their part admirably, and are to be commended for their work all through the play as fairies and sprites. Marjorie Villa, as Titania, was especially good.

Bottom, the Weaver, was represented by Mr. Ben Greet, whose antics and uncouth appearance in such an environment, with fairies as a foil, were as true to Shakespeare's idea as anything one can imagine.

NEEDN'T BE OUT OF A JOB.



BOBBY BORDEN—"Say, Mister, if you're not in a hurry about going home, I'll let you help drive our rig."

BRITISH REVIEWS DISCUSS CANADA

Saturday Talks of Creaking Empire — Religious Congresses.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 18.—The Spectator, discussing the Dundonald incident, says: It was only natural that the Canadian Cabinet should resent dictation from their own employe, however eminent his military service.

The Saturday Review in a long article headed "Our Creaking Empire," says: "It is painful that Lord Dundonald should receive such a treatment, still more painful that he should have received it in Canada. We do not for a moment believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who says he regards the distinguished British officer as a foreigner or a stranger, has the people of Canada behind him. We strongly believe in their attachment to the British Empire and in the reality of their Imperial sentiment, as we never believed in the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministry are out-passing [illegible] and the incident will keep them to [illegible] quickly and make room for their Conservative opponents. No doubt Mr. Fisher and Sir Wilfrid Laurier think the Canadian civilian is quite as good a military instructor as any professional soldier. One day Canadians will find out the [illegible] the British Empire will suffer for their mistake."

The Liberal speaker says: "When a Canadian Premier bids for popularity [illegible] Canadian Parliament by calling an Englishman a foreigner or stranger [illegible] may be perfectly sure that Imperial Federation [illegible] are more [illegible] in the days of Chamberlain than they were in the days of Carnarvon. The bad conduct of Dundonald and the bad language of Laurier are equally deplorable."

The Army and Navy Gazette congratulates Lord Dundonald on the great work he has accomplished and regrets that other hands must carry it on.

MRS. LEWIS AND HER GOOD WORK.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 18.—Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late Archbishop of Ontario, [illegible] several rendezvous in Paris for English-speaking girls employed there.

THE PALMA TROPHY.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 18.—The Saturday Review says the return of the Palma Trophy was only a technical point and perhaps a fuller apology was not to be expected. The very name, Palma Trophy, might have suggested the sentiment, "Feit Palmam qui meruit."

ECONOMIST AND SHIPPING LAWS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 18.—The Economist in regard to British shipping and the coastal laws says: "With regard to our Intercolonial trade if we were to restrict that to British shipping alone we would injure the trade of our colonies.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETS.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 18.—There is not yet much inquiry for Canadian butter although the arrivals have been larger than those of last year. The choicest fetches from 82 to 83 shillings. Finest 78 to 80 shillings. Canadian new cheese is quoted at 40 to 41 shillings, old, 43 to 46 shillings. Not much demand.

GREAT PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, June 18.—At the Presbyterian Alliance conference in Liverpool on June 28th, 450 delegates will represent [illegible] bodies, 24[illegible] synods, 1,400 presbyteries, 27,000 ministers, 130,000 elders and [illegible] members. Among the prominent speakers will be Dr. Craven, of Toronto, the president.

THE UNION OF METHODISM.

London, June 18.—At the Primitive Methodist conference in Birmingham a hearty welcome was extended to Rev. H. Taylor, as representative of the Methodist Church in Canada. Referring to the discussion of the proposed union of the Methodist churches, Mr. Taylor said he hoped the union would come about. The union of the Methodist forces in Canada had proved most successful and he believed there was every probability of even a greater union taking place in the course of a few years. Like this country, Canada had great forces to contend against, including the gigantic liquor traffic. There were other things they did not have, for instance, no conscience or violating clauses in an Education Act, and a Canadian Prime Minister or a political partisan who sought to encroach upon the conscience of the people in regard to such matters or who sought in any way whatever to connive with parties to the liquor traffic would suffer speedy social and political decapitation.

CITY ALDERMEN HAVE VERBAL SPAT

Mr. Ames Accuses Mr. Gallery of Trying to Use His Political Influence.

The Road Committee meeting yesterday afternoon was enlivened by an altercation between Ald. Gallery and Ald. Ames, which made a diversion in the routine order of the day.

It appears that the pavement in front of the Canada Sugar Refinery on Montmorency Street, has been in a disgraceful condition, and Ald. Gallery had drawn the attention of the chairman to the matter. Ald. Larivere issued orders to City Surveyor Barlow to put the street in proper repair, but later, finding that there was no money available, he countermanded the order.

Ald. Gallery brought the matter up at the Road Committee meeting yesterday and asked that $3,850 be varied from the amount set aside for permanent sidewalks in St. Ann's ward, to repair the pavement on Montmorency Street. This the Road Committee refused to do.

Ald. Gallery got up and walked across the room and was explaining the matter to one of the press representatives, when Ald. Ames came along and told the reporter "not to let Gallery stuff him." Gallery had some political aim in view otherwise he would not be working so hard for the Canada Sugar Refinery."

Ald. Gallery indignantly retorted that in the seven years he had been in council he had never raised political issues in connection with municipal affairs. "I object to Ald. Ames' interference in the affairs of St. Ann's Ward," declared Ald. Gallery. "He is using it for political influence himself."

Hampered by Lack of Money.

When the question of the streets on which the Terminal Railway runs its cars, was brought up, Ald. Ames suggested that measures be taken to force the company to pave the space between its tracks on City Hall Avenue.

Ald. Eastlen said that it was impossible to compel the company to do this, unless the city were in a position to furnish a portion of the material, and the money for that purpose had already been used up.

It was reported that one employee of the department had been neglecting his duties and had been electioneering. This was left over until next meeting.

Manager McDonald, of the Montreal Street Railway, came before the committee and obtained permission to relay the tracks on Notre Dame Street from Chaboillez Square to McCord Street.

Ald. Turner drew attention to the fact that the tail race bridge was in a bad condition as a result of the spring floods, and money was set aside for its repairs.

GOVERNMENT WILL BUY THE CANADA EASTERN RY.

Road Will be Operated as Part of the Intercolonial Railway System.

Ottawa, June 18.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday it was decided to purchase the Canada Eastern and to operate it in connection with the Intercolonial Railway. The price for the road is in the neighborhood of $800,000. At one time it was said that the road would be leased. The decision, however, is to buy it and legislation is being prepared and will be put through this session making this road part of the Intercolonial system.

CAPT. BERNIER'S TROUBLES.

Commander Spain Has Gone to Quebec to Conduct an Investigation.

Quebec, June 18.—Captain Spain arrived in Quebec last night to investigate the difficulties in connection between Captain Bernier and the crew of the Government steamer Gauss which arrived a few days ago from Germany. Captain Spain will go on board the Gauss to-day and make a thorough inspection of the ship and the stores on board, and on Monday will commence his investigation by hearing the evidence of Captain Bernier and the members of the crew. Captain Spain was unable to say last night how he would hold his investigation, whether it would be private or public.

WHAT IS GOING ON

Academy—"Are You a Mason?"
Francais—"Lost in New York."
Royal—Burlesque.
Windsor Hall—"Animated Pictures," Bioscope.
Sohmer Park—Performances at 3 and 8 p.m.
Theatre Nationale—"Scene de Menage and East Lynne."
McGill Grounds, etc.—3.30 p.m. "Twelfth Night"; 8.15 p.m. "Much Ado About Nothing."

WANT DUTY TO AID BRITISH LINES

Shippers Ask Small Impost on British Goods Imported Through United States.

The companies interested in the establishment of a line of steamships between Canada and Mexico, by way of the West Indies, have decided to petition the Dominion Government to place a small duty on all products from British possessions into Canada by way of any foreign country.

The object of the petition is to secure for Dominion ports the Canadian trade of the British West Indies. The companies who have looked into the question are convinced that the success of the Canada-Mexico line will depend entirely on getting this trade.

At the present time there is a small duty on coffee that is brought into this country by way of the United States, and what the companies desire in their petition is that the same rate of duty be placed on bananas, oranges, and sugar.

It was pointed out to The Herald that Canada at the present time imports over a million bunches of bananas annually, all of which is brought to New York and thence into Canada by the American railways. If a small duty were imposed this trade could be secured to the proposed Canadian line. Unless the duty is granted the different companies will be obliged to withdraw their tenders.

WM. M. NARVIS SUPREME MASTER OF THE A.O.U.W.

Elected to First Position in the Order by Supreme Lodge Yesterday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 18.—The Supreme Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen has promoted W. M. Colvig, of Oregon, to the position of Supreme Foreman, [illegible] vacant by the election of W. M. Narvis as Supreme Master Workman.

Mr. William N. Narvis, who has just been elected at the Supreme Lodge session of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Lock-Out Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., as the executive head of an Order numbering upwards of 400,000 members, is a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, and has been known for many years as one of the most enthusiastic believers in the mission of fraternal societies. As Grand Master Workman of the Grand Lodge of Iowa for the past four years, he has done yeoman service for the Order in that State. A year ago he was elected as supreme foreman at St. Paul, Minn., and as such when the late supreme master, Mr. W. H. Miller, passed away, he assumed the reins of [illegible] and this has now been confirmed in his election by the hundred odd representatives in attendance upon the annual meeting of the Supreme Lodge. In his new position he will have full scope for the exercise of his great executive ability, and a year of undoubted progress for the Order is assured.

WM. N. NARVIS,
Newly Elected Supreme Master Workman of the A.O.U.W.

PROMOTED TO GEN. MANAGER.

Cornwall, June 18.—(Special.)—Mr. S. Greenwood, local manager of the two Cornwall mills of the Canadian Colored Cotton Co., has been appointed general manager of the company, which position recently became vacant through the retirement of Mr. C. D. Owen. Mr. Greenwood's appointment will not necessitate his removal from the town.

RUSSIANS ATTEMPT TO PREVENT JUNCTION OF JAPANESE FORCES

Russian Re-Occupation of Towns North of the Japanese Front Believed to Indicate That Such a Plan is Being Carried Out.

GENERAL STAKELBERG IN A TIGHT PLACE

Believed that His Further Retreat Has Been Cut Off by the Japanese—Kuropatkin to Assume Command of Port Arthur Relieving Force—Attack on Port Arthur May be Delayed by Loss of Japanese Transports.

General Kuroki's headquarters in the field, via Fusan, June 17.—(Delayed in transmission).—Gen. Kuroki is quietly awaiting the results of the fighting on the Liao Tung peninsula, on the result of which, according to a high officer, the future movements of the first Japanese army largely depend. The Russian re-occupation of towns northwest of the Japanese front is believed to indicate a plan to prevent General Kuroki from attempting a junction with the Japanese forces on the Liao Tung peninsula.

Correspondents with Gen. Kuroki's army have been promised greater liberty and have been given permission to visit the outposts of the army.

Russians Don't Call it Defeat.

St. Petersburg, June 17.—Military circles here do not view the battle of Vafangow as a defeat, and they contend that General Stakelberg, unlike Lieut.-General Sassalitch, won more than he lost.

Whether General Stakelberg's expedition to the south had an immediate bearing on the situation at Port Arthur it is considered here as unquestionable, that his presence here has caused a diversion which will materially affect the Japanese operations in the southern part of the Liao Tung peninsula. It is not thought likely that the Japanese had north of Kinchou such a large force as that which engaged Stakelberg's division, and the numbers seem to indicate that they drew off some of the troops immediately operating against Port Arthur.

It is pointed out that the force engaged at Vafangow must recuperate for several days, and it is expected that the fight will materially retard the siege operations against Port Arthur.

The sole regret expressed here is that General Stakelberg did not draw the Japanese further north before allowing them to engage him, but experts here suspect that local conditions necessitated the fight at Vafangow.

General Stakelberg is praised for the skillful handling of his men in the field. He and his old war comrade, General Kuropatkin, fought side by side in Turkestan, and he insisted on again taking the field, although almost an invalid.

May Cut Off Stakelberg's Retreat.

London, June 18.—There are several reports that the retreat of Gen. Stakelberg, who was defeated in the battle of Telissu, is imminently threatened, if it has not been already cut off, and news of his complete isolation is expected here. According to some of the reports another Japanese army, quite independent of that which routed the Russians, has been pushed across the line of those retreating, but the accounts differ as to whether it was despatched from Siuyen or landed at Kiachou. The impression is that Gen. Nodzu commands it. According to the Chronicle's correspondent with General Kuroki's headquarters, fighting has been resumed in the neighborhood of Telissu, seemingly indicating that Gen. Stakelberg is already confronted by his interceptors. The correspondent adds that on the result of this engagement depends the movement of the first Japanese army. A report of this fighting also comes in a despatch from New Chwang, whence rumors have frequently proved to accurately forestall undoubtable news. Concurrently, there are stories that Gen. Kuropatkin is moving a force to cover Gen. Stakelberg's retreat. He is said to have sent two divisions south for this purpose, but it is believed vainly, as Gen. Nodzu is said to be nearer the retreating Russians than any of their supports. There is an unconfirmed rumor that Gen. Kuropatkin himself left Liao-Yang Wednesday for the south.

Paris, June 18.—Press reports from St. Petersburg represent Gen. Stakelberg as being in a very critical position, he being sandwiched between Gen. Nodzu and part of Gen. Kuroki's army. Gen. Kuropatkin is condemned by military men for detaching Gen. Stakelberg on a hopeless enterprise.

Kuropatkin to Assume Command.

London, June 18.—The correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Yen Kow, in a despatch dated June 17 says that Gen. Kuropatkin left Liao Yang Wednesday last to assume command of the army operating towards Port Arthur.

May Delay Attack on Port Arthur.

Che Foo, June 18—3 p.m.—Japanese officials here believe that the loss of the transports Hitachi and Sado will delay the proposed combined attack on Port Arthur.

The Taotai of Che Foo has protested to the Russian consul against the use of wireless telegraphy between Che Foo and Port Arthur, but the consul has not yet made any reply to the Taotai's representation.

Vladivostok Squadron Sighted.

Tokio, June 18.—10 a.m.—The Vladivostok squadron was sighted in the wester nentrance of the Tsigaru Straits at 5.30 a.m. It is thought the squadron will return to Vladivostok to-day. The whereabouts of the pursuing Japanese fleet is known.

Survivors From the Sado.

Nagasako, June 17.—Seventy-three survivors from the transport Sado arrived here to-day. They escaped in a water boat, contrived a sail from their clothing. They met a British steamer off the Island of Iki at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were towed to a point near Nagasaki. The survivors say that the Sado's engines were disabled after a few shots had been fired by the Russians. When the survivors left the scene the Hitachi was still afloat.

The Sado May be Saved.

London, June 18. — Lloyd's agency late to-day received a despatch from Moji, Japan, reporting that the Japanese transport Sado, with her engines destroyed, is ashore near Okino Island. Her crew and the soldiers that were aboard of her when she was attacked by the Vladivostok squadron have been saved.

Three ships have sailed from Moji, to bring in the Sado's people, as well as 200 who are reported to have survived the destruction of the Hitachi.

Rumors of Fighting.

Tokio, June 18. — It is reported in Moji that Admiral Kamimuma is in pursuit of the Russian Vladivostok squadron, and has sunk one of the enemy's vessels off Shimane.

There was firing off Okino Island at twelve o'clock this morning.

The recurrent reports that Admiral Kamimura has overtaken and is engaging the Russian Vladivostok squadron cannot be confirmed. The Admiralty continues to declare its ignorance of any engagement, and the best opinion discredits the reports, believing that the Russians escaped in the fog. Some of the newspapers, however, reprint one of the reports stating that the Russian cruiser Rurik has been sunk.

Sunk in Collision.

London, June 18.—While the transport Katsuro was entering the harbor of Moji last night she fouled the cruised Yamato and sank.

COTE ST. LOUIS SCHOOLS TAKEN OVER BY CITY

Decision to Amalgamate Reached by St. Louis Trustees and Protestant School Board.

A meeting was held yesterday of the trustees of the Cote St. Louis Protestant schools and the Protestant School Commissioners with reference to the latter body taking over and including in their jurisdiction the Aberdeen and Boulevard Schools, at present under control of the former.

Messrs. J. W. Cole (chairman), Ernest Pearse, Robt. Duncan, trustees, and R. A. Perry (secretary-treasurer), represented Cote St. Louis, whilst there were present on behalf of the Protestant School Commissioners Rev. Dr. Shaw, Ald. Ekers, Superintendant Arthy and Mr. Ben[illegible], secretary.

It was finally arranged that the two schools are to be taken over and included in the city, but the present trustees will continue in office for one year, from the first of July, in order that all legal formalities may be complied with. The amalgamation means a distinct gain for Cote St. Louis by reason of a decrease in the rate. The rate at which Protestant property-owners north of Mount Royal have been assessed was five mills, whilst the city rate is four mills. The amalgamation from a financial standpoint is to the benefit of the Protestants of Cote St. Louis, and the schools will also be better equipped under the new regime and an increased staff accorded. The present staff, of whom Mr. Humphreys is head, will be continued in office.

MANY MILITARY CANDIDATES.

More Men Eligible for Entrance to Royal Military College Than There is Room For.

Ottawa, June 18.—(Special.)—There are at present forty-six candidates who have passed for entrance to the Royal Military College, Kingston. This is the largest number on record. There is only room for thirty-four in the college. It will be necessary, if the popularity of the college continues, to increase the accommodation.

BOTH BROTHERS DEAD.

Emile and Euchorist Pilotte were taken to the General Hospital last week as the result of injuries sustained by the collapse of a scaffold on which they were working at the new Bank of Montreal building, Westmount. Euchorist died last Tuesday, and Emile yesterday.

BLOWING OUT OF FUSE CAUSES STREET CAR PANIC

Nine Persons Seriously Hurt and Twenty Others Suffer Slight Injuries.

New York, June 18.—In a panic among passengers caused by the blowing out of a fuse in a Brooklyn trolley car of the Fulton Street line to-night, nine persons were seriously injured and twenty others received slight injuries. Mrs. Julia Catman, twenty-four years old, with a six months old baby in her arms, was pushed from the car and received a fractured skull, a broken ankle and severe contusions of the body. The baby was unhurt and found asleep and still in the mother's arms by an ambulance physician who attended the woman. All probably will recover.

DEATHS.

BURKE—In this city, on Friday, 17th instant, Miss Eliza A. Burke, sister of Mr. Michael Burke. Funeral from her late residence, 273 Mountain Street, at 9.30 a.m. on Monday, June 20th, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

CUMMING—On Friday, 17th June, at 76 Redpath Street, Montreal, Margaret Cumming, wife of A. R. Creelman, Chief Solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and daughter of the late John Jennings, D.D., of Toronto. Funeral from Union Station, Toronto, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at 9.30 a.m. Monday, 20th instant.

You Want Something!

Through The Herald's Sieve

When You Want a Laugh!

It appears to-day on page 7, in the centre of other "Wants."

Hamilton's

June Jubilee Sale is Growing Every Day

The Following Items Will Surely Contribute to Make it Still Bigger Next Monday.

There is no reason why a woman should wear a shabby Hat, now that our clearing sale of Hats is on.

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW SHAPES, SAILORS, TURBANS, FLOPS AND DRESS SHAPES, in all the newest styles and colors.

SALE PRICE 25c 50c 75c $1.00 $1.25
HATS WORTH $1.00 $1.50 $1.75 $2.50 $2.95

NEXT WEEK we intend to make a clean sweep in our READY-TO-WEAR AND TRIMMED HAT SECTION. Former prices, even cost cuts no figure now.

HATS worth up to $2.00 and $3.00. Clearing Sale Price, 69c and 95c.

A Few Special Cut Prices for Monday!

44 IN. WIDE ALL PURE SILK RIBBONS, in Plain and Fancy Taffetas, 25c. Monday 19c

LADIES' PLAIN AND DROP STITCH, HERMSDORF DYED, BLACK COTTON HOSE, 25c. Monday, pair..... 19c

SEE OUR SPECIAL TABLES OF FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE. Very Special, at ..... 25c and 50c

MEN'S LISLE OPEN MESH UNDERWEAR, sateen facings, Shirts and Drawers. Sizes 34 to 46. Regular 75c. Monday, each 49c

LADIES' CREAM RIBBED VESTS, low neck and no sleeves, full sizes. While 25 doz. last, on Monday, each 5c

Such Values Will Surely Bring the Crowds on First Floor, Monda,

75c VERY BRILLIANT SELF CORD CREAM AND WHITE SICILIAN, the latest novelty for Shirt Waist Suits and Blouses. Only 375 yards to sell at, per yard..35c

75c and 80c SILK AND WOOL DELAINES AND CHALLIES, all this season's importation, new designs and colorings. Monday, while they last, per yard 39c

EXTRA SPECIAL—25 PIECES MORE OF THAT BEAUTIFUL SNOWFLAKE IRISH POPLIN, light and sheer material, for Summer Dresses and Waists, washes perfectly and guaranteed fast colors. Worth 20c. Monday, Special, per yard 8c

Colors are pearl gray, champagne, reseda, sky, fawn, turquoise, gun metal and Nile.

GINGHAMS, ZEPHYRS AND CHAMBRYS, in all the new colorings and designs. Worth up to 25c. Monday, per yard 10c

ABOUT 1,500 YDS. OF FANCY WHITE MUSLINS, for Dresses and Blouses, all new, lacy and hair striped patterns. Special, per yard 10c

LADIES' NEW COLLARS AND BELTS AT NEW PRICES

75 DOZEN LADIES' SILK MOIRE BELTS, in 3 and 3 1-2 inches wide. Colors are black, white, black with white spots, blue with white spots. Assorted buckles. Regular 35c. Monday 23c

ALL OVER IN WHITE AND ECRU, 18 inches wide, assorted designs. Marked up to 50c yard. Monday, Special, at 23c

GUIPURE LACE COLLAR TOPS, in Paris only, 10c. Monday 7½c

ANOTHER BLOUSE EVENT, BUT LINEN ONES THIS TIME

35 DOZEN LADIES' WHITE PURE LINEN BLOUSES, with linen insertings, made with three side pleats, latest cut, long shoulders and full fronts. Worth from $2.00 to $2.50. As these are all samples, and we bought them at big reductions, we will sell them Monday at, each $1.00
These Blouses are now in our Show Windows.

Five Very Special Values in Our Curtain & Carpet Sections

6-4 SIZE TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS, splendid colorings, handsome designs. Very Special, Monday...$1.75

11-4 WHITE CROCHET BED SPREADS. Regular $1.50. Special, Monday...$1.35

36 IN. WIDE ART MUSLINS, artistic designs and colorings. Regular 17c value. Monday, yard, 15c

3 x 3 YARDS TAPESTRY SQUARES, all wool filling, rich borders, latest colorings. Special, Monday $8.50

3 x 4 YARDS BRUSSELS SQUARES, champagne color, with fancy designs. Extra Special, Monday $7.95

In Our Basement Section Monday

25c Cloth Baskets, Monday 18c
25c 3-Cord Carpet Brooms, Monday 18c
25c Cuspidors, Monday 15c
25c Wall Colors, ready for use, Monday. 18c
15c Screen Windows, for 10c
$8.00 Hardwood Refrigerators, for.... $5.50

Monday in Our Grocery Seotion

10 lbs. White Onions, for .....
3 bottles Adams' Root Beer, for ..
10 bars Laundry Soap, for .....
3 pkts. Pure Borax, 1 lb. each, for.
1 lb. tin Hamilton's Coffee, for ....
1 lb. pkt. Hamilton's Teas, for 25c

The HAMILTON COMPANY

St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

FISHINC MADE EASY

When purchasing all the requirements for this delightful sport at our store.

We stock only the best and most approved applicances for successful angling.

Popular prices on everything a fisherman needs.

RODS, LINES, HOOKS, BAITS, ARTIFICIAL FLIES, REELS, TROLLING SPOONS, MINNOWS, Etc., Etc.

FISHERMEN'S CLOTHING

MAIL ORDERS — 150 page fully illustrated CATALOGUE (mailed free) will help you to make a selection.

R. & W. Kerr

2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

Capital Authorized..... $4,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... 2,988,300
Rest Account 2,650,000

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO.

T. R. MERRITT.....President
D. R. WILKIE..Vice-Pres. and General Manager.

Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.
General Banking Business. Savings Department. Sterling Exchange.

L. A. RICHARDSON.....Manager

TENDERS FOR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, marked on the outside "Tenders for Steamship Service between Dalhousie, N.B., and Gaspe Basin, Que.," are invited and will be received until noon, July 15th next, for a Steamship Service between Dalhousie, N.B., and Gaspe Basin, Que.; the service to be semi-weekly, from the opening of navigation in 1905, calling both ways at Carleton, Maria, New Richmond, St. Charles de Caplan, Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Paspebiac, St. Godfroi, Port Daniel, L'Anse aux Bascons, New port, Grand Pabos Mills, Little Pabos, Grand River, Little River East, Cape Cove, Barachois de Mal Bale, Perce, Point Peter, Douglastown and Grand Greve from the opening to the closing of navigation in each year; the service to be for a term of five years; the steamer employed in the service to be not less than 500 tons net register, with a speed capacity of 12 knots per hour, with accommodation for not less than one hundred (100) first class passengers with proportionate accommodation for steerage passengers and general cargo. Tenders must state rate of speed as well as name, class, capacity and accommodation of the vessel proposed to be employed.

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

W. G. PARMELEE,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, June 25, 1904.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

ST. AGATHE DES MONTS

DOMINION DAY!

Grand Regatta and Water Carnival.
40 Valuable Prizes

Yacht, Canoe, Skiff and Swimming Races.
Hurry Scurry and Jumping the Goose.
Clay Bird Shooting Competition.
Illuminated Boat Parade and Dance at Castel des Monts in the Evening.
St. Agathe Band, Prof. Meteyer, Director, in attendance.
Race Entries, 25c. Open to June 26th.
Address
E. C. RIVIERE,
P.O. Box 1898, St. Agathe des Monts.

MANUAL TRAINING SUCCESS IN SCHOOLS

Aberdeen and Lansdowne Schools were open yesterday afternoon to the public, for the inspection of the manual training and "sloyd" work which is being so universally adopted in our schools. About three years ago Sir William McDonald, of this city, introduced this system of training at his own expense into Canadian schools. So successful has it proved that, one after another, the educational departments of the different provinces have adopted it, at their own expense.

In the Province of Quebec, as a whole it has not progressed as rapidly as in the city of Montreal, the Protestant School Board here having formally included its use in their curriculum.

The instructor in the work at Aberdeen School for the past three years is Mr. Gyton, who also includes in his classes pupils from Mount Royal School.

The classes at Lansdowne School, quickly the pupils become proficient. cludes pupils from Hochelaga and Dufferin Schools. The system has been introduced into this school since last September, and is already proving itself of most practical usefulness.

FOR TONE QUALITY.

This was the reason given by the judges at the World's Fair, Paris, 1900, for awarding the Gold Medal to the Newcombe Piano, on competition with 300 other exhibitors. Call or write Willis & Co., 2470 St. Catherine street, Montreal, about it.—Adv.

An inquest will be held by Coroner McMahon to-day into the death of David Cromb, a ten-year-old boy, of 11 Palace Terrace, St. Henri. He fell unconscious in front of his home last evening, apparently choking, and died before the arrival of an ambulance from Notre Dame Hospital.

PIANOS SOLD BY WILLIS & CO.

May cost a little more than others advertised so much, but if you buy a piano from Willis & Co. you will find it still good 25 years hence. Come and see or write us, at 2470 St. Catherine street, Montreal.—Adv.

Why buy your Suit from a small stock? It costs you no more to see hundreds of patterns at Boucher & Roffey's, corner St. Peter and Notre Dame streets.—Adv.

GOVERNMENT WILL HURRY BUSINESS

Monday Will be Given to Government Business—Estimates Passed.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, June 18.—In the Commons yesterday the Prime Minister announced that Mondays would be taken from private members for Government business from the present until the end of the session. Sir Wilfrid announced also that there was some further Government business to be brought down. The Minister of Justice, he said, would bring down an amendment to the election law early next week. The bill would deal with the preparation of electoral lists in places where the revision was not made by either the provincial or municipal authorities. It would deal with some other matters.

The Postmaster General is to have a bill to amend the civil service act slightly.

The Minister of Railways is to bring down a bill for the acquisition of the Canada Eastern Railway by the Intercolonial. He might, the Prime Minister said, have a bill for the organization of a system of pensions on the Government system of railways, similar to the systems organized among the employes of the Canadian Pacific and other railways.

The Minister of Labor will introduce some amendments to the Alien Labor Law.

Marine and Fishery Estimates.

On the estimate of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for salaries and contingencies of the department, $77,850 for salaries and $16,000 for contingencies, Mr. George E. Taylor, the Conservative whip moved to reduce the amount of $53.50, the amount of Mr. Prefontaine's official cab hire. Mr. Taylor said that in the days of the late Government, cab hire was allowed to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Prime Minister, but no other minister was allowed such expenses.

Hon. William Ross, the veteran representative of Victoria, N.S., denied this and stated that the Conservative ministers generally asked for and were allowed cab hire. The system now being followed was one which had Conservative precedent.

The Island Opposition members came forward with a demand that fishing bounties be extended to the lobster catchers. They could not see why this important class of fishers should be omitted from Government aid.

The Finance Minister said that he probably represented more lobster fishermen than any other member in the House. He did not know why the lobster fishermen were not given the benefit of the bounty. However, he thought there must have been good reasons twenty years ago when the bounty was given or they would then have been put on the bounty list.

The vote was finally passed unamended.

The following bills were read the third time.

An act respecting certain patents of Edwin R. Cahoone.

An act respecting certain patents of Siegfried Gironcoli.—Mr. MacKinnon.

An act respecting the Huron and Ontario Railway Company.—Mr. Ross, (Ontario).

An act to incorporate the Kingston and Dominion Central Railway Company—Mr. Harty.

Railway Debate in Senate.

In the Senate, continuing the debate upon the National Transcontinental Railway project, M. Casgrain de Lanaudiere said:

Surveys showed that large stretches of this northern country were fit for cultivation. The opening of this railway in Northern Ontario and Quebec would enrich the provinces. It would give 15,000 acres per running mile, which would be worth $3 per mile, affording enough to build bridges, schools, and other public conveniences. The country was replete with pulp wood, white elm, white pine, red pine, black bass, jack pine, cedar, balsam, birch, poplar, Damaras, black and white spruce abounded, and the lumber alone would justify construction. Coal, copper, mica, etc., were plentiful. Last year in the debate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was found praying to heaven, in all sincerity, to be preserved from government ownership and its results. Now he was moving an amendment in that direction. Prayer always led to conversion, but the conversion was simultaneous with that of Hon. John Haggart in the other House. These two gentlemen liked each other as well. The government in this contract were going right over the location to the north of Lake Superior which Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann had intended to use.

Mr. Bolduc, in reply, said that instead of building a railway and handing it over to the company the government should ascertain the best measures of transportation, and develop the country. There should be no east or west in this matter.

Sudden Conversion of Conservatives.

Hon. Mr. King, from the standpoint of the Maritime Provinces, said this was the most important measure ever submitted to the House. Sir Mackenzie Bowell had yesterday taken credit to himself for having subsidized a line of steamers to St. John. For years the government of which Sir Mackenzie Bowell was a member subsidized a line of steamers to Portland but none to St. John. It was not till he was forced, by the resignation of a strong supporter, that the St. John line received a subsidy. He proceeded to charge that the Conservative party could claim no credit for the C.P.R. short line, as they tried to prevent its going to St. John. He reminded the House that in 1896 the Premier pledged himself to see that Canadian goods went from Canadian ports. This pledge he had fulfilled, and this line now proposed would be the only way of securing the trade of the west for the winter ports.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

Respecting a certain patent of G. A. Small.

Respecting certain patents of Lewis E. Curtis.

To incorporate the Canadian Artillery Association.

Respecting certain patents of William A. Dawson.

To incorporate the Chicoutimi and North Eastern Railway Company.

The Robertson Divorce Bill.

The folowing bills were read a second time and sent to committee:—

Respecting the Spragus Falls Manfacturing Company.

To incorporate the Thompson River Improvement Company.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders Held at the Banking House of the Institution in Toronto, on Wednesday, 15th June, 1904

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Banking House of the Institution, 15th June, 1904.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. T. R. Merritt, and the Assistant General Manager, Mr. E. Hay, was requested to act as Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Thos. Walmsley, seconded by Mr. W. W. Vickers:

That Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, Mr. R. H. Temple and Mr. W. Gibson Cassels be, and are, hereby appointed scrutineers.—Carried.

The General Manager, at the request of the Chairman, read the report of the directors and the statement of affairs.

THE REPORT

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders their Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 31st May, 1904, together with a statement giving the result of the operations for the year which ended that day.

Out of the Net Profits of the year and balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for the authorized contributions to the Pension and Guarantee Funds:

(a) Dividends have been paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, amounting to $299,194.04.

(b) Bank Premises Account has been credited with $25,000.

(c) Rest Account has been increased by $200,000.

(d) Carried forward to Profit and Loss Account, $140,656.56.

The Premium received upon New Capital Stock, amounting to $13,688, has been added to Rest Account, making that account $2,850,000, equal to 95 per cent. of the Paid Up Capital.

A branch of the Bank has been opened at Trout Lake, B.C., to which has been transferred the business of the Branch at Ferguson, B.C.

It is with extreme regret that your directors have to announce the death of their late esteemed colleague, Mr. T. Sutherland Stayner, who has been a director of the Bank since 1890, and who has throughout been constant in his attendance to his duties as a director, and to whose faithful service they now bear testimony.

The Head Office and Branches have all been carefully inspected during the year, and your directors have much pleasure in expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the Officers of the Bank perform their respective duties.

T. R. MERRITT, President.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dividend No. 57, 5 per cent. paid 1st of December, 1903	$149,426.00	Balance at credit of account 31st May, 1903, brought forward	$160,386.27
Dividend No. 58, 5 per cent., payable 1st June, 1904	149,768.04	Premium received on New Capital Stock	13,688.00
	$299,194.04	Profits for the year ended 31st May, 1904, after deducting charges of management and interest due depositors and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount	504,414.33
Transferred to Rest Account	213,688.00		
Written off bank premises and furniture account	25,000.00		
Balance of Account carried forward	140,606.56		
	$678,488.60		$678,488.60

REST ACCOUNT.

Balance at Credit of Account, 31st May, 1903		$2,636,312.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account		213,688.00
Premium on New Capital Stock	$ 13,688.00	
From Profits of the year	950,000.00	
		$2,850,000.00

Twenty-Ninth Annual Balance Sheet, 31st May, 1904.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 2,607,746.00	Gold and Silver Coin	$ 762,069.30	
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 4,247,672.11		Dominion Government notes	2,867,238.00	
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	17,596,949.38				$3,629,427.30
		21,844,521.49	Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation		140,000.00
Deposits by other banks in Canada		104,881.98	Notes of and cheques on other banks		1,031,961.26
Total liabilities to the public		$24,557,149.47	Balance due from other banks in Canada		349,833.06
Capital stock (paid up)		3,000,000.00	Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom		378,559.24
Rest Account	$ 2,850,000.00		Balance due from agents in foreign countries		1,291,815.45
Dividend No. 58 (payable 1st June, '04) 5 per cent.	149,768.04				$6,821,596.31
Rebate on bills discounted	62,573.03		Dominion and Provincial Government securities	$1,057,364.43	
Balance of Profit and Loss account carried forward	140,606.56		Canadian Municipal securities and British or Foreign or Colonial public securities other than Canadian	1,493,303.84	
		3,202,947.63	Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	1,572,313.75	
					4,122,982.41
			Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada		2,612,750.08
					$13,557,328.80
			Other Current Loans, Discounts and Advances		16,423,162.99
			Overdue debts (loss provided for)		12,304.94
			Real Estate (other than bank premises)		28,861.10
			Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the bank		92,388.15
			Bank premises, including safes, vaults and office furniture, at Head Office and Branches		639,638.79
			Other assets, not included under foregoing heads		11,412.32
					$30,760,097.09
		$30,760,097.09			

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

The usual motions were submitted and carried unanimously.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: T. R. Merritt, D. R. Wilkie, Wm. Ramsay, Robt. Jaffray, Elias Rogers, Wm. Hendrie, James Kerr Osborne, Charles Cockshutt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. T. R. Merritt was elected President, and Mr. D. R. Wilkie Vice-President for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Toronto, June 15th, 1904.

Now is the Time to Buy a Lot in Fairmount.

THE MOST PROMISING PART OF THE CITY, RIGHT NEAR THE

New C.P.R. Works

THIS IS BOUND TO BECOME VALUABLE.

A representative will be on the property Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Take Cars Delorimer or Amherst and transfer to Papineau Road, which will take you right to this magnificent property.

Office - - 1165 PAPINEAU ROAD.

BASS FISHING

Is now in season. If you want to be successful, come and purchase your

Fishing Tackle from Us

We know what you need, and have it in stock. We have a large and varied stock of Sporting Goods at prices to suit all pockets, from the

Small Boy to the Old Time Fisherman

Rods, Reels, Silk, Linen and Cotton Lines, Gaffs, Hooks, Minnow Cans, Landing Nets, Trolling Minnows, etc., etc.
Baseball Goods, all kinds.

Special in LAWN TENNIS BALLS—$2.00 per dozen. These are NOT OLD STOCK.

T. COSTEN & CO.,

1696 Notre Dame Street.

OUR MOTTO: QUALITY HIGH, PRICES LOW.

THE MARCHAND

"Ready-to-wear"

4 STORES

An Unprecedented Success

The sacrifices we have made in the prices, of our goods have been the cause of attracting an enormous crowd of folk to our 4 Houses these last two days—Other new lots of Blouses, Skirts, Capes, etc., will be offered on Monday and the following days.

HERE FOLLOWS OUR NEW LIST:

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT?
27c 27c 27c

75 Dozen Blouses in stripped Gingham, wash goods and pretty patterns with new sleeves, are extra value at 50c to 60c. Come early and carry them away at, each 27c

There Remain Yet on Hand

75 Dozen Blouses in White Lawn, 20 different patterns in each of the 4 Stores—each store holding its own peculiar lines, trimmed, drawn work, embroideries, lace, etc. Sleeves new device; without exaggeration you would have to pay elsewhere $1.00 for the kind of goods in each of 4 Stores; during this sale only 39c

Never Have Such Bargains Been Offered in Montreal

Each store will be supplied with 30 dozen of the above in from 10 to 12 different styles, which though being of the same price are totally different in each branch store. Veritable price of these Blouses from $2.00 up, as long as any remain..... 99c

Money is Being Lost on this Lot

70 Dozen Blouses in Ecru and other colors, lawn, etc. These Blouses can well satisfy even the most exacting; 20 to 25 styles, real bargains at $2.00. At the 4 Stores for..... 99c

It Matters Not What Rival Houses Will Say

This Underskirt is quite wide, made of black Mercerized Sateen, with 3 handsome frills at bottom. After this sale the above will be retailed at. $1.50; during the sale..... 53c

CAPES! CAPES! CAPES!

New design out from our workroom yesterday—Cape in Silk Net—silk soutache braiding, handsome pattern, with lace at bottom and ruff at neck, with pendants; real value, $4.99, for $1.99

Monday and the Followtng Days

Magnificent Capes made of rich quality Silk Net. Parisian pattern; a style not to be had anywhere else; trimmed with lace, ruff chiffon, pendants, at the 4 stores..... $2.99

Cannot Sell at this Price after the Present Sale

Capes are in Appliques of Cut Silk over net, quite long, Princess style, with bias folds; frills, lace and ruff, and trimmed with elegant pendants of chiffon on front. We have only a few of these remaining. Come early and get them for... $6.99

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

12 More Only of these Skirts Remain on Hand.

12 only in each store, but distinct in design in all wool cheviot, iron gray or black with appliques. These Skirts now offered would have been in the ordinary way $2.69. Now $1.49

TOO MANY SKIRTS ON HAND

$5.00 FOR $1.99.

125 Skirts in black serge, all wool, trimmed with satin appliques, in very pretty designs, tailor-made. During this sale $1.99

This Sale of Ours will be Long Spoken of

35 only Skirts in each store. Remark that each store carries different designs, and there are five different styles in each store in tweed or vicuna. These skirts always sold up to $5.99. Now $2.99

NEW—STILL SOMETHING NEW

15 only Skirts to each store, in Scotch Tweed, light weight. It would be rather difficult to give an explanation of the style, which is one of the prettiest designs yet offered, but we wish to make a diversion. $4.49

OUR SILK SKIRTS

We have plain Silk Skirts.
We have braided Silk Skirts.
We have braided on Net Skirts.
We have Silk Skirts carrying insertion and lace.
We have Silk Skirts with accordeon plaited frills.
These Skirts we determine to clear out without regard to first cost.

SUMMER COSTUMES

There remain 12 Costumes of different colors — pretty designs, with kerchief collar and lace at bottom of sleeves. Bought to sell at $4.99. During this sale 99c

AT THE 4 MARCHAND'S STORES

Costumes in white French linen, made in plaits, "Gibson style"; very taking. The skirt has finely finished flounces, all sizes. Really bargains at $3.99. Nevertheless to raise a commotion the price will be..... $1.99

ASTONISHING

A new lot of costumes that you will find in each store, in Mercerized Sateen, flowered, black and white, made with large flat pleats, piped, thick insertion and large sleeve, latest novelty; skirt piped, appliques and insertion. Costumes bought to sell at $8.00. We have too many. For this sale $5.99

We find it impossible to enumerate the different items in this department. There are costumes in grenadine, there are costumes in etamine, there are costumes in voile, etc. Reductions have been made from 25 to 50 per cent.

MANTLES IN SILK, ALPACAS OR NET

All these mantles have been manufactured during April and May, and are therefore all new design. Fifteen Montles of different styles in each store, in black alpaca, with embroidery on collar and sleeve. Made to sell $5.99. You will have your choice during this sale for $2.79

DO NOT LET THIS CHANCE SLIP PAST

In Taffeta or Peau de Soie, collars, fronts and sleeves embroidered in open work. Always sold to this date, $12.00. They will be rushed at $7.99

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

Costumes, pale gray, iron and brown, of different pretty styles, some plain, others trimmed. Tailor cut and well finished. Selling price of these lines was always $15.00, but as said above, being out of some sizes, although losing $10.00 per costume, we will let them go at $5.00

MUST BE SOLD

Costumes in Halifax Tweed, light weight, in pale green shades, pale blue, gray, etc. Russian waist or light fitting, with large or small collarette, and handsomely trimmed with braids and fancy buttons. Paris style. Value $17.50. During the sale $11.49

OUR LEADER

Canvas Costumes, in brown, pale blue, pale green; the production of our work-rooms only last Monday. Waist is tight fitting "Bolero," lined in silk, cape, vest and revers of gold braided silk, trimmed also with buttons, Russian sleeve. Skirt in flat plait, closed with habit back, braided and trimmed. Value $25.00, for $12.50

ONLY ONE PRICE—TO GIVE AN IDEA

Boas, in Net and in Chiffon, quite long, collarette style, in champagne, white, black and white, pretty ruche trimmed pendants; always sold for $3.99. For this sale only $1.57

The Greatest Variety of Boas of All Kinds

There are Boas in Net,
There are Boas in Lace,
There are Boas in Chiffon,
There are Boas in Silk.
From $1.57 to $27.50.

The Marchand Houses,

1869-1871 Notre Dame
1453 St. Catherine
2334 St. Catherine
129 and 131 St. Lawrence

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — AT ONCE, A BRIGHT BOY, about 16 years of age, to drive a horse and make himself generally useful in a grocery store. Apply 591 St. Urbain st.

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant, who can cook well and is willing to go to the seaside for 24th June; highest wages. Apply 157 Mackay st. 149

WANTED — BY BRITISH FIRE OFFICE, an assistant in reinsurance department, for summer months. Address K 276, Herald. 148

TO LET — NO. 37A RICHMOND SQUARE, perfect order. Apply 9 Bleury st.

WANTED — BY BRITISH FIRE OFFICE, an assistant endorsement clerk. Address K 275, Herald. 143

ROOM—NICELY FURNISHED, CLOTHES closet, bathroom flat. 13 Evans st., off St. Urbain, above Ontario. 143

WANTED — RELIABLE, ENERGETIC workers, to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

FIT-REFORM

Between You and the Heat

"Fit-Reform" Flannels, Serges, Tweeds and Homespuns are the beau ideals of summer suitings. Cool, light and easy. Trig, dressy, elegant. With a style and fit and grace that prove the masterful "Fit-Reform" tailoring.

Every shade and color combination that fashion and good taste suggest. The right suit for every man—in fit as well as pattern.

$12, $15, $18, $20.

FIT-REFORM

2344 ST. CATHERINE STREET

ONE DAY IN CANADA.

ONTARIO.

J. W. Greene's machine shop at London, and pump works, were damaged to the extent of $3,000 by fire.

L. McMillan will be tried at Belleville, charged with blowing up a dam at Beaver Creek with dynamite.

Parkhill assessors report real property, $351,766; personal, $36,275; income, $2,800; total, $390,841; population, 1,377.

Joseph C. Drummond, who gave alibi evidence at the Kennedy murder trial at Brantford, has been convicted of perjury.

Judge Coulter was given an address of welcome by the bar on ascending the bench for the first time as senior judge at St. Thomas.

C. Cowley, of London, placed his gold watch and chain on a shelf near an open window, where it was snatched by a thief, who was seen, but escaped.

Hugh and William Winslow, two brothers, the latter aged 15, pleaded guilty at London to forging a cheque for $58, and were allowed to go on suspended sentence.

It costs the town of Sarnia $300 duty to get their new town clock across the line from its Boston manufacturers. The clock weighs 2,400 pounds, and the bell 1,200 pounds.

The Windsor Standard has again changed hands, C. E. Percy and F. J. Hughes being the new proprietors. Mr Weir, the late editor and manager, has returned to his home in Hamilton.

James Matthew Sims, who stole several horses and buggies and sold them, and eloped with Mary Bauer, aged 21, to Michigan, has been sentenced at St. Thomas to seven years in Kingston.

The Bell Telephone Co. appealed against their assessment of $5,000 in Carleton Place. The court of revision sustained the assessor and added another thousand for personal property.

Three more desertions from the military quarters in Kingston. They are drivers King, Phillips and Gordon, making the total number of desertions nineteen up to date. A soldier named McDonald was captured in Brockville and brought back by a military guard, and will be tried by court martial for desertion.—Kingston Freeman.

QUEBEC.

The principal of Bishop's College and Mrs. Whitney have issued invitations for an "At Home" on Thursday next, immediately after convocation, at Lennoxville.

The Quebec Central Railway is to receive a subsidy of 4,000 acres of land per mile, not convertible into money, on a length of ninetl-four miles, for the extension of its road from St. Francis to St. George, Beauce.

Two robbers entered the presbytery of St. Isidore, County of Dorchester, and carried off $80 in cash. Cure Roy was awakened by the noise of robbers in the house. He rose and left his room, but both men made their escape.

W. Henry Richey, manager of the People's Bank of Halifax at Danville, Quebec, is on a brief visit to Halifax. Ex-Governor and Mrs. Richey are visiting their son in Danville, and will celebrate their golden wedding at his residence there on the 22nd inst.

Mr. John Miller, for forty years a farmer at Elphin, has bought the Armour homestead, on the Scotch Line. Mr. Miller's farm in Sherbrooke comprises some 600 or 700 acres, and the Sherbrookian says that his township is the garden of that portion of the country.

At the 101st session of the Northern Association of Universities of Vermont and the Province of Quebec, held at North Hatley, Mr. Abram Cullins was elected vice-president for the ensuing year. The 102nd annual session is to be held at the Universalist Church, Derby Line, next year.

The Orford Mountain Railway Company is to receive a subsidy of 1,500 acres of land per mile, not convertible into money, to aid it to build and complete twelve miles of its railway from Eastman as far as the line of division between the Township of East Bolton and the Township of Potton.

Kingscroft has furnished its share of talent in the newspaper business in the past generation. Chas. Ball, now on a paper in Lowell, Mass.; D. W. Hildreth, editor of the Newport Express and Standard; Miss Cora Hurlbert, last heard from in a newspaper office at Windsor, Vt.; L. S. Corey, Muskogee, on the Evening Times; Henry L. Corey, in the Witness office, Montreal; H. H. Corey, lately appointed manager of the paper printed by the students of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, all went from Kingscroft.

NOVA SCOTIA.

H. C. Hopgood, of the head office of the Royal Bank, has been promoted to the agency at Maitland.

James Hardwell, of the Intercolonial Railway, has been appointed traffic officer of the railway commission.

The Cape Breton Coal, Iron and Railway Company now have fifty men at work developing their Cochrane Lake areas.

Captain Hill and William Esdaile, Government inspectors of steamers, left for Windsor and Hantsport to inspect vessels there.

Contractors McDonald and Sutherland now have a force of men engaged in rebuilding and remodelling the wharves along Glace Bay harbor.

A gold mine in Sandy Creek, N. S., has been claimed by Mrs. A. R. Webber, who has a deed of the mine, and a company will be formed to work it.

Joseph Neeves, of Nova Scotia, fifteen years of age, was arrested in female attire in a yard off Britain St., St. John. He appeared in court that way, and was remanded.

Since the inception of the Gowrie and Blockhouse collieries at Port Morien only two serious accidents have occurred in the mine. Angus Holmes, of Port Morien, and John Curnew, a native of Newfoundland, have now been injured by a fall of stone. Curnew's injuries were slight, but Holmes' injuries are very serious.

Warden LeVatte, of Sydney, received notification of the appointment of Hon. W. T. Pipes, John D. Fraser, warden of Pictou County, and Peter Innes, of Coldbrook, King's County, as a commission to value the rateable property in Cape Breton as between the municipality, the city of Sydney and the various incorporated towns.

It is reported at Sydney that the Cape Breton Railway Company, now operating between Point Tupper and St. Peter's, will abandon the service at the close of this season if the company does not obtain a subsidy for the completion of the road to Louisburg. The road has never paid running expenses since it was opened. The road has been in operation since last October.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A pilgrimage and excursion to St. Anne de Beaupre and Montreal is to leave St. John, N.B., on June 28, under the auspices of St. Anthony's Church, St. Mary's, N.B. It is under the patronage of His Lordship Bishop Casey.

ROSLYN COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.

Annual Distribution of Prizes Took Place Thursday.

The distribution of prizes in this school took place on Thursday. Some excellent recitations and songs were given by the pupils. Among others were two dialogues from Shakespeare's Henry V. entitled "Before and After the Battle of Agincourt." There were also interesting dialogues in French and German. Mr. W. J. Gear, vice-president of the Montreal Board of Trade, distributed the prizes and, having had daughters at this school for some years he was able to express his satisfaction with the work done. Principal Arnold then gave his report.

The prize list follows:

Upper School.

Form VI., highest in school, prize, a gold locket, gained by Miss Elsie Muir; special prize for geometry, Miss Elsie Muir.

Form V. A.—First in class marks, Miss Eva Pitblado; second in class marks, Miss Kathleen Gear; special prize for Bible knowledge, Miss Lily Pitblado; special prize for Latin, Miss Eva Pitblado; first prize for elocution in Miss Arnold's class, Miss Kathleen Gear; drawing, Misses Iris Ramsay and Lily Pitblado.

Form V. B.—Class marks, Miss Lorraine Handyside; class marks, progress and regularity of attendance at school, Miss Florence Tofield.

Lower School.

Misses Gladys Alexander, Eleanor Muir, Margaret Bell, Ina Muir.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

IRRESISTIBLE BUT INHUMAN

Fearful Engine of War Invented by Tenth Earl of Dundonald.

During any great conflict like that now raging, says the London Graphic, it is interesting to recal the fact that many years ago the British government alone was several times given the opportunity of acyuiring a terrible engine of destruction, which, once put into execution, would, it was alleged, practically put an end to all war. The man who claimed to have called this awful power into existence—"my secret plan," as he termed it—was Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, father of the present Earl of Dundonald, and of whom it was said, "Defoe might have written the story of his audacious successes and adventures, but Clarendon could never have drawn his portrait.

Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane, first submitted his dread plan, in writing, to the Prince Regent in about the year 1810. Evidently the Prince was greatly impressed, for he promptly referred it to a select committee, pledged to profound secrecy, whose members were the Duke of York (president), Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth and the two Congreves. As the investigation was secret, no official report was made on the subject, but the committee wrote to the projector that in their opinion "such a mode of attack would be irresistible, and the effect of the power and means proposed infallible," adding, however, that if the plan was divulged it "might become perilous to our colonial possessions." It is said that the members of the committee were so appalled at the overwhelming destructive nature of the plan that they persuaded the Prince Regent to extract a pledge from Cochrane that he would never use it without the sanction of the Crown.

Proposed Partial Test.

In 1812, Lord Melville asked Cochrane to execute a portion of the plan in order to destroy the enemy's ships in Genoa harbor and the outer roads at Toulon. The inventor, though, demurred to this partial execution of his prospect as unfair to the invention, while development to a portion only might give the enemy such an insight of the whole as would enable him to turn it against ourselves on a large scale. Eventually Lord Keith persuaded Melville to go the whole hog, and Cochrane was told that he might formulate a scheme. This the latter proceeded to do, when suddenly Melville retracted his decision. As to what was the reason of this hesitation is a mystery, but it was variously attributed at the time to the government fearing the expense, to the jealousy of the authorities, to "stagger humanity," as Mr. Kruger has expressed it. All that leaked out about the plan itself was that Cochrane would require the services of one seventy-four, two thirty-eight-gun frigates, two eighteen-gun brigs and two cutters or schooners, for escort purposes only. Cochrane then proposed to conduct a similar expedition against Flushing, but this also was declined.

Directly after he returned from his gallant exploits on behalf of the South American peoples, Dundonald was granted a private interview with William IV., to whom he explained his plan. The sailor King, like his predecessor, realized its extraordinary importance, and observed that the Earl ought to be honored and rewarded as well for the plan as for the secrecy he had maintained from motives of sheer patriotisin.

Not in Accord With Civilized Warfare.

The inventor's next opportunity of advocating his plan occurred in 1846, when a French war scare was started. At Lord Auckland's instigation, a commission as secret as the preceding one was appointed to decide upon a mode of testing the value of the plan, and at the same time to preserve secrecy. The members of this commission were Sir Thomas Hastings, Sir J. F. Burgoyne and Col. Colquhoun. The committee classified the plan under three heads, and "after mature consideration" gave their opinion as follows:—"It is not desirable to conduct experiments. . . We assume it to be possible that the plan contains power for producing the sweeping destruction the inventor ascribes to it, but it is clear this power could not be retained exclusively by this country, because its first employment would develop its principle and application. . . We are of unanimous opinion that the plans numbered two and three would not accord with the feelings and principles of civilized warfare." The committee added, by way of a rider:—"We feel that great credit is due to Lord Dundonald for the right feelings which prompted him not to disclose his secret plans when serving in war as naval commander-in-chief of the forces of other nations, under very trying circumstances."

In the Crimean War.

During the Crimean war Dundonald several times approached both Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, offering to destroy both Cronstadt and Sebastopol in a few hours, with perfect security to our own forces. Concerning Cronstadt he wrote: "I will undertake to sit in an armchair on the poop, with each leg on a cushion, and to subdue every fort within the space of four hours." Neither Lord Aberdeen nor Lord Palmerston would sanction the execution of the plan because of its supposed inhumanity. But the public feeling was that in rejecting the inventor's services we were foolishly throwing away one of our best hopes, and during the darkest days of the siege of Sabastopol hundreds of private individuals offered to raise a subscription to defray the cost of the enterprise. To the latter, however, Dundonald refused to agree. His Lordship died on October 1st, 1860, and his "secret plan" died with him.

As might be expected, all manner of guesses have been hazarded as to what was the nature of the plan which on every occasion was shelved as too terrible and inhuman, though always with the clear admission that it was capable of producing the results which Dundonald claimed for it. Some thought it to be a monster projectile, charged with some frightful explosive; others that it employed fireships on a huge scale, which idea was suggested, doubtless, by the inventor's celebrated exploit in the Basque Roads; and others that the enemy would be exterminated by means of noxious gases. One thing is clear, however, namely, that its execution was not to be confined to naval warfare. "Had the plan been known to the rebels in the Indian Mutiny," said Dundonald, "not a European in India would have escaped." At one time the inventor read in a French journal:—"Should a war arise between England and France, the latter power would bring warlike engines into play to which rifled cannon were a trifle." He then feared that his plan had been betrayed to the French government, but subsequently discovered that there was no ground for the suspicion.

Ever Be Revealed?

To the last, Dundonald asserted that his plan afforded the infallible means of securing at one blow our maritime superiority, and of thereafter maintaniing it in perpetuity. Once put into execution, and universal peace would probably result. Will the secret plan ever be revealed? Possibly it may be, for we are told that the committee of 1846-57 sealed up the full details of the plan and correspondence under one cover, marked "secret," and deposited the enclosure with the state archives. Therefore, probably it still lies in some long-forgotten, dusty pigeon-hole at the war office or the admiralty. What would not the Russians or the Japanese give to have the plan divulged to them? If the former were possessed of the secret of this awful power then Gen. Kuropatkin's boast might be fulfilled, to the effect that not a single Japanese invader would return home; while, if the latter acquired it, Admiral Togo could make short work of Port Arthur and Vladivostock. Torpedoes and submarines have been invented since Dondonald's days, and, if these are permissible, then the "secret plan" might also be.

L'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE PARTY.

Grounds Will be Thrown Open for a Fete Champetre To-morrow.

A splendid garden party will be held on the evening of Sunday, June 19, on the grounds of l'Assistance Publique's Refuge, No. 321 Dorchester Street.

The affair which has been elaborately organized, is under the patronage of His Honor the Mayor and Mrs. Laporte, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gouin, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Monk, Mrs. H. J. Tabb, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frechette, Mr. and Mrs. Honore Gervais. The programme includes a concert, lunch and refreshments. No alcoholic liquors will be sold.

L'Assistance Publique has lately been founded after the plan of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children. Its doors are open to men, women and children of any creed or nationality. It has already performed much good, and relies upon the kindness of the public.

In case of rain the concert will be given in the large hall of the society.

SAY HAMEL IS NOT ARRESTED.

Detective Department Claims to Have Telegram From Havana.

Mayor Laporte had a private conference with Acting Chief Detective Charpentier yesterday when the Hamel affair was carefully discussed. Afterwards His Worship said that the detective office had telegraphed to Havana, asking for particulars about Hamel, and that a reply was received that Hamel had not been placed under arrest. The mayor refused to say whether Detective Carpenter was in Havana or not, but contented himself with remarking, "I know that Chief Carpenter is lost somewhere, but as he is well able to take care of himself, I have no doubt that he will be found before long."

None of the other civic officials seem te know anything about the alleged arrest of Hamel, but in several quarters the opinion is expressed that Hamel may suddenly turn up in Montreal one of these mornings. That Chief Carpenter is at present in Cuba is almost certain.

THE NECKTIE TRADE AND TAFIFF.

"An editorial in a local paper under the caption 'A Hole in the Surtax,' is unjust, misleading and not in keeping with facts," said Mr. John McConnell, who has been in active touch with the Canadian and British neckwear business for many years.

"The article in question states that the recent tariff changes reducing neckwear silks to ten per cent. places the industry in the same position now that it was before the preferential tariff came into operation. Prior to this period the manufactured article was admitted at 35 per cent. duty and the piece silk at 30, being a nominal protection of 5 per cent. While now the manufactured article bears 25 per cent., less a third, if British, equalling 23 1-3 and the piece silk 10 per cent., thus showing a protection of 13 1-3. In many instances high class neckwear now pays 46 2-3 per cent. against 13 1-3 on the piece silk, a difference of 33 1-3 per cent. in favor of the Canadian manufacturer. Correctly speaking our domestic manufacturer to-day has a protection, varying from 13 1-3 to 33 1-3 per cent., as against 5 per cent. before the preferential tariff came into vogue.

"It is obvious to everyone that the Government has dealt justly with this industry, hence we must give credit where credit is due. Further, I am of the belief that any other manufacturer with a legitimate grievance, properly submitted, will receive the same fair consideration."

Gossip on Military Affairs.

Cadet Leitch has been awarded the first prize in the St. Patrick's Cadets competition. The prize is a medal donated by Capt. J. A. Cooper, of the First Prince of Wales' Fusiliers. Attendance and general performance of duty, the manual and squad drill, were the basis of the award. There were eighteen competitors. Cadet Leitch was first with a total of 85 per cent.

* * *

The annual inspection of the St. Patrick's Cadets will take place this afternoon on the Champ de Mars. Col. Gordon, D.O.C., will be the inspecting officer.

* * *

No. 4 company Canadian Army Service Corps will parade at the Drill Hall Monday night for company drill.

* * *

The Duke of York Hussars have finished their season's drills and there are no engagements until early in September, when a series of weekly rides to Dorval will be held.

* * *

Highland Cadet Battalion engagements for week commencing Tuesday 21, drill in Engineers armory is discontinued until further orders, Point company; Wednesday 22, battalion, uniform, pipe and bugle bands to attend; Saturday 25, battalion, physical drill and bayonet exercise, no uniform.—Fred. Lydon, Major.

* * *

The Third Field Battery have discontinued drills previous to going into camp on St. Helen's Island June 21st.

* * *

The 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery were inspected in companies during the early part of the week. Lieut.-Col. Farley, of Quebec, being the inspecting officer. All three companies made a splendid showing and the inspecting officer expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the work of the regiment.

* * *

Regular drill has been completed, in the 2nd R.G.A., and the regiment will this week, take up new drill, with the 4.7 inch gun, preparatory to going into camp at the Island of Orleans. The gun, which will be used is of especial interest, in so much as it is the identical gun which was carried by Capt. Percy Scott to the relief of Ladysmith.

The regiment has, during the past season, been instructed by Sergeant-Instructur Sutherland, of the R. C. A. of Quebec, who has been most successful, and Lieut.-Col. Hibbard the C.O., is proud of the excellent showing of the regiment.

Fabrics—Colors Women.

The more dainty & delicate they are the greater the need of Pearline for the Washing.

Ginghams
Dimities
Piqués
Organdies
Madras
Swiss
Laces
Lawns
Linens

Use Pearline without soap without rubbing

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AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS

MONDAY and TUES., JUNE 27-28

Exhibition Grounds

ADAM FOREPAUGH and SELLS BROTHERS

All United and Grandly Augmented

World's Famous Feature Shows

Among its Supersensational Innovations,

PRODIGIOUS PORTHOS

The Chasm-Vaulting Cyclist, who makes a Mid-air Flying Bicycle Leap of 50 feet.

LA FAMILLE LECUSSON

"On the way to the Grand Prix Race, Paris." Bringing straight from Paris, France, the only entirely New Equestrian Act known to the Circus for over 50 years.

9 Male and Female Hungarian Magyars

The Most Mighty, Marvelous and Mysterious Dancing Acrobats and Musicians of their strange race.

MONS. HUBERT

The Famous French Original, in his Phenomenal Juggling Equestrian Sulky and Park Cart Innovations.

The FOUR MARTINEKS

All Frogland's Funniest Fools, and with them A HALF-HUNDRED CHAMPION CLOWNS.

DARE-DEVIL DIAVOLO

WHO LOOPS THE LOOP ON A BICYCLE. The most dangerous and desperately intrepid achievement ever attempted by man.

THE ALL-AMAZING EDDYS

In their New Aerial Stage Acrobatic Act.

A MILITARY and EAST INDIA PARADE

Of most Gladsome, Glorious, Historic Novelty.

Two performances daily, rain or shine, in new process waterproof tents. Admision, 50c. Children under 9 years, 25c. Doors open at 1 and 7 P.M. Arenic displays 1 hour later. On Exhibition day Numbered Coupon, actually Reserved Seats, may be secured at the regular prices, at

LYONS' DRUG STORE, 8 Bleury St.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINDSOR HALL | TO-NIGHT!

Russo-Jap War Pictures

Presented by Living Canada Bioscope Co., with their fine Moving Pictures. Admission 25c. Reserved seats 50c.

Sons of England B.S.

Hurrah for Monarch Lodge! (Nulli Secundus)
We lead, others follow.

A pressing invitation is herewith extended to all Englishmen who have recently arrived from the "Old Land" we love to call Home, to associate themselves with their fellow countrymen, from whom they will receive good information, beneficial advice, and mutual benefits in case of distress or sickness, by applying to the undersigned, or any member of our order. Lodge meets on Tuesday, 21st June, at 8 p.m., corner of Rouville and Prefontaine Streets. Visiting members invited. L. A. Edwards, President, 63 Jean D'Arc Avenue.

MONTREAL KILWINNING LODGE,

A.F. & A.M., No. 20, Q.R.

The Annual Divine Service of Montreal Kilwinning Lodge, A.F. & A.M., No. 20, Q.R., in Celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be held at St. Jude's Church, corner Coursol and Vinet Streets, on Sunday evening, 19th June, at 7 o'clock.

The Brethren are requested to assemble in the schoolroom, at 6.45 p.m., and enter the church in a body.

Brethren of Sister Lodges are cordially invited to attend.

Regalia.

By order of the W.M.

G. B. HEARLE, Sec'y.

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PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily

9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission 25c.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT "CLARKE'S WIGWAM"

138 PEEL STREET.

a few doors west of Windsor Hotel.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES! INDIAN MOCCASSINS! SOUVENIRS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE!

Good Display! Low Prices!

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY | TO-NIGHT and All This Week Mat. Saturday.

AT SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES

The Rollicking Merry Comedy,

ARE YOU A MASON

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00—no higher.

FRANCAIS | Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat THIS WEEK

The Aubrey Stock Co. in the Sensational Comedy Drama,

"Lost in New York"

Prices—10, 20, 30, 35c, 50c. Next and Last Week—A Spy of Port Arthur.

ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening.

This Week, June 13,

THE HIGH FLYERS

2—NEW BURLESQUES—2. An Entire New Olio. A Warm Wave of Fun.

PRICES—10, 20 and 30c. Next Week—THE INNOCENT BEAUTIES.

SOHMER PARK

8-8 P.M. Every Day.

Best Vaudeville in America.

Lavigne's Celebrated Band.

10 Cts. ALL CARS GO TO SOHMER PARK.

TO-DAY at McGill University Grounds

BEN GREET'S Splendid English Company in Shakespeare's

PASTORALS

AT 3.30

TWELFTH NIGHT

AT 8.15

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Seats on sale at Star Branch Office. Phone Up 1346.

PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 50c.

RIVERSIDE PARK | Next Week

Matinees Sunday and Saturday, also St. John the Baptist's Day (24th). Programme complete every day of the week in the evening. Grand Moving Pictures: LIVING CANADA and JAPANO-RUSSIAN WAR PICTURES. Special Feature for St. John's Day: THE GREAT NAPOLEON—RISE and FALL. Admission 10c. Full Orchestra. Take any car going east: Notre Dame or St. Catherine.

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MONDAY, EVENING JUNE 20th, with

The New York Opera Company

IN A THREE ACT COMIC OPERA, ENTITLED

The Isle of Champagne

—PRICES—
Evenings—15, 25 and 35c. Box Seats 50c.
Wednesday Matinee—Adults 25c, Children 10c.

Reserved Seats on Sale at Star Branch Office. Phone Up 1346.

School of Expression.

CONCERT By Pupils of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie

Y.M.C.A. Hall, Dominion Square, MONDAY, June 20, 1904 at 8 p.m. Sharp.

Admission 25c - - - Reserved Seats 50c

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HAVE A SMOKE

With one of our choice Havana cigars, and you will never ask for any other. Choicest Cigars and Tobaccos in stock. Barber shop in connection.

M. A. TARDIF, 2631 St. Catherine. Opp. Grey Nunnery.

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MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE, VIA 1,000 ISLANDS AND ROCHESTER, N.Y.—Steamers leave at 2.15 daily, except Sundays.

MONTREAL-HAMILTON LINE, VIA 1,000 ISLANDS, BAY OF QUINTE AND TORONTO—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 p.m. Special low rates on this line.

QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

SAGUENAY LINE — Steamers leave Quebec on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 8 a.m., from July 11th, daily.

SEARCH LIGHTS ON "QUEBEC" AND SAGUENAY LINE STEAMERS.

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GUY STREET. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rates, $1 per day. Rooms, with bath, $2 up. Elegantly equipped private dining rooms, and cafe in connection. Cuisine unsurpassed. Orchestra Tuesdays, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturdays, 6 to 8 and 10.30 to 12 p.m.

Paine's Celery Compound Cures Dyspepsia And All Stomach Troubles.

When one lies awake at night, or sleeps only to go through a horror of nightmare,—when there is heartburn, dizziness, fluttering and bloating—these are the signs of nervous dyspepsia, which again is a sure sign of a deranged nervous system. Discontent, low spirits, despondency, palpitation, sick headache and stomach distention are common results of terrible dyspepsia. The true cure is Paine's Celery Compound, a true food for the inner nerves which govern the digestive organs and the entire human system. A single dose of Paine's Celery Compound is usually sufficient to give immediate relief. If you would speedily banish your indigestion or dyspepsia, go to your druggist to-day for one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound.

Thousands of Dyspeptics Cured Every Day by Paine's Celery Compound

If you are sick and desire free medical advice, write to "Consulting Physician," The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q.

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On a packet of BIRD SEED is a guarantee that it contains the finest quality of Imported Bird Seed, mixed by experts on Bird Foods. It is what your little feathered songster asks for.

Brock's Bird Seed & Treat

Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it.

Montreal, July 2, 1903.

Mr. Lindman:—

I have used your Truss for six months, and I think it is the best Truss on the market, as I tried several before I got yours. I was examined by a doctor, and he said that I was cured of rupture. I have left your Truss off for several days, and I think that I am completely cured, and I would recommend your Truss to anyone that is obliged to wear one, as yours has given me great satisfaction.

JOHN HAMILTON.

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Assortment of Stylish Oxfords which are Peculiarly Pleasing and Correct.

Good Shoes are the Chief Essential of Perfect Dress.

Slovenly Shoes give an effect of Neglect about the person

Habitually Elegant and Defined are Stewart's Shoes.

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BUILDING TO RENT — 40 x 50, THREE storeys high and basement, suitable for manufacturing purposes, with cheap electric power. Good shipping facilities by boat or C.P.R. For further particulars, write Kemptville Milling & Power Co., Kemptville, Ont.

THE CITY PULPITS

[Church Notices, to ensure publication in these columns, should be sent to The Herald Editorial Rooms not later than 3 p.m. on Friday.]

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON JUNE 26.
REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF CHRIST.
Golden Text—Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given a name which is above every name.—Phil. 2.9.

The first element of a good review is to make it a real view, a general view of the whole period which has been studied. In this case our review covers the whole life of Christ, the main features of which should be familiar to all.

The Second element is that the review be made attractive and interesting. And it can be so conducted both in the class and for the whole school as to become one of the most attractive and helpful sessions of the year. Some of the ways of accomplishing this purpose are presented below, part of them best adapted to the class review, part of them to the review by the whole school; but most of them can be adapted to either.

I. The Chart Review.—The main facts of the life of Christ, the dates, places, principal events, divisions of his ministry, can all be reviewed most easily from the chart of the life of Christ in the Introduction to this volume, page lv. Drill on the main features, either in concert, or by having the scholars write them down on slips of paper.

II. Geographical Review. — Every event or teaching we have been studying is connected with some place or region. If, therefore, the teacher places a map before his scholars, he can review the whole of the life of Christ by means of the towns, cities, rivers, lakes, mountains and regions where Christ lived, labored, and taught. The larger regions, as Galilee, Judea, Peræa, will bring to notice the great ministries of our Lord the time spent in them, and some of the leading events. Then call for the historic events which cluster around each city, river, lake and mountain.

This review can be happily joined with the following.

III. Picture Review.—Reproductions from photographs of great paintings, and of Biblical and historical places and events (both in color and in black and white), are now so reasonable in price as to make them available for regular use in the class or Sunday school. An examination of the list of pictures, consecutively selected, given on page x and xi, will indicate how fitly and interestingly these pictures illustrate the lessons, and also the variety of uses to which they may be put.

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Boyle. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, the vicar. All seats free at 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

ANGLICAN MISSION, ST. DENIS BOULEvard. Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson (Theological College), student-assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. RT. REV. JAMES Carmichael, Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector.—11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. T. A. Elliott.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST DENIS AND VIGER Square. Rev. J. M. Almond, pastor.—Communion service, 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L., Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, at both services, Rev. Professor William Clark, D.D.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain sts. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion on the first Sunday at 7 a.m., other Sundays at 8.30 a.m. Preacher, 11 a.m., the rector. 7 p.m., Rev. Principal Rexford.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, ST. HENRI.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector. Rev. F. Lewis Wanklyn, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening service. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF ST. Denis and Marie Anne streets.—Seats free. Rev. M. Day Ballwin, rector. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERDUN. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. REV. CANON Renaud, rector.—11 a.m., morning service. Celebration of the Holy Communion, 3 p.m., Sunday school and Men's Bible class in the church. 7 p.m., evening service.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—8.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning service, with Holy Communion, at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—SERVICE AT 11 a.m., with celebration of Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcomed. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. CYPRIAN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, corner Pie IX. Avenue and Adam Street, Maisonneuve. Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A.—Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Services: Plain celebration, 8 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. High celebration and sermon, 11 a.m. Catechism, 2.30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The rector and Rev. T. Everett. Special Masonic service.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT. Rev. Rural Dean W. J. Dart, M.A., rector.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, CORNER OF INspector and St. Paul Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. — 11 A.M., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE CHURCH, CORner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST. Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Barclay will officiate at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, ST. CHARLES ST., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., will officiate. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Missionary meeting Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.—Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor. Residence, 416 St. Antoine Street.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Crescent and Dorchester Streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor.—Service at 11 a.m. Subject, "The General Assembly and Church Union." Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject, "Oracles of God." Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., will conduct both services.

ST. GILES CHURCH, COR. OF ST. DENIS and Carriere Streets. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., minister. Residence, 1173 St. Denis Street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school, 2 p.m., and regular Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Men's League on Monday evening. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 3.15 p.m. United prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers are always welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, COR. SHERBROOKE and Ontario Sts. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts. vices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Mid week service, to which strangers are cordially invited, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT PARK. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. W. Lochead, B.A., B.D., will preach at both services.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Letourneau Avenue and Adam Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets. — Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday 8 p.m. The pastor, Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, will preach at both services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. of Mance and Milton Streets. Rev. H. G. Rice, pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, COR. CLARKE and Western Avenues, Westmount. — Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Subject, "The Discipline of Mystery." Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Subject, "The Might of Little Things."

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Rev. A. A. Radley. Evening service, 7 p.m. The pastor. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and Stanley Streets. Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject, "Side Tracks in Religion."

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, at both services, the pastor, Rev. W. R. Howey.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. — THE congregation of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church will worship for the present time in their temporary quarters, Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. DORchester and Guy Streets. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. REV. Frank S. Weston, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers welcome. The pastor preaches at both services.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class, 3 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Strangers always welcome and furnished with seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Wellington and Liverpool Streets. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH — SERVICE at 11 a.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach. Evening service discontinued for summer months. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. — Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Subject, "Ezekiel's Vision." Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Subject, "How Life's Victories Are Won."

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, COR. Plessis and Lagauchetiere Streets. Rev. E. W. Crane, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 2.45 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, 8 p.m. A welcome awaits you.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. REV. W. Graham, B.A., Rev. Chas. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D.

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. Mr. Armstrong, pastor. — Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST, COR. CANNING and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor preaches in the morning, and the Rev. David Winter, president of the Conference, in the evening. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m. You are welcome at all services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Ave. Rev. James Lawson, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League, Monday, 8 p.m. Junior League, Wednesday, 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Service on Sunday at 11 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE Mission, 236 St. Antoine Street. Sunday school, 9.30 a.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe. — Divine service at 3 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, BRITISH Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored). — Sunday school at 1 p.m. Service at 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All Scandinavians are invited.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST WILL MEET in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine Street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, F. C. Ford.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—DIVINE service, with Holy Communion, in Stanley Hall, corner Stanley and Drummond Streets, by Rev. J. C. F. Rupp, Sunday, at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

SHUN THE BOOZE AND EAT VERY LITTLE

If You Would be Healthy During the Hot Days of Summer.

What to eat and drink and what to avoid during the hot summer months is a question to which Professor Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry division of the Agricultural Department, a noted dietician, has given years of careful and painstaking study.

Professor Wiley lays down the essential principle that there must be moderation in all things eatable during the summer months, and if perfect health is to be obtained under the trying conditions of the heated term there must be absolute denial of alcoholic drinks and cold beverages of the more harmless sort from the temperance standpoint, but equally dangerous is their effect upon the stomach.

"Any excessive use of alcoholic drinks during the summer months should be avoided," said Professor Wiley. "This is especially important for those who are exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Statistics show that in cases of sunstroke the great majority of the victims are addicted to the use of liquor. This of itself may not prove much, however, for the majority of the people seem to be addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks in one form or another.

Produces Too Much Heat.

"There is every reason, from a physiological standpoint, in addition to the mere opinion that it is injurious, why we should put aside alcohol in hot weather. Alcohol is converted into heat and energy when taken into the system in moderate quantities, and thus in a time of year when less heat is required alcohol is not a physiological diet. Again, alcohol, even in moderate quantities, produces a quickening of the circulation and is a strong stimulant. This quickening and the consequent transmission of additional blood to the head should be avoided in the hot months.

"Iced beverages should be shunned altogether or sipped slowly, not more than a teaspoonful at a time. Pouring large quantities of ice cold liquid into the stomach, where the natural temperature is about blood heat, is contrary to all physiological principles. The shock to the stomach is severe; the pores of the body are immediately stopped up, and it requires some time for the system to throw off the effects of this congestion so uselessly forced upon it.

"Iced beverages, sipped slowly, as I have said, may be taken in moderation without danger, but the injury comes from the American habit of drinking great quantities of ice cold liquids and in many cases gulping them down so rapidly that the whole body feels the ill effects of the shock.

"As a rule summer beverages should not be below 60 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature, whereas it is the American custom to take them at about the temperature of ice—twice as cold as they should be. This is certainly the cause of many of the disorders of the digestive system during the hot months.

Less Food Needed.

"The quantity of food should also be diminished decidedly during the hot weather. One of the principal functions of food is to furnish heat and energy. The lower the outside temperature the more food is required to produce animal heat. It is safe to say that at least one-fourth the ordinary winter diet should be omitted in the summer. A person who in winter consumes food daily amounting to 3,000 calories would do very well during the hot months with 2,250.

"The foods peculiar to summer should constitute a large portion of the diet—the various succulent fresh vegetables, according to one's taste. These foods tend to fill the stomach and satisfy to a certain degree the sensation of hunger, without producing too great a load on the digestive organism. It follows, therefore, that it is wise to eat less meat, and in general less nitrogenous foods. Those who engage in vigorous exercise and outdoor work must have sufficient food to supply the energy consumed, and this energy is better furnished by the starches and sugars than by meats.

"Persons taking vigorous exercise regularly can safely eat large quantities of rice and potatoes in the summer months, while the protein of the food is better supplied by peas, beans and good bread than by meat.

"Fruits are very desirable if well ripened and not overripe. Green fruits and those entering the period of decay should be avoided strictly. Fresh fruits make one of the best portions of man's food during the hot months, but care must be taken to see that the fruit is in proper condition for eating.

Danger in Vacation Time.

"It is impossible to give any advice regarding the quantity of food that should be taken in each case, since the size and habits of the individual determine this matter. Those engaged in sedentary employments, however, as well as those who enjoy a summer vacation, should be specially cautioned against overeating.

"Often all the benefits derived from a vacation are rendered useless by overindulgence in the pleasures of the table. Too often when off on a vacation and intent on having a good time we find one of our chief pleasures in 'gorging' at the table because we have little else to do. Simple food is as important during vacation as when engaged in sedentary work at home.

"In general, I would say, avoid alcoholic beverages and ices of all kinds and make your food principally rice, potatoes, peas, beets and other vegetables. By following these suggestions you will find yourself in far better condition at the end of the summer than you were when it began."

LUXURIES AND NECESSITIES.

You can, with a clear conscience, enjoy to-day's luxuries when you have provided to-morrow's necessities. An Endowment policy in the Crown Life is the safest and surest provision either for old age or death. Lowest premium, highest guarantees, liberal policies, absolute security. Stanley Henderson, General Manager for the Province of Quebec, Victoria Chambers, 232 McGill Street, Montreal.—Adv.

MENELIK OF MANY TITLES.

"Menelik the Second, Victorious Lion of the Tribe of Judah, King of the Kings of Ethiopia, Lieutenant of God," and a good deal more, who is reported seriously ill again, has been described by those who know his Majesty as a curious mixture of shrewdness and simplicity. Side by side with acts which prove a superior intelligence, he manifests a singular pettiness of character. He leaves the discussion of the Italian frontier in order to superintend the measuring out of his servants' rations. Menelik is especially interested in all machinery, which, including watches, he always takes to pieces, without, however, being invariably able to put them together again. Sometimes he deigns to be present at the unpacking of a traveller's boxes and to appropriate any little object which pleases him. Such informal examinations amuse him vastly, and he has been known to declare before now that he would greatly enjoy the work of a custom-house officer.

The Great Ruby.

ON Saturday next, the 25th inst. the HERALD will begin the publication of a spirited Serial Story, "THE GREAT RUBY," by T. W. Henshaw, author of "The Mallison Mystery," etc. This story is called "A Tale of Adventure," and it richly deserves the title. There is not a dull chapter in the book, which deals with England in modern days, but introduces some features generally considered peculiar to a life in India.

The HERALD'S reputation for publishing first-class serials will be well maintained by this story, the exclusive copyright for which has been obtained by the HERALD. It is a new story, and therefore possesses for all readers the element of freshness.

Be sure to read the Opening Chapters on Saturday Next.

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You are buying every day NEGLIGE SHIRTS, and pay for same from 50c to $1.00 each. **Saturday, from 3 a.m. to 11 p.m.,** we will sell you Neglige Shirts, the kind you pay 50c and $1.00, for

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JAMES THOMPSON, Kingston, Ont. Wholesale Distributor for Canada.

COAL

Best American and Welsh Anthracite, Scotch and Sydney Steam. Lowest Prices.

Andrew Baile 69 McGill St.

MONTREAL WATER WORKS

Tenders for Supplies for 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the office of the said City Clerk, City Hall, endorsed with the name of one of the articles mentioned hereafter, as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 5th JULY, 1904, for the supply and delivery of the following articles:

Cast Iron Pipes.
Special Castings.
Lead Pipe, Pig Lead and Tin.
Brass Castings.
General Stores.
Lumber. Also for the purchase of Iron and Lead Scrap.

The whole in accordance with specifications to be seen and obtained, as well as forms of tender, at the office of the Superintendent M.W.W., City Hall, and any tender not made on the official form, or not in conformity with the terms of the specification will not be considered. Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Water Committee to be held after the reception of the said tenders.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, June 17th, 1904.

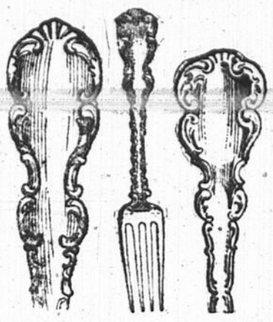
OTTAWA IN 3 HOURS VIA CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT 8.40 A.M., 4.10 P.M. and 7.00 P.M.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 Yonge St., Toronto.

A FAVORITE PATTERN

Louis XV. Silverware

Very Low This Week!



The fluctuations in the Silver market enable you to buy Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks at the ridiculously low price of 65c per ounce, when the regular price has been $1.00 and $1.25 per ounce, which means:

TEA SPOONS, 6 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $6.50. Sale price, per dozen $4.20

TEA SPOONS, 7 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $7.50. Sale Price $4.88

TEA SPOONS, large size, 9 1-2 oz. to the doz. Regular $9.60 dozen. Sale Price $6.24

DESSERT SPOONS, about 16 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $15.50 dozen. Sale Price $10.84

DESSERT FORKS. Regular $16.50. Sale Price $10.84

MED. OR TABLE SPOONS, 22 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $22.50. Sale Price $14.63

MED. OR TABLE FORKS. Regular $22.50. Sale Price $14.63

All the above in the favorite LOUIS XV. patterns. Owing to the fluctuation in the price of silver and the manufacturers increase of business, we cannot guarantee the price longer than the next 10 days, so send orders early.

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[illegible] Sherbrooke Street, [illegible] Spacious Rooms. The [illegible] Building may also be used to advantage.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

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Each bottle of this well-known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, Etc.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,

By all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited LONDON.

NOTICE

The Province of Quebec Rifle Association have secured the services of Mr. James Whitham to solicit subscriptions towards the Annual Prize Meeting, and they have much pleasure in commending him to the general public as their only authorized collector.

W. L. BOND, Capt.,
Acting Secretary P.Q.R.A.

GRATEFUL WOMEN RESTORED TO BEAUTY AND HEALTH BY PE-RU-NA

Neglected Colds and Spring Catarrh Make Invalids of More Women at This Season of the Year Than All Other Diseases Combined.

"An Ounce of Prevention is Better Than a Pound of Cure."

How to Protect Yourself Against Catarrh During the Uncertain Weather of April.

"Keep the feet warm and dry.
"Also keep the chest well protected.
"Be sure to go out in the fresh air every day, so as to be accustomed to outdoor air."

HEALTH HINTS FOR APRIL.

The following of these rules will secure to each individual a reasonable guarantee against colds, coughs, catarrh, spring fever, and so forth, in spite of slush, sleet, rain or sudden changes of temperature.

If, however, you are already the victim of a cough, loose or tight, catarrh, acute or chronic, the remedy that relieves readily, cures quickly and restores permanently is Peruna.

A few doses of Peruna at the beginning of a cold will change the entire course of events. It operates directly on all the mucous membranes, so that no matter where the cold may have settled it is bound to be reached by this searching remedy. Peruna absolutely prevents catarrh from fastening itself upon any part of the organism.

Miss Lydia Herziger, Grand Recorder of American Daughters of Independence, writes from Neenah, Wis., as follows:

"I have used Peruna now for four years, each spring and fall, and it keeps me perfectly well and strong. I am able to continue working, and do not have to take a three months' rest, as I used to do every year. This is a great comfort to me, as I was able to afford such a long rest. I find that it is a preventive for colds and coughs and soon rids the system of all disease and is an admirable medicine."—Lydia Herziger.

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 32 Nelson street, Clinton, Mass., writes:

"Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna. My ailment was a severe cold, which attacked the bronchial tubes, and after using six bottles of Peruna I was on my feet again. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine."

Miss Edna Wilson, 1445 Temple street, Los Angeles, Cal., Worthy Vice Templar, I.O.G.T., writes:

"Peruna cured me of catarrh of the bronchial tubes, which had been most annoying for many months. I had a severe pain in the chest, with a cough and an asthmatic condition. I had tried many things to rid my system of this before I heard of Peruna. It was only a short time before I began to feel beneficial results, and in less than a month I was well. Your medicine is very meritorious and deserves praise."

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Testimonials Given Here are Only a few of Thousands of Testimonials from Thankful Women.

Cure a Cold Before it Develops Into Catarrh.

At the Beginning of a Cold is the Time to Take Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. C. Morrison, 1,030 S. New Jersey St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Some months ago I contracted a severe cold returning from the theatre. This cold settled in my head and developed into catarrh of the head and nose, and I know of nothing more obnoxious. Every morning when I arose my head was all stopped up, throat dry and parched, and I would have to spray for half an hour before I could clear the head. I noticed that Peruna was advertised as a certain cure for catarrh, so I tried what it would do for me, and found after four weeks' use that it had cleared my head and throat, leaving no trace of catarrh. I therefore wish to add my testimony to the many you have as to the efficacy of Peruna."—Mrs. C. Morrison.

Spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh.

With healthy mucous membranes climatic diseases lose their terror, the system is enabled to throw off contagion and health inevitably follows.

Miss Rush Suffered With Systemic Catarrh—Was Nervous, Had No Appetite, Grew Thin and Emaciated. She Now Looks Like a New Woman After a Course of Pe-ru-na.

Miss Bertha M. Rush, 5425 Kincaide street, Pittsburg, Pa., Superintendent Junior Society of Methodist Protestant Church, and leading soprano of the choir, writes: "Words cannot describe my thankfulness to you for Peruna. I was a sufferer from systemic catarrh for years and was in a very much run-down condition. I was extremely nervous and had the most foolish fears over nothing. I was thin and emaciated.

"My physician advised me to leave this climate, but as it was not convenient to do so at this time, I took the advice of a friend to se a bottle of Peruna. I took it faithfully, and when the first bottle was gone I felt so much better that I bought six more and took them faithfully, after which I looked like a new woman.

"I gained in flesh, my appetite returned, and all my old symptoms had disappeared. I am more than thankful to Peruna."—Miss Bertha M. Rush.

A Prominent Wisconsin Club Woman Gives Grateful Thanks to Pe-ru-na.

ANNOYING SYMPTOMS

"Peruna Cured Me After Using Only Seven Bottles."—Mrs. M. S. Rogers.

Peruna is Known in All Parts of the Civilized World. Nowhere in the United States is There to be Found a Household That Has Not Heard of Peruna, and Very Few, Indeed, Have Not at Some Time or Other Used it. Peruna is Now Acknowledged to be a Shield Against the Encroachments of Catarrh and a Remedy for All Forms of Catarrhal Disease. It Ought to be in Every House.

Mrs. M. S. Rogers

"I Feel Like a Different Woman Now and Am Never Troubled With Any Catarrhal Symptoms."

Mrs. M. S. Rogers, Vice-President of Neenah Mothers' Club, Wis., writes:

"For years I was troubled with catarrh of the head, and did not know what was the matter with me. I was rarely without a headache over my eyes, and when I took cold my head stopped up. The discharge from my head was very obnoxious, my breath was bad, and I was miserable for months."

"A friend suggested that I try Peruna, and as I had heard of it before, I gladly did so. My experience was the same as many others who have used it. It cured me after using only seven bottles.

"I feel like a different woman now, and am never troubled with headaches, nor offensive breath, nor any of the evils resulting from catarrh."—Mrs. M. S. Rogers.

A Cluster of Roses, Heather and Shamrocks From the Motherland Over the Sea.

ENGLAND.

It is stated that one person in every forty in England and Wales is a litigant.

There has ben a spell of heat in the land, and Isle of Man succeeded in reaching ninety-seven degrees recently.

Erected at a cost of £120,000, the handsome new market at Leeds will be opened by Mr. G. Balfour on July 1.

The wages in the manufactured iron and steel works of the north of England will be unaltered for June and July.

Owing to the slackness of work 600 men at Woolwich Arsenal, chiefly in the laboratory department, are to be discharged within six weeks.

At the age of ninety-six the rector of Streatham, the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, who was at Eton with Mr. Gladstone, has arrived at the conclusion that it is time for him to retire.

Kingswear Castle, near Dartmouth, which dates from the reign of King John, and was successfully stormed by the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1646, has been sold by auction for £1,635.

After a lapse of nearly three years, the service of river steamers on the Thames has resumed, the boats travelling from Greenwich to Westminster with one call at London Bridge.

Cornwall reports a boy preacher of remarkable talents, who has been wakening up the Methodists there. W. Nicholas is his name, and he hails from a village near Camborne.

Married only three weeks previously, the Rev. Dr. Woolcock, president of the Exeter Free Church Council, died suddenly from heart disease after preaching at his chapel.

"With wild despair I commit this rash act; my memory has left me, and I cannot learn new songs," wrote Joseph Haynes, a professional vocalist krown as Jean Stanley, who hanged himself in Leigh Wood, Southend.

According to measurements taken by a Leeds woollen firm, the men of the finest physique appear to be in the limestone districts of northwest Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the North of Ireland.

The Liverpool Grocers' Association, struck with the success of the ten o'clock closing of public houses in Scotland, passed a resolution urging the Liverpool City Council to put in force their powers in a similar direction.

Shooting at the annual meeting of the Middlesex Rifle Association recently, Cyclist-Corporal A. J. Comber, 2nd East Surreys, only missed the bull's-eye twice in twenty-eight shots, making an aggregate of 138 points out of a possible 140.

There has just been added to the geological gallery of the British Museum of Natural History at South Kensington the fossil tail of the largest bony fish known to science. It was found in the claypits of Peterborough, and when alive was probably thirty feet in length.

They had a real good ghost story recently in connection with Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire. But it transpires that the "gray-robed figure with a streak of red" was simply a mill-girl who was due at her work at an early hour, and, finding her bedroom clock stopped, climbed on the adjacent shed to have a look at the station clock, without waiting to dress.

Mr. W. Blomfield, of Briston, Norfolk, has just completed ninety-one years of a busy life. He has acted as a parish sexton for fifty-one years, and has assisted at about 1,000 funerals. He has also filled the office of churchwarden for forty-four years without missing a single Sunday service.

The village of Lindfield, in Sussex, is threatened with an epidemic of French frogs, which have a peculiar habit of roosting on fir trees by day, and spending the night in croaking. They were first introduced into the village by a gentleman who brought them as a curiosity from France.

Dr. Alexander Abercrombv, of ten Bedford Place, Russell Square, London, has been found dead in a railway carriage, death being attributed to heart failure, produced by hurrying to catch a train. Deceased had no left kidney and this was mentioned as a pathological curiosity at the inquest.

News has reached Mr. C. C. B. Long, a well known Portsmouth brewer, of the accidental death in South Africa of his son, Lieutenant Long, 2nd Dragoon Guards. The young officer was handling a loaded revolver, when it was accidentally discharged and inflicted a wound which proved fatal two days later.

An errand boy of seventeen, George Sims, escaped from a London post office with a postal order for 14s 6d, which he had not paid for. He was caught and taken to the police station. In reply to the charge he declared he had thrown the order away, but, observing the youth's jaws working, the inspector said, "What are you chewing?" "You are too late," said Sims, "I have swallowed it." Sims had made a meal of the postal order.

IRELAND.

A lad named Maguire has been crushed to death by a field roller at Knockbridge, near Dundalk.

In an old mud-walled cabin in Belturbert (Cavan) Matthew McGaharan his died at the age of 114 years.

The All-Ireland Rifle Meeting will take place at the Curragh Camp on July 25 and the five following days.

Six Sovereigns have paid visits to Dublin before Edward VII.—viz., Henry II., Richard II., James I., William III., George IV., and Victoria.

John Price, a Belfast builder, has been arrested in South Africa on a charge of murdering his wife in Belfast some months ago.

The first list of guarantees towards the expenses of the Irish International Exhibition, to be held in Dublin in 1906, contains sums amounting to £60,000.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have elected as a new Fellow Mr. S. B. Kelicher, who entered in 1898, and is the only Roman Catholic Fellow in Trinity College.

In recognition of his services to Belfast during his five years' Mayoralty, Sir Daniel Dixon was the recipient of a presentation towards which the citizens contributed nearly £1,000.

It seems likely that the long talked of Royal residence in Ireland will soon be an accomplished fact. An official has recently been in the country inspecting various mansions that are considered suitable. It is felt that the King could not possibly have hit on a more graceful and popular way of marking his appreciation of the cordiality of the Irish welcome this year and last.

It was stated in the House of Commons the other day that thirty members of the Irish Nationalist party had served terms of hard labor in prison.

The latest book produced in Ireland which is attracting much attention, is that by Mrs. William O'Brien, entitled "Under the Shadow of Croagh Patrick."

Sir Francis Brady, Bart., author of a special version of "Come Back to Erin," written for the departure of Their Majesties from Ireland, is a poet who will be eighty in a month or two.

In Workman & Clark's ship-yard at Belfast, a man named William Somerville, plater's helper, was crushed to death by a falling staging. He was a native of Partick, Glasgow.

Belfast's new cathedral, the third erected in Ireland since the Reformation, was consecrated by the Bishop of the United Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore, in the presence of a crowded congregation, which included the Viceroy.

By the upsetting of a boat in Lough Neagh, two young factory operatives, named Graham and Steenson, who had gone out from Portadown, were drowned. Steenson was on a visit from Scotland.

Round about Lismore Castle there is now quite a spate of loyalty. On the recent Royal visit, however, one aged owner was overheard to remark querulously: "Shure, His Majesty's an Oirishman. But it's a terrible Dublin Brogue that he has."

Speaking at the Mayoral luncheon at Belfast, the Lord Lieutenant expressed the belief that during his tenure of office the general condition of Ireland had improved, and that the country was entering upon an era of great social and industrial development.

COTLAND.

Dundee again cocks her beaver, having discovered that the Lord Mayor of London is one of her bairns.

Dr. Jameson is due home from the Cape in July on a month's visit to his calf country.

Drouthy folks at Port Glasgow! They refresh to the extent of $500,000 annually.

Grub or wireworm has played great havoc among cereals, and re-sowing has been resorted to.

After forty-four years' service in the Glasgow police, Supt. Colquhoun, of the eastern district, has retired on pension.

There's quite a lot of them in the old land still. It takes over sixty pages of Glasgow Directory to give the "Macs" a show.

Clyde shipbuilders secured 35,000 tons of new work during May, including large P. and O. and Elder Dempster boats.

Ayr authorities are having the failing arches of the "Auld Brig" repaired, and Burns Club members have resumed the old smile.

Rev. Alex. Oram McGregor, Denny, has been deposed from the ministry by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

At a recent Sunday military concert on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, there was an attendance of about 30,000. Of course it was a free show.

Mr. John McTaggart, of McLeish & McTaggart, iron founders, Paisley, died recently while engaged in a game on the Caledonian bowling green.

They're moving with the times now. The Jewish community in Glasgow have formed a body of lads on the lines of the Boys' Brigade.

Glasgow Roman Catholic Aid Society helped 1,613 discharged prisoners last year, finding employment for no fewer than 1,000 men. "Thorough" seems the motto here.

Mr. John Cairns, a well-known farmer and stock salesman in the east country, has been killed by being thrown from his gig while driving on his farm at Peebles.

There be sad eyes in Perth over a rumor that the military centre is to be removed to Aberdeen. The Cautious Ones in the North look for much out after the change, and will see they get it.

Capt. B. Wilson, of the 3rd Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, had his skull fractured by being thrown from his bicycle in a collision with another wheelman.

The new Central Railway station in Glasgow has thirteen platforms of an aggregate length of one mile and three-quarters. The new bridge at the Broomielaw is one of the widest in the world.

This is great business! During the year ending May Glasgow's street cars carried 187,471,133 passengers, who paid in fares $5,558,000. This was an increase of about eleven million passengers and three hundred thousand dollars.

In Hauchline cemetery recently the remains were laid of Mrs. Robert Burns, widow of the great grandson of the poet. Mrs. Burns, who was a native of Dumfriesshire, was in her sixtieth year. Another shrine for the pilgrim.

A "Dewar" Society has recently been formed, the object being to give a helping hand to boys and girls of the name who may be handicapped in life by circumstances over which they have no control.

The 2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles are now back from the war in South Africa. They will be granted a two months' furlough, after which, along with their reserves and volunteers, they will be suitably entertained by the city of Glasgow.

The Rev. George Muir Smith, minister of the West Parish Church, Stirling, has died after a short illness. Deceased, who was about 75 years of age, was ordained in 1859, and served for some years as a chaplain in Canada, and was called to the West Church in 1876.

Lord Provost Sir John Ure Primrose, of Glasgow, handed over the football charity cup to the Rangers, who had the honor of winning it from the Celtic this season. The cup was first competed for in 1876, and altogether the committee have been able to hand over the noble sum of £23,400 to local charities. This year £1,100 was allocated.

There is likely to be Court of Session work over the humor of the late Sheriff Thom, of Caithness, who in his will directed that he "be buried in a wicker or other light coffin, in order that he should be in early at the scramble at the resurrection."

The vessels launched by Scottish shipbuilders during May numbered twenty-eight, and make an aggregate of 27,412 tons. This, added to the production of the previous four months, gives a total of 140 vessels, of 169,225 tons. In the first five months of last year the production was 120 vessels, of 178,556 tons.

In connection with the return of the Scottish Rifles from the Cape, a story is being told of their departure for the war. One reservist who had been refused when he offered to join the corps, as the ropes of the transport were being thrown off, jumped on board, and dived down among his old comrades, shouting: "They canna keep me back noo Am on board."

Railways, steamers, tramcars, motors, cycling and golfing are grouped in one fell cluster by the Scottish Sabbath Protection Association, and are held responsible for the present widely extended breaches in the Lord's Day, which the association contemplates with grief and dismay. The members of the association would collapse entirely if they struck Fletcher's Field Montreal, of a Sunday.

Apropos the Scottish early closing of saloons, all the important papers of London and the South have their own special accounts of what they term "The Soberer Saturday in Glasgow." It appears from these that the change has been miraculous in its suddenness, and that quite a number of Glasgow men succeed in reaching home unaided on Saturday night. The London sheets are generally funniest when they are intensely serious.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Great Northern Railway of Canada summer time table takes effect June 19th, when amongst other changes a six train service will be put on between Montreal and Joliette:

Week days leave Montreal corner Moreau and St. Catherine streets, 8.45 a.m. and 7 p.m. for L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere and Quebec, and 5.15 p.m. for Joliette, New Glasgow, Lachute and Hawkesbury.

Trains arrive Montreal—9.08 a.m. from New Glasgow, Joliette, etc., 11.34 a.m. from Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Joliette, etc., and 6.05 p.m. Quebec and all intermediate stations.

Sundays leave Montreal—8.45 a.m. for Joliette, Grand Mere and Shawinigan, returning to leave the falls at 5 p.m., due Montreal 9.10 p.m.

Montfort Division—Sharp connections are made with C. P.R. trains leaving here 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. week days, 1.25 p.m. Saturday's, at 9.15 a.m. Sunday for Sixteen Island Lake and Arundel, returning, arriving Montreal 9.50 a.m., and 7 p.m. week days, and 9.10 p.m. Sundays.

Saturday and Sunday excursion rate Montreal to Shawinigan Falls and return is $2.50.

NATURE'S WARNING SIGNAL.

The cry of a baby is nature's warning signal that there is something wrong. If a little one is fretful, nervous or sleepless, the safe thing to do is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets. They speedily cure all the little ills of childhood and give sound, natural sleep, because they remove the cause of the wakefulness and crossness. Mrs. T. L. McCormick, Pelee Island, Ont., says: "I am never worried about baby's health when I have the Tablets in the house; they always give prompt relief for all little ailments." The Tablets are good for children of all ages, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate. If you do not find the Tablets at your medicine dealers send 25 cents to The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and a box will be sent you by mail post paid.

Herald Serials are good Serials.

Now First Published in Canada.

The Viking's Skull

By John R. Carling.

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CHAPTER XVII.—(Continued.)

Always pressed for money, and precluded by his father's parsimony from obtaining it, Ivar had formed the plan of appropriating a certain portion of the plate and gems contained in the coffin. To secure himself from detection, he had artfully replaced the originals by clever facsimiles, fabricated in London by goldsmiths and glass-workers of the class who would ask no inconvenient questions provided that they were well paid for their work. To obtain the necessary counterfeits, Ivar must have conveyed the originals to the Metropolis, a very hazardous thing to do, seeing that if the earl had paid a visit of inspection to the treasure during his son's absence, discovery would have been inevitable. The counterfeits being completed, Ivar had brought them to Ravenhall concealed in the reliquary, and had transferred them to the coffin, his remark while doing so—the remark overheard by Godfrey—to wit, "I hope Lorelle will be satisfied," being doubtless drawn from him by the fact that Lorelle was often making monetary demands upon him, a fact which she herself would be the first to admit, though she little dreamed of the means taken by him to supply her costly tastes. She could not avoid the feeling that, to some extent, she was responsible for Ivar's peculations; and, therefore, complaint with his wish, she kept silent, and permitted the earl to remain in his ignorance.

The contents of the coffin were a mixture of the genuine and the spurious. The altar ring was the genuine article; it would not have paid for the trouble of counterfeiting. The jewelled vase was spurious; on glancing again at this last, Lorelle wondered how she could have taken the metal for gold; it now seemed to her eyes merely like common bronze. The "sapphire cup" was but worthless glass; she almost sighed at the thought that the lovely original should have been exchanged for current coin of the realm. The selling of such a gem was an act little short of sacrilege.

"Well may you linger over it!" cried the earl, thinking that her long retention of the cup was the result of admiration. "Such a gem as that is too lovely for earth, too precious even for an empress to drink from."

"But not for a Ravengar, surely?" said Lorelle.

And taking up the decanter she filled the azure cup with wine, and held it out to him.

"Drink, my Lord," she said smiling; and recalling his own words, "'Tis of a choice vintage, one of the rarest of the Madeiras."

But from that cup the earl recoiled as from the summons of Death himself.

"Why, you start as though 'twere poison," laughed Lorelle. "Will you not drink, Ivar?" she added, turning to the viscount and offering him the cup. "What! and do you, too, shrink from a few drops of innocent Malvazia? refuse the honor of drinking from the great Abderahman's cup? the caliph's own, veritable, genuine, historic cup! you understand?"

He did—fully. Stepping forward, she said in a fierce thrilling whisper:

"How much is your life worth, if I let your father know that this cup is but a piece of colored glass?"

It was not in Lorelle's nature to take pleasure in another's pain; yet on the present occasion the despair and fear expressed in Ivar's eyes was a luxury to her, almost compensating for his attempt on her life.

"It was for your sake I did it," he muttered with white lips.

Contemptuously turning away from him, she said:

"Well, then, if neither will drink, I, too, shall refuse. I will imitate those excellent examples, my husband and father. Let us be classical and pour out a libation. Here's to the great Archfiend himself, the author and giver of the treasure, for heaven, I am convinced, has had little to do with it."

She inverted the cup; but, either by accident or design, the greater part of the liquid fell in splashes upon her dress, very few drops reaching the floor.

* * * * * *

On reaching her bedroom, Lorelle's first care was to lock the door; her next, to cut from her dress everp portion stained with wine. These fragments of cloth she placed in a glass phial, steeping them in water. Then the spirit that had sustained her through the long and terrible ordeal gave way, and reeling forward she fell heavily across the bed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A Craniological Experiment.

Idris Breakspear strolled slowly to and fro beneath the lime trees in the garden of "Wave Crest," reading for the twentieth time a letter received by him the previous evening.

Accompanying the letter was a note worded thus: "The enclosed speaks for itself. Can you ever forgive me for my seven years' silence?

"Lorelle Rochefort."

The missive forwarded to Idris was her mother's confession relative to the murder of M. Duchesne, a confession which, it need scarcely be said, overwhelmed Idris with amazement.

The hope entertained by him during so many long years was at last realized; it was now within his power to clear his father's memory; but the knowledge brought with it as much pain as pleasure, for to establish his father's innocence was to bring ignominy upon the name of the woman he loved.

A soft footfall attracted his attention, and raising his eyes from the letter he saw Lady Walden herself. Sadly and timidly she stood, obviously in doubt as to the sort of reception she would meet with. To face the reproachful eyes of Idris was a more trying ordeal than that of accompanying the earl to the terrible vault.

She was the first to speak.

"You are reading my mother's letter, I perceive. You know now that it was my father and not yours that murdered Duchesne. I have come," she faltered; "I have come to ask, yet scarcely daring to ask, whether you can forgive me for maintaining silence hitherto. I have longed to tell you the truth, but have been afraid. Do not," she added, breathlessly, "do not reproach me. You cannot reproach me more than my own conscience has."

The look of sorrow in her eyes instantly effaced from Idris' mind all resentment for his father's wrongs. The oath sworn to his mother in childhood's days became forgotten.

(To Be Continued.)

THE HERALD

Established 1880.

THE HERALD AT SUMMER RESORTS.

Readers of The Herald leaving the city for the summer can have the paper sent to them for 25 cents a month.

WILL HE HEED THE CALL.

Lord Dundonald, who thinks so little of our politics, must be either much amused or much annoyed at the way the Conservatives are trying to make political capital out of him. He probably understands by this time that he made a mistake when he agreed to pluck the chestnuts out of the fire for the Baker family compact, and has possibly come to realize that since he had to work with one of the parties (consciously or unconsciously) it would have been better for his own reputation and better for the cause he had at heart to cordially co-operate with the party whom the people prefer shall be in power.

He is pursued, nowadays, by the enterprising representatives of the Canadian Conservative press, who ply him with all their arts in the endeavor to get him to declare publicly against the Government. The Conservative press and Conservative public men make a martyr of him, and seek to identify themselves with his cause. Those at the Ames banquet the other night, for example, set up a regular Macedonian call for him to come over and help them, and if he stays long enough in the country he will hear other such calls by the score.

But before he decides, on this warrant, to throw in his lot with the Conservative party, he would do well to note in how gingerly a fashion Mr. Borden dealt with the case. Mr. Borden was very strong in his denunciation of Mr. Fisher, but the Dundonald escapade on its merits he left severely alone. It was a delicate matter, he averred personally to the general, and therefore not for such as he to meddle with. All of which means that Mr. Borden knows perfectly well how inexcusable was the course Lord Dundonald took in speaking at Montreal as he did, and how essentially sound is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's exposition of the functions and powers of the Cabinet. Mr. Borden, who hopes to be Prime Minister some day, is not going to deny to that office, and to the Cabinet, possession of those attributes which have come to devolve upon it after centuries of constitutional struggle in England and nearly a century of it here. It is hardly conceivable that Lord Dundonald, in such circumstances, will set himself to grinding at their mill. He will not be entitled to much sympathy if he does.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL RAID.

The news from Finland comes as a reminder that Russia has to keep an eye to social dangers in the rear as well as upon military operations in the front. Considerable pains have been taken to spread the opinion that the reports of widespread disaffection were the interested utterances of the British press, latterly confirmation has been coming from other sources. There is no longer much doubt but that the main body of veteran troops, whose organization is presumably less susceptible to the spreading influence of the Nihilist and the social reformer, is being kept within the European limits of the Russian Empire, while the class recruited upon soil where discontent breeds most rapidly has been hurried to the Far East, where its surroundings are less conducive to political revolt.

Every stage of the campaign proves the enormous disadvantage under which Russia labors by inability to keep the sea; the successful raiding of the three big Russian cruisers are even yet a powerful influence in hampering Japanese freedom of action, but how vastly more effective would have been such daring feats before Kuroki and Oku had landed the bulk of their forces and were less dependent upon their island home base. Indeed there is a feeling of amazement that after the initial disaster at Port Arthur Russia did not at once hurry every available ship in the Baltic to the scene; even if the fleet had failed to enter Port Arthur the task of watching and overpowering it would have entailed a serious handicap upon the freedom of Admiral Togo's movements. That it did not leave indeed, though offering, upon paper, a more formidable list than that of the entire force of its opponents, is a significant comment upon Russian unpreparedness and the vacillation of her counsels.

As regards the Black Sea squadron, the oft repeated rumor that, by leave of the Sultan of Turkey, it was to pass the Dardanelles, has again received its quietus; that is a permission the treaty obligations of the Sultan to other powers prevent his exercising.

As regards the military situation the defeat of the attempt to harass the rear of the army investing Port Arthur does not hinder the gradual concentration of his forces which General Kuropatkin has all along proclaimed the only method by which, in time, disasters can be retrieved. The attempt seems to have been only made in such strength as to create a diversion which would give the commander-in-chief the time he claims vital to maturing his plans for the really serious forward movement he hoped to be able to make in July. The question of the moment still hinges upon the fate of Port Arthur, and how soon the reckless disregard of losses shown by the Japs will enable them to penetrate the several lines of defence which still lie between them and the accomplishment of a design which will release an enormous force to aid Kuroki and remove much of the anxiety which still attends the maintenance of sea communication with the Japanese ports and arsenals.

TAXES AND TOBACCO.

The budget of Mr. Austen Chamberlain has had an effect upon the tobacco exports of the United States which is creating a good deal of comment. The new duties imposed a further tax of six cents per pound upon unstemmed tobacco and of twenty-five cents per pound upon cigarettes. The difference seems to have been sufficient to favor the working up of tobacco by British manufacturers from a raw state to the detriment of the importation of the finished article.

The Board of Trade return for May showed imports of American cigarettes of only £204 ($1,020), and for the five months ending with May £915 ($4,575), whereas last year the value of cigarettes imported from the United States in May was £4,476 ($22,380), and for five months £15,411 (77,055). Coincident with this May's imports of stemmed tobacco reached only £44,971 ($224,855), against £58,971 ($294,855) last year; but unstemmed tobacco was imported to the value of £106,825 ($534,125) against £59,863 ($298,315) last year.

The New York Herald considers a tax upon tobacco may be almost as burdensome as one upon breadstuffs for the use of "the weed" has become "a necessary of life," according to a decision in the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

As tobacco is one of the very few articles largely used in the United Kingdom which has always been taxed there was but little opposition in Parliament to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals outside the special industry affected and the price of the article to the consumer has not been appreciably raised.

If the supporters of the Chamberlain policy could prove satisfactorily that protective or preferential duties upon other necessaries of life would not increase the cost of living to the poor they would naturally largely disarm an opposition which at present shows but little sign of abatement.

THE MILITIA AND THE STATE.

The representatives of organized labor who have taken a position of hostility to the militia of the country are not doing justice to their own reasoning power, nor to a body of men who deserve well at the hands of all their fellow-citizens. Such an attitude savors too much of the spirit that has led to the expulsion of militiamen from unions in the States, where large masses of men who are strangers to Anglo-Saxon ideas of law and order create a sentiment that is distinctly unhealthy. Our citizen soldiery must of necessity be largely drawn from the ranks of the wage earners, and it would be a thousand pities were an impression to gain ground among these that service in the militia is anything but honorable to the individual and useful to the State. We require the services of the volunteers whenever the civil power ceases to be able to maintain order and to preserve the lives and property of citizens from violence. We need them in cases such as the two rebellions in the Northwest. We need them in times when our frontier is threatened as it was by the Fenians. We need them on occasions when we desire to help the Mother Country, as in the South African war. We need them as a first line of defence if the day should ever come, which Heaven forfend, when our territory feels the feet of armed invaders. Instead of looking upon the militia as dangerous to any classes of good citizens, or as mere play - soldiers, we should strengthen their hands in every way. It would be well if young men of all classes could spend a few years in the militia, learning the virtue of obedience and of respect for properly constituted authority, and benefiting by the physical drill which forms so large a part of the soldier's education.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

There are, after all, quite a number of questions affecting the life of the community in which public opinion has an interest quite independently of political bias, and the need for reform and the manner of its application may be arranged between party leaders without possibility of disagreement.

Such a question is now under consideration at Westminster after various independent bodies have been collecting data for many years. It relates to the punishment meted out to what is called the "habitual criminal," and is an attempt to amend the law in the direction of—to quote the words of the Home Secretary — "making the sentence fit the criminal rather than the crime."

Statistics collected by Mr. Asquith's committee when he was Home Secretary, in 1894, by a committee of judges of the King's Bench, by governors of prisons and outside organizations, concur in pointing the lesson that there exist in almost every community a number of persons who habitually lead a life of crime and upon whom an ordinary sentence has no deterring or reformatory effect. Whether their sentence be short or long, such criminals return to crime about as soon as released, make money by its means rapidly, enjoy life, after their own fashion, and upon detention and conviction go back to prison, even cheerfully, looking forward to an opportunity, eventually, of repeating the process.

The bill now under consideration aims at amending the existing criminal law so as to provide a different punishment for offenders charged with the same crimes, according to their age, their previous opportunities, training and history. Another object aimed at is to provide for segregation of prisoners so that those who may be classed as hardened and irreclaimable may not have the existing opportunities of contaminating those who have made but the one false step, whose remorse is sincere, whose desire to be helped to amend their ways is an honest one. Remarkable statistics were quoted by Mr. Akers-Douglas to show how largely the population of the jail is made up of "habitual criminals." Upon a given day in 1901 a census was taken which showed that out of 2,879 incarcerated convicts 2,943, or 77 per cent., had had previous convictions, 47 per cent. of them being sentenced to penal servitude. He quoted typical cases in one of which his personal investigation showed that the man in twenty-nine years had served eight sentences, five of penal servitude for burglary, and who had been twenty-four years and nine months in prison; when released on license, within a month he had committed two other burglaries and come back under another sentence of seven years.

Sir Robert Anderson, the celebrated head of the Scotland Yard system, thinks this measure is but half-hearted; he wants far more drastic reforms. Perhaps they will come. We are living in an age which even questions the wisdom of allowing certain persons, who, through either physical disease, mental infirmity or dangerous instincts are a danger to the community, often a misery to themselves and a burden to their friends, to perpetuate that danger.

Any attempt at even such mild reform as the Home Secretary has embodied in his bill is jealously though not politically criticised, even though it aims at humanizing the mass by inflicting the terrible punishment of isolation upon a minority. With the best intentions and the most painstaking conscientiously observant of judges we shall never attain uniformity in making the punishment fit either the crime or the criminal. This bill, however, may help on in that direction.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If Dundonald doesn't lend the Tories a hand it isn't because they don't want him to, and it isn't because they don't need it.

If the Montreal Star has its way, Lord Dundonald will soon be nothing but a knot in the tail of the Conservative kite.

That man "Kyle," if he continues to read Canadian papers, must be more amazed than ever at the audacity of the Canadian "natives."

How touching are these appeals to Scotch Liberals, especially when coming from the people who used to lovingly refer to them as "slimy Grits!"

They do say that some of our Canadian Scotchmen are here because the land their fathers tilled on the Dundonald family's estate was needed for cattle to graze upon.

About the most pathetic appeal that has been made in Canada for a long while was that of Mr. Joseph Gedeon Horace Bergeron to the Scotchmen of Canada to vote Tory for the honor of Dundonald. N.B.—No party politics in it.

Montreal Witness: Meantime it should be remembered that if Lord Dundonald is an unusually brilliant soldier, and if he has served Canada as no one ever did in the administration of his late office, Mr. Fisher is, for his part, the best Minister of Agriculture we ever had, and has served Canada in what is by far her largest and most intimate interest. It will never be possible to measure the debt of gratitude the country owes Mr. Fisher for the vigor, ability and devotion which he has shown in increasing the production and wealth of his country.

The Imperial Bank.

That the Imperial Bank earned close to seventeen per cent. upon its capital last year is the best proof of the high esteem in which the bank is held and the marked efficiency of the management. Even after paying 10 per cent. in dividends to the shareholders the bank was able to add $200,000 to the rest account, which now amounts to the high figure of $2,850,000, or 95 per cent. of the capital. The stockholders should be greatly pleased with the condition of the bank. The management has proved that it is in a position to handle only the best class of business.

ADVERTISING HER ATTRACTIONS.

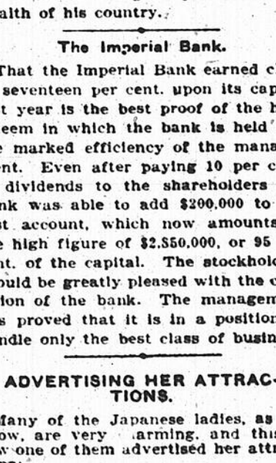
Many of the Japanese ladies, as we know, are very charming, and this is how one of them advertised her attractions:

"I am a beautiful woman. My abundant, undulating hair envelops me as a cloud. Supple as a willow is my waist. Soft and brilliant is my visage as the satin of the flowers. I am endowed with wealth sufficient to saunter through life hand in hand with my beloved. Were I to meet a gracious lord, kindly, intelligent, well educated, and of good taste, I would unite myself with him for life, and later share with him the pleasure of being laid to rest eternal in a tomb of pink marble."

Compared with that, matrimonial advertisements in this grey land of ours are prosaic indeed.

SIX ORGAN BARGAINS.

Estey, like new, 11 stops, cost $140, now $65. Cornwall, 11 stops, cost $125, now $60. Bell, 6 stops, cost $75, now $47. New England, 9 stops, cost $90, now $30. Payable $5 and $6 cash and $2 $4 and $5 per month, according to price of organ. Discount for cash. Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street.—Adv.



"No, Algernon, I cannot fly with youse."

"Why not, huh! Ain't I always sed you wuz a bold?"

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The beautiful glimpses of the St. Lawrence, the charms of the meadows and clover fields, and Bout de l'Ile Park, render a trip over the Montreal Terminal Railway system the most pleasant obtainable on the Island.

Words and Coins.

Every country has a currency, more or less adulterated, more or less pure. Every country has also its language more or less adulterated, more or less pure, and both language and currency were, primarily born and brought into use for the same reason, namely to represent something of a given value. Adulterated currency and adulterated language are simply a false representation of that value.

There are some people who do not know the right use of money, do not know how to get with it what is truly valuable to them. In the hands of such people, theoretically at least, money is depreciated in its value. So, on a larger scale, a country is seldom more foolish than when it allows adulteration of its currency; for the strength of its commercial growth depends upon the stability of that currency.

There are also many people who do not know that right use of words, and in their mouths words become depreciated in value, until "empty words" or "words without value," properly describe them.

Whenever a word is used which does not properly and truthfully express a thought of the mind, it takes upon itself a false meaning, in other words, becomes adulterated, and a country which is lax in the use of words, weakens, immeasurably its intellectual growth which depends greatly upon its purity of language.

Some of our legislators have recently agitated, and rightly so, the preservation of the value of our Canadian currency, by making it necessary for strangers to trade with us in our own coin. This would prevent the adulteration of our money, by foreign currency of variable value, particularly that of the United States.

But, while it is necessary to guard the stability of our currency, it is just as necessary to guard the purity of our language, and from no source is our language more in danger of adulteration than these same United States. Hundreds of words of some real value at one time have lost such in the mouths of American youths. Slang as a personal attribute of speech is like bad money, a coining of "counterfeit" words.

Every thought has, at some time, coined a word to express itself, and every legitimate word has therefore a primary forceful meaning. To use a superfluity of words, or waste them, shows a lack of appreciation of their value, but to use corrupt and deteriorated forms of them is far more inexcusable. It is well for a growing country to properly estimate the value of two things, pure currency and pure language. Our legislators must look to the one, our educators to the other, and every Canadian citizen to his duty in regard to both.

—Francis Daor.

A PERIL OF ONE FASHION.

Miss Pauline Littlestone of this city has battled for two years with shirt-waists buttoned down the back, and three times her arm has been fractured in consequence. While dressing to-day for an afternoon reception her right arm again was fractured at the elbow as she reached upward to insert a refractory button. Miss Littlestone had only recently removed her arm from splints.—Enid (O.T.) Wave.

No Friend to the Grocer.

The grocery man is up in arms against the street peddler, and many of the latter have recently been brought before the Recorder, at the instigation of shopkeepers, charged with making a noise by calling their wares on the streets.

It is just as possible for the lion and the lamb to gambol lovingly together all the day as it is for the grocer and the fruit peddler to sleep it out peacefully in the same pew o' Sundays. Somehow it seems agin' nature.

In Montreal there are quite a number of men engaged in the retailing, from wagons, fruit and other articles that are eatable, and they do a good business too. But what the public purchase from that source, the storekeeper looks upon as so much money [illegible] from its legal channel, viz., the cash register of himself. And there is much that can be said in support of the position taken up by the grocer. Rents, gas, electric light, water, all come fairly high in the city, and over and above, he is apt to lose more than a little by perishable stock thrown on his hands by reason of the street-dealer's activity. He claims that he ought not to have as an opponent an individual who, buying in the same market, has yet no rent or other charges to meet such as has the "legitimate trader." The peddler has liberty to put his goods on show from door to door, with a weekly expense bill that in comparison with that of the average shopkeeper is as a flea bite to the mouthful of a rhinoceros

Admittedly there are things to be said on the groceryman's side. But so also is this the case when the street merchant comes under review. The latter pays what he considers a good fat price in the shape of license for permission to sell, the public have the advantage of these sums passing into the city treasury, and, what appeals more directly to the average householder, he can purchase certain goods at his own door at a price often very much lower than is quoted on the counter at the store. These are points the storekeeper is apt to overlook.

It is no doubt more than annoying to have a peregrinating, non-rent-paying merchant, squat on one's doorstep, with a cut-price stock, but in his own interests it will be bad business for the shopkeeping classes to take a prominent part in their removal by court summons. The public is apt to kick.

And there are other methods.

—Roxburgh.

HE HAD AMPLE WARNING.

(Sir Wilfrid Laurier, May 5, 1903.)

"Whether we should have a Canadian or Imperial officer as our commander of militia, I will not discuss now. But, whatever may be the merits of the officer commanding the militia, he is a subordinate of the Canadian Government, and, if he has any policy to propound, it should be propounded to the minister, and the minister is responsible. We have the same privilege in this House that they have in the British Parliament, and there is no doubt whatever that a general commanding the forces has no right to give advice to the people. If he has advice to give, he must give it, not to the people but to the minister whose officer he is. If the general commanding the militia has advice to tender, it is not his right—I say it deliberately—to offer advice to the public, but it is his duty to offer it to the minister, and for that policy the minister shall be responsible. The principles are too elementary to be contradicted, but I thought, after the expressions of my hon. friend from West Toronto, it was not inadvisable to repeat them to the House, and even to himself."

HOURS OF WORK.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—In an editorial in your Saturday issue under the above caption, certain statements are made demanding attention.

The efforts of labor organizations to reduce the hours of labor have been, in the main, for the purpose of reducing the surplus labor market. This tends toward an equal distribution of labor. To say that the employer pays the difference is not entirely correct. In the majority of cases labor organizations are satisfied to accept a reduction in hours of labor without a corresponding increase in wages. It is as much the duty of the employer to make an equal distribution of work as it is of the employed. An unemployed man is a menace to the community, as he ceases to become a distributor of money, which in turn affects the shopkeeper and ultimately the state. It centralizes the wealth of the workingman. The shortening of the hours of labor is also an educational benefit to the workingman, as he has more time to improve his mental faculties. This in turn benefits the state, as also the future generation.

With regard to restricting the output of the individual workman, it is so rare in Canada as to be scarcely worth noticing—in fact a reference to it might only call attention to its feasibility.

Employers as a rule are not compelled to employ more men than is necessary to run the business. Cases are on record where employers reduced the staff and then attempted to turn out the same amount of work. This has been resisted by labor organizations, as it has a tendency to create a surplus labor market.

As regards high wages and short hours proving an attraction, it must be borne in mind—especially as regards mechanics—that a trade has to be learned—usually five years—and that low wages are paid to those learning.

Shortening of the hours of labor during a period of activity is not a maxim laid down by labor organizations. But workingmen have learned that it is next to impossible to reduce the hours during a period of depression, as the fact of there being a depression causes a stampede in the ranks of labor. Employers know this, and if the men attempt to remedy the evil they are immediately crushed. The employer—not doing much business—can sometimes afford to close down, or he may discharge a few leaders, and then the stampede is complete. Another injustice is the blacklist. Labor leaders are discharged, and the word is passed along, so that employment cannot be secured. This produces the worst kind of evil, as then everything is done secretly, and three or four men, holding a meeting, may be able to cause a strike of as many hundred. It has also a tendency to create socialism, or even anarchy.

When employers generally concede the right of labor to organize; when arbitration shall become the rule—even to the extent of the state controlling it; when capital admits that labor is wealth, and that either would be useless without the other, and that labor has rights that should and must be protected, then shall an era of industrial peace be at hand.

J. C.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE to Fit patients. Send to DR. KLINE, Ltd. 931 Arch St., Philadelphia

A1. VALUES IN DESKS!

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Something's Happened! Pretty Strong Breeze, He forgot To Regulate The Speed.

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The SAYER ELECTRIC Co'y.

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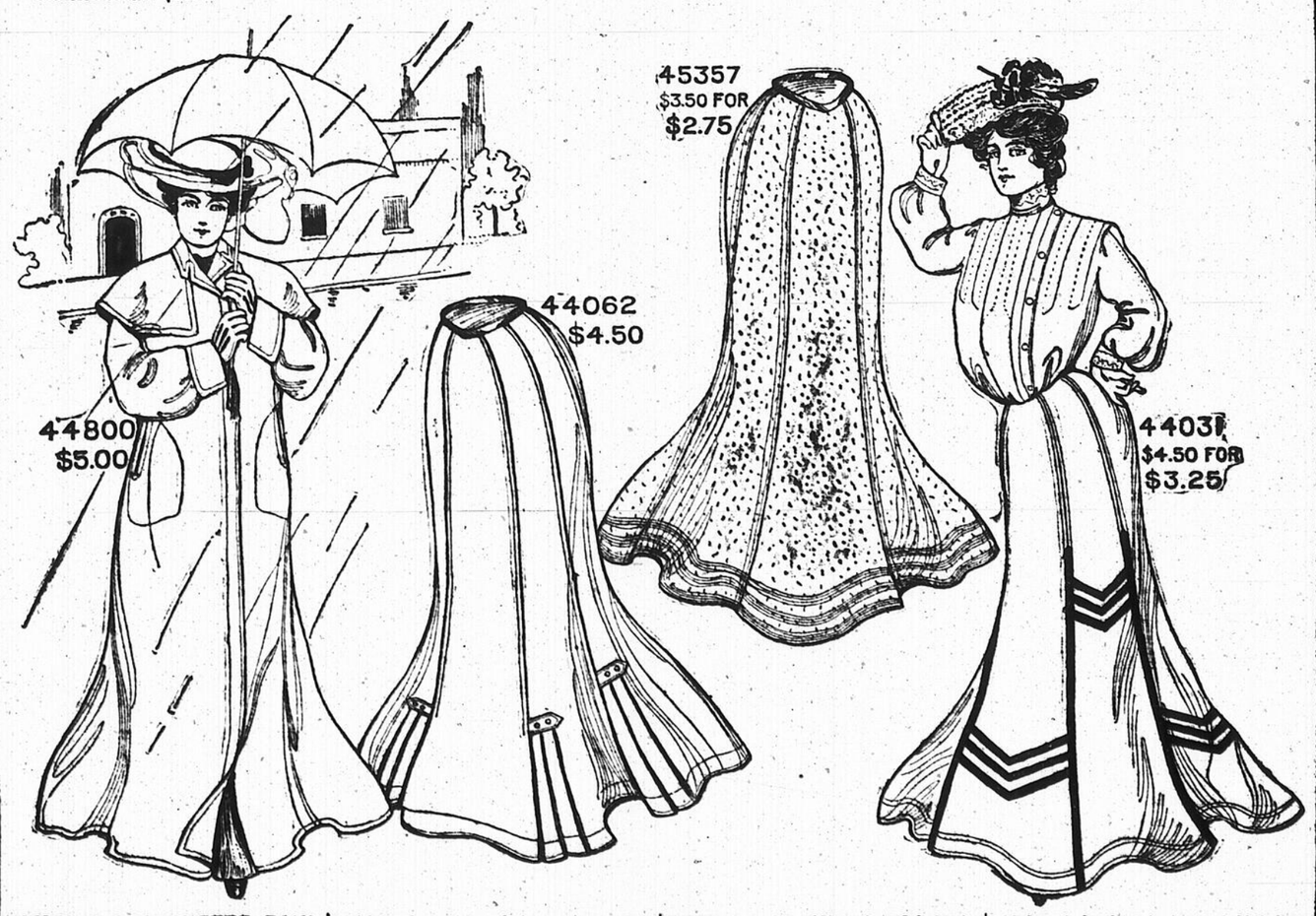
EATON'S | MAIL ORDER NEWS | TORONTO

Special Sale of Skirts and Raincoats

IN PRODUCING these Garments at such low prices we do not lose sight of quality, for quality is one of our first considerations. We do not make unsightly ill-fitting garments, neither do we use cheap inferior materials. In buying from us you can feel assured that you get not only the best material of its class that we can possibly procure. You also get that up-to-date style, perfect fit and superior finish that have made EATON garments so justly popular.

The Skirts shown here are Fancy Tweed at $2.75, Cheviot at $3.25, and Vicuna Cloth at $4.50; also Cravenette Raincoat at $5.00.



WOMEN'S CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS

44800. This might be called a general utility coat, as it protects when raining, is almost featherweight when carried on the arm, and is not a burden when the sun shines later; is a comfort on a cool evening, and can be used as a driving, boating, travelling or evening wrap. This style is made with a cape which gives additional protection. The loose back has a short belt which is buttoned on, and can be worn as a fitted back or perfectly loose if desired. The material is a good quality herringbone weave cravenette cloth, in oxford, blue, fawn and bronze.

Sizes are, bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, with choice of lengths 54, 56 and 58 inches, measuring the back from bottom of collar band to bottom of coat. This is a coat you would, no doubt, pay $7.00 or $7.50 for elsewhere. Our price..... **5.00**

44062. Any woman desiring a neat, plain-dressy walking skirt will at once see in this skirt the desired requirements. The material is a smooth finish Vicuna cloth in black only. It is a seven gore design and each seam is finished at the bottom with wide pleats which give it that comfortable fullness at the feet. The cloth tabs and covered buttons add much to its jaunty appearance. This is a skirt that will compete favorably with any $6.00 skirt you might find outside of this store. Our price..... **4.50**

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches; do not allow for overlaps on seams. Choice of lengths 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt.

45357. Is an all-wool Fancy Snowflake Preston Cheviot Walking Skirt, in black and white, navy and white, and black with fancy mixtures; is a seven gore graceful model, made with overlap or felled seams, double stitched and neatly bound inside. The bottom has inside facings of self material, which makes a splendid foundation for the 14 rows of stitching which run in clusters and have quite a striking effect. There are no objectionable rough seams or raw edges, as the inside seams are all neatly bound. This, combined with the light weight and durable material, makes an ideal summer skirt, good value at $3.50, but our special price is..... **2.75**

Sizes are: Waist bands, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inches. Choice of lengths, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches, measuring front of skirt from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt. Send size of waist band and length of skirt. Take measure carefully and use an accurate tape line.

44031. A handsomely trimmed $4.50 Dress Skirt for $3.25. Is made of imported Cheviot, a very satisfactory and serviceable material in black and navy. Is made with seven gores, and the stitched bands of taffeta silk on each gore give the skirt a very dressy appearance. This was a popular skirt at $4.50 and no doubt as good as you have paid as high as $5.00 or $5.50 for from your local dealer, but in order to give our mail order friends a saving opportunity we are offering it at the exceedingly low price..... **3.25**

Sizes are, waist bands 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 inches, with choice of lengths 38, 39, 41, 42 and 43 inches.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED

TORONTO - - - CANADA

WITH THE FARMER.

Copious rains in the West, during the last days of May and in the beginning of June, have been of great advantage to crops and prospects are bright for a rich harvest and a prosperous year. That is what the Westerner is looking for now—a good crop and plenty of money in the fall, and unless all signs fail he will not be disappointed. Last year the wheat crop in Manitoba averaged 16.42 bushels to the acre, which upon an acreage of 2,442,373 yielded 40,116,878 bushels of wheat. This was called a partial failure for Manitoba the past couple of years had become used to twenty-five and twenty-six bushels to the acre. With twenty-six bushels to the acre, 1902 was the greatest year since 1895, when the yield was 27.86.

With an average crop this year, Manitoba will show a largely increased yield. While the Government figures are not yet available, a conservative estimate of the acreage under wheat alone in Manitoba is ten per cent. more than last season, which would bring the figures up to nearly 2,700,000 acres. In the Territories the increase is estimated at fully twenty per cent. Wheat seeding is now completed, and although later this year than usual, it will probably be found that to-day the crop is as far advanced as it was this time last season. Since seeding, the conditions have proved exceptionally favorable, and all the reports received point to good crop indications. The recent rains which were pretty general throughout the province have greatly assisted the growth. What the west is hoping for now are the June rains to keep the ground moist.

There is probably no other single question that claims so much attention on the farm during the summer as how to get rid of weeds. Not only do they offend the eye, but are more or less ruinous to successful agriculture. Most varieties are possessed of a vigorous constitution, and have strong roots that enable them to gather for their own use the available plant food and moisture, thus impoverishing the soil for grain, grasses and root crops. It has been estimated that a ton of dry pigweed—Amarantus retroflexus—contains as much phosphoric acid, twice as much nitrogen, and nearly five times as much potash as a ton of ordinary manure, writes J. H. M., an Ontario farmer, in the Country Gentleman. Also a ton of weeds on an acre of ground means a loss of from 300 to 500 tons of water. Hence the work of keeping these intruders under subjection is an important factor in securing an abundant crop yield.

In order that it may be carried on intelligently, it is necessary to know something of their nature and growth. Our worst weeds are for the most part of foreign origin, not more than one in twenty being native plants. Thus it follows that they must be furnished with some means of transportation. This is accomplished in various ways—wind, water, birds and animals being largely employed. But perhaps the most prolific source of weed dissemination is the buying and sowing of impure grass seed. When this is the cause of trouble, the remedy is obvious. It is clear that if we are to make any progress in our efforts to eradicate them, we must first do all we can to prevent their propagation.

Weeds, as to their duration, are divided into three classes, viz., annuals, biennials and perennials. Annuals are those that produce only from the seed, and complete their term of life in one year, such as wild mustard, wild buckwheat, pursiane and ragweed. There are also others of this class called "winter annuals." They make a partial growth before winter, and are fully developed the following spring. Examples of these are pigeon weed, cockle and shepherd's purse. If the weeds belonging to this class are cut off before the seeds ripen, there will be no further trouble. Some of them, however, have seeds that are covered with a hard coating, and are of an oily nature, as wild mustard; these will retain their vitality for years, and as soon as their position is favorable for growth, by being brought to the surface with the plow or other implement, will spring into life. This makes the work of extermination a rather lengthy process, but if the "cutting off" is persistently practiced whenever additional ones make their appearance, the desired results may be achieved.

Biennials require two years to complete their growth. They generally have a strong tap root that during the first year stores up a supply of nourishment, which is utilized the second year in producing seeds. Examples commonly known are burdock, blueweed and wild carrot. While this class is also only reproductive from the seed, yet they cannot be destroyed, by merely cutting them off even with the ground, as they will stool out, and be more troublesome than ever. To do effective work, they should be severed below the crown of the root, about three inches deep, with a spud or sharp spade.

Perennial weeds live from year to year. There are two kinds; those that reproduce themselves from the seed only, like the ox-eyed daisy, dandelion and yarrow, and those that are propagated from both seeds and rootstocks, representatives of which are Canada thistle, couch grass, bindweed and plantain. The latter class are by far the most troublesome of all weeds and need close attention to insure their eradication. The rootstocks are creeping in their nature, and are supplied with numerous buds, which send out new plants. If these roots are bruised during a warm, moist time, additional sprouts shoot up. Hence it will be seen that a dry season is most suitable for getting rid of them. Where there are only small patches, they may sometimes be smoothered out by covering thickly with straw, thus preventing the development of green leaves, and literally starving the roots to death. The same purpose would be served by sowing some dense sod-forming grass, as millet, that will exclude the light. Where large areas are badly infested, a bare fallow is perhaps the most effective remedy; if only moderately foul, a well-cultivated hoe crop will generally be all that is required.

The practice of rotating crops is a valuable means of checking weeds. For instance, pastures are conducive to curled dock, plantain and ox-eyed daisy; fall grains to pigeon-weed, cockle and cheat; spring grains to mustard, wild oats and foxtail. A good plan is to sow spring grains on land where there are weeds common to fall grains, and vice versa. In the first case, the cultivation involved will easily destroy them, and in the other instance the spring crop will be harvested before the weeds have seeded. A foul pasture may be cleaned by following with corn and roots, killing the weeds by cultivation. When they are once subdued, never let the land be idle for a season. Then, by thorough injury to the quality is very much lower than that commonly supposed, and further, that the minimum temperature at which proper curing will take place is a great deal lower than anyone imagined possible for securing good results.

Live Stock.

Horse Notes.

The kind and quality of hay fed makes a considerable difference in the grain ration.

Close inbreeding cannot be safely followed with the hope of increasing constitutional vigor or vitality.

Colts that are fed high and grow fast need much more exercise than those whose rations of grain are limited.

Where sound, flinty bone can be grown good feet as a general rule follow as a matter of course.

Even one little vice may make a wonderful change in the value of a horse.

As a rule a mare will breed truer and better each year to the same horse, provided he is a good one.

When possible to avoid, the teams should not be worked in a rain, and especially a cold rain.

The mares that are heavy in foal should be kept in a quiet place and away from the other stock as much as possible.

Feed for strength and muscle instead of for fat. Surplus flesh is a hindrance to a horse that has to work.

The per cent. of fatality in high-priced horses is very little, if any greater, than in cheap ones, while the chance of a good profit is found with the good horse.

Let the harness be light and well fitting—by all means strong—but remembed that weight is not always an evidence of strength.

When the brood mares are selected in regard to their breeding as well as the stallion, then there are hopes of improvement.

At the beginning of spring work a little time spent in fitting the collars properly may save a lay-off of a week during the busy season.

Be Careful With the Brood Mare.

With the rush of spring work approaching there is always a tendency to press every available horse into service. But whatever is done, care should be taken of the brood mare. That does nto mean that she should not be worked, because a reasonable amount of exercise will do her more good than harm, but she should not be severely strained. Besides the possibility of abortion and similar troubles there is always the danger of affecting the strength and development of the foal by impairing the health and vigor of the mare. Strong robust colts are usually the offspring of vigorous, healthy parents, therefore whatever affects the mare during the time of pregnancy is liable also in greater or less degree to retard the development of the foetus, just as a drain on a cow's physical condition lessens the secretions of the mammary glands. If, at a season of high pressure, some horses must be worked extra hard, let them be the geldings and non-breeding mares, but on no account should we overwork the pregnant mares because the bad effects will be reflected not only upon their condition but upon the development of the foetus which is to become the future horse and his welfare will ultimately mean more than a day's delay in sowing this season's crop.

Care in Feeding Skim Milk.

Whole milk is the best of nature's foods, but whole milk is seldom fed. In the operation of skimming the fat is removed, which changes the character of the food very materially. Skim-milk is rich in bone and flesh forming material, but owing to the fat being removed, it is a very one-sided ration, having what is known as a narrow nutritive ratio. It has a great tendency to be constipating when fed alone to young pigs. Many farmers have suffered much loss by feeding too much skimmed milk to young pigs when shut up in pens where they could not get to the ground or succulent food, such as grass and roots. The pigs usually look fat and well until some morning, when being fed, some of them will take what is commonly known as a fit and may die inside of an hour. If they do recover and the food is not changed, they and their companions will show a dirty, scurvy appearance on the skin about the eyes, back of the ear and back of the shoulders, and the hair becomes curly, and the pig will have a tendency to go round with his back humped up. This is owing to a deranged condition of the digestive organs, which should be remedied by giving the pigs a dose of raw linseed oil, and then follow by giving plenty of succulent food, such as roots or grass, and plenty of exercise. I do not wish to be understood to condemn skimmed milk for food. It is one of the best of feeds, but it should not be fed in great quantities to young pigs. A little ground flaxseed is an excellent thing to add to it.

Dishorning Calves.

The advantages of dishorning ordinary grazing cattle are duly appreciated by experienced stock-owners, and breeders would do well to keep this fact in mind and have the horns removed or checked while the calves are young. It will be to their own interests to do this, since the absence of horns will materially improve the market for the animals when the latter have been reared. If the operation be performed while the animals are only a few weeks old, or when the horn is still soft, it is of the simplest description and invariably effective. The system which has been adopted, and is recommended by the Irish Department of Agriculture, is to clip the hair from the top of the horn when the calf is from two to five days old, slightly moisten the end of a stick of caustic potash (which can be obtained from any chemist) and with it rub the tip of each horn firmly for about a quarter of a minute or until the potash has made a slight impression on the centre of the horn. The horns should be treated in a similar manner from two to four times, according to the size of the horn and the age of the animal. About five minutes should elapse between each application. If during the interval of five minutes after one or more applications a little blood appears in the centre of the horn, it will then only be necessary to give another very slight rubbing with the potash. The operator is warned to protect his fingers by rolling ap iece of paper round the end of the potash stick, to prevent the potash from reaching the skin round the horn, to take care that the calf does not get wet for some days after the operation, and to keep the potash in an air-tight bottle. This treatment is considered suitable only for calves not exceeding nine days old. But the horns of older calves may easily, and with very little momentary pain to the animals, be removed or destroyed by nipping off the points with a pocket knife and applying a light touch of caustic potash. Many breeders have successfully adopted the latter course on animals several weeks old.

SHUN THE BOOZE AND EAT VERY LITTLE

If You Would be Healthy During the Hot Days of Summer.

What to eat and drink and what to avoid during the hot summer months is a question to which Professor Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the chemistry division of the Agricultural Department, a noted dietician, has given years of careful and painstaking study.

Professor Wiley lays down the essential principle that there must be moderation in all things eatable during the summer months, and if perfect health is to be obtained under the trying conditions of the heated term there must be absolute denial of alcoholic drinks and cold beverages of the more harmless sort from the temperance standpoint, but equally dangerous is their effect upon the stomach.

"Any excessive use of alcoholic drinks during the summer months should be avoided," said Professor Wiley. "This is especially important for those who are exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Statistics show that in cases of sunstroke the great majority of the victims are addicted to the use of liquor. This of itself may not prove much, however, for the majority of the people seem to be addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks in one form or another.

Produces Too Much Heat.

"There is every reason, from a physiological standpoint, in addition to the mere opinion that it is injurious, why we should put aside alcohol in hot weather. Alcohol is converted into heat and energy when taken into the system in moderate quantities, and thus in a time of year when less heat is required alcohol is not a physiological diet. Again, alcohol, even in moderate quantities, produces a quickening of the circulation and is a strong stimulant. This quickening and the consequent transmission of additional blood to the head should be avoided in the hot months.

"Iced beverages should be shunned altogether or sipped slowly, not more than a teaspoonful at a time. Pouring large quantities of ice cold liquid into the stomach, where the natural temperature is about blood heat, is contrary to all physiological principles. The shock to the stomach is severe; the pores of the body are immediately stopped up, and it requires some time for the system to throw off the effects of this congestion so uselessly forced upon it.

"Iced beverages, sipped slowly, as I have said, may be taken in moderation without danger, but the injury comes from the American habit of drinking great quantities of ice cold liquids and in many cases gulping them down so rapidly that the whole body feels the ill effects of the shock.

"As a rule summer beverages should not be below 60 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature, whereas it is the American custom to take them at about the temperature of ice—twice as cold as they should be. This is certainly the cause of many of the disorders of the digestive system during the hot months.

Less Food Needed.

"The quantity of food should also be diminished decidedly during the hot weather. One of the principal functions of food is to furnish heat and energy. The lower the outside temperature the more food is required to produce animal heat. It is safe to say that at least one-fourth the ordinary winter diet should be omitted in the summer. A person who in winter consumes food daily amounting to 3,000 calories would do very well during the hot months with 2,250.

"The foods peculiar to summer should constitute a large portion of the diet—the various succulent fresh vegetables, according to one's taste. These foods tend to fill the stomach and satisfy to a certain degree the sensation of hunger, without producing too great a load on the digestive organism. It follows, therefore, that it is wise to eat less meat, and in general less nitrogenous foods. Those who engage in vigorous exercise and outdoor work must have sufficient food to supply the energy consumed, and this energy is better furnished by the starches and sugars than by meats.

"Persons taking vigorous exercise regularly can safely eat large quantities of rice and potatoes in the summer months, while the protein of the food is better supplied by peas, beans and good bread than by meat.

"Fruits are very desirable if well ripened and not overripe. Green fruits and those entering the period of decay should be avoided strictly. Fresh fruits make one of the best portions of man's food during the hot months, but care must be taken to see that the fruit is in proper condition for eating.

Danger in Vacation Time.

"It is impossible to give any advice regarding the quantity of food that should be taken in each case, since the size and habits of the individual determine this matter. Those engaged in sedentary employments, however, as well as those who enjoy a summer vacation, should be specially cautioned against overeating.

"Often all the benefits derived from a vacation are rendered useless by overindulgence in the pleasures of the table. Too often when off on a vacation and intent on having a good time we find one of our chief pleasures in 'gorging' at the table because we have little else to do. Simple food is as important during vacation as when engaged in sedentary work at home.

"In general, I would say, avoid alcoholic beverages and ices of all kinds and make your food principally rice, potatoes, peas, beets and other vegetables. By following these suggestions you will find yourself in far better condition at the end of the summer than you were when it began."

LUXURIES AND NECESSITIES.

You can, with a clear conscience, enjoy to-day's luxuries when you have provided to-morrow's necessities. An Endowment policy in the Crown Life is the safest and surest provision either for old age or death. Lowest premium, highest guarantees, liberal policies, absolute security. Stanley Henderson, General Manager for the Province of Quebec, Victoria Chambers, 232 McGill Street, Montreal.—Adv.

MENELIK OF MANY TITLES.

"Menelik the Second, Victorious Lion of the Tribe of Judah, King of the Kings of Ethiopia, Lieutenant of God," and a good deal more, who is reported seriously ill again, has been described by those who know his Majesty as a curious mixture of shrewdness and simplicity. Side by side with acts which prove a superior intelligence, he manifests a singular pettiness of character. He leaves the discussion of the Italian frontier in order to superintend the measuring out of his servants' rations. Menelik is especially interested in all machinery, which, including watches, he always takes to pieces, without, however, being invariably able to put them together again. Sometimes he deigns to be present at the unpacking of a traveller's boxes and to appropriate any little object which pleases him. Such informal examinations amuse him vastly, and he has been known to declare before now that he would greatly enjoy the work of a custom-house officer.

OTTAWA IN 3 HOURS VIA CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT 8.40 A.M., 4.10 P.M. and 7.00 P.M.

The Great Ruby.

ON Saturday next, the 25th inst. the HERALD will begin the publication of a spirited Serial Story, "THE GREAT RUBY," by T. W. Henshaw, author of "The Mallison Mystery," etc. This story is called "A Tale of Adventure," and it richly deserves the title. There is not a dull chapter in the book, which deals with England in modern days, but introduces some features generally considered peculiar to a life in India.

The HERALD'S reputation for publishing first-class serials will be well maintained by this story, the exclusive copyright for which has been obtained by the HERALD. It is a new story, and therefore possesses for all readers the element of freshness.

Be sure to read the Opening Chapters on Saturday Next.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

754 to 768 St. Lawrence Street.

An Extraordinary Proposition

To Men and Boys

You are buying every day NEGLIGE SHIRTS, and pay for same from 50c to $1.00 each. **Saturday, from 3 a.m. to 11 p.m.**, we will sell you Neglige Shirts, the kind you pay 50c and $1.00, for

25c

E. Lepage & Co.,

754 to 768 St. Lawrence St.

Builders, Plumbers, Painters, Contractors and Mill Supplies

Shelf and Heavy Hardware

BUILDERS ART HARDWARE

2543-2553 Notre Dame St., 292-300 Seigneurs St.

The Edwardsburgh Cotton Co. NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS. MONTREAL

Kronthal Lithia Water

the most delightful of table waters.

JAMES THOMPSON, KINGSTON, ONT. Wholesale Distributor for Canada.

COAL

Best American and Welsh Anthracite, Scotch and Sydney Steam. Lowest Prices.

Andrew Balle 69 McGill St.

MONTREAL WATER WORKS

Tenders for Supplies for 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Clerk, and deposited in the office of the said City Clerk, City Hall, endorsed with the name of one of the articles mentioned hereafter, as the case may be, will be received until 12 o'clock noon on TUESDAY, the 5th JULY, 1904, for the supply and delivery of the following articles:

Cast Iron Pipes.
Special Castings.
Lead Pipe. Pig Lead and Tin.
Brass Castings.
General Stores.
Lumber. Also for the purchase of Iron and Lead Scrap.

The whole in accordance with specifications to be seen and obtained, as well as forms of tender, at the office of the Superintendent M.W.W., City Hall, and any tender not made on the official form, or not in conformity with the terms of the specification will not be considered. Said tenders will be opened by the City Clerk, in the presence of the interested parties, at the first meeting of the Water Committee to be held after the reception of the said tenders.

The Water Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,

L. O. DAVID,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, June 17th, 1904.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 Yonge St., Toronto.

A FAVORITE PATTERN

Louis XV. Silverware

Very Low This Week!

The fluctuations in the Silver market enable you to buy Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks at the ridiculously low price of 65c per ounce, when the regular price has been $1.00 and $1.25 per ounce, which means:

TEA SPOONS, 6 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $6.50. Sale price, per dozen $4.20

TEA SPOONS, 7 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $7.50. Sale Price $4.88

TEA SPOONS, large size, 9 1-2 oz. to the doz. Regular $9.50 dozen. Sale Price $6.24

DESSERT SPOONS, about 16 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $16.50 dozen. Sale Price $10.84

DESSERT FORKS. Regular $16.50. Sale Price $10.84

MED. OR TABLE SPOONS, 22 1-2 oz. to the dozen. Regular $22.50. Sale Price $14.63

MED. OR TABLE FORKS. Regular $22.50. Sale Price $14.63

All the above in the favorite LOUIS XV. patterns. Owing to the fluctuation in the price of silver, and the manufacturers' increase of business, we cannot guarantee the price longer than the 22nd of June. So send orders early.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
190 Yonge St., Toronto.

Is Your Lower Flat Damp?

We can put you in a VULCANITE floor, and will guarantee it to make your Basement

Rat and Damp Proof

GEO. W. REED & CO.

785 Craig Street.

Rooters, Asphalters, Etc.

Semi-Detached House and Corner Lot For Sale on University Street

Total frontage 60 feet by 95 feet deep along Burnside Street, 2½ storey stone house, about 30 feet wide, in good order throughout. Splendid site for an apartment house or club rooms. The present building may also be used to advantage.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

Each bottle of this well-known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, Etc.

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,

Dr. J. Collis Browne

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles 1s. 1½d 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,

By all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited
LONDON.

NOTICE

The Province of Quebec Rifle Association have secured the services of Mr. James Whitehams to solicit subscriptions towards the Annual Prize Meeting, and they have much pleasure in commending him to the general public as their only authorized collector.

W. L. BOND, Capt.,
Acting Secretary P.Q.R.A.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to June 13th, 1904.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX—Lv. ‡7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.05 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. LOUIS, MO., CHICAGO — Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m., *9.40 p.m. Ar. *7.00 a.m., *6.30 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.00 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §8.45 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.45 a.m., *2.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m., §6.30 p.m.
BOSTON—Lv. 9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 a.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., 6.45 p.m., *10.30 p.m., *10.10 p.m., Ar. *7.00 a.m., *7.35 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., ‡7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.45 a.m., (l)2.15 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.45 p.m.
BERTHIER — Lv. †8.45 a.m., (l)2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (g)8.50 a.m., †2.45 p.m., †6.45 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.35 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m., §8.50 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. 9.00 a.m., (l)1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., 7.00 p.m.
LABELLE — (m)9.00 am., (l)1.25 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., (m)7.00 p.m.

* Daily. † Week days. § Sunday only. (g) Monday only. ‡ Daily except Saturday. (x) Daily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (l) Saturday only. (m) Tuesday and Thursday only.

GRAND TRUNK.

TORONTO—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily—10.00 a.m., 8.00 p.m. daily ex. Sunday. Ar. 6.00 p.m., 7.30 a.m. daily—7.15 a.m. daily except Sunday.
CHICAGO—Lv. 9 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 6.00 p.m. daily.
PORTLAND—Lv. 8 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—8 p.m. daily. Ar. 7 a.m. daily—6.50 p.m. daily except Sunday.
ISLAND POND AND QUEBEC—Lv. 8 a.m., 4.15 p.m. daily ex. Sunday—8.00 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.00 a.m. daily—1.00 p.m., 6.50 p.m. daily except Sunday.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

OTTAWA—Lv. 8.40 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—4.10 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. daily. Ar. 11.20 a.m. daily—6.30 p.m. and 9.35 p.m. daily except Sunday.

INTERCOLONIAL.

LOCAL—Lv. 7.40 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 11.45 p.m. Ar. 10.30 a.m., 10.00 p.m.
MARITIME EXPRESS—Lv. 12.00 noon daily ex. Saturday. Ar. 5.30 p.m. daily ex. Monday. Leaves Levis 10.25 a.m. Ar. in Montreal 4.05 p.m. Mondays only.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

NEW YORK—Lv. 8.20 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—7.00 p.m. daily. Ar. 9.20 p.m. daily ex. Sunday—9.31 a.m. daily.
VALLEYFIELD LOCAL—Lv. 9.25 a.m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun.—1.25 p.m. Sat. only—5.10 p.m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun.—9.45 a.m. Sunday only. Ar. 8.20 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—4.25 p.m. Sat. only—3.40 p.m. ex. Sat. and Sun.—8.28 p.m. Sunday only.

CENTRAL VERMONT.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 8.40 p.m. Ar. 7.25 a.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.15 p.m.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

NEW YORK—8.45 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 7.40 p.m. Ar. 7.15 a.m., 3.15 p.m., 7.05 p.m.

RUTLAND RAILROAD.

BOSTON AND NEW YORK—Lv. 8.50 a.m. and 7.10 p.m. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 9.40 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

12 HOURS —TO— MURRAY BAY!

Two Trains Daily Each Way Sundays Excepted.

Improved Summer Service

To all points on the Lower St. Lawrence. Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m., 12 noon, 7.45 and 11.40 p.m.

Special Sleepers are attached to the 7.45 p.m. train, for Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna and Little Metis.

SATURDAY EXCURSIONS

Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

BELOEIL.........$0.80 ST. HYACINTHE $1.30
LEVIS.............4.00 QUEBEC..........4.00

All Trains leave Bonaventure Station.

CITY TICKET OFFICE

143 ST. JAMES ST. and Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

LACHINE—From Post Office—20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.50 p.m. Last car at 12 midnight. From Lachine—20 min. service, 5.00 a.m. to 11.50 p.m. Last car 12.30 a.m.
SAULT AU RECOLLET— From Craig and Chenneville—45 min. service, 6.15 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.; 30 min. service, 11.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. Last car 12 midnight. From Sault au Recollet—45 min. service, 5.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.; 30 min. service, 12.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
MOUNTAIN—From Mt. Royal Ave.—20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Ave., Westmount—20 min. service, 5.30 a.m. to 12.10 a.m.
CARTIERVILLE—From Snowdon's Junction —40 min. service, 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight. From Cartierville—40 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.
MOUNTAIN BELT LINE—Special Belt Line service as required, via St. Catherine St.

Extra cars will be run on all lines as required. For extra cars for Lachine, take Notre Dame cars to connect at Cote St. Paul. For extra cars for Sault au Recollet, take St. Denis cars to connect at C.P.R. tracks.

YOUR VESTS

and Negligee Shirts will be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to you all summer if you send them to OUR LAUNDRY, because we know how to handle them, and can guarantee to make them look like new. PHONE MOUNT 1059.

CROWN LAUNDRY

4218 ST. CATHERINE STREET. PHONE MOUNT 1059.

Premo Cameras 1904 Full line of Models for 1904 just to hand. Send for special Bargain List No. 14. R. F. SMITH, 1756 Notre Dame Street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY

One First Class Fare to all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East. Going June 30th and July 1st. Good to return until July 4th, 1904

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

WEEK END TRIPS

Good Going Saturday or Sunday. Returning Monday.

ABBOTTSFORD	$1.60
BEDFORD	1.60
COWANSVILLE	1.85
JOLIETTE	1.15
LABELLE	3.30
ST. JOHNS, Q.	1.10
ST. AGATHE	2.10
(Sundays only)	1.50
ST. ANNES DE BELLEVUE	.80
KNOWLTON	2.20
QUEBEC	4.00
ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON	1.80
NOMININGUE	4.10
SHAWBRIDGE	1.35

Rates to many other points on application.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SERVICE

LEAVE MONTREAL

For Brome Lake, Knowlton, Cowansville and Sherbrooke.

(Windsor St.) 1.40 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Mondays, arriving Montreal 9.40 a.m. Regular train leaves Windsor St. 4.30 p.m.

For Dorval, Valois, Point Claire, St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Hudson, Point Fortune and Intermediate Stations.

(Windsor St.) 1.30 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Mondays, arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.35 a.m. and 11.45 a.m. For additional trains see time table.

For Laurentian Mountains, Piedmont and Intermediate Stations to Labelle.

(Place Viger) 1.25 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Sunday night, arriving Montreal 9.10 p.m., and Monday, arriving Montreal 8.40 a.m. and 9.50 a.m.

For Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese, St. Jerome, Shawbridge and Montfort Jct.

(Place Viger) 1.45 p.m. Saturdays. Returns Sundays, arriving Montreal 8.50 p.m. and Mondays, arriving Montreal 8.30 a.m. and 9.50 a.m. For additional trains see time table. Change in time takes effect June 13th.

TICKET OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY

REDUCED FARES

—TO—

Quebec,	$4.00	Toronto,	$10.00
Sherbrooke,	$3.35	Hamilton,	$10.65
Ottawa,	$3.50	London,	$12.95

And all other points in Canada and Return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates, June 30 and July 1. Return Limit, July 4, 1904.

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD.

Commencing June 20th, the Portland sleeping and parlor car service will be extended to Old Orchard.

Cheap Week End Trips

GOING Saturday or Sunday by any train RETURNING until Monday by any train, as follows:

Abenakis Springs	$2.00
BELOEIL	$0.80
BLUFF POINT (Cliff Haven), N.Y.	3.15
BURLINGTON, VT.	3.15
CORNWALL	2.25
HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.	1.95
MASSENA SPRINGS	2.80
OTTERBURN PARK (including one admission to Park)	.95
PLATTSBURG, N.Y.	3.00
QUEBEC	4.00
ROUSE'S PT.	2.05
SHERBROOKE	3.45
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE	.80
ST. HYACINTHE	1.30
ST. JOHNS	1.10
VAUDREUIL	.90

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS

FROM and to MONTREAL.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 11.00 p.m. (From Vaudreuil only 6.00 p.m.), 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR ST. HYACINTHE, RICHMOND and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 8.01 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.50 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and intermediate points—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 7.15 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

137 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT

8.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m.

(Daily Except Sunday) and

7.00 p.m. DAILY FOR Ottawa

and all Intermediate Points.

Tickets and full particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

Station corner Moreau and St. Catherine Streets. Telephone East 2400.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

8.45 A.M.—Week days — Due L'Assomption 9.44 a.m., L'Epiphanie 9.50 a.m., Joliette 10.30 a.m., Grand Mere 12.45 p.m., Shawinigan Falls 12.55 p.m., Quebec 7.40 p.m.

5.15 P.M.—Week days — For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, St. Julienne, New Glasgow, etc.

Trains arrive Montreal 9.35 a.m., 6.05 p.m. (week days).

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Early Closing

The following Piano Dealers will close their stores at

1 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

during the summer from June 18th to September 3rd inclusive.

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited,
LAYTON BROS.,
W. H. LEACH,
WILLIS & CO.,
PRATTE, NORDHEIMER & GLENDON.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ¼ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR STREET STATION

Trains Leave as Follows:

9.35 A.M.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 12.25 a.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.25 p.m., New York 10.00 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.

7.10 P.M. — NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James Street, and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON,
City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

E.R.O.

(Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil)

Cures Rheumatism

Neuralgia,	Gout,
Sciatica,	Stiff Neck,
Inflammatory	Sprains,
Muscular,	Sore Threat,
Lumbago,	Etc., Etc.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Price 25 and 50 cents.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of "B" Debenture Stock of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the "B" Debenture Stock, issued by The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.15 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To Holders of Preference Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company. Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the Preference Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.30 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Ordinary Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the Ordinary Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.45 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

The Hawkesbury Town and Hawkesbury Township football teams met on the grounsd of the latter club, and after an exciting struggle the town boys managed to win.

THE RUSH IS ON

Everybody is into Housecleaning now, and Curtains are a big item with us. We clean them so well that one customer recommends another. Waggon will call if you phone us.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que. 2410 ST. CATHERINE ST., and 1958 NOTRE DAME ST.
Phones: (Bell) Up 3041, Main 1597. Merchants 23.

CHRISTIANIZING CANADIAN WEST

Difficult to Provide Missionaries Understanding Foreign Tongues.

Fredericton, N.B., June 18.—(Special.)—The conference yesterday morning consumed the greater part of the time in a discussion of the supernumery fund, which totals $116,832, yielding $14,362 annually. The claims against the fund last year aggregated $16,898.

Church union was discussed at a later session, an able committee of clergymen and laymen being appointed to-day to report to the conference.

A movement is afoot to have the General Conference held in the Maritime Provinces, and a committee of this conference will confer with a similar committee from Nova Scotia.

Fredericton, N.B., June 17.—(Special.)—The annual missionary meeting of the Methodist Conference was held last evening. The report of the missionary committee showed decreased receipts as compared with former year. Total receipts are $8,018. A special missionary fund of $1,341 was, however, raised during the year in commemoration of the bi-centenary of John Wesley. The Women's Missionary Society had a year of prosperity and progress and increased receipts.

Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Toronto, general secretary of the Missionary Society, delivered an eloquent and powerful address. He spoke of the advance which Japan has made to Christian thought and influence. In that country the chief foreign mission work of the church is prosecuted. Dr. Sutherland dwelt upon the great difficulty of Christianizing the hordes of immigrants who are pouring into the Canadian West, one great hindrance being the failure to command their language. He stated that missionaries are being brought from Vienna who can preach to the Galicians in their own tongue, and thus reach these heretofore almost neglected people.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Martin Ekenberg, Stockholm, Sweden, art or process of manufacture of milk powder; Simeon Cyr, Bellerive, Que., land grubber; Maurice Scheuer, New York, N.Y., seamless leather purses, bags, etc.; Henri Emile Menier, Paris, France, grinding machine; Pierre Edouard Beaudry, Montreal, Que., vending machine; Angus McNeil, North Sydney, C.B., draft appliance; Peter Robinson, Victoria, B.C., carpenter's combination tool; Auguste C. E. Rateau, Paris, France, pumping apparatus.

Blair's Pills

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

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) for the supply of Coal and Wood required to heat the Military Buildings at Montreal, for the 12 months beginning 1st July, 1904, will be received up to Thursday, 30th June instant. Each tender is to be marked "Tender for Fuel," and addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the undersigned, at Ottawa, and at the Office of the District Officer Commanding, who will furnish any necessary information if applied to therefor.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, for five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender decline to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

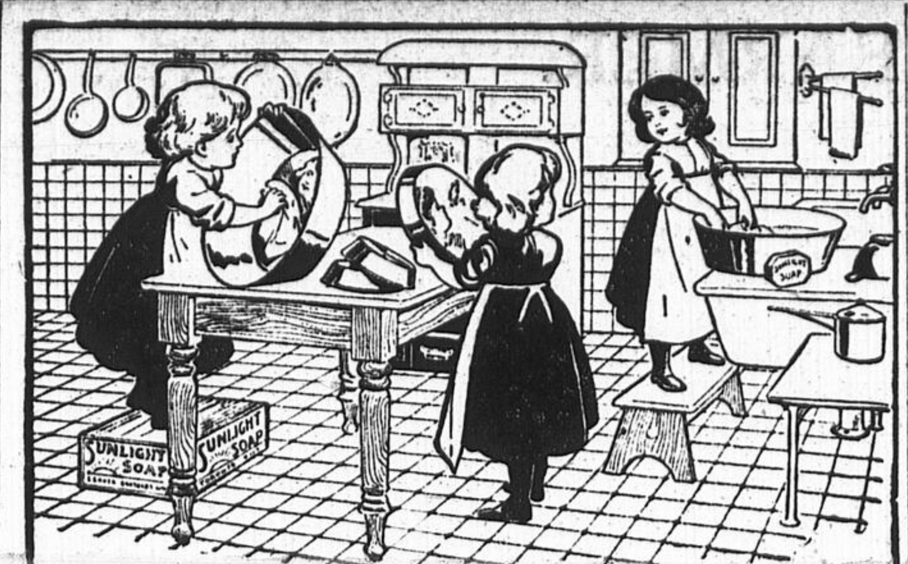
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENOIT, Major,
Director of Contracts.
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, June 15, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Shares of the Capital Stock of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, in Canada, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.30 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. E. H. Wilson, Secretary. Dated at Montreal, P.Q., the 16th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Bonds of The St. Mary's River Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of Bonds issued by The St. Mary's River Railway Company, and secured by a Mortgage dated the 2nd day of July, 1903, and made between the St. Mary's River Railway Company of one part and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation of the other part, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, in Canada, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. W. R. Cunningham, Secretary. Dated at Montreal, P.Q., the 16th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Shares of the Capital Stock of The St. Mary's River Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The St. Mary's River Railway Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, in Canada, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.15 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. W. R. Cunningham, Secretary. Dated at Montreal, P.Q., the 16th day of June, 1904.



SUNLIGHT SOAP

Household utensils can be made to look as good as new by washing in a suddy solution of Sunlight Soap. They will shine and glitter thus helping to make the home bright and inviting.

Sunlight Soap means less than half the labor required in washing with common soap—and makes everything spotlessly clean.

Sunlight Soap is made of pure oils and fats, contains no ingredient injurious to the hands or clothing.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO 8a

Montreal Phrenological Institute and School of Palmistry,
PROF. A. YOUNG, Principal
2304 St. Catherine St.
Hours 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Readings 50c to $200.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steel Tow Boat and Tender," will be received at this office until Thursday, July 14, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Steel Tow Boat and Tender for the Fraser River, B.C., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of Chs. Desjardins, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post Office, Montreal; Ph. Beland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post Office, Quebec; H. A. Gray, Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; at the Post Offices of Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand five hundred dollars ($3,500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 14, 1904.

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

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Snag Boat," will be received at this office until Thursday, July 14, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Snag Boat for the Fraser River, B.C., according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the offices of Chs. Desjardins, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post Office Building, Montreal; Ph. Beland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post Office, Quebec; H. A. Gray, Esq., Resident Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; at the Post Offices of Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand dollars ($3,000), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 14, 1904.

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

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repentigny Landing Pier," will be received at this office until Wednesday, June 29, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Landing Pier at Repentigny, L'Assomption County, Que.

Plans and specification can be seen at this Department and at the offices of Ph. Beland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post Office Building, Quebec; L. Michaud, Esq., Resident Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James Street, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at Repentigny.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Ministr of Public Works, for seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 14, 1904.

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

NOTICE.—To the Holders of "A" Debenture Stock of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the "A" Debenture Stock issued by The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Railway Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

For $1.00 a Month we keep your Wardrobe in Good Order

French Cleaning Dyeing and Repairing of All Kinds.

Wardrobe Repair Concern,
Phone Up 2591. 47 Beaver Hall Hill

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS

OWEN N. EVANS,
Temple Building, Montreal.

PATENTS, Etc., ALL COUNTRIES
Fetherstonhaugh & Co.,

Fred. B. Fetherstonhaugh, B.L., M.E., Albert F. Nathan, LL.B., S.B., Canada Life Bldg., St. James and St. Peter Streets, Montreal. Also Toronto, Ottawa and Washington.

PATENTS IN ALL COUNTRIES

ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL and SCIENTIFIC CASES a SPECIALTY

Experience in such cases makes smaller cases easy as A. B. C. All kinds welcome as we are well equipped with special associates, assistants and facilities. CHARGES MODERATE.

WRITE FOR SHEDULE OF CHARGES AND HOW TO PROCEED.

We particularly invite inventors to make use of our PATENT LIBRARY and of our SPECIAL SEARCH FILES containing thousands of patents properly classified.

MARION & MARION
Graduate Engineers & Registered Patent Attorneys
Offices: New York Life Building, Montreal. and 907 G Street, Washington, D. C.

DOW'S BREWERY, Chaboillez Square.

India Pale, Strong and Mild Ales, "Crown," "Double" and "Single Stout." Families supplied. The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Wm. Bishop, 58 Dorchester St. The T. J. Howard Bottling Co., 688 Dorchester St. Thomas Kinsella, 237 St. Antoine St. Wm. J. Rafferty, 30 and 32 Vallee St. A. H. Brown & Co., Ltd., 19 Aylmer St. Tel. Main 259.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of Ale and Porter. Wood and Bottles. Families regularly supplied.

600 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DAWES & CO.,

BREWERS,
PALE ALES AND PORTER.

LACHINE, P.Q. Tel. M. 165-166. Montreal Office: 221 St. James Street.

Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes!

BLACK FLIES! BLACK FLIES!

Ashe's Forest Friend is the only reliable remedy.

Price 25c and 50c.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!

Save your currants and gooseberries. Use White Hellebore.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1778 Notre Dame St.

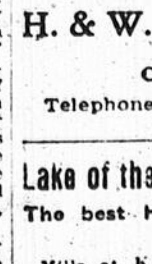
ST. LAMBERT STREET (HILL)

IN THE MATTER OF EXPROPRIATION for the widening of ST. LAMBERT STREET (HILL), west side, from St. James' Street to Notre Dame Street, in the Centre Ward of the City of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of June instant, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned Commissioners shall apply on behalf of the City of Montreal, to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, sitting in the Division of Practice, Room No. 31, at the Court House, in the said City, in order to obtain an extension of delay to permit them to complete their proceedings in the present instance.

D. MASSON,
J. H. KENNEDY,
J. Z. RESTHER,
Commissioners.

Commissioners' Room,
City Hall,
Montreal, 16th June, 1904.



DR. COWLING'S
English Periodical Pills

Sure remedy for irregularities, a perfect regulator, giving reliable and sure results; invaluable in female ailments, $1 and $3 a box. Postpaid to any address. MRS. COWLING, 82 Drummond Street, near St. Catherine, Montreal. For sale by all Druggists.

The Freshest Milk

Buy your Milk and Cream from the Blue Bonnets Dairy. Direct from the farm to the breakfast table. The freshest and cleanest milk sold in the city.

H. & W. EVANS,

City Office, 52 Latour St.
Telephone Main 905.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co Ltd.

The best Hard Wheat Flour in the World.

Mills at KEEWATIN, 2,500 brls. per day (the largest mill in the British Empire). PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1,000 brls. per day. Our flour has been exported to warm and cold countries and is far famed for its keeping qualities. All grades of hard wheat flour sold in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information on application. Offices, 1st Floor, C.P.R. Telegraph Bldg., Montreal. dtf

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

30 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Victorian and Virginian (building)	12,000 tons.	Triple screws
Tunisian	10,570 tons.	Twin screws
Bavarian	10,370 tons.	Twin screws
Ionian	9,000 tons.	Twin screws

MONTREAL and QUEBEC to LIVERPOOL

Calling at Moville.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
9 June	Parisian	24 June, 9 a.m.,	10 p.m.
16 June	Tunisian	1 July, 4 a.m.,	3 p.m.
23 June	Ionian	8 July, 9 a.m.,	8 p.m.
30 June	Bavarian	15 July, 3 a.m.,	2 p.m.
7 July	Parisian	24 July, 9 a.m.,	10 p.m.

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and finest steamers on the Canadian route. Record passage, Tunisian, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 5 hours, 37 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $70. Round Trip Tickets, $126.00 upwards, according to steamer and location of room. Second Cabin, $37.50 to $42.50.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00. From these cities to Quebec, $15.00.

GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.	From Montreal.
Sat., 11 May—Sicilian	Wed., 29 June
Sat., 18 June—Pretorian	Wed., 6 July
Sat., 2 July—Corinthian	Wed., 20 July

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards, return tickets, $81.00 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $35; return tickets, $66.50. Steerage, $25.00 and everything necessary provided.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward: Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

H. & A. ALLAN,
55 Common Street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

LIMITED.

SS. "CAMPANA"

Next Sailing From Montreal,

Monday, 20th June, at 2 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY, leaving Quebec the following day at noon for FATHER POINT, GASPE BASIN, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, and PICTOU.

Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after Noon of sailing day. For Freight, Passage and Stateroom, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St., City.
Tel. M. 4491.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL FROM MONTREAL

†Southwark....June 18 *Dominion......July 16
†Canada........June 25 †Southwark.....July 23
*Vancouver....July 2 †Canada.........July 30
†Kensington....July 9 *Vancouver.....Aug. 6

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH, (BRISTOL)

*Englishman....June 25 *Manxman.......July 23
Turcoman........July 9 Englishman....Aug. 6

*Cold storage. †Cold storage and cool air.

Steamers sail at daylight.

MODERATE RATES. Ask agents for particulars of moderate rate service. To Liverpool, $37.50, to London, $40.00 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.

For all particulars as to freight and passage, apply to local agent, or to

THE DOMINION LINE.
17 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
SUMMER SAILINGS, MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Liverpool.	Steamer	From Montreal.
Tues., May 31	MOUNT ROYAL	June 16
Tues., June 7	LAKE ERIE	June 23
Tues., June 14	LAKE MANITOBA	June 30
Tues., June 28	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	July 14
Tues., July 12	LAKE ERIE	July 28
Tues., July 19	LAKE MANITOBA	Aug. 4

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, $65 and upwards. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, to Liverpool, $37.50; to London, $40.00. Round trip, $71.25. London, $73.75.

Third Class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $26.50. Apply to

Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. Atlantic Steamship Lines

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd.

Proposed Sailings Manchester Liners Limited.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester		From Montreal.
May 15	Manchester Corporation	June 5
May 25	*Manchester Trader	June 15
June 8	*Manchester City	June 28
June 15	*Manchester Commerce	July 5
June 25	Manchester Corporation	July 15
July 5	*Manchester Trader	July 25

*Fitted with cold storage.

Above steamers have first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE.

Montreal to Capetown, Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

*Oriana, from Montreal............June 18
*Monarch, from Montreal............July 20

And at regular intervals thereafter.

*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars, apply to Furness, Withy & Co., Limited, Agents, 44 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

Next Intended Sailings.

SS. CACOUNA..............June 20
For Charlottetown, P.E.I., and St. John's, Nfld.

SS. LOUISBURG............June 21
For Sydney and North Sydney, C.B.

For all information apply to
Wharf Office. Tel. M. 3351
General Office, 112 St. James St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4491.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR BUILDING.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Brick Building, St. John," will be received up to and including

MONDAY, THE 27th DAY OF JUNE, 1904,

For the construction of a Brick Office and Stores Building, at St. John, N.B.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's office at St. John, N.B., and at the Chief Engineer's office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
June 7th, 1904.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

Woman and Her Interests.

Personal and Society Notes.

Mr. A. B. Chaffee, Westmount, was at Quebec this week.

Miss Kenwood, of Westmount, is the guest of Miss Reid at Quebec.

Miss Bickerdike has returned from Ottawa to "Elmcroft," Lachine.

Mr. Henry Metes has left on a fishing trip to Metapedia.

Col. and Mrs. Burland have been spending a few days at Ottawa.

Mrs. G. A. Grier and family, Redpath street, will leave next week for Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Fiske have returned to Coaticook.

Mrs. F. G. Lovell, of Coaticook, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. Leslie Gault and family left Thursday evening for Murray Bay.

Miss Hilda Rae, who has been visiting her parents here, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Giles, Montreal, are at Toronto en route to the Northwest.

Miss May Matthews, Quebec, is visiting in town en route to Toronto and other western cities.

Mr. H. Blaylock, who has spent some months abroad, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Remon, of Ottawa, has been spending a few days in town the guest of Professor and Mrs. Moyse.

Rev. J. F. Gorman, who has been spending a few days in Montreal, returned yesterday to Ottawa.

Mr. Reginald Mudge, Mountain st., leaves for Georgeville to-day, where he will spend the summer.

Dr. H. Scott Ives and Dr. John Gardner are spending a few days at Caledonia Springs.

Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, who has been spending a few days in town, has returned home.

The Misses Thompson, Montreal, are the guests of Miss D. Coslett at Bedford.

Miss Hall, of Knowlton, has entered the Royal Victoria Hospital as nurse in training.

Mrs. Holcomb, Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Walter McDougall, at Magog.

Mrs. and Miss Fisher, who had been the guests of the Hon. Sidney Fisher, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Allan and family will leave on Monday for Murray Bay for the summer months.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Butler and family, Shuter street, have opened their cottage at Pointe Claire for the summer months.

Mrs. Henri G. Lamothe, Ottawa, will be the hostess at a tea this afternoon, given in honor of Madame Lamothe, of Montreal.

Mrs. Belcourt and Mr. Ormond Haycock, Ottawa, leave next week for Lindsay to attend the marriage of their brother, Mr. R. Lafontaine Haycock.

Messrs. H. F. Cole, W. S. Robertson, A. M. Elliott, W. J. Walsh and H. S. Arnolds were among the Montrealers at the Victoria Hotel, Quebec, this week.

Miss Emily McDougall has left Montreal for Magog, where she will spend the summer with her brother, Mr. Walter McDougall.

Mrs. D. C. Patterron, Seymour ave., accompanied by her little son, has left for Knowlton, where she will spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Hudon, J. E. Wilder, J. J. Taylor, J. Lavergne, W. T. Hoan, are among yesterday's arrivals from Montreal at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Backett arrived at Ottawa at noon yesterday from their honeymoon, and will occupy Dr. and Mrs. Montizambert's house for the summer months.

Mrs. H. L. Perchard is a guest at "Silema Lodge," Magog. Mrs. Perchard will spend the season in Magog and Georgeville with friends and relatives, whose name is legion.

Mr. and Mrs. U. A. Empy wish to express their sincere thanks to the many friends who kindly enquired or sent flowers during the long illness of their son Fred, and are pleased to say he is daily regaining his strength.

Invitations are out for the marriage in London, Eng., on July 12th, of Miss Charlotte Austin, sister of Mr. Bury Austin, and Mr. Gloucester Austin, to Sir Archibald Napier, Lady Hay, sister of Sir Archibald Napier, recently gave a ball in honor of Miss Austin, who has also been the raison d'etre of numerous luncheons and dinners.

Mr. Richard Morel, Montreal, was at Sherbrooke this week to attend the Burge-Long wedding.

The following is the list of saloon passengers on the Allan line steamship Parisian, due in port from Liverpool this evening: Mr. W. Bell, Mr. J. B. Blanchard, Lieut. Thos. Cope, R.A.M.C., Mrs. Cope, Miss M. Cope, Master E. C. Cope, Miss D. Cope, Master F. Cope, Rev. F. D. Davies, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Gaze, Mr. C. Hall, r. G. Hodgson, Miss E. Royan, Miss Shaver, Mr. G. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson.

* * *

On Wednesday afternoon at the West End Methodist Church the marriage of Miss Mary H. Colbeck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Colbeck, of 348 Seigneurs Street, to Mr. William Mason Couper, B.C.L., of the firm of Crankshaw & Couper, advocates, by the Rev. G. S. Reynolds, took place. A large number of the friends and relatives of the bride and groom assembled to witness the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of crepe de chine, a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil. The young people of the West End church decorated the sacred edifice with flowers. The wedding presents were both costly and numerous. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Couper left for a fortnight's tour to Toronto and other Western places.

Out of Town Weddings.

Thursday evening Miss Tene Clarke, daughter of Mr. Robt. Clarke, of Brockville, was married to Mr. James McMillan, Rev. Norman McLeod, B.D., officiating. Miss Lena Hislop, of Mountain Station, was bridesmaid, and Mr. McMillan groomsman.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Billings, Wednesday evening, their only daughter, Miss Stella, was married to Mr. James A. Paul. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Norman MacLeod on the lawn in front of the residence. Miss Flora Johnston, of Tanfield, was bridesmaid, and little Miss Lede Johnston flower girl. The gromsman was Mr. George Paul, brother of the groom.

At Athens on Thursday evening Miss Cora C. Wiltsie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Wiltsie, was married by Mr. Percy F. Blackwell, of Lindsay, Ont., Rev. W. E. Reynolds officiating. Miss Maud Wiltsie was bridesmaid, and Mr. T. W. Greer, of Lindsay, groomsman.

The Grooms of June.

Oh, what is so small as a groom in June?
No one ever was known to care,
Or even to wonder in casual way,
What Harold is going to wear.

No intimate friends, confidential, select,
Ever call and beg Jimmy to show
The beautiful "things" that are up in his room—
The cream of his wedding trousseau.

And newspapers, seemingly, never enquire,
When giving society space,
If Rollo's regalia at church will include
"A bit of his grandmother's lace."

There are portraits of matrons and pictures of maids,
The altar and aisle are abloom;
Suggestions for table, and hints to the bride,
But nowhere a hint to the groom.

You'd imagine a man would be vexed with a lot
So bare, but there isn't a doubt of
The fact that the parts they forbid him to play,
He is glad, mighty glad, to get out of.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple Building, reports the following patents granted to Canadians:

United States — Spring roller for screens, curtains, or awnings, F. A. Mansell; feed guide for printing machines, A. W. Otto; automatic railway gate, J. Walther; brick-cutter, B. E. Bechtel; rotary cutter, Charles Dawson; flexible conducting cord, the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada, Ltd.; toll apparatus for telephone exchanges, the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Ltd.; Monocycles, Henry Tolcher.

Great Britain—Boats, J. C. Nicholl.

Germany—Cutting machines, William Ross.

Austria—Tobacco leaf stripping machines, G. A. Marier; machine for the treatment of tobacco leaves, G. A. Marier; engines, F. H. Sleeper.

Our New Discovery

In the Art of Hair Dyeing Insures Perfect Results.

After a long search, we have at last discovered a Dye which gives perfect satisfaction in Dyeing and Tinting the hair. With it we can restore your hair to its natural shade or tint or dye it to any color from black to light brown with one application. Ladies whose hair is turning gray or fading can have the color restored to perfection. This Dye is quite harmless; is not sold anywhere, but only applied by us.

J. PALMER & SON,
1745 Notre Dame Street.

Cars Pass the Door — Phone Main 891

I Can Find You Safe, Profitable Investments in

Bank, Loan, Insurance, Industrial, Mining and Oil Securities.

As the largest dealer in Canada in unlisted Stocks and Bonds, my facilities are unequalled for finding an investment suitable to your needs.

Let me know amount of capital you have available for investment purposes, and I will show you many opportunities for utilizing it for increasing your income through its investment in meritorious enterprises.

Never purchase any stock or bond previous to ascertaining my prices and terms.

I can save you money.

NORRIS P. BRYANT, *Dealer in Investment Securities.*
84 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Crazed By Heat!

You may any day now expect to read of men driven to frantic deeds after they have put in a few hours at the office on a "scorching" day, notwithstanding the fact that they have not ventured outside the range of a huge fan motor, or the refreshing shade of an awning. Investigation will show that these same men belonged to that class who forget the sufferings of their wives and daughters at home, who are obliged to work daily over a barbarous instrument of torture known as a "coal range," while well aware that a gas stove would keep kitchens cool and pleasant. MORAL: What is worth doing is worth doing now.

ONE WEEK MORE AND THEN COMES THE CIRCUS

Forepaugh & Sells Brothers United Shows Will be in Montreal June 27 and 28.

The Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' united circuses will exhibit Monday and Tuesday, June 27 and 28, at the old exhibition grounds. Many new features are promised. The one great feat, that of leaping on a bicycle over ten elephants, which as been advertised but never presented here, will positively be performed. There will also be Diavolo, who, in reckless defiance of all natural laws, loops the loop on his bicycle. La Famille Lecusson, who in their first visit to America present their extraordinary Parisian equestrian and park-brake acts, known as "On the Way to the Grand Prix Race, Paris." Using the bare backs of horses and the seats and bottom of the holiday vehicle, as platforms for the performance of the most difficult acrobatic feats, is certainly something absolutely new in circus history. A strange acrobatic dancing and musical wonder is The Szarvasi French Troupe of Hungarian Magyars. They come from their native land with the highest endorsement. Mons. Hubert, also making his first appearance here, might be termed an amalgamation of juggler, jockey and Samson. France sends her four most famous male and female professional fools, in the four Martineks, appearing in conjunction with nearly fifty other champion clowns. The scope of the three rings, elevated stages, coliseum course, and highway pageants has been enlarged to include historical military features. The Aurora Zouaves have proved to all the military authorities on both sides of the Atlantic their lightning-like, accurate superiority in both manual and drill over any organization of the past or present.

Drunkenness Cured Secretly

Cured her husband.

Free Sample and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—The Samaria Remedy Co., 23 Jordan St., Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame Street, and J. H. Harte, 2450 St. Catherine Street, City.

MONTREAL MAN WOUNDED IN COREA

Henry Ferguson, of Football Fame, Was Fighting for the Japs.

News has reached Montreal to the effect that Henry Ferguson, formerly manager of the Montreal fotball team, was badly wounded in Corea during an engagement between Russian and Japanese forces. The word came in a letter to Mr. Albert Simpson, of the New York Central Railway, from Mr. Robert Dalton, inventor of the celebrated Dalton gun, which is being used by the Japanese artillery.

Mr. Ferguson is now in the Japanese artillery, and the engagement in which he was wounded occurred while the plucky little Japs were driving the Czar's troops before them. The battery to which Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Dalton were attached, was ordered to dislodge a party of Russians from a hill. While so engaged the battery became isolated from the rest of the Japanese forces, and suffered severely. Mr. Dalton was struck, and Ferguson jumped to his asistance, when he also was hit. Just then a detachment of Cossacks attacked the battery, and in the ensuing melee Ferguson and Dalton engaged three of them. Ferguson shot one, but both Cossack and horse fell on him, with the result that he was badly hurt in the back, and partial paralysis of one his legs developed. At the date of writing he was in hospital at An Tung, but expected to come home as soon as possible.

VESSEL WENT ASTRAY.

North Sydney, N.S., June 18.—(Special.)—A curious case of a foreign vessel going to a wrong port has just occurred off this coast. The Norwegian barque Alert arrived to-day from South Africa desiring to be towed up the lakes to West Bay. On investigation it leaked out that the vessel's real destination was West Bay near Parsboro, N.S., and not West Cape Breton. It appears that West Bay, N.S., does not appear on the older charts.

PROF. CLARK WILL PREACH.

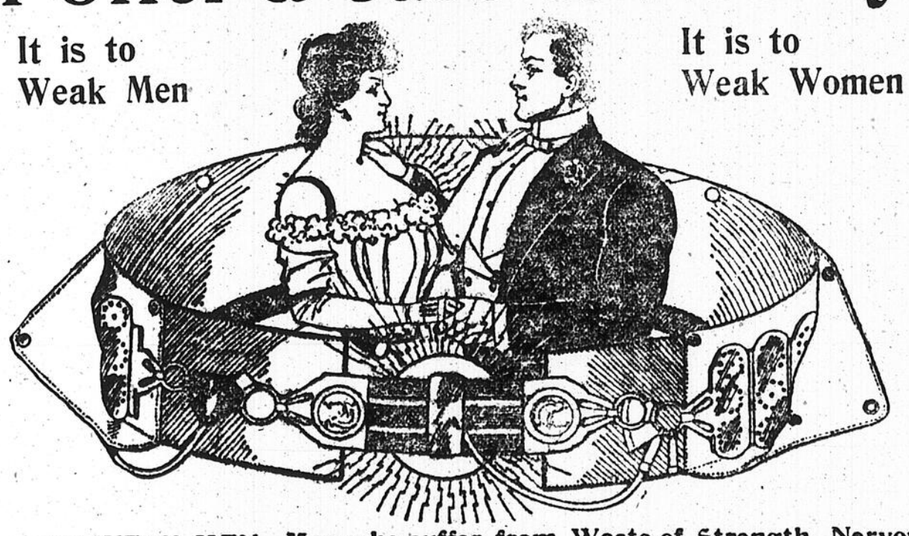
Rev. Prof. William Clark, LL.D., of Trinity College, Toronto, who is so well and favorably known in Montreal as a lecturer and preacher, will be the special preacher at both morning and evening services at St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, on Sunday.

At the Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe, divine service will be conducted by the Rev. R. P. Duclos, at 3 p.m. to-morrow.

Leslie Paxton, son of R. Paxton, of Labelle, was driving up the River Rouge, when the horse took fright and jumped into the river. The young man was in the water twenty minutes, but did not succeed in saving the horse.

I Offer a Cure or No Pay

It is to Weak Men — It is to Weak Women



TO WEAK MEN—Men who suffer from Waste of Strength, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Early Decay, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Stomach and Kidney Trouble, I WILL CURE YOU OR NO PAY. I Make the same offer to any Woman who is Weak and Suffering.

NO MAN SHOULD BE WEAK; NO MAN SHOULD SUFFER THE LOSS OF THAT VITAL ELEMENT which renders his life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him. No man should suffer for the sins of his youth when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness, a check to his loss of strength.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of Nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electric Belt, with Special Electric Suspensory, will restore your strength. It will check all drains and give back the old vigor of youth.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in the old-style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

"If I can do anything to help you sell to others I will do so, for it will cure anyone suffering from pains in any part of the body. I would not take twice the price for mine now."—ROBERT RIMMER, Arcola, N.W.T.

"After thirty days' use of your Belt I feel more energetic, more lively, and better in every way. I have the greatest confidence in your Belt, and know that I shall soon be completely cured."—NICHOLAS SULLIVAN, Waller, Ont.

An old man of 70 says he feels as strong and young as he did at 35. That shows it renews the vigor of youth.

It cures Rheumatism, Sciatic Pains, Lumbago, Kidney Trouble. It banishes pain in a night, never to return.

"I am strong and weigh heavier than I ever did before. I have not tasted a single drop of medicine since using your Belt, whereas before I was constantly taking something. I find it all your claim for it, and more."—GEO. A. MULLETT, Elm Springs, Man.

What ails you? Write and tell me, and no matter where you are, I think I can give you the address of some one in your own town that I have cured. I've cured thousands, and every man of them is a walking advertisement for my Belt.

Every man who ever used it recommends it, because it is honest. It does great work, and those whom I have cured are the most grateful because the cure costs so little.

Every man who uses my Belt gets my advice and counsel free. I give you all that any medical man can give you, and a lot that he can't.

Try my Belt. Write to me to-day for my beautifully illustrated book with cuts showing how my Belt is applied, and lots of good reading for men who want to be "The Noblest Work of God"—A MAN. Inclose this ad. and I will send this book, sealed, free. Call for free consultation.

DR. M. F. McLaughlin, 214 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, Que. Not sold in drug stores. Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Great Mid-Summer Cash Sale!

Liberal Discounts in Every Department, and 10 PER CENT. FOR CASH in Addition to all Other Discounts or Reductions.

Dress Muslins

Extraordinary Offer in Dress Muslins.

9,000 yards of Dimity Dress Muslins, a beautiful range of patterns and colorings, 25c less 33 1-3 per cent. This season's patterns.

1 lot of French Challies. Regular 50c quality at

HALF PRICE.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

New lot Boys' Shirt Waists, **$1.00**, less 10 per cent., and 10 per cent. extra for cash.

Boys' Homespun 3-piece Suits, **$8.50**, less 50 per cent. and 10 per cent. for cash.

Boys' S. B. Suits, in English and Scotch Goods, **$9.00, $9.50, $10.50**, less 50 per cent. and 10 per cent. for cash.

Men's Pants in English Worsted, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, for **$2.75**, less 10 per cent. for cash.

Men's S. B. Suits in English and Scotch Goods, **$14.00, $15.00, $18.00**, less 50 per cent. and 10 per cent. for cash.

SILKS

Black and White Shepherd Plaid Louisine Silks, **75c**, less 20 per cent.

3,000 yards Colored Taffeta Silk, all good shades, including white and cream, **75c**, less 50 per cent.

LADIES' SHOE DEPARTMENT

SPECIALS FOR THE WEEK.

LADIES' VICI KID LACED BOOTS, kid tips, light soles; regular value, $3.50, for **$2.50**, less 10 per cent. for cash. Net cash price, **$2.25**.

LADIES' VICI KID LACED BOOTS, heavy soles, patent tips; regular value $3.50, for **$2.50**, less 10 per cent. for cash. Net cash price, **$2.25**.

LADIES' PATENT KID LACED BOOTS, regular $3.50, for **$2.50**, less 10 per cent. for cash. Net cash price, **$2.25**.

LADIES' VICI KID LACED BOOTS, light soles, French heels, worth $4.50, for **$2.50**, less 10 per cent. for cash. Net cash price, **$2.25**.

LADIES' PATENT VAMP BLUCHERS, OXFORDS, regular $3.50, for **$2.50**, less 10 per cent. for cash. Net cash price, **$2.25**.

A small lot of MISSES' KID LACED BOOTS, narrow widths and irregular sizes only; values $2.25 to $2.50, for **50c** a pair, less 10 per cent. for cash.

A lot of LADIES' WHITE AND RED CANVAS TENNIS OXFORDS, rubber soles, $1.25, for **75c** a pair, less 10 per cent. for cash.

ALL ODDS AND ENDS displayed on tables are offered much below cost to clear.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT

SILK DRESSING GOWNS.

LADIES' CHINA SILK DRESSING GOWNS, in plain and lace effect, light shades, less **50** per cent.

LADIES' LAWN UNDERSKIRTS.

40 PINK LAWN UNDERSKIRTS, lace trimmed, less **50** per cent.

80 GRASS LINEN DRESS SKIRTS less **33 1-3** per cent.

SPORTING GOODS

Boats and Canoes 10 Per Cent. for Cash Only.

On all GOLF, TENNIS and CRICKET GOODS we are giving **10** per cent. discount, except on GOLF and TENNIS BALLS, on which **10** per cent. for cash is the only discount.

FISHING GOODS

15 per cent. off all FISHING TACKLE, including Rods, Reels, Lines, Flies, Baskets, etc., etc.

HAMMOCKS

HAMMOCKS, HAMMOCK STANDS and AWNINGS, HAMMOCK HOOKS, etc., **10** per cent.

CROQUET

Sets from **85** cents to **$16.00**, less **10** per cent.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

COLORED CHIFFON APPLIQUE, **15** per cent.

COLORED CLOTH APPLIQUE, **15** per cent.

COLORED JEWEL AND BEAD GIMP, **33 1-3** per cent.

BLACK SILK AND CHIFFON APPLIQUE, **10** per cent.

BLACK SEQUIN GIMP, **10** per cent.

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED SATIN FOLDS, less **50** per cent.

COLORED DROP ORNAMENTS, **33 1-3** per cent.

Remnants of COLORED BEADED GIMP, **75** per cent.

BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED COLLARS, **20** per cent.

DOWN QUILTS

Special lot DOWN QUILTS, fine satin coverings, new designs; regular $9.50, for **$7.50**, less **10** per cent. Net cash price, **$6.08**.

A few odd lines DOWN QUILTS in sateen coverings, less **20** per cent.

Special lines in BLANKETS, less **20** per cent.

Special WHITE AND COLORED QUILTS, less **20** per cent.

Special lot PLAIN OPERA FLANNEL, less 20 per cent.

A lot of fine FRENCH OPERA FLANNEL, for blouses and wrappers, **33 1-3** per cent.

A lot of BLOUSE AND WRAPPER FLANNELETTES, less **20** per cent.

Remnants of Flannel and Flannelettes, less **33 1-3** per cent.

LINENS

Special TABLE CLOTHS, less **20** per cent.

Special NAPKINS, less **20** per cent,

Tea Cloths, Tray Cloths, **20** per cent.

Remnants TABLE LINEN, bleached and unbleached, less **20** per cent.

Lot of LINEN ENDS to clear at **20** per cent.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

Special Offer for Next Week.

15 pieces JAPANESE MATTINGS, less **25** per cent.

10 pieces of FIBER CARPET, in different designs and colors, less **20** per cent.

Balance of our made up squares in WILTON, AXMINSTER and BRUSSELS, less **25** per cent.

Balance of our JAPANESE COTTON and FIBRE RUGS, less **15** per cent.

20 fine INDIAN RUGS, in different sizes and colors, less **33 1-3** per cent.

Balance of our TURKISH, PERSIAN and INDIAN RUGS, less **20** per cent.

Balance of our INDIAN and PERSIAN CURTAINS, such as Embroideries, Bagdad, Roman Stripe, also Embroideries TABLE COVERS, CUSHION TOPS and DOYLIES, all less **25** per cent.

Balance of our ANTIQUE ARMOUR, such as Guns, Pistols, Swords, Daggers, less **50** per cent.

Six fine SILK RUGS, being the balance of stock. We will offer these at **50** per cent.

Special lines of BRUSSELS, WILTON and AXMINSTER, less **15** and **20** per cent.

Balance of our entire stock, too numerous to enumerate, less **10** per cent.

PRINT DEPARTMENT

FANCY STRIPED GINGHAMS, **13** and **15** cents, less **20** per cent.

COLORED CRAPE, blue, pink, mauve, yellow, red and white, **15** cents, less **50** per cent.

SPOTTED CRAPES, pink and blue, only **60** cents, less **50** per cent.

NATURAL COLORED LINEN, **15** and **18** cents, less **20** per cent.

WHITE AND BLACK STRIPED CHEVIOTS, 35 cents, for **18** cents, less **25** per cent.

LINEN CANVAS, assorted shades, 65 cents for **45** cents, less **25** per cent.

LINEN CRASH, light weight, 60 cents, for **40** cents, less **33 1-3** cent.

FANCY WHITE CHEVIOTS, **27, 30** and **35** cents, less **20** per cent.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

Henry Morgan & Co.

MONTREAL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.

BIRTHS.

McFEETERS—Hampton, June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McFeeters, a son.

JAMES—Holley, N.Y., June 12, to Dr. and Mrs. Marshall J. A. James, a daughter. Coheen, of a daughter. Goheen, of a daughter.

GALE—Oshawa, June 7, the wife of Thos. Gale, of a daughter.

ASHTON—Oshawa, June 8, the wife of Wesley Ashton, of a son.

CREEN—Oshawa, June 8, the wife of John S. Creen, of a daughter.

PASCOE—East Whitby, June 3, the wife of O. Pascoe, of a daughter.

SMITH — Oshawa, June 8, the wife of A. Smith, of a son.

DEARBORN—East Whitby, May 31, to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Dearborn, a son.

PIPER—Near Kendall, June 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Piper, a daughter.

BARNES—Ottawa, June 14, the wife of William Barnes, of a son.

NOLAN—Ottawa, June 15, to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nolan, a daughter.

LODGE—Carleton Place, June 8, the wife of Mr. Thos. Lodge, of a son.

CASSELS—Goulbourn, June 10, the wife of Mr. Edward Cassels, of a daughter.

McEWEN—Beckwith, June 11, the wife of Mr. James McEwen, of a daughter.

STANZEL—Carleton Place, June 9, the wife of Mr. S. W. Stanzel, of a daughter.

BAKER—Ottawa, June 12, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Baker, a daughter.

MACDONALD—Kingston, Ont., June 8, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, a son.

FORBES—Lanark, June 6, the wife of Mr. Chris. M. Forbes, of twins—boy and girl.

MARRIAGES.

VAN DUZER-BUTT — Toronto, June 15th, Maude Frances, eldest daughter of Richard Henry Butt, to Frederick Clarence Van Duzer, D.D.S., formerly of Grimsby, Ont.

RATTRAY-HUNTER—Toronto, June 15, Gertrude A., daughter of Mrs. Annie Hunter, to Alfred Jordan Rattray.

GAIN-JENNINGS—Toronto, June 15, T. Edmund Gain, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gain, to Effie H. Jennings, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jennings.

LAING-McINTOSH — Toronto, June 8, Torrance Rutherford Laing, of Peterboro', to Jean Christie McIntosh, of Brantford.

SELBY-MITCHELL—Toronto, June 15, Benjamin Fraser Selby to Lizzie H. Mitchell.

ROBINSON-WAKEFIELD—Toronto, June 11, Alfred Talcott Robinson, of New York, to Charlotte Louise Wakefield, only daughter of the late Nathaniel Parker Wakefield.

BROWN-THOMPSON—On June 15, at St. John the Evangelist Church, by the Rev. Edmund Wood, Frederick Lorne Brown, youngest son of James Brown, to Florence Alice Thompson, youngest daughter of the late John Thompson, both of Montreal.

BENNETT-GREEN—By the Rev. J. R. Webb, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, 178 Congregation Street, Harry Bennett to Eva Green, second daughter of W. H. Green, Esq.

MARGOLESE-MICHAELS—On Thursday, the 16th instant, at 1121 Dorchester Street, the residence of the bride's brother, Louis S. Margolese, B.C.L., to Nancy, youngest daughter of Mrs. Rose Jacobs and the late Michael Michaels, Esq., all of this city.

COOPER-HUTCHINSON—June 15, at St. Martin's Church, by Rev. Mr. Troop, Thomas Cooper, formerly of Manchester, England, to Eliza J. Hutchinson, of this city.

FARMER-MOORE—Hemmingford, June 15th, Della, daughter of William Moore, of Hemmingford, to Patrick Farmer, of Montreal.

HICK-SCOTT—At the residence of the bride's father, 441 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, on June 1, by the Rev. D. D. Reid, Frank Hick to Muriel Margrette Robinson Scott, late of Galashields, Scotland. Edinburgh and Galashields papers please copy.

LYSTER-McLEOD—Hochelaga, June 15, Penelope, daughter of the late Murdoch McLeod, to Walter J. Lyster, both of Montreal.

LOCHHEAD-SMEALL—June 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, Montreal Annex, by the Rev. R. H. Whiteides, Wm. J. Lochhead, of Lachine, to Alice M., only daughter of the late Robert Smeall.

O'BRIEN-BUCKLEY — St. Gabriel's Church, on June 14th, by the Rev. Father O'Meara, W. O'Brien to Maggie Buckley, youngest daughter of M. Buckley, G.T.R.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

ENRIGHT—On Sunday, May 22nd, 1904, at No. 28 Young Street, Montreal Annex, William Maurice Enright, dearly beloved son of Mrs. Ellen and Maurice Enright. St. Louis, Mo., and Quebec papers please copy. 142x

CREELMAN—On Friday, 17th June, at 76 Redpath Street, Montreal, Margaret Cumming, wife of A. R. Creelman, K.C., chief solicitor of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and daughter of the late John Jenninga, D.D., of Toronto. x

BARSALO—At the age of 4 months, Joseph Arthur Henry, beloved son of E. A. Barsalo.

BURKE—In this city, June 17, Miss Eliza A. Burke, sister of Mr. Michael Burke. Funeral from her late residence, 273 Mountain Street, on Monday, June 20th, at 8.30 a.m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

NIBLO—In this city, June 17, Mary Steward, widow of the late John Niblo. Funeral on Saturday, 18th instant, at 3 p.m., from her son-in-law's residence, 18 Amherst Park, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. Liverpool and Isle of Man papers please copy.

BOHEMIER—In this city, on the 16th instant, at the age of 26 years and 7 months, Victor Bohemier, beloved son of Guillaume Bohemier.

COTTON—At the Montreal General Hospital, June 15, Cedric L. Cotton, M.D., of Cowansville.

PILOTE—Hochelaga, June 16, aged 24 years and 8 months, Eugene Pilote, son of the late Charles Pilote.

THOMSON—In this city, June 16th, Eliza Butler, aged 86, widow of the late Robert Thomson, mechanical engineer, Montreal.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

PIERCE — At Truro, on June 12th, Marjorie Prudence, youngest daughter of J. H. and Sarah Pierce, aged 21.

CAMPBELL — Springhill, June 7, Samuel Campbell, infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Campbell, aged 4 months.

CHISHOLM—Springhill, June 9, Daniel A., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Chisholm.

McKINNON—Springhill, June 9, Mrs. Allan McKinnon, sr., aged 75.

MITCHELL — South Pugwash, Cumberland, May 31, Thos. A. Mitchell, aged 44.

NICKERSON—Cape Negro, Shelburne, May 31, Matthew Nickerson, aged 78.

SWIM—Seattle, U.S., May 26, Deborah, wife of Capt. Jas. E. Swim, aged 33.

SMITH—Charlestown, Mass., May 28, Lucinda wife of Charles K. Smith, aged 35.

PARKER—Hillsvale, Upper Newport, Hants, June 2, Lalla May, daughter of Austin and Clara Parker, aged 20.

CARD—Burlington, Hants, June 5th, May, daughter of Fred Elmore and Annie Card, aged 12 years.

ELLIOTT—Port Lorne, Henry Elliott, aged 55 years.

BANKS—Port Lorne, N.S., June 2nd, Susie, daughter of Allister and Una Banks, aged 18 years.

MOSHER—Hemford, Queen's, May 28, Simon Mosher.

PENNINGTON—Sandy Point, Queen's, June 4, Capt. William Pennington, aged 70.

HEMEON—Port Hawkesbury, C.B., Thomas J. Hemeon, aged 57.

BOYD—Philadelphia, May 16, Elizabeth B., wife of Jas. Boyd, youngest daughter of Whitman Chadsey, of Lockeport, aged 53.

McKAY—Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 4, Margaret, widow of Wm. McKay, of Cariboo River, aged 82.

The Boll Weevil

prefers eating cotton to lady charlotte gelatine.

Cemetery Work
Lettering and repairs receive prompt attention.
Monuments
We have some especially attractive tomb designs at prices ranging from $100 to $250.00.

The Forsythe Granite & Marble Co., LIMITED.
Monumental Branch, 93 to 99 Bleury.
Head Office and Factory, 550 to 570 William.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Look Here! Remember Our Bunt With a Man on Third Cushion?

Worked it Three Times Yesterday and Had Baltimore Up in the Air.

JUST a moment there Lord Dundonald. Back up. Kindly mosey out of the limelight while we turn it upon this interesting affair in Baltimore yesterday.

The Birds arose and assassinated the Oyster specialists, and if we haven't forgotten how to read figures the score was 6 to 2.

Pitcher Witse, of Baltimore, lost his job in the second innings, but not because he was a Conservative.

In fact, by the time the Birds got through with Wiltse he didn't know whether he was a stove lid or a hole in the ground.

Listen—

Remember that little play of ours?

Get a man on third base and bunt the ball?

Enemy's infield falls all over itself and man from third scores?

Worked it three times!

Three times!

Three ti—

Well, excuse the smile please.

The Hon. Fatness Robinson was catching and we can see Mr. Robinson moving his 712 pounds trying to get the ball to prevent the man scoring.

Great play that.

The Herald's correspondent at Baltimore says that the Birds put up the finest kind of scientific ball and made five of the prettiest sacrifice bunts that ever happened, reminding the fans of the days that Baltimore won the National League championship and when Willie Keeler and John McGraw had the bunting game down to perfection. Of course if they are going to compare the Birds with the old champion Baltimores, well, that helps some.

Everybody swell with pride, please.

Baltimore, June 18—(Special to the Herald).—Montreal put up a grand game of ball to-day, and besides doing very timely hitting, worked the bunt with a man on third base to perfection. Hartman, McManus and Atherton doing great work in that line.

McCarty had the Orioles completely mystified, allowing but three hits in the first eight innings.

He was well supported, and Montreal won the game 6 to 2.

Montreal made only six hits, but they came at the right times.

Clancy's single, Atherton's triple and Hartman's sacrifice earned two runs in the first inning.

In the second, a base on balls to Hoffman, McManus's sacrifice, a bad fumble by first baseman J. Jordan of Adams's grounder, and a single by Clancy scored two more.

Hits by Hoffman and McCarty and McManus's second sacrifice brought in another in the fourth.

In the fifth Yeager drew a pass, stole second, and was successively sacrificed around by Atherton and Hartman.

In fact, Montreal gave a pretty exhibition of scientific baseball as it should be played.

Yeager at short and Hartman at third, did excellent work, accepting several difficult chances.

There was a considerable shifting around in the batting, Atherton playing at second, Joyce left, Hoffman centre, McManus catch and Adams right field, and the change seemed to bring good results, compared with the showing of the day previous.

Baltimore's first run came in the second on a base on balls, Robinson's hit and errors by McCarty and Hoffman.

In the fifth, McFarland's triple and Hayden's single, after two hands were out, earned another.

Wiltse retired after the second inning in favor of Burchell, who pitched a steady game, but could not pilot his team to victory in the face of the lack of hitting power.

Baltimore.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
McFarland, r.f. ..	2	1	1	2	0	0
Hayden, l.f.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Jennings, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Jordan, 1b.	4	0	1	17	1	1
Lewis, s.s.	4	0	1	1	3	0
Griffin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Kelly, c.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Robinson, c	3	0	1	2	2	0
Wiltze, p.	1	0	0	0	3	0
Burchell, p	2	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	32	2	5	27	19	1

Montreal.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Clancy, 1b.	5	1	2	15	0	0
Yeager, s.s.	3	1	0	1	5	0
Atherton, 2b.	2	1	1	0	3	1
Hartman, 3b.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Joyce, l.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Hoffman, c.f.	2	2	1	3	0	1
McManus, c.	2	0	0	6	2	0
Adams, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, p.	4	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	28	6	6	27	13	3

Score by innings:

Baltimore	01001000—2
Montreal	22011000—6

Summary:—Three-base hits, Atherton, McFarland. Sacrifice hits, Atherton, Hartman, 2; McManus, 2. Stolen bases, Clancy, Yeager. Bases on balls, off Wiltse, 1; off Burchell, 2; off McCarthy, 2. Hit by pitched ball, by Burchell, 1. Struck out, by Burchell, 2; by McCarthy, 5. Wild pitch, Burchell. Left on bases, Baltimore, 5; Montreal, 4. First on errors, Montreal, 1. Time, two hours. Umpire, Sullivan. Attendance, 1,127.

Other Eastern League Games.

	R.	H.	E.
At Jersey City—			
Jersey City 021000030	5	9	3
Buffalo .. ..11000300—	7	8	3
Batteries—Thielman and Carrigan; Jones and McAllister. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 1,500.			
At Newark—			
Newark .. ..003000003—	6	9	1
Toronto .. ..2030000006—	5	11	1
Batteries—Burke and Shea; Applegate and Fuller. Umpire, Haskell.			
At Providence—			
Providence .. .. ..00300020x—	5	13	2
Rochester .. ..300000100—	4	8	1
Batteries—Fairbanks and Thomas; Becker and McAulay. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 900.			

Eastern League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Buffalo	27	10	.730
Jersey City	24	15	.615
Baltimore	24	15	.615
Newark	19	18	.514
Montreal	17	18	.486
Providence	17	21	.447
Toronto	15	22	.395
Rochester	7	30	.189

TRY STILLWELL'S POPULAR 15c MEAL
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

Luyster Jumped.

Kid Luyster, when he left Montreal, went to Hartford, but jumped that team.

Can't Loose Him.

Manager Barrow has not resigned from the Detroit Club, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mix It With Umpires.

Cincinnati needs to carry plenty of extra men, as some of the regulars seem unable to curb their tempers and as a consequence are chased out of the game by the umpire. Donlin, of that team, is under a three days' suspension at the present time.

Can't Use Beville.

The minor league board has decided that Providence cannot use Catcher Beville, who was sent there from Griffith's New York team. When Beville returns to the minors he will go to Kansas City, from where he jumped to New York.

Our Star Play.

The Birds worked the bunt in great style yesterday, and had the whole Baltimore infield up in the air.

Montreal Scoring.

Some Montreal man writes this to a Toronto paper: "In the eight innings Sunday Currie hit away over McManus's head in right, and to some extent he misjudged it, but never touched it, yet Currie got no credit for a three-bagger, and McManus, whose fielding average in right field is of no consequence to him, is given an error.

"To help on Atherton's batting average is, however, a worthy object, and in the Royals's sixth innings he is given credit for a hit on a drive that Currie handled but could not hold."

If the clever person who wrote that had taken the trouble to look at the official score in the Herald, he would have found that Mr. Currie was given credit for a three base hit. As for the other play the observation made is the result of ignorance. We do not recall the play, but do not hesitate to say that no man on the Montreal team has received credit for a hit he did not make.

A good many fans here, outside of the knocker quoted above, seem to have no idea of being able to distinguish between a hit and an error.

The remarks heard on the stand betray this well-known fact.

The other day, for instance, Harley, of Toronto, put up a pretty dizzy game, and yet the scorer could only honestly give him one error.

After the game two men were leaving the stand, and one said: "That Harley played an awful game; he made five errors."

Many fans seem to think that just because a fielder touched a drive with his hands it is an error. They should get rid of that idea as soon as possible.

Rapp's "Wonderful" Catch.

Toronto Star says: "Directors James McCaffery and 'Pop' Burger, of the Toronto Ball Club, returned to-day from Montreal. The attendance there at the ball games is good. Rapp made a sensational catch of a line drive in Monday's game. Mr. McCaffery says he jumped eight feet in the air to get the ball."

Mr. McCaffery is talking through his hat. Rapp jumped about six inches for a thrown ball during practice, that's all.

How About It, Powers?

Baltimore has secured Catcher Ritter from the Brooklyn League Club. Whenever the Orioles run shy of players, they simply call on Manager Hanlon, of Brooklyn. And still President Powers says there is no "farming" in the Eastern League.

Foul Strike Rule.

"The foul strike rule is what is making the hitting so light nowadays," says Mike Tiernan. "There is no doubt about it. It has the batters in the hole from the jump."

Davis Leads the Hitters.

Harry Davis has done the heaviest hitting of any batsman in the country. For the past two seasons Freeman, of the Bostons, has led in that respect, but this year Davis bids fair to leave him in the rear. Lajoie has made the most doubles, Freeman the most triples and Davis the most home runs. In the National League, Lumley, of Brooklyn, and Kelley, of Cincinnati, have done the heaviest hitting.

The Good Pitchers.

"Bill" Dineen, of Boston, Chesbro, of New York, Owen, of Chicago, and Waddell, of the Athletics, are the only pitchers who have won double figures in victories, and Chesbro leads the number in games won and Dineen in percentage.

We Need Him.

Luyster, released by Montreal, pitched for the Perth Amboy (N.J.) independent team Sunday afternoon against the strong Paterson team and won his game, 12 to 4. Besides pitching a good game, his terrific batting was the feature of the game.—Hartford Courant.

What! Terrific batting? Here, you Luyster, come back here.

Jim's Brother Joe.

Joe Corbet has thus far failed to show any of his Baltimore form as a pitcher for the St. Louis National League team.

Nothing Doing.

Washington offered to trade Pitcher Hillebrand, the famous Princeton College player, for First Baseman Bransfield, of the Pittsburg team, but the offer was refused.

To-day's Games.

Montreal at Baltimore.
Toronto at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Buffalo at Jersey City.

Ottawa and Mascotte.

The game scheduled for Sunday in the Eastern Canadian League between the Mascottes and Ottawa, on the Mascotte grounds, promises to be one of the best contests of the season in the League. Gehring and O'Brien will be the battery for Mascotte, and Moore and Howard will officiate for Ottawa.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg .. ..00310020x—	6	12	1
St. Louis .. ..001000011—	3	10	3
Batteries—Flaherty and Smith; McFarland, Dunleavy and Grady. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 6,190.			
At Boston—			
Boston .. ..00101011x—	4	3	2
Philadelphia .. .. ..000010100—	2	9	4
Batteries — Wilhelm and Moran; Frazer and Rother. Umpires, Emslie and Johnstone. Attendance, 2,000.			
Afternoon game—			
Philadelphia .. .. ..210503001—12		13	7
Boston .. ..021101020—	7	11	3
Batteries—Mitchell and Roth; Pittinger and Moran. Umpire, Johnstone and Emslie. Attendance, 3,624.			
At New York—			
Brooklyn .. ..000000000—	0	4	4
New York .. .. ..20000000x—	2	5	1
Batteries—Poole and Ritter; Taylor and Bowerman. Umpire, Zimmer. Attendance, 3,500.			

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	32	16	.667
Chicago	30	16	.652
Cincinnati	31	18	.633
Pittsburg	26	22	.542
St. Louis	22	24	.478
Brooklyn	21	30	.412
Boston	18	30	.375
Philadelphia	10	34	.227

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At Cleveland—			
Cleveland .. ..5200003x—10		13	3
Washington .. .. ..110000000— 2		3	2
Batteries—Moore and Abbtt; Patten and Drill. Umpires—Sheridan and Carpenter. Attendance, 2,115.			
At Detroit—			
Detroit .. ..000000100— 1		8	1
Philadelphia .. .. ..012000022— 7		12	1
Batteries—Killen and Beulow; Waddell and Schreck. Umpires—O'Laughlin and King. Attendance, 5,000.			

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	32	17	.653
Chicago	29	21	.580
New York	27	20	.574
Cleveland	25	21	.543
Philadelphia	26	22	.542
St. Louis	22	23	.489
Detroit	19	28	.404
Weshington	9	37	.196

CRICKET CREASE.

Bishop's College Won.

In a strong game between Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, and Cookshire, the school team was victorious by a margin of 39 runs. The Cookshire team registered 33 runs against a total of 72 for Lennoxville. Mr. Williams bowled for the school, and made the splendid record of 7 wickets for two runs.

B. C. S.

Rev. E. J. Bidwell, c Fraser, b Drennon	22
Strachan, c and b Wood	0
Fraser Campbell, c and b Wood	4
Mr. Williams, b Drennan	19
Robinson, b Drennan	0
Mr. Fryer, b Drennan	11
Irving, not out	4
Bray, b Drennan	0
J. Williams, b Drennan	2
Valpy, b Drennan	4
Jephson, c Wood, b Cork	2
Extras	4
Total	72

COOKSHIRE.

Captain Howe, c Campbell, b Williams	1
N. B. Wood, b Williams	0
C. C. Fraser, b Bidwell	0
F. S. Wetherall, b Williams	2
C. Cork, b Williams	18
J. E. Drennan, b Bidwell	2
T. Cork, c Robinson, b Williams	1
Dr. F. Ambly, b Williams	0
J. Cork, b Bidwell	0
O. W. Rand, not out	0
Extras	9
Total	33

Marriage of P. F. Warner, the Great Cricketer.

Mr. P. F. Warner, the captain of the English cricket team that brought back "the ashes" from Australia, was married at St. Marylebone Parish Church, London, on June 7, to Miss Agnes Blyth, a niece of Sir James Blyth, Bart. The ceremony aroused an extraordinary amount of interest, and, apart from the 800 guests invited, a large crowd of the general public, overcoming the police, swept into the galleries, and caused some disturbance by their well-intentioned enthusiasm.

The body of the church was thronged with friends, and the guests included Earl and Countess Roberts (who signed the register), and a large number of well-known cricketers.

A pretty compliment was paid to Mr. Warner and his bride by the suspension of the match between the Gentlemen of England and I Zingari at Lords from 1.30 to 3.30 in order to allow those engaged in it to attend the ceremony.

The bridegroom was accompanied by Lord Hawke, the Yorkshire captain, as best man, and the bride, who looked very pretty in her dress of ivory crepe de Chine and a Court train glittering with silver flowers, was given away by Sir James Blyth.

She was followed by nine bridesmaids in pale blue with tulle hats.

Mr. Warner presented each with a small gold cricket-bat brooch encircled with the M.C.C. colors and a diamond initial letter.

Two striking features of the service were the exquisite singing of Handel's "Largo" by Miss Ada Crossley and the brief address given by Bishop Welldon.

"If affectionate wishes can bring you the riches of this world and those of the next," said the Bishop, "they you will be rich indeed."

The newly-married couple afterwards drove through cheering crowds to Portland Place, where Mrs. Henry Blyth, the bride's mother, held a reception, which was attended by 600 guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Warner received more than 800 presents, of which perhaps none was more appreciated than the fine tantalus, with gold and silver fittings, presented by the professionals of the M.C.C. Australian team.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harry Caldwell Won.

Cambridge, Mass., June 18.—Harry Caldwell, of Manchester, N.H., easily won the twenty-five mile motor paced race at Charles River Park yesterday. Six men started but, Benny Munroe and L. Mettling were forced to retire early in the race, while Will Stinson's motor went wrong late in the race, compelling him to retire. Basil DeGuichard took second place and Sammy Sulkys was a poor third. The remainder of the programme consisted of amateur events and a motor race.

The Automobile Meet.

Only the starter's pistol remains to complete the arrangements for the first annual meet of the Delorimier Automobile Association, which takes place to-morrow afternoon at Delorimier Park track. The association were most fortunate to secure the appearance of Jed Newirk and the famous "999" world's fastest machine for the star event. But the racing committee did not shirk their work in connection with getting together the local races between Montreal owners and drivers of the autos one sees upon the streets every day. Every autoist has his friends who believe his machine is the fastest in these parts, and Sunday afternoon will demonstrate the superiority of speed of the different cars, and the victors will be rewarded with handsome cups and silver plate.

About twenty-five entries have been made so far in the local races, which number five events. The "999" will have its first exercise late this afternoon after the horse races at Delorimier track. Newkirk has spent two days tuning the big record breaker up, and says he will reduce the records he starts after. This daring youngster is about the most pronounced fate-tempter that has ever visited Montreal. Although the driver takes his life in his hands Sunday afternoon on each of the twenty turns in his wild ride, yet he speaks of the event as though he were ordering a meal. "999" holds all the world's records, and has no fields to conquer except to reduce its own mark. The races will begin promptly at three o'clock. The following gentlemen have been selected to serve as officials:—

Referee, A. LaMalice. Judges—T. E. Huot, J. P. Lebeau, W. H. Pickens, A. DuPere. Timers, Alf Richards and Fleet LaJoie. Starter, G. Ostill. Secretary, A. Bresseau; treasurer, G. Marier.

The Gordon-Bennett Cup.

Saalburg, June 18. — France recaptured the James Gordon-Bennett cup yesterday, her champion automobile driver, Hhery, having defeated the German, Jenatzy, holder of the trophy. The course was eighty-seven and a half miles, necessitating four circuits to complete the total distance of 350 miles. Thery's total time was five hours, fifty minutes and three seconds, and Jenatzy's was six hours, one minute and twenty-one seconds. Decaters finished third. Time, six hours, forty-six minutes, thirty-one seconds. Edge abandoned the race, owing to tire trouble. No accident of any consequence was reported throughout the race.

Montreal expect to win at Cornwall and a large crowd of supporters are making the journey by the special at 1.15.

What Walter J. Travis Thinks of English "Pros" and Amateurs

And Also What He Says About His Own Recent Great Performance.

London, June 16.—Before leaving England for the United States on the steamer Oceanic, Walter J. Travis, the American golf champion, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am naturally pleased at the result of my trip. I did not expect to win the championship, especially as I was in bad form prior to the contest. I have not yet made up my mind whether to come over next year and endeavor to retain the title. Some of the younger men ought to have a chance. I would like to see some of our leading professionals enter the open English championships. 'Willy' Anderson, Stewart, Gardner, and Auchterlonie are every bit as good as Vardon and Taylor and other British cracks. They have got a greater number of good professionals than we, but our best are equal to theirs. Our men would need, however, at least two to three months to get accustomed to the climate and changed conditions. We scarcely realize in America what strides we have made in the game. When we saw Vardon playing a few years ago we thought he was a marvel. To-day Vardon and Taylor scarcely seem the same. The fact is, that they have not improved, and our men have. It is only a matter of time when the professional as well as the amateur championship will be won by Americans.

"The criticism that my win was entirely due to putting is quite natural, though hardly true. The English players have not quite realized that putting has a proportion of 50 per cent. in the game. They blaze away in drives that I confess are splendid, but which are seldom calculated to win. A harmonious combination of driving, approaching, and putting can alone be successful. Putting they have almost entirely neglected for the spectacular drive. In the championship I did not attempt to equal, even if I had been able, some of their long drives, but what I did was to sacrifice length of drive for accuracy. If my driving had not been tolerably sure it is scarcely likely that I would have won. I think that within the next year the English players are likely to pay a lot of attention to putting. They naturally were surprised at my win, and when the unexpected happens there are always lots of reasons forthcoming. You will see that putting will get its true proportion in the British game before long.

"The chief difference in their greens and ours is the undulation. Some of the American players who are accustomed to billiard-board greens might find the change trying. Personally, I liked it, as a slightly undulating green reduces the distance in which the ball must travel absolutely true."

Dealing with his competitors, Travis said:

"Maxwell is a wonder. He was not playing up to his form in the championships. For many reasons I would like to have met the holder (Robert Maxwell, the former holder of the amateur golf championship).

"Reade, the Irish champion, gave me the tightest game. At one time things looked very black. But I won out.

"There has been some talk about fouls. When I was playing Robb he shouted to my caddie to pick up a flag, instead of which the caddie picked up my ball. Robb could scarcely have claimed a foul under the circumstances. My caddie was provided by the club, and did not know anything about the game. While I have been treated in the most hospitable manner, I must say that a man coming over to play for championships might expect to be furnished with a caddie who knew something about golf. The mistake I mentioned, even if a foul had been claimed, would only have meant the loss of one hole, and I scarcely think it would have altered the result of the match."

ROWING—AQUATICS

C.C.A. Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Eastern division of the Canadian Canoe Association, will be held at St. Johns, Que., on Dominion Day. The meet will be under the auspices of the St. Johns Yacht Club, and will comprise a fine programme of sport, including senior, intermediate, and junior singles, tandems and fours, besides a single double blade and two war canoe races. The following gentlemen will act as officials:

Referee—Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike, Lachine, B. and C. Club.

Judges—J. B. Tressider, St. Johns Yacht Club; W. P. Kennedy, Grand Trunk B. C.; C. D. Grose, St. Lambert B.C.; W. T. Moffat, Longueuil, B.C.; Dr. A. Clifford Jack, Lachine B.C.; Rev. W. Percy Chambers, St. Stephens B.C.

Starter, Mr. Donald Murdoch, G. T. B. C.

Timekeepers—. Grant, St. Lambert B. C.; M. O'Brien, G.T.B.C.

Official measurer—W. S. Davis, Longueuil, B.C.

Clerks of the course—St. Johns Yacht Club.

The officers of the Eastern division of the C.C.A. are:

Vice-commodore—F. J. McClure, Longueuil B.C.

Hon. secretary-treasurer—Jos. Johnson, St. Stephens, B.C.

Executive—C. W. McLean, C. N. Marshall, Grand Trunk B.C.; C. D. Grose, J. R. Innes, St. Lambert B.C.; J. McDonald, J. Dawson, Lachine B. and C.C.; G. R. Gray, Longueuil B.C., Rev. W. Percy Chambers, St. Stephens B.C.

Bishop's College Races.

The Campbell Cup, for Bishop's College boys, was won at the swimming races by A. McNaughton. He proved himself to be the best all-round swimmer. The results of the races at Lennoxville were:

Obstacle race—1, W. Bray, 2, A. McNaughton.

50 yards, junior—1, A. Kitching (32 3-5 sec.); 2, C. Porteous; 3, D. Green.

100 yards, open—1, A. McNaughton (72 1-5 sec.); 2, A. Kitching; 3, W. Bray.

50 yards, open—1, A. Kitching (31 secs.); 2, A. McNaughton; 3, W. Bray.

The life saving competition was won by R. Kitching.

The diving by A. McNaughton (13 points); 2, Kitching (11 points).

The consolation race was won by M. McNaughton.

The Country Club.

The Country Club at Summerlea is having a most successful season, and promises in rowing circles alone to occupy a high place. The war canoe has been renovated, and there are numerous applications for a place in the crew, which is expected to be a great one.

To Resume Old Quarters.

At a special meeting of the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club, it was decided by a unanimous vote to part from the county club and resume the club's old quarters.

The Strathcona Hall has been obtained and weekly dances will be held Friday evenings at 8.30. Mrs. Riley-McIntyre will preside at the piano.

TURF AND TRACK.

Delorimier Park Meet.

The free-for-all was the feature at Delorimier Park yesterday. It proved a straight win for Island Wilkes, the favorite. Don was second choice but his driver made no effort to get through. The judges were wide awake, however, and fined Deardon $25. The officials during the meeting have set themselves the task of providing straight racing and their efforts have been successful. Dumont W. was well backed, but was not in condition.

The 2.27 class provided excellent sport Petroleum was the favorite, and won the first two heats, but could not last Patricia stayed better than the others and after running third, fourth and third, won the next three straight

Summary:

Free-for-all, purse, $300—

Island Wilkes, Jr., br. s., 2.06½, New Port Stock Farm	1	1	1
Josephine, br. m. 2.17 1-4, M. Phelps, Morrisville, Vt.....	2	2	2
Dumont W., b.g., 2.05 1-4, J. G. Warnick, Ottawa, Ont.	3	2	3
Don, br. g., 2.07 1-4 Delorimier Stable, Montreal	dis.		

Time, 2.17 1-4, 2.17, 2.17 1-2.

2.27 class trotters; purse, $250—

Patricia, br. m., P. Dalpe, Vercheres, P. Q.	3	4	3	1	1	1
Petroleum, gr. g., G. A. Gray, Barrie, Ont.	1	1	4	4	3	3
Aberdeen Clay, b.g., J. Gagnon, Montreal	4	3	1	2	2	2
Graham, br. g., H. Paquet, Montreal	2	2	2	3	4	dr

Time—2.26 1-4, 2.29, 2.25 1-2, 2.24 3-4, 2.28, 2.28.

ATHLETICS.

Old Record Gone.

Revere, Mass., June 18.—A twenty mile motor paced match between James F. Moran and Hugh McLean, and the sprint race for the national half mile championship were the features at the cycle track yesterday. The match was won by Moran. The men started from opposite sides of the track, but Moran overtook and passed his competitor in the first mile, and never lost his advantage, winning by practically one lap. His first mile in 1.22 4-5 in the world's record for four horse power motors. The time for 20 miles was 29.02 3-5. Frank Kramer was an easy winner in the half mile championship race. John Bedell carried off the honors in the ten mile open and Joe Folger won the one mile consolation prize.

LACROSSE.

Lacrosse at Peterboro.

Peterboro, June 18.—(Special.)— In one of the finest games of lacrosse played here for years, the Orillia team won from the Peterboros by 4—3 in an intermediate C.L.A. game. For the first two quarters the locals had the better of the argument, leading at half time by 2—1. In the thirdquarter the winners tied the score and won out in an exciting finish in the last quarter. The superior condition of the winners told towards the close.

Not Yet Dead.

The directors of the Toronto Lacrosse Club have made a personal appeal to all the old-time members soliciting subscriptions, so that the grounds at Rosedale may be retained, concluding with this paragraph: Next year, with the new bridge completed, and the possibility of the tram cars running in proximity to the grounds, there ought to be no difficulty in beginning a satisfactory and financially successful era for the old club, free, as of old, from all taint of professionalism among its members.

Points and White Stars will meet this afternoon at the Shamrock Grounds at 3 o'clock. This is a scheduled match in the Junior League.

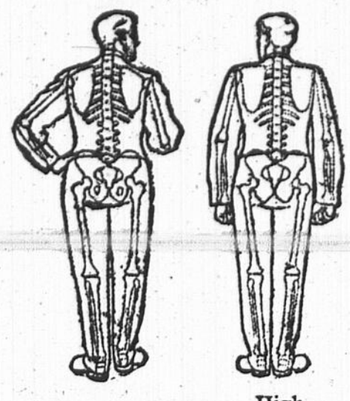
MAT AND RING.

May Not Fight.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18.—Manager Cofffroth, of the Yosemite A. C., and Harry Pollock, Pugilist Munro's manager, left yesterday for Jeffries' training quarters at Harbin Springs. On Saturday Coffroth will confer with Trainer Delaney and ascertain exactly the condition of Jeffries' knee. If the outlook is not favorable the contest will be declared off. The latest report is to the effect that the champion is improving rapidly.

The Black Diamond steamers Hermod and Mystic sail for Sydney to-day for coal.

THE HIGH SHOULDERED MAN.



Type B — High Shouldered Variation

The high shouldered man is usually the strong man!

His forbears—were probably of prodigious strength—accustomed to terrific muscular exertion that made the shoulder bones bigger and the muscles more than ordinarialy developed.

The physical likeness carried from one generation to another is marked in certain generations—we meet this type quite frequently.

By each degree of inch of alteration—the type is known—thus if ¼ inch has to be taken off, the type is known as ¼ high shouldered.

For the high shouldered man we require the following alterations.

The backs and fronts are shortened the required amount and the arm hole remains the same.

We tailor all Semi-ready suits to physiques. Since we have each seam made with outlets, it takes only two hours to make your suit fit as required when trying on! Money back if there's the least dissatisfaction!

Semi-ready Tailoring

144

MONTREAL 231 ST. JAMES STREET 1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET

SAN TOY

Did You Ask For It?

Then there is no reason why you should not get it. You are paying for it. Insist on getting it.

ALL GROCERS
In packages, 5c and 10c.

STARCH

SPRING HATS

just received, Latest Styles, imported from England, United States and Italy, Fine qualities, from 50 cents to $5.00.

A. A. WELSH,
2252 ST. Catherine Street
Opposite Victoria.

Dunlop Bicycle Tire Riddle

Idea for an advertisement for Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires suggested by Mr. E. G. Ironside, Antler, Assiniboia, winner of the prize awarded by the Dunlop Company for the best answer to the riddle, "Why are Dunlop Detachable Bicycle Tires like the Japanese?"

It's "To Arms," with the Jap,

And the Russians retired.

DUNLOP TRADE MARK — These are the only tools you need

It's "Two Hands," with Dunlop,

And the bicycle's re-tired

Can't Sleep?

Here's a prescription that never fails to bring sound, refreshing sleep: Every morning, before breakfast, take a foaming glass of ABBEYS SALT. Take it faithfully—give it a fair chance—and it won't be long before you "sleep like a babe" and feel "a hundred per cent. better" in every way.

Abbey's, being a granular salt, contains no alcohol; liquid preparations may.

Druggists, everywhere, sell it. 25c. and 60c. a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

The Shamrock Intermediates are playing at Sherbrooke to-day.

OPPONENTS ENDORSE HON. MR. FISHER

Say That He Acted in the Best Interestsof the Militia.

BROME LOST ITS SQUADRON

While Missisquoi Secured Two—The Minister Would Have Failed in His Duty Had He Not Interfered.

Stanbridge East, Que., June 18.—Strange to say, the County of Missisquoi, the birthplace of the Dundonald incident, reflects little of the excitement which prevails over that question. There is a breakwater in the sea of opinion. One might have gathered from the Opposition press that popular feeling in Missisquoi and Brome, the two counties most concerned in the militia squabble, would be at white heat. The contrary is true. When the subject is discussed, it is discussed calmly. This is more particularly true of the southern part of Missisquoi. In Brome County Mr. Fisher's constituency, there is a striking unanimity of sentiment, and it is on his side. There is no talk there of "Fisher must go." There is no boasting among the Conservatives of Brome and Missisquoi of being able to turn the Government out next election on this dispute. There is hesitation about making too much of "this affair." Instead, many of the far-seeing and prominent Conservatives in both counties regret that it should have been a party issue, and hope it will have been dropped and forgotten before the next contest. They do not hesitate to say that Mr. Fisher has strengthened his position in the Townships by the decisive stand he took with regard to the Baker family list, and that a campaign against them on that issue would increase his majority considerably.

The whole dispute has been beclouded in words. Down here the issue appears simpler. Here, at the original seat of trouble, one learns that the trouble did not have its beginning in the erasure of Dr. Pickel's name from the Sweetsburg list, but several months ago. There has been wire-pulling going on, and certain military men were engaged in it. When matters were brought to a climax at Ottawa there was little surprise here. It was expected, or at least something like it. The issue to-day in Brome County and partly in Missisquoi as well, is not the right or wrong as between Hon. Mr. Fisher and Lord Dundonald, but why was "E" squadron taken away from Brome County and established at Sweetsburg, in Missisquoi County, when that county had already been given "D" company, with headquarters here.

By such an arrangement, indefensible as it appears to be to many, Missisquoi to-day has two squadrons in course of formation, while Brome, Mr. Fisher's county, will not have one. The men of Brome do not like it. They consider that the organizers of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons imposed a deliberate slight upon them by taking "E" squadron from Adamsville and transferring it to Sweetsburg, after the men had been canvassed, and the list of officers drawn up and approved by Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C., and matters had gone so far with the Brome squadron that several of the men chosen as officers had hired men to look after their farms or places of business during the three months they were away qualifying for their commissions. This was the spirit with which the organization of the squadron had been carried on. Nearly sixty troopers, the choice of the young men of northwestern Brome and in the neighborhood of Granby and West Farnham had been secured. When matters had reached that advanced condition, the order had come that the squadron was to be transferred out of the county altogether in order to provide commissions for a well-known Conservative family in Missisquoi.

No Politics in First List.

As far as recruiting went, the change was not for the better. Today there are not half as many troopers obtained for the Sweetsburg squadron as there had been at Adamsville, and not one man, officer or trooper, who promised to join in Brome County will have anything to do with the Sweetsburg enterprise. It is worth noting in passing that the officers and non-commissioned officers for "E" squadron as first arranged were four Liberals and three Conservatives. They were replaced by the Baker family. A prominent Conservative of Brome said yesterday: "If the issue hadn't arisen in its present form, the Brome Conservatives intended to make a strong fight against Mr. Fisher on the ground that he neglected Brome's interests in military affairs. Instead of meddling unduly, he didn't interfere enough to protect his own county. I would not have blamed him if he had struck out the entire Sweetsburg list, and insisted on the original list of officers going through." That is the opinion of a great many here.

In this end of the county there appears to be little interest taken in the dismissal of Lord Dnudonald. That was regarded as inevitable from the outset. Interest lies in the question, Will this agitation lead to the disruption of the entire refiment, or will the Sweetsburg squadron be transferred back to Brome County? This query is so important that Lord Dundonald is relegated to a second place. Interest in the new regiment is not a one-party affair. The people of Bedford district are pleased, as a rule, with the thought of having a cavalry regiment of their own, and would not want to see the organization fall through.

Mr. Fisher is Not Blamed.

Local feeling sides with the Minister of Agriculture. The blame for the present trouble is not placed on him. It is safe to say he will not lose one Liberal vote in either Missisquoi or Brome for the stand he has taken, and there are many Conservatives who openly state that if this militia incident is made a party fight, they will support Mr. Fisher.

What was the origin of the trouble? In Brome it is claimed to have been the summary transfer of "E" squadron from Adamsville to Sweetsburg, and the selection of Tory officers. There are hints everywhere, and that there are things yet to come to light, and that the conception of the family compact dates back for a considerable period. It is conceded, however, that the onus of intrdoucing politics into the militia does not rest with Mr. Fsher. The trouble started with the announcement of the Baker list. Liberals protested, and Conservatives not in the "ring" laughed. Credit is given the Minister of Agriculture by the latter that under such circumstances he only blue pencilled one name, that of Dr. Pickell, and supported another strong Conservative, Mr. John Gibson.

The opinions of several prominent men of the district are given below. Most of them are leading Conservatives. They are given as showing how local feeling runs.

Minister's Course Was Proper.

Mr. H. A. Beatty, a prominent resident of Stanbridge East, said: "The question of politics should never have been allowed to enter the militia. It is most regrettable, and the men who are striving to make out that the militia system is a party system are following an unpatriotic course. It has not become a political issue here. I do not think Mr. Fisher's course can be condemned. I do not think he interfered unnecessary in a matter which came under his supervision in his capacity as acting Minister of Militia and as representative in the Cabinet for this district. I think moreover that it is a mistake to import so many Montreal officers to have charge of rural regiments. They should be officered by local men whenever possible. In regard to the Sweetsburg list, I should think there were some Liberals up there qualified to hold office in the squadron."

Did Not Interfere Enough.

Mr. J. A. Cameron, who is the leading Conservative worker in Adamsville, said: "The one fault I have to find with Mr. Fisher is that he did not interfere more. I have always opposed him politically, and expect to do so again, but in this case I am compelled to admit that he did nothing wrong, and any attempt to make political capital out of the incident in Brome would be a mistake. When the squadron was being organized in Brome there was no politics mentioned. I was offered second in command. We didn't canvas the list until a few days ago, and we found there were four Liberals and three Conservatives. Mr. Fisher would have been justified in blocking the transfer of the squadron from Brome and Sweetsburg, and if he had done so, this trouble over the Family Compact would not have arisen. That he tried to avoid unnecessary political friction is shown by the fact that he proposed a leading Conservative to take the place of Dr. Pickell."

Minister Was Scrupulously Fair.

Dr. Crothers, Stanbridge East—"I have been a life-long Conservative, but I am prepared to admit that Mr. Fisher's course was dictated by the best interests of the regiment. In any case, when the Conservatives were in power for nearly twenty years, the chief military appointments went to Conservatives as a matter of course, and the Liberals stood their medicine well. We should not object if things went the other way for a while now. But Mr. Fisher has been scrupulously fair. He let five Conservative names pass, while he knew they were strong opponents of his, and always had been. He was doing nothing amiss, and the Conservative press is making a mistake in attempting to make campaign material out of it."

Liberals Willing to Face Issue.

Mr. C. E. Blinn, a prominent farmer near Stanbridge East, and a Liberal—"If the Conservatives of this district want to make a fight on this question we are quite willing. The government were perfectly justified in dismissing Lord Dundonald, and the majority Mr. Fisher gets next election will show that he made no error of judgment."

Should Have Cut Out List.

Mr. John Krans, a prominent Conservative of Southern Missisquoi—"There should not be two squadrons for Missisquoi and none for Brome. If Mr. Fisher had cut out the entire Sweetsburg list, and accepted the list approved by the D.O.C., he would have made no mistake. The Brome list will compare favorably with the Sweetsburg list. The Conservatives dare not make this an issue in the Eastern Townships. If there were politics introduced, it certainly looked that way in the Sweetsburg list. Lord Dundonald made a mistake. There are no two sides to that. I am also opposed to bringing out Montreal officers to command local corps. It lessens enthusiasm."

No Politics in This.

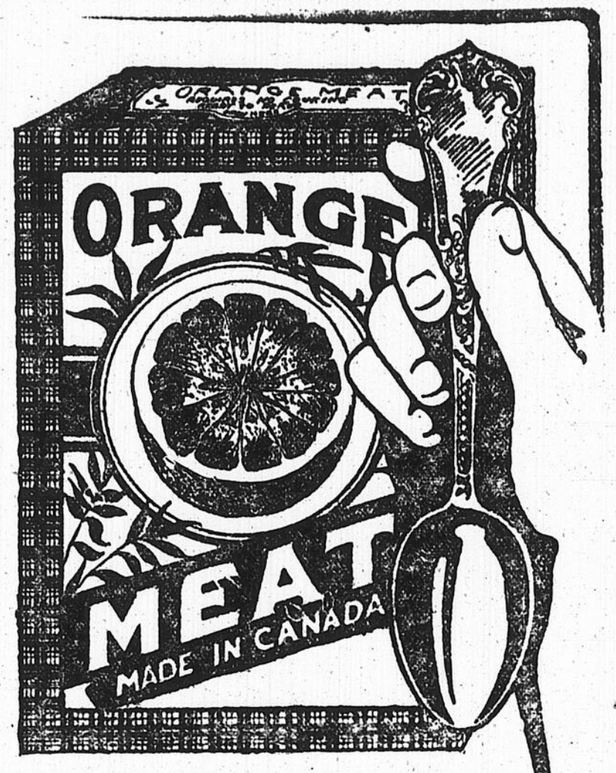
Mr. W. H. Russell, of Stanbridge, proposed for the captaincy of "D" Squadron—"I was first proposed as major of this squadron. Mr. Fisher suggested that the command should go to Major Hallord, a V.C. man, on account of his experience. I am a strong Liberal, and always have been. Mr. Fisher's action in this case certainly does not look like introducing politics."

Served with a silver spoon

A new Canadian process, preserves the very best elements of the very best Canadian wheat.

The result is Orange Meat—the essence of a perfect, sustaining food.

It requires no cooking—every particle is perfectly digestible. It is supplied in germ-proof packages, and may be served hot or cold.



Each 15c. package contains a coupon. Your grocer will tell you what they mean—heavy silver-plated table service free—made by the same manufacturer, of the same material and in the same manner as the silverware on most of your tables now.

SEND COUPONS TO
THE FRONTENAC CEREAL CO., Limited, 43 SCOTT ST., TORONTO

Food Cures!

Certainly!

Ask any Physician about

GRAPE-NUTS

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

23 A Minute

so great has become the demand for

"SALADA"

Ceylon Tea that the sale now equals 23 packets for every minute of our lives, or equivalent to 12,500,000 packets per annum.

Black, Mixed or Green.

A WAY OF HER OWN.

Every good housewife has a way of her own to cook porridge. "SWISS FOOD" adapts itself to all kinds of cooking, retaining its superior qualities.—adv.

Fred. R. Cole reports the sale of an apartment house on McGill College Avenue for $27,500, and more inquiries for investment.

OTTAWA IN 3 HOURS VIA CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE BONAVENTURE DEPOT 8.40 A.M., 4.10 P.M. and 7.00 P.M.

52 Canadian Views

The new "From Ocean to Ocean" Canadian Souvenir Playing Cards, besides having a beautiful emblematical design in colors on the backs, have a different view of Canada on each face. Finest quality card, in cloth box. Price 75c, postpaid.

CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE,
2407 St. Catherine Street.
MONTREAL.

Suckling & Co.

IMMENSE

SALVAGE SALE

—OF—

Woollens

We are instructed by the

UNDERWRITERS' SALVAGE CO.

(OF NEW YORK)

J. F. APPLETON, Manager,

to sell by auction on the premises, (Toronto Brewing Co.), on

Wednesday & Thursday

June 22nd and 23rd,

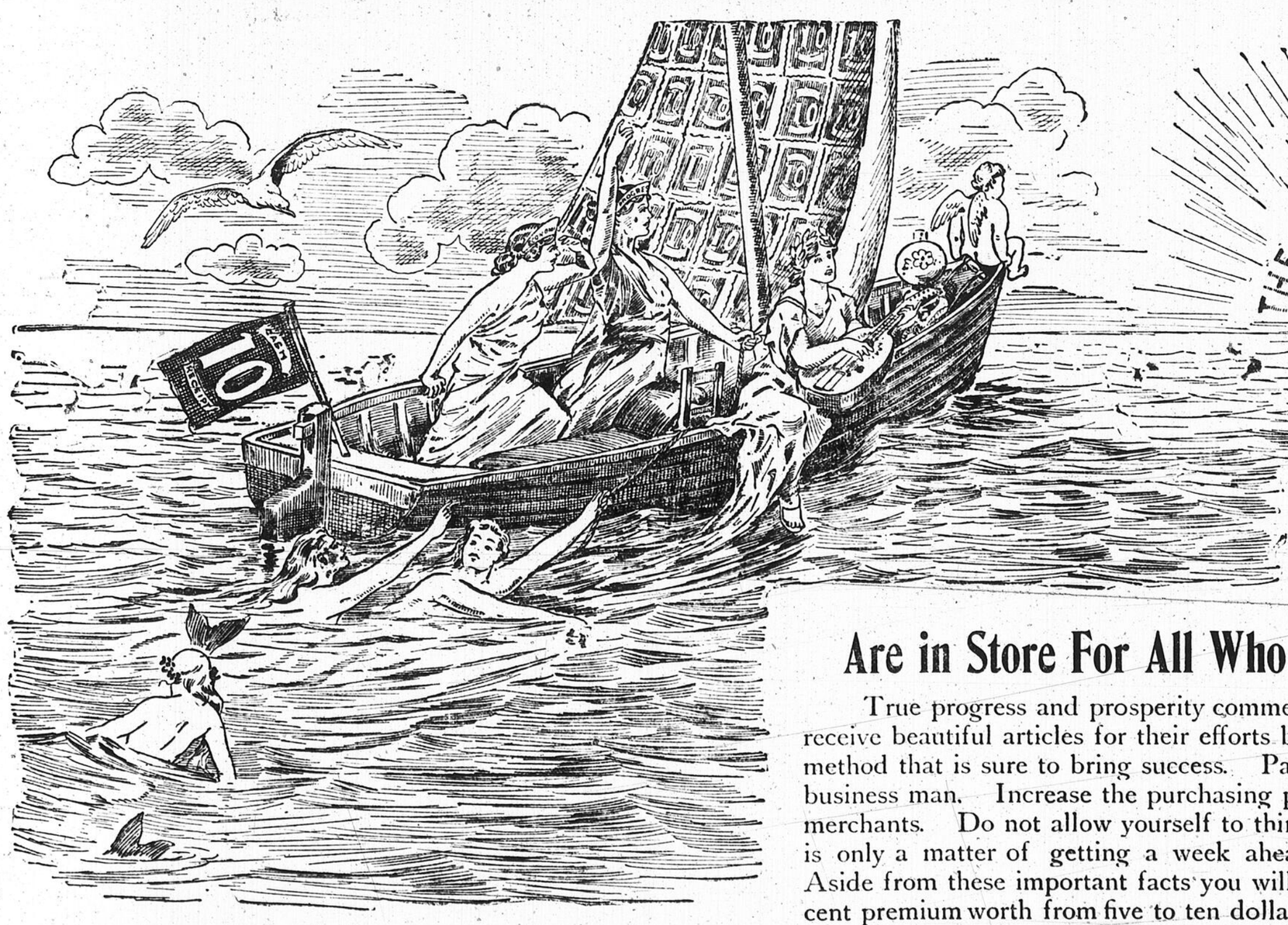
100,000 YARDS

Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Costume Cloths, Trouserings, etc. Also Linings, Italians, Denims, Cottonades, from the warehouses of

W. R Brock Co.
Robert Darling & Co.
A. Bradshaw & Son.

These goods have all been dried, rerolled and measured, and are now in perfect condition. On view the Monday previous to the sale. Catalogue ready next week.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.



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True progress and prosperity commences with thrift. Not only do our patrons receive beautiful articles for their efforts but they are making their purchases by a method that is sure to bring success. Pay cash as you go, it is the maxim of every business man. Increase the purchasing power of your money by dealing with our merchants. Do not allow yourself to think that you cannot pay for all you buy. It is only a matter of getting a week ahead instead of always being a week behind. Aside from these important facts you will soon be the happy possessor of a magnificent premium worth from five to ten dollars as a reward for your thrift and enterprise.

Any person who has adopted our system will recommend it. Don't let these golden days go by. Commence at once to save your discount. For the remainder of the month all the new books distributed will contain

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ONE PAGE OF GREEN CASH RECEIPTS FREE!

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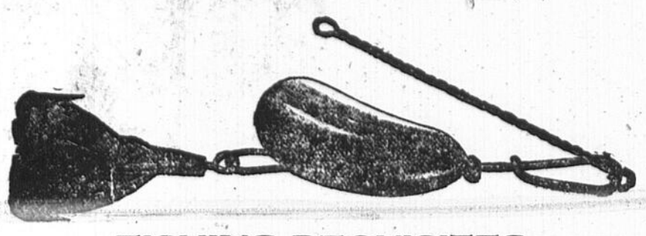
This Coupon is Worth One Green Cash Receipt
WHEN PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRADERS ADVERTISING CO.,
JUNE 18th 1904.
Only One Coupon of the same date allowed to each person.

The Traders Advertising Company

1835 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Our Sporting Goods

Department is One of the Strongest in Connection With Our Business.



FISHING REQUISITES.

Rods, 25c to $15.00. Reels, 15c to $2.50.
Hooks, 1c dozen to 60c. Fly Hooks, 10c dozen to 75c.
Lines, 10c to $3.00.

BASEBALL SUPPLIES.

Balls, 10c to $1.25. Gloves, 25c to $5.00.
Mitts, 25c to $9.00.

LACROSSES.

We carry by all odds the largest assortment of Lacrosses in America.
Clock Corded, $1.25 to $2.50. Regular Gut, 20c to $1.50.

TENNIS.

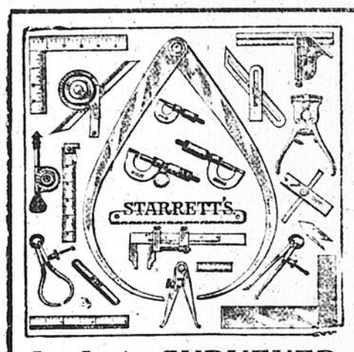
Sets, $15.00 to $60.00. Tennis Markers, $2.50 to $7.50.
Tennis Racquets, $1.00 to $7.50. Tennis Tapes, $5.00 set.
Tennis Balls, 25c to 45c. Tennis Poles, $1.25 to $2.50 pair.

GOLF.

Sticks, $1.00 to $3.50. Balls, Special English, $3 doz.

A regular transformation has taken place in the Department. JUST SEE IT!

The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.



Large Assortment of

Fine Mechanical Tools

At Lowest Prices.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 St. Lawrence Street, 2nd Door from Craig St.

Eye Glasses That Fit

Are a source of comfort after experiencing the annoyance of an ill-fitting pair. FOX EYE GLASSES FIT, and reveal an original nicety, made possible only by a practical knowledge of fitting. FOR COMFORT FITTING GLASSES consult

FRANK C. FOX, REFRACTING OPTICIAN, 2297 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
For Appointments Tel. Up 1185.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Dealers in Stocks and Shares listed on the London (England) Stock Exchange.
84 VICTORIA STREET, Toronto.

Send for Free Catalogue of
Jaeger Pure Wool
UNDERWEAR AND CLOTHING.
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COME TO THE WEDDING

The Most Startling Event of the Year

A Genuine Marriage Ceremony

WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, JUNE 21st,

IN OUR CENTRE WINDOW, at 3 O'CLOCK

$100.00 IN GOLD

Will be presented to the happy couple, and many other magnificent presents donated by leading merchants. **Everybody is Invited. Come Early.**

C. A. WORKMAN Co., Clothier, Cor. McGill & Notre Dame

WILDER'S FURNITURE and CARPETS

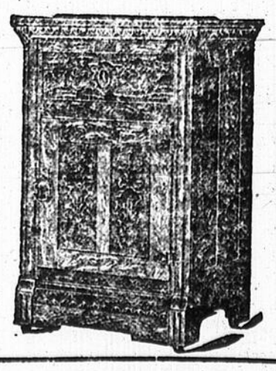
Sweeping Reductions

in PARLOR DINING ROOM BED ROOM and LIBRARY FURNITURE and CARPETS

50 only Refrigerators, regular $12.50, Wilder's price..... **$10.00**

10 only Roll Top Desks — regular $15.00, Wilder's price..... **$12.00**

25 only Folding Go-Carts—regular $6.50, Wilder's price..... **$ 5.00**



Carpet Dept. Complete stock of Wilton and Axminster Carpets, English Linoleums and Oil Cloths, Japanese Mattings, etc., etc.

258 St. James. 2415 St. Catherine. 1837 Notre Dame. 2180 Notre Dame.

MANY IMMIGRANTS HELD AT QUEBEC

Russian Jews From London Found Suffering From Trachoma

Quebec, June 18.—(Special.)—The steamer Halifax, of the Peterson-Tait line, from Havre, France, arrived here yesterday with 206 steerage passengers, all foreigners, chiefly Russian Jews and Arabians, the former sent out by the Baron Hirsch Society from the congested districts of London. Sixty-four of the number were ticketed for the United States. Forty-two were held up by the American immigration commissioners here. Eighteen were suffering from trachoma and favus, and the others for various other diseases, which will cause them to be a public charge. Out of the remaining 142 booked for Canada, the medical inspectors have detained twenty-three affected by trachoma, and have sent them to the Government immigrant hospital, where the whole lot will remain for some days for treatment pending their cure or deportation. The steamer Canada, of the Dominion line, also arrived with 700 new settlers, mostly all British, and a desirable acquisition to the country's population.

REFUSES TO PERFORM WEDDING IN WINDOW

Pastor Stillman Declines, but Another Minister Will be Secured.

Rev. H. H. Stillman announced to The Herald this morning that he would not perform the marriage ceremony in the window of C. A. Workman's clothing store between Mr. George Seaman and Miss Rosa Castonguay.

Mr. Workman, when seen, said that if Mr. Stillman had refused, another minister would be secured, and that the wedding would be carried out on Tuesday afternoon, as already stated.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00; guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street.

TRACKLESS RAILWAY IN PRUSSIA

United States Consul Langer, at Solingen, Germany, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor that a trackless railway is being erected by the community of Monheim, which will be the first of its kind in Prussia. It will run from Monheim to Langenfeld, about two and one-half miles, with short branches intended for freight. For entering farmyards close to the road a connector and flexible cable 50 to 70 feet in length will be used to transmit the current to the motor car. When trains pass each other one will remain standing under the wires and disconnect its current until the other has passed. Farmers' waggons can be attached to the end of the train, provided the ordinary tongues are replaced by shorter coupling tongues. Five or six double trips at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour will be made daily on schedule time. Consul General Cole, at Dresden, reports that experiments have been made near Dresden with railless electric roads, but it seems that the lines did not prove a marked success from a financial point of view, partly because built at points where travel was sparse and partly because of the expense of operating them.

A STITCH IN TIME

Do not neglect that cough. If you do, it is only a matter of time when it may become chronic or incurable. Take Angier's Emulsion. It will soothe the throat, heal the inflamed or torn membranes, cure the cough and prevent its re-occurrence. Tens of thousands testify to its power to cure.

MIGHTY RUSSIA'S FEEBLE RULER

Influence of Women at the Russian Court—Atmosphere of Treason.

There is no more mysterious figure in Europe than the Czar. His detractors declare him to be a melancholy, uxorious man, surrounded by a wall of detail, dominated by women and impotent for good or evil. His admirers describe him as a man with a great mission for the advancement of the humanitarian idea which is struggling with militarism in every country in Europe, says the Fortnightly Review.

The lineage of the Romanoffs is a gruesome story. The Czar has inherited from his ancestors an accumulated burden of horror and sorrow that is more conducive to settled melancholy than to healthy judgment and to fatalism and despair than to sobriety and cheerfulness. Nevertheless, the Emperor Nicholas, who is approaching a time of life when he can no longer be spoken of as a young man, is as right meaning, benevolent and clement a ruler as though he did not bear upon his shoulders accumulated memories of bloodshed, malignity and strife. Consider for a moment the history of his ancestors. Alexander III., his father, died in the arms of a miracle-monger, Father John of Cronstadt. The superstition of Alexander III. was a pure survival from mediaeval times. He would cross himself and even fall on his knees in prayer when a cloud obscured the sun if he was looking through a window. Credulity of this kind was encouraged under the powerful influence of his philosopher-tutor, Constantine Pobedonosteff.

Fate of Previous Czars.

The grandfather of the Czar was assassinated while driving in the public street. His great-grandfather, overwhelmed with Crimean disasters, is generally believed in Russia to have committed suicide. There is a mystery about the illness and death of the Emperor Nicholas I., which has never been explained. The Emperor Paul was murdered in 1801, while Catherine II., his mother, although a great sovereign and a woman of remarkable abilities, would have been accounted a degenerate and classed as a criminal if she had not been an empress. The qualities transmitted to her posterity were not those that make either for orderly life or successful statesmanship. The husband of Catherine, Peter III., was made away with and was supposed to have been murdered. Ivan VI. was immured in a dungeon for eighteen years and murdered, while Peter II., the Czar of 1727 and the successor of Catherine I., whose first husband was killed on the day of her marriage with Peter the Great, was deposed.

In persolial conversation with the Czar men are struck immediately with the shrinking shyness and softly apprehensive, almost feminine, sweetness of the Russian Emperor. It must not be supposed that Nicholas II. is destitute of strength because his habitual outlook on life is rather one of Oriental resignation than of the hopefulness that might be expected from the head of a great Christian nation. The Czar is remarkable for a dignity which is the more noticeable because he is small in size and his voice is gentle and womanly.

Dreads War.

It is well known in Russian society that the Czar's dread of war, which does not increase his popularity with the army he will never lead in person, was derived from the closest association with his mother, the sister of Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty's loathing and detestation of the method of settling international differences by resort to physical force is impossible to exaggerate.

Unpopular With the People.

It is not too much to say that the present Czar is not popular with the Russian people. The Russians like a jovial, burly ruler who can drink hard, who loves fighting and whose personal courage is undoubted. That parents whose quiver is full of daughters intensely long for a son is proverbial, but in the present case, where the succession to the throne is dependent upon the birth of a son, unless the Romanoff traditions are set aside, the matter becomes one of great social and national concern. Under the present condition of things the Grand Duke Michael will succeed the Czar Nicholas, but it is competent to the Czar to set aside the succession and appoint a daughter. The Russian court is hopelessly divided upon this question of the nomination of an heir, and it is doubtful whether, if the Czar were to take this course, the Russian people would acquiesce in his decision.

Guarding the Czar.

The Emperor receives one minister every day when he is either at Gatchina or Peterhof. The Foreign Minister's day is Tuesday, but Count Lamsdorff sees the Emperor more often when necessity arises. Twice a week his Majesty has a general reception, which consists for the most part of prominent officers of the army and navy and citizens who for any reason are honored by an Imperial audience. The greatest care is taken at these general receptions to prevent any attempt on the Emperor's life. The system of espionage at court is the most elaborate that can be devised. Nevertheless, there are from time to time alarming indications that the precautions taken are inadequate. In the month of May last an explosive was found in the clock of the chimney-piece of the breakfast room in Gatchina, in which the little daughters of the Czar were accustomed to take their breakfast with their English governess. For some reason it was noticed that the hands of the clock pointed to five minutes to 9 for several consecutive minutes, although the mechanism of the timepiece was operating as usual. On examination it was found that a high explosive had been inserted in the clock.

Treason and Gloom Pervade the Court.

The atmosphere of suspicion and gloom produced by the constant sense of impalpable danger overshadows the spirits of every one at the Russian court. This is the reason why the annual visit to Copenhagen or Fredensborg is so eagerly anticipated and so thoroughly enjoyed by the Russian royal family. The extraordinary feature about Nihilism in Russia is the extent to which the upper classes sympathize with the efforts of the intellectual proletariat to bring the present system to an end. The Czar never knows who are his friends and who are his enemies. An abiding sense of distrust is the result, and hence the passionate affection that his Majesty feels for his wife, whose faithful counsel and patient sympathy are the bright spots in one of the saddest lives in Europe.

The Czar Nicholas II. is physically weak; his nerves are shattered, his will feeble. He is amiable where iron-handedness is essential. He is dependent when a strong individuality is required. He is constantly in subjection first to one influence and then to another. He is more than usually amenable to women's control, and the fair sex has on more than one occasion exercised powerful, if not calamitous, influence upon his life.

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Dupuis Freres.

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MAIL ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

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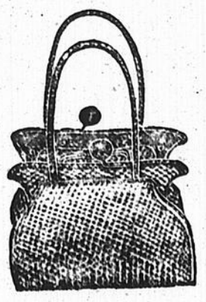
LADIES' NECKWEAR—Latest styles, fancy collars, of linen canvas with silk applique, of silk braid, of silk with applique, and steel and turquoise ornaments. We have these new Collars in all the following prices:—**50c, 75c, $1.25, $1.75, $1.90, $2.25, $2.50** and **$3.00**.

SPECIAL—TO-NIGHT—BALANCE OF A SPECIAL LINE OF SILK STOCK COLLARS—To clear at **15c**.

Ladies' Satchels and Wrist Bags

Most Complete Assortment and Best Values.



We have these Leather Satchels and Bags in all the new styles—black and colored, with steel, brass or oxidized mounting—many of them with extra coin purse and card-holder. Prices according to size and quality, ranging from **40c, 50c, 65c**, and all the way up to **$5.50**.

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DRESS SHIELDS—Size No. 4, the quality usually sold at 30c. Our price **13c** a pair, or **2** pairs for **25c**.

THE FAIRY DRESS HOLDER—Formerly sold at 75c. Our price **25c**.

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LEMONADE SETS—One Jug and six Glasses, richly decorated. Our special price.....**65c**

WATER, ALE AND WINE TUMBLERS—Engraved crystal. Regularly sold at 7c and 8c. Our special price just..... **5c**

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ICE CREAM OR PRESERVE PLATES—Crystal. Our price, each..... **2½c**

NICKELED TRAYS—Round shape, size 10 inches..... **6c**
12 inches..... **8c**

WROUGHT NICKEL TRAYS—Oval, 12 inches.. **18c**
13 inches..... **20c**

FINE HEAVY NICKEL TRAYS—Square shape,
12 inches..... **25c**
14 inches..... **35c**
16 inches..... **50c**
18 inches..... **75c**
20 inches..... **$1.00**

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TEA OR COFFEE POTS — Three pints. Worth 50c.
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5 pints, worth 60c. Our price..... **22c**

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SECOND SECTION, PAGES 13 to 22.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION, PAGES 13 to

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 143. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT

WHERE MONTREALERS GET WEEK'S SUPPLY OF FRESH AIR

The Mountain and Island are Crowded With Seekers of Pleasure and Health Who Fill the Air With Their Merry Laughter.

If the sun shines on a Sunday, many are the crowds that find their way to different place of recreation in the city, and no one of them gets a bigger share than the mountain. Picnic family parties, groups of young girls and boys, others a deux, commence to make their way from early morning towards this big playground and rest spot. The Incline Railway, towards the middle of the afternoon, has almost too much of a problem, with its crowds of grown people and children. They push into the cars, good naturedly enough, and there is always some one who wonders what would happen if the cable gave way. At the half-way house the little shavers from Fletcher's Field try to slip in with the rest of the people, and get a free ride to the top. Sometimes they do, and sometimes they do not, and there is just enough of the speculation fever in their veins to keep them always trying. From the car, Fletcher's Field can be seen stretching along with its green slopes, people-covered. At one end an exciting baseball game is being held. The boys are shouting and making enough noise to cause one to wonder if they do not mind the fact that it is a very warm day—extremely warm.

A group of spectators, and boys of all ages, are watching the game. Some of the passers-by on the sidewalk stop, others walk quickly by, probably preparing a letter of remonstrance to be forwarded to the Lord's Day Alliance. Under the trees and on the benches little groups are gathered. The lunch baskets are on one side. The little girls have their hats off and are racing about with the enjoyment all children feel when there is air and room enough for them. Groups can be seen gathered around the fruit stands, and so pleasant and inviting does so much green field, and so many evidently happy people look, that when one looks down from the mountain side, as the car goes upward, one feels almost sorry to be leaving it.

At the top of the Incline, the car lets out its extra contribution to the population of the mountain. Almost all the benches on the little lookout beside them are taken, and after watching the people climbing the steps and stopping to rest on the way, the majority start out as their inclination or purpose may tend. Many get no further than the nearest available seat, and lay claim to it, with the avowed intention, usually carried out, of staying there until home-going time comes. Others wander off into the woods, making their own paths, picking ferns and flowers, and studying botany. The path to the cemeteries, through the quiet woods, down to the walks beside the graves of the dead, is always echoing to the tread of many feet. Little family groups are gathered here and there about some grave—perhaps only one figure in black stands, looking lonelily upon a solitary grave. Idlers walk about reading inscriptions and making their way along toward the further side.

Incessantly along the roads pass cabs, carriages and other conveyances of those who do not walk, not because they cannot, but because they do not want to. Here and there through the woods may be seen a man, sleeping as soundly and peacefully in the shade, as a child.

Carload after carload of them comes up to swell the already respectably-sized crowd. Others are climbing up, and towards the "Lookout" the well known Peel street steps are always bringing up their quota of Sunday recreation seekers. The tin-type artist is usually busy with some fun-loving group who become of a certain interest to lookers-on while posing themselves. The souvenir tables attract the tourists, and the "Lookout," the greatest magnet of the mountain, almost groans under the weight of the many who have zealously made their way up to get a look at the city as it appears from the mountain top.

People come in at the entrances from Pine Avenue, all day long. They follow this, that or the other direction, until they find some suitable spot private enough for them to pull out their books or magazines, with a pretence of reading, but a sneaking intention of going to sleep. Mothers or nurses, with their baby carriages find shady places and others explore.

WHERE MONTREALERS PASS THE WARM JUNE DAYS.

A FAMILY PICNIC ON ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

A QUIET SPOT ON THE MOUNTAIN.

A large number take the car up Guy Street, getting off and following the road to Mount Royal Park, or along Cote des Neiges to the Notre Dame des Neiges cemetery. Through this they can make their way, coming out on Mount Royal Avenue, and following the lovely walk down to Fletcher's Field. Still others take the road to Westmount mountain, with its pretty secluded spots, and pleasant walks.

Perhaps there is no more interesting way of spending Sunday afternoon than to find a comfortable spot on the mountain and watch the people. Here is a father, with his family of boys and girls, who seems sometimes at a loss to know what to do with them. It is "Daddy" this, and "Daddy" that, until onlookers come to the conclusion that the mother who is probably resting at home, must appreciate a respite. Then a woman with a little baby, who looks as though both she and the little one were clinging to life by very small threads indeed; a little boy and girl walk by hand in hand; two prosperous looking men are discussing the "commercial value" of something; a young man and young woman, seeming entirely oblivious to anyone's existence but each other's, find some resting place not too conspicuously public; two lads with imitation flowers on their coat lapels, wink at anyone it seems possible may wink back, and pass remarks and exchange opinions on everybody that particularly attracts their attention.

Up this walk and down that, coming and going, they make their way, until the tramp of their feet brings the refrain to the watcher.

"Here she comes and here she goes, all dressed up in her Sunday clothes."

In their best apparel, on the best day of the week, in one of the best places of the city, the best people, of the best city of the very best nation in the world, walk. Surely one can have no greater ambition than to be one of a Sunday crowd on the mountain.

WHERE THE THIRSTY THRONG ON FLETCHER'S FIELD.

FEEDING NOT FIGHTING THE BASIS OF MODERN WAR

The Marvellous System Pursued by the Japanese in Preparing for the Forward March of Their Vast Armies—Difficulties in Obtaining Supplies.

"This is not war," the man said impatiently as he watched the officers devoting their attention to details of rice supply, blanket reserve, and the purchase of cattle.

"This is war," the one who knew better replied; "war in its most vital point, new style."

We had come expecting to hear the clang of arms, to see the glory, the horrors, the splendors of a nineteenth century campaign. Instead, we found that a new century had brought new conditions, writes F. A. Mackenzie in the London Daily Mail. All along our line of route the officers have been devoting themselves to the solution of the problem of food supply. Feeding, not fighting, is the basis of a modern war, and Napoleon's dictum that an army crawls upon its stomach was never more true than to-day.

Nothing should give the friends of Japan more confidence than the way this detail of supply is being managed. The arrangements are the more noteworthy because of the contrast supplied by the other side. The Russians sent their cavalry from Manchuria into Korea hampered by baggage waggons, and having to depend mainly upon what they could immediately gather from the people. At every step their troops had to stop to hunt for fodder. The idea of feeding an army off local supplies in Northern Korea is about as practical as would be a scheme for decorating St. Paul's Cathedral with flowers gathered off Clerkenwell Green.

The Knowing Japanese.

The Japanese have gone to work in different style. Long ago they started Korean language classes in Tokio for picked soldiers. While some of the best Japanese officers were making their way to Mongolia, to organize and train the so-called robber bands there—who are now, many of them, practically Japanese irregular cavalry in disguise—others went all over Northern Korea. Men living as Koreans, speaking the language as natives, regarded by even the natives as people of their own race, were in every district. The Japanese knew not merely every road, but apparently every person. The German General Staff once surprised a British officer by informing him how many blacksmiths' shops there are in Oldham. The Japanese General Staff could leave this behind. They apparently have a biography of every village elder.

Thus, when fighting came, they knew the land, while the Russians, living on its borders, did not. Every Japanese officer has his map of the part he is working in. The Russians, apparently, have had to make their maps as they go, for the first Russian scouting expeditions have been accompanied by staff officers, who drew plans and sketch maps as they went. The Russians have had difficulty in obtaining reliable interpreters, and if report speaks true, have been utterly misled more than once by the stories carried to them by Koreans. The Japanese have their own people, trained for the purpose.

The Great Move North.

The first great movement northwards was not of troops but of transport. A few soldiers were forced up to save Ping-yang from the Russians, but the remainder waited until there were supplies ready for them. In every town between Seoul and Ping-yang Japanese, dressed as coolies but armed with regulation rifles and bayonets, appeared on the streets. One man, in officers' war uniform—free, that is, from all superfluous decoration—takes possession of a temple or a palace, and gigantic stocks of food and clothing rise, as it were, from the earth. Here is a mountain of red blankets, here an avalanche of coolie loads of rice. Here come men from fifty miles away, bringing cattle. In Tho-san they are slaughtering chickens and in An-hop they are gathering pigs, while the advance guard of the Japanese fighting men is eighty miles away.

You enter a village, knowing that it is at least two days before the first soldiers, pushing on from Seoul, can reach there. At the entrance to the village you will probably find a newly-erected notice board, with a large map showing every house and road around, and with minute directions below for billeting. You go some miles off the main road to find one or two cavalry vedettes there, and a civilian bargaining with the Koreans about the purchase of their pigs and rice. And very likely an army of coolies is setting out in another direction for soldiers who are coming by a side road.

St. John Will Celebrate Royally the Tercentenary of the Founding of the City by Samuel de Champlain

The Champlain ter-centenary celebration, to be held in St. John from June 23 to 26 affords a pleasing example of paying the respect due to the memory of our pioneers.

Every country worth the name cherishes in the dearest corner of the place set apart for its religion the cult of its heroes. We of Canada have our heroes, and the respect in which we differ from other lands is that the names handed down in our annals to be spoken with respect and reverence by us and our children are names in two languages, the best blood of France and England, lands that have been at variance since they were lands, alike but in the chivalry with which their disputes were carried on, has been shed in the upbuilding of Canada; and now when we honor the men who made us what we are, by beginning, centuries ago, that stern struggle with primitive elements that is not ended today, French and English, it is the same to the Canadian.

Among the first to be named in the long list of honor graved in Canadian annals must ever be Samuel de Champlain. The historic old city of St. John has seen many epoch making incidents; but its history had not begun when Champlain, the adventurer, sailed up the mouth of the river in his weather-beaten ship, one St. Jean Baptiste day long ago, and named the stream St. John in honor of the saint.

Since then St. John has seen many vicissitudes. The stormy scenes of the French supremacy, when the little colony, left unsupported by the mother country, strove to make good against savage Indians, and white men scarcely less so; the old city by the sea saw them all.

Defence of Fort La Lour.

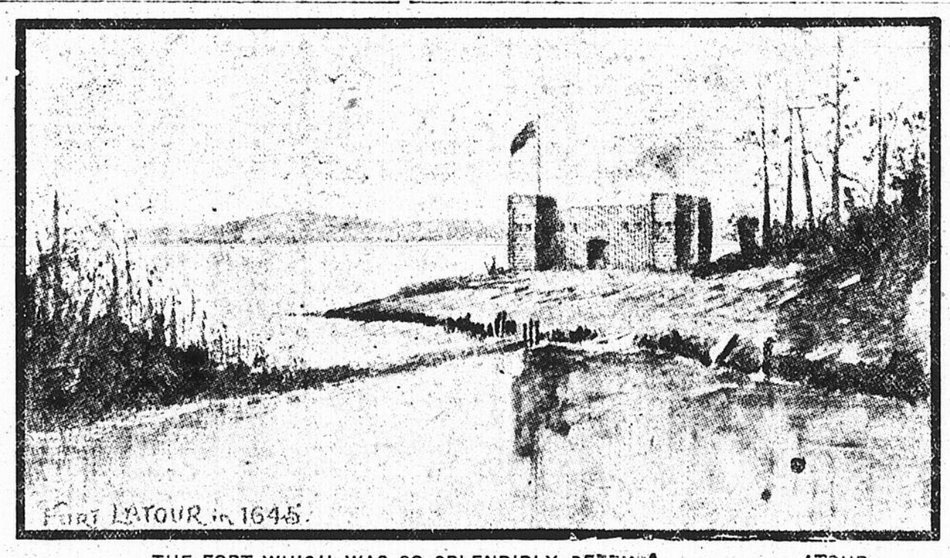
After Champlain's discovery the present city of St. John experienced many vicissitudes and was the scenes of scores of incidents, any one of which would provide a capital plot for either novelist or playwright. History holds no more stirring tale than that which deals with the feud of Daulnay Charnisay and Charles Amadour de La Tour.

La Tour, during the French regime, was appointed governor of the present province of Nova Scotia, while Charnisay held similar sway over New Brunswick. A peculiar circumstance in connection with this arrangement was that Charnisay, although governor of New Brunswick, occupied a fort at the mouth of the Annapolis river in Nova Scotia, which was La Tour's territory, while La Tour had a similar fort at the mouth of the St. John river in Charnisay's territory.

Time, with its desecrating hand, has obliterated La Tour's fort, but its site is still held in loving reverence by the people of St. John, and is known to this day as "the old fort." In the autumn of 1902 workmen were engaged in excavating on the site of La Tour's fort when, buried several feet beneath the ground, they came upon the remains of a number of posts which historians contended were the last remnants of the palisades which surrounded La Tour's fort.

There was bad blood between La Tour and Charnisay and many and bitter were the attacks which each made upon the other. Charnisay, on one occasion, sailed from Port Royal with a small fleet determined to punish La Tour and raze his stronghold. La Tour at the time was heading a punitive expedition against the hostile Milicetes and Micmacs of the country who had harried him and his garrison beyond endurance.

Charnisay took advantage of his enemy's absence and probably thought that his sally was most opportunely planned. A friendly Indian, however, brought to Madame La Tour the news of the advancing enemy and the little fort was at once put in a state of defence. So effective were the preparations that Charnisay found the reception too warm for him and he was obliged to withdraw. He returned on land, however, and on Easter Sunday morning was, through the treachery of a Swiss soldier, admitted to the fort while the garrison were at prayers. Taken wholly by surprise La Tour's bold men, headed by Madame La Tour herself, made what defence they could, and a short, sharp and stubborn fight ensued. Charnisay was victorious, but promised the gallant garrison their lives if they would lay down their arms. This they did, but he hanged all of the garrison but one man whom he compelled to act as executioner. Madame La Tour was forced to witness the killing, and it so effected her that she died three weeks afterwards, after most cruel treatment at Charnisay's hands.



THE FORT WHICH WAS SO SPLENDIDLY DEFEND[illegible] -ATOUR.

When La Tour returned to find his home a smoking ruin and wife and garrison dead he sailed for Port Royal with vengeance in his heart and wiped out Charnisay's fort, giving no quarter.

The old port town looked on the transition from French to English regime, watched while Canada was making for herself history, and gave shelter later to thousands of Loyalists who came north to a land where they could owe allegiance to their English King.

It is now three hundred years since Champlain first caught sight of the noble river of St. John. The land he saw was a waste of woods and rocks, peopled by savages of nameless cunning and cruelty. Intrepid indeed must have been the explorer, and buoyed up by a boundless hope, to set himself the task of transforming such a wilderness into a great country.

Samuel de Champlain was a native of Bravage, in the Saint Onge country in France, the son of Antoine de Champlain, a marine officer, and Marguerite Le Roy. He was, of course, first and foremost the sailor and soldier, but added to these aptitudes considerable ability as a geographer and author.

His first voyage abroad took him to Mexico, then as little known to the Old World as Canada, where he remained some years. At last, at the age of thirty-six, Champlain, for the purpose, as he expresses it, "of seeing the country," embarked for Canada. What his impressions were can best be gleaned from his Memoirs, which were published in 1632, under the title of "The Savages, or a Voyage of Samuel Champlain, of Bravage, made to New France, in 1603, containing the manners, fashions of living, marriages, wars and habitation of the savages of Canada, etc."

Others had gone before him—Jacques Cartier, Roberval, La Roche, Pont-Grave, Chauvin, and had laid the foundations, pitiful enough they were, of a New France, but Champlain, unlike his predecessors, came to America induced by no sordid motives.

A Chivalrous Hero.

A true hero he was, after the chivalrous mediaeval type. Though earnest, sagacious and penetrating, he leaned to the marvellous; and the faith that was the life of his hard career was proven at times to overstep the bounds of reason and invade the domain of fancy. His journel betrays this. At Dieppe is found the curious old manuscript, garnished with sixty-one colored pictures, in a style of art a child might rival. Ports, harbors, islands and rivers are portrayed adorned with birds and animals resident there. Indian feasts and dances are among the illustrations, and after fabulous animals, such as the so-called griffin of Mexico, with the wings of a bat, the head of an eagle and the tail of an alligator.

And yet Champlain had the hard head of a statesman. The first man in the world to suggest the construction of a Panama Canal was Samuel de Champlain, returning from Mexico.

An amusing extract from the journal of Champlain is that dealing with the quarrels between Protestant clergy and Catholic priests of the party with which he sailed to Canada. "I have seen our cure and the minister," says he, "fall to fighting with fists on questions of faith. I cannot determine which is pluckier, or hits the harder, but I know that the minister sometimes complained to Sieur de Monts that he had been beaten. This was their way of settling points of controversy. I leave you to judge if it was pleasing to see." Again, when a priest and a minister happened to die about the same time, the party is astonished to see the two lie peaceably in the one grave."

Speaking of the habits of the savage inhabitants of Canada, Champlain writes: "All these people suffer so much at times from hunger that they are almost constrained to eat each other, owing to the great frosts and snowfalls, for the animals and game on which they live withdraw to warmer districts. I hold that if one should show them how to live, and instruct them in tilling the soil and other matters, they would learn very quickly; for I assure you that there are some of them who have very good judgment, and respond aptly enough to what is asked of them." This is a policy towards the "savages" that much more modern men than Champlain have not adopted.

The pangs of isolation, the more physical agony of cold and scurvy attacked the little colony on Ile St. Croix, yet among them was one at least who amid languor and defection, held to his purpose with indomitable tenacity; and where Champlain was present there was no room for despair.

But new difficulties arose. De Monts, the faithful friend, was recalled, and Champlain accompanied him to France. It was Poutrincourt then, in 1610, who brought out to Canada the first Jesuits, and began to "Christianize" the Indians.

The First Converts.

It was another St. Jean Baptiste Day when the first naked proselytes, to the number of twenty-one, gathered on the shore at Port Royal. One of the converts, Memberton, renounced the devil, whom he had faithfully served for 110 years, and was named Henri, after the King.

It was in 1608 that Champlain returned, this time determined to go farther into the country and effect a permanent settlement. After many trials he reached Quebec. On the strand between the water and the cliff the axemen set to work. They were pioneers of an advancing host—advancing, it is true, with feeble and uncertain progress—priests, soldiers, peasants, feudal escutcheons, royal insignia.

In a few weeks a pile of wooden buildings rose on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and were perpetuated by the busy pencil of Champlain, always regardless of proportions and perspective.

But Champlain was not to be satisfied with one settlement. Burning to explore the resources of the new land, he made repeated excursions through the Ottawa and Lake Ontario districts. The story of Etienne Brule is a typical incident in these excursions. Brule wandered from his comrades in the woods, spent several days without food and at last was met by a group of Iroquois, whom he addressed in the Huron tongue. On apparently friendly terms they guided him to their village. A crowd gathered around him. "Whence do you come? Are you not one of the men of iron who make war on us?" Brule answered that he was of a nation better than the French, and fast friends of the Iroquois. His incredulous captors led him to a tree, tore out his beard by handfuls, and burned him with firebrands, although their chief strove to rescue him. Brule was a good Catholic, and wore on his breast an Agnus Dei. One of the torturers asked what it was, and thrust out his hand to take it. "If you touch it," said Brule, "you and all your race will die." The Indian persisted. The day was hot, and one of those thunderstorms that often follow the fierce heats of an American midsummer was rising against the sky. Brule pointed to the inky clouds as tokens of the anger of his God. The storm broke, and, as the celestial artillery boomed over their darkening forests, the Iroquois were stricken with a superstitious fear. They all fled from the spot, leaving their victim still bound fast, until the chief who had endeavored to protect him returned, cut the cords, led him to his own lodge, and dressed his wounds. Thenceforth there was neither dance nor feast to which Brule was not invited.

Champlain Lost His Way.

Once, to the north of Kingston, Champlain himself was lost in the woods, and spent several days vainly trying to retrace his steps.

But a new sphere of duty opened for this tried commander. He found himself forced to leave his voyages and reside in Quebec, governing and nursing into maturity the young colony. Needless to recall the sad fact that he found this quite as dangerous, and much less satisfactory than fighting the Iroquois.

The character of Champlain belonged rather to the middle age than the seventeenth century. Long toil and endurance had calmed the adventurous enthusiasm of his youth into a steadfast earnestness of purpose. His principles were mistaken, but he gave himself to them with loyal zeal and devotedness. He could not dissociate in his mind patriotism and religion.

On Christmas Day 1635, two years after Champlain had persuaded the English conquerors to restore Quebec and Canada to the French, Champlain, stricken with paralysis, at the age of sixty-eight, died. It was a dark day in the annals of the colony. Jesuits, officers, soldiers, traders, and the inhabitants of Quebec followed his remains to the church, where the famoue Le Jeune pronounced his eulogy, and the feeble community built a tomb in his honor.

The Tercentenary.

The celebration which is scheduled to take place from June 23 to June 26 promises to be the greatest in the history of the city. In addition to commemorating the 300th anniversary of the landing of Samuel de Champlain, an old-home week has been arranged, and it is expected that thousands of St. John "old boys" will take advantage of the occasion to visit the city of their nativity.

A unique feature of the celebration will be a reproduction of Champlain's landing, which will be carried out by the Neptune Rowing Club, the St. John Athletic Association and the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club, the strongest organizations of their kind east of Montreal.

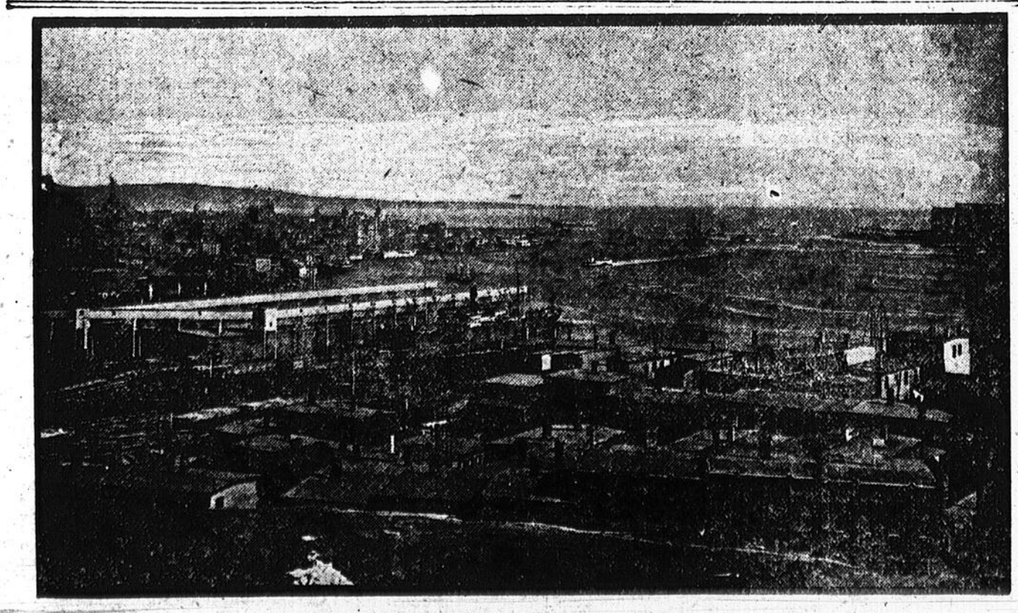
For the Champlain landing the Neptune Rowing Club has secured one of those peculiar crafts known as a St. John river schooner, and it is doubtful if their counterpart can be found anywhere but in and around St. John. This woodboat has been remodelled from old prints of the vessel which it is believed conveyed Champlain to the St. John river. In this vessel members of the Neptune Rowing Club, dressed in the garb of 300 years ago, will enter St. John harbor and land at what is now known as the Market slip at the foot of King Street—supposed to be the exact spot where Champlain first set his foot on New Brunswick soil.

For the purposes of the pageant certain liberties hae been taken with history, inasmuch as Champlain on this occasion will be welcomed by a flotilla of war canoes, each of which will be manned by a score of painted, yelling braves, headed by Membertou, who will meet him outside of the harbor and escort him to the place of landing. He will then be tendered the freedom of the city by the Mayor and this will mark the practical beginning of the festivities.

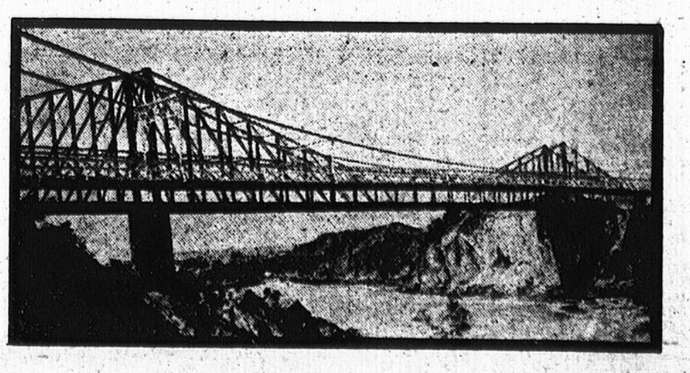
Following this there will be processions, games and sports with pyrotechnics and illuminations at night.

Another important feature of the occasion will be the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, when addresses of an historical nature will be presented and commemorative poems read.

Altogether the good old loyalist city of St. John will celebrate the anniversary of Champlain's landing in a manner befitting the memory of the brave Champlain.



THE HARBOR OF ST. JOHN AS IT IS TO-DAY.



THE ST. JOHN RIVER, UP WHICH CHAMPLAIN SAILED IN 1604.

Three-Cornered Crisis in Australia; Minority Labor Party Now Hold Power

Fate of Advanced Labor Legislation Depends Upon Possible Coalition Between Free Traders and Protectionists—Social and State Problems Fearlessly Grappled With—Antipodeans Now Struggling With Same Confederation Difficulties That Canada Was Worrying Over Thirty Years Ago.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald).

Sydney, N. S. W., May 15.—Every one who has laughed (and who has not?) over the three-cornered fight in "Midshipman Easy" should enjoy the present awkward situation in Australian politics. For five months the three parties led by Mr. Deakin, Mr. Reid and Mr. Watson have been occupying positions equally advantageous or disadvantageous in the triangular field of federal affairs—and the shooting has just begun. It is impossible to say yet whether political fate will be as lenient as Captain Marryat to all concerned. Although in the premier position, the Labor man seems at the present moment to be in a fair way to get the bullets of the other two. But there are so many fragmentary elements, public and personal, in the problem, and the political kaleidoscope turns so quickly in Australia, that prophecy would be rash indeed.

The present situation, ludicrous or serious according to your point of view, is just the subject to interest readers of these letters. It brings Australian politics into the prominence that is their due, not only because their progressive character makes them the most remarkable feature of civilization here, but also because, when matched with Canadian politics, they afford most interesting points of comparison and contrast, some of which are well illustrated in the present crisis.

The Three Cornered Crisis.

Since last I wrote Australia has had one change of Government, and will probably have another at least before long. Three weeks ago the protectionist ministry of Mr. Deakin was replaced by the Labor ministry of Mr. Watson, and soon Mr. Watson may be Mr. Reid and a ministry of free traders. These political Australians have a propensity for turning one party out and putting another party in on very short notice. In Canada, Opposition papers are usually prophesying political crises that never come to pass; here the crisis usually comes almost before the papers can give a week's warning. In the present Parliament, of course, it would have been easy for any one to concoct a crisis.

At the general elections just before Christmas the seventy-five seats in the House of Representatives were divided equally among the Protectionists, Free Traders and Labor men. With the aid of half the Free traders the Labor party soon succeeded in carrying an impossible amendment to the arbitration bill, a Government measure of first importance. Mr. Deakin promptly resigned, and Lord Northcote sent for Mr. Watson. In taking office Mr. Watson formed the first purely Labor Government in history, and thereby made necessary some radical change in old party relationships, upon which must hang the fate of advanced labor legislation for several years to come.

Minority rule cannot last, and majority rule, in the present Parliament, can be based upon an alliance between two of the three equal parties. If the two old brigades can forget the fiscal quarrel and the personal rivalries, they may form a coalition which will throw Labor into a hopeless minority for half a generation. If, on the other hand, the Traders' Hall is guided by its more moderate spirits, there may yet be a Labor coalition which will commit Australia still further to state socialism and other experiments in progressive politics.

A Political Hot House.

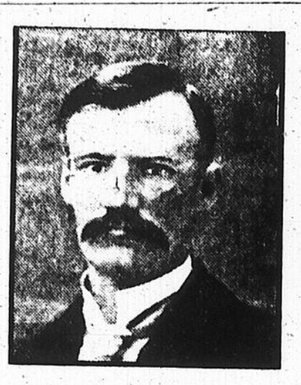
Progressive politics are Australia's chief contribution to civilization. Mrs. Grote used to say that politics and theology were the only two really great subjects. Theology has little place in Australian life, but no subject rouses such general interest here as politics. Australia is noted for its politics. Politics aside, this is a very ordinary country after all. There are bigger cities than Sydney, bigger rivers than the Murray, bigger mountains than the Kosciusko. There are horse races almost as great as the Melbourne Cup, cricketers almost as great as Noble and Trumper and Hill. The Argentine can grow more wool, and Canada more wheat. True, there are kangaroos and emus and black fellows here, but you might live in Australia for twenty years and not see a single specimen of any three. In these drab days of civilization, when forbidden Lhassa is defended by modern guns, and the Fiji Islander gets the world's news at breakfast every morning, hot from the cable, there is little enough difference between one country and another.

In Australia, at least, there is no picturesque element to make life here remarkable. It is remarkable only for its politics—but its politics cry Oyez to the world. They have been the most advanced in the world partly because the Labor men have usually held the balance between the other two parties, but chiefly because Australians as a nation seem to have a genius for democratic politics. In politics, sunny, clear-skied Australia always reminds me of a hot house. Beneath the glass of extreme democracy fifty varieties of state socialism are budding, and every passing tramcar. From seven in the morning till ten at night they preyed upon the charitable instincts of the citizens. Each collector was armed with a persuasive smile and a wooden mission box. The unfortunate wretch who happened to have no change smaller than sovereigns, and the calculating churl who started out with a pocketful of pennies, were each bled to his last coin. It was highway robbery authorised, popularised and systematised. And all to raise the money that in Canada comes out of the taxes. Still, I am bound to admit that Hospital Saturday in Sydney is more pleasant than a visit from the ordinary tax gatherer at home.

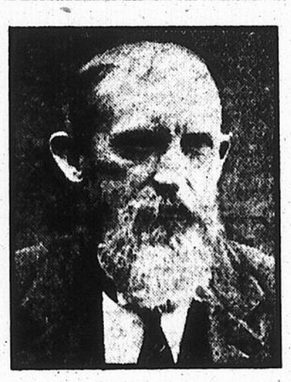
And what is still more remarkable in this democratic country is that the Government should take a far smaller share in education than Governments do in Canada. In no Australasian state is primary education absolutely free. The fees, it is true, are little more than nominal, and they may be remitted on the ground of poverty—but there are fees nevertheless. And secondary education is largely dependent upon private denominational schools. As for higher education, there is no truly state university in Australia, although many are assisted by the Government. In Sydney University I was specially struck by an arrangement whereby any student may escape the payment of fees if he makes personal application to the chancellor—and the exemption is a secret between the chancellor and himself, unknown to the professors or fellow-students. But, on the whole, conservative Canada makes far better provision than democratic Australia for the education of its budding citizens.

Much Governing Machinery.

There are other advanced problems in Canada which have no place in practical politics here. Some of your provinces have lately been indulging in the luxury of prohibition plebiscites. But, in Australia proper, prohibition of the liquor trade is not even dreamed of. The Australian, like the Englishman, thinks that his city architecture would be sadly deficient if there was not a multiplicity of pubs. In New Zealand there is a local option law, but reports about its success are very conflicting. New Zealand is also raising the question of the abolition of the Upper House, but in Australia every colony has a second branch to its Legislature. Some of them are elected, some nominated, but all are more or less unsatisfactory. Yet no party has yet proposed that the Australian states should follow the example of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. At the present time there are fourteen fully fledged Houses of Parliament to govern less than four million Australians. Whether it be on account of or in spite of this abundance of legislative machinery, certainly democracy and socialism have advanced further here than in any other modern country, so that Australians are at once more masters of and more dependent upon their Governments.



MR. BATCHELOR (S.A.), Minister for Home Affairs.



SENATOR DAWSON (Q.), Minister of Defence.

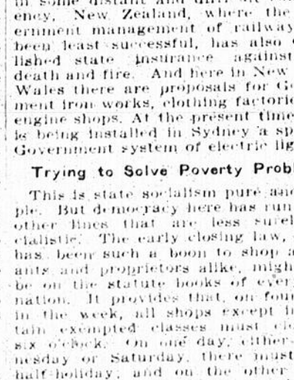
Trying to Solve Poverty Problem.

This is state socialism pure and simple. But democracy here has run along other lines that are less purely socialistic. The early closing law, which has been such a boon to shop assistants and proprietors alike, might well be on the statute books of every free nation. It provides that, on four days in the week, all shops except in certain exempted classes must close at six o'clock. On one day, either Wednesday or Saturday, there must be a half holiday, and on the other shops may remain open until ten. And other laws have done as much for factory employes. There is established a maximum standard for the week's work, and a minimum standard for the week's wage. New Zealand and New South Wales have laws that so far have been most highly satisfactory for compulsory arbitration in all labor disputes, and the present Commonwealth crisis has been brought about by Mr. Deakin's refusal to accept the Labor proposal to bring state servants within the scope of the new federal arbitration bill. In all these measures there is an element of state interference which may be distasteful to Spencerians. There is, however, little but pure democracy in womanhood suffrage, which is now universal throughout Australia. And by old age pensions Australia is making the boldest attempt yet to solve the poverty problem which has perplexed every civilized country for generations.

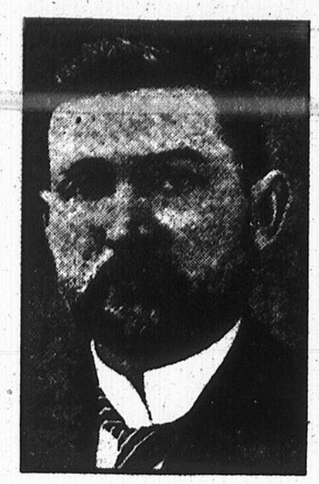
Where Canada is More Democratic.

It is curious indeed that a Government which establishes old age pensions should not establish hospitals. Yet Australian hospitals are mainly dependent upon private charity. The Government helps, but only to a small extent. On Saturday last £5,000 was collected in the streets of Sydney for the hospials of the city. Nearly twenty-five hundred ladies volunteered for the task. They besieged every ferry landing and railway station, established themselves at all the principal corners, took up a position on the steps of every public building, and held up

MR. HIGGINS (V.), Attorney-General.



MR. HUGHES (N.S.W.), Minister External Affairs.



MR. WATSON (N.S.W.), Prime Minister and Treasurer.

The Government here controls so many departments which in older countries are left to private enterprise, that people usually think of doing for themselves only when their Parliaments refuse to do it for them. A long paragraph in the papers the other day gave an amusing illustration of this. It was reported seriously, as a most extraordinary thing, that the people of a small Victorian town, after petitioning the State Government in vain for a clock in the town hall tower, had actually raised the money by subscription and bought the clock for themselves.

Little Local Government.

The same paragraph illustrates, by the way, how little Australia knows of local government. Sydney, a city of half a million, has, by special privilege, a lord mayor and a municipal council, but their powers are ridiculously small when compared with your municipal authorities in Canada, to say nothing of the United States. They are little more than a No. 2 committee to keep the roads in repair. The water supply, the sewerage system, the harbor, the street cars, the fire brigades, the policemen and the school teachers are all controlled by the State Premier and his Cabinet. And no other municipalities in the state are even as well off as Sydney. Newcastle is a city of sixty thousand people, a hundred miles away, but if a man wants a job collecting tram fares there he must apply to the State Government. Bourke is a town in the same state, five hundred miles away, on the edge of the never-never country, but if a culvert needs repairing there, application must be made to the same dignified authorities in Sydney. And it is just as bad in the other states.

A Colony of Cities.

In the cities, indeed, you find one of the main keys to the extremely democratic tendency of Australian politics. As I have pointed out repeatedly, the cardinal feature of Australian settlement is the size of the cities. Sydney and Melbourne, each with over half a million inhabitants, comprise more than a quarter of the total population of Australia. Nearly half of it is centred in the six capital cities. South Australia covers between eight and nine hundred thousand square miles, but probably four-fifths of its population live within fifty miles of Adelaide. Even the largest outlying towns regard themselves as little more than suburbs of the capital. Items of interest from Ballarat, a splendid city of nearly fifty thousand, appear in the Melbourne papers under the heading of "country news," and Newcastle news is labelled in the same way in Sydney papers.

These country folk look to the city not only for supplies and amusement and news, but also for politics. And so the Australian states are the nearest modern parallel to the city states of ancient times. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide are not yet as democratic as Athens, where every man was a member of parliament, and cabinet ministers were appointed by lot—but that is because Athens was not quite so big and Australians were not quite so logical. Apparently democracy flourishes best in city air. New Zealand, which is even more advanced politically than Australia proper, may seem to be an exception to this rule, as it has many small towns instead of one large city. But other explanations there are found in its small size, its isolation, and the climatic conditions already mentioned in the case of Australia.

Isolation Affects Politics.

Isolation has, indeed, much to do with the thorough and successful pursuit of any one political policy. Neighbors are very apt to disturb domestic harmony. And harmony is still harder to maintain when a large family is gathered under one roof. Fortunately for Australian democracy, each colony lived under its own roof for a hundred years. This reduced to the minimum the necessity for compromise, which makes politics, as Morley says, the science of the second best. But compromise is comparatively easy when there are no sharp differences in race and religion as there are in Canada. Australian settlers have all come pretty well from the one British source, bringing with them the same habits of life, the same historical traditions, and the same conceptions of law and order. To-day the nation has its heart set on the White Australia policy, which is intended to maintain this uniformity. It is a policy that seems to strike at the immediate prosperity of tropical Queensland; but state interests and federal interests are sometimes bound to clash.

The Federations Compared.

As it is, federation does not seem to have put any conservative brake upon Australian politics. It is interesting to compare the federal system in the two great colonies. There are, of course, many differences, due largely to the time and conditions of origin. It was in the very year that the Dominion was formed that Sir Henry Parkes began to preach federation, and his rough eloquence did much to bring into sympathy the different colonists here, through all of whom, in his own phrase, ran the crimson thread of kinship. The isolation of Australia, however, saved these colonies from the external pressure which the Fenians made Canada fear in 1866. And, in the absence of a common foe, mutual jealousies were greater here, so that each colony drove a harder bargain. None were willing to give up to the new federal authority more power than was absolutely necessary. The federal tie in Australia, therefore, is much weaker than in Canada. In Canada all the powers not given to the provinces belong to the Dominion; here, all the powers not given to the Commonwealth belong to the individual states. In the constitution of the Federal Parliament, the position of the state governors, the powers of the federal court, and the financial arrangements, there are many points of difference between the Commonwealth and the Dominion, which, however, would be more interesting to a constitutional student than to the general reader. As a matter of fact, the resemblances are far more striking than the differences.

Problems Canada Once Had.

It is curious, for example, to see how Australia is struggling to-day with the same problems that vexed Canada thirty years ago. West Australia, like British Columbia, is threatening to secede if it does not get a transcontinental railway. State authorities here, like provincial authorities in Canada, are talking about federal aggression, and preparing to defend their rights. The question is now before the courts whether or not the states have the right to tax Commonwealth property and levy stamp duty on Commonwealth documents. The first bill which Mr. Watson has promised to lay before the Senate is one to select the federal capital. This is a subject calculated to rouse all slumbering state jealousies. Meanwhile each state is suffering severely from the loss of revenue that resulted when some of the best paying departments were handed over to the Federal Government. Economy has to b the watchword for the immediate future—and economy is never easy and seldom popular. The reduction of members is a necessary corollary of federation, and it has been decided on already in Victoria, South Australia and New South Wales.

Party Divisions Different.

Though there are many such similarities in the problems of the two young federations, party politics here and in Canada run on lines that are quite distinct. Liberal and Conservative are words that are unknown here as strict party names. But even in a looser sense these same names in Australia have a different meaning than in Canada. In your minds, high tariffs are associated with conservatism; low tariffs with Liberalism. Here the high tariff party has been responsible for most of the radical legislation, and the free traders have usually been the most conservative element. In the past, the tariff has always been the dividing line, but to-morrow the fiscal issue may be sacrificed to the need of a coalition between Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid. It will be curious to note how this will affect local politics, because, in the Australian states, as in the Canadian provinces, parties continue to divide on the old federal lines.

But party divistons here are not only different in kind, but far less strict in force than they are in Canada. No person here seems bound to support one leader or one party through thick and thin. At the present moment Sir John Forrest and Sir William Lyne, both members of the recent Deakin Government, are taking up positions about the coalition as far asunder as the poles. Sir John, whom you had visiting you in Canada a year or two ago, is probably little impressed with the unanimity of federal cabinets. A year or two ago he declared boldly that there were too many captains in the Barton Government, and a little later he openly quarrelled with Mr. Kingston while both sat hip-by haunch on the treasury bench. He had also to put up with almost daily attacks from Mr. Austin Chapman, who was then Government Whip, and who has since succeeded him in the defence department. Mr. Allan McLean, one of the Government's right-hand men, used to bait Sir William Lyne in such the same way. And Sir Malcolm McEachern, to whom the Government is supposed to have promised the high commissionership, has always been as outspoken in his criticism as the most bellicose member of the Opposition benches.

Nor do the members of these benches always dwell in harmony together. Half of them came under the finger of each teller in the critical division that turned Mr. Deakin out the other day. But Mr. Reid, the free trade leader, has an established reputation for being on both sides of the question at the same time. On more than one accasion he has spoken against a bill, and then voted for it. This has gained him the delectable nickname of "Yes-No-Georgie." His followers, therefore, can hardly be blamed if they do not maintain a rigid loyalty to one party or one policy. Australian politicians seem to agree with Abraham Lincoln that it is only the fools and the dead that never change their minds.

Australian Politics Pure.

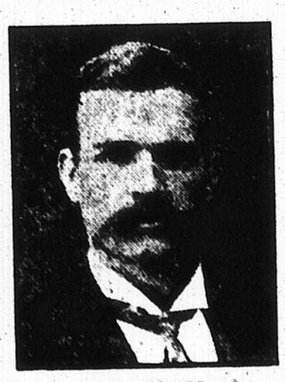
The first result of these loose party divisions is to rob elections of nearly all their excitement. A cricket score will gather around the newspaper offices a crowd five times bigger than a federal election. Election night here has no brooms, no free fights, no torchlight processions, no cheering crowds. Everything is orderly—and, better still, everything seems to be fair.

Compared with Canada, Australian politics are pure as the driven snow. I do not say that there have not been men in politics here who would stoop to bribe or to be bribed—but they are few, and soon dispensed with. There is a story of a former Minister for Lands in this state who had a really novel method that should commend itself to some Canadian politicians. Every application for land had to go through the usual Government routine, that might consume weeks, or months, or years. If you were a wise man, you would call personally upon the Minister and ask him when he could get the papers through.

"Well," he would say, "I shall try to manage it by the end of next week."

Then it was your time to bet him £50 to a new hat that he could not do it. The bet was booked—and you invariably lost your £50. Still it was worth it. Had you not laid the wager your papers would have meandered around the department for two or three years to come.

SENATOR McGREGOR (S.A.), Vice-President of the Executive Council.



MR. FISHER (Q.), Minister of Customs.

Public Sentiment is Wholesome.

Fortunately there are few such men in Australian public life. Suspicion attached itself not to the honesty but to the absolute fairness of the last Minister for Lands in Victoria and, it is said, a week, he was driven from public office without a man or a newspaper in the whole state to say a good word for him. A royal commission in the same state has just found your own Dr. Montague, of Haldimand, who visited Australia a couple of years ago, guilty of an attempt to bribe Sir Alexander Peacock, the Premier at that time. Sir Alexander is exonerated of any guilt in the matter, but even the suspicion which hung over his head for a few months has ruined his political career. So long as Australian public sentiment is so wholesome there is little chance of corruption and jobbery eating their way into high places.

The Present Crisis.

The present crisis will illustrate the fact that there is not here the same selfish and unscrupulous scramble for office that a Canadian sometimes sees nearer home. Mr. Deakin and his ministers could easily have saved their political skins by adopting the Labor programme. The Labor men were content to co-operate with them generally, as they did in the last Parliament, though they naturally felt that their larger numbers gave them the right to make larger demands. In Mr. Deakin, however, they found a Premier far less pliable than his predecessor, Sir Edmund Barton. When Mr. Watson wanted to bring state civil servants under the new federal arbitration bill, the Prime Minister refused point-blank and the Free Traders took advantage of the situation to "dish" both their opponents without committing themselves as a party. By a clever move Mr. Reid voted with the Government, but contrived that enough of his followers should go into the opposite lobby to carry the Labor amendment. The result was to bring into office the minority under Mr. Watson.

But, of course, the majority will not be content to sit long in the cold shades of Opposition. Sir John Forrest, one of the evicted ministers, has held office continuously for twenty-three years, and many of the other members now in opposition, both Free Traders and Protectionists, have had long leases of power in the separate colonies before Federation. Men accustomed to rule like this will hardly sit meekly down while a ministry of day laborers, hod carriers, miners, engine drivers, printers, reporters and school teachers make their first amateurish attempt at government. So far these amateurs have not done badly. They are all reasonable, serious, sincerely patriotic men, who have won their way to national prominence by discipline, hard work and sheer force of character.

Labor Party Not Revolutionists.

Some foolish people, to whom the very name of Labor is hateful, and to whom every reform seems the ruination of the country, talked as if Mr. Watson's accession to power would be followed by an immediate national disaster, if not by a visitation from offended heaven. A Labor Government and then the deluge, they said. These dear old bodies were mightily surprised to find that Australian stocks were not affected one tittle by the outgoing of Mr. Deakin and the incoming of Mr. Watson. Sensible citizens rejoice that the turn of political fortune has given the Labor members a touch of the sobering responsibilities of office, as well as a chance to refute the libel that they are all revolutionary firebrands.

The new Premier made his initial appearance in public, fresh from his first taste of office, at the May Day celebration, where he might fairly be expected to express any revolutionary notions that were in him. Instead of promising a bill for the immediate introduction of the social silk millennium, Mr. Watson quietly reminded his audience that their ideals for industrial happiness could be realized only by advancing slowly step by step, and that no forward step could be taken permanently unless it was founded on the affections of the majority of the people. Short and practical as their programme was, he warned them that few, if any, of their reforms could be carried this season, as the present Parliament did not give them a stable or independent majority. Majority rule, it is clear, must be restored. And majority rule in a House divided equally among three parties can be based only upon a coalition.

But who are to coalesce? That is the question of the hour. It is understood that Mr. Deakin and Mr. Reid have agreed pretty well upon a plan of union by sinking the fiscal issue for a number of years—but Mr. Deakin would prefer to co-operate with his old allies, the Labor men, from whom he is now waiting to receive overtures. The policy of Australia for many years to come may depend upon the decisions made by the three parties which are to meet separately in caucus the day after to-morrow.

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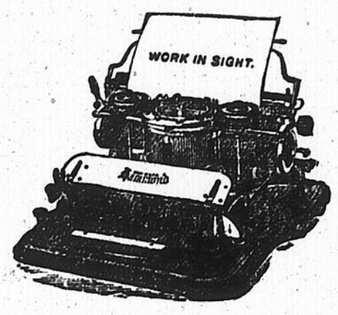

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Doctors and nurses recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because they have seen their wonderful power to make new, rich, red blood, and to cure all diseases due to poor blood or weak nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a common medicine. They do not purge and weaken. They contain no poisonous drugs. They are safe, sure, simple, stimulating, and scientific. That is why these pills should be taken by all who are weak, bloodless, nerveless and sickly. Here is a bit of very positive proof of the wonderful power to conquer disease which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills possess: Miss Esther E. Lewis, Lynn, N. S., says: "At the age of sixteen my health failed me completely. At that time I was attacked by la grippe, which was followed by measles, from the after effects of which I was left in a deplorable condition. I became very pale, suffered from headaches, dizziness and want of appetite. I tried several medicines, but they did me no good; on the contrary I was growing weaker, and finally became so bad that I would take spells of unconsciousness lasting from fifteen minutes to an hour at a time, and I had become so weak that I could hardly move about. At this stage I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have good reason to bless the day I began their use. I had only taken them a few weeks when I began to recover, and under their continued use for some time longer I fully regained my former good health. I will be glad if my experience will be of benefit to some other poor sufferer."

When buying the pills see that the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

St. Jean Baptiste Day Will be Brilliantly Celebrated Next Week

In Addition to Honoring the Saint the Fete of June 23 to June 26 Will Commemorate the Seventieth Anniversary of the Founding of the Society.

Montreal will witness from Thursday, June 23 to Sunday, June 26 inclusive, a demonstration which cannot be equalled on the American continent, while it is quite probable that in the old world there is little or nothing to compare with it. This is the celebration by the French-Canadian citizens and organizations of the day of St. Jean Baptiste—the patron saint of the French-Canadian.

The celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day, June 24, is by no means of recent origin. In France St. Jean Baptiste was one of the most powerful of saints, and though history as far as known does not record just how he became the particular patron saint of French Canada, yet in France the day is still celebrated with considerable eclat.

When Canada first came under French rule St. Jean Baptiste Day was regularly settled, and in the days far gone by when Montreal was not the great commercial metropolis it now is; when the mighty St. Lawrence was not the main artery of a nation's commerce, and when the means of communication between one parish and another were not as complete as the present day finds them the good habitants revered their saint and on the eve of St. Jean Baptiste day an hundred bonfires on either side of the St. Lawrence told of the devotion of an heroic people for their deified patron. The custom of bonfire lighting continued down through the ages and the present twentieth century hustle has obliterated many traces of the ancient years when Canada was "New France" in more than name the annual celebration of the fete of St. Jean Baptiste has survived, and if the bold spirits who then lived could come back and witness this year's celebration they would agree that the fete still remains dear to the hearts of the French Canadian people.

The Seventieth Anniversary.

This year's celebration will be especially important as it will mark not only the homage of a great people to their patron saint, but also the 70th anniversary of the St. Jean Baptiste Association, the national organization of the French Canadian people and one of the most powerful benevolent societies in Canada at the present day.

Thursday night, the ceremonies will begin, but Friday, June 24, will be the big day of the celebration which will continue until the following Sunday.

On the evening of Thursday, June 23, Mayor Laporte will light the "feu de la St. Jean" (the fire of St. John) on Lafontaine Park. Illuminations, fireworks, a large orchestra accompanying a powerful choir of 100 voices singing popular French songs, speeches by prominent speakers are on the programme of this preliminary to the next day celebration.

On June 24 the same programme will be repeated but on a larger scale.

The outdoor parade will start at nine a.m. from the Champ de Mars, which has been selected as the concentration point of the three grand divisions coming from the north, east and west. This parade will follow the main streets of Montreal, Craig, St. Denis, St. Catherine, Maisonneuve, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Craig, Victoria Square, St. James, Place d'Armes and will reach Notre Dame Church at eleven o'clock. The whole route will be decorated with arches, flags, and more than a hundred organizations will be in the ranks. Twenty-five bands, some fifty historical, allegorical and industrial cars, highly ornamented, will follow the parade, accompanied by various cavalcades.

Arrangements have been made with all the United States and Canadian railways and navigation companies at half fares dating from June 23 to July 2 for the United States, and from June 23 to 27 for Canada. Numerous excursions from all points are being organized, some of them 700 and 800 strong, accompanied by their own bands.

The Religious Ceremony.

The religious performance at Notre Dame will be most imposing. The musical part will consist of a choir of 500 voices who are now rehearsing daily. Archbishop Bruchesi will officiate, surrounded by a numerous clergy. The sermon will be delivered by one of the most eloquent orators of the French-speaking clergy.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a grand "fete equestre" will be given on the Mascotte grounds by the St. Lambert Hunt Club and Montreal Riding School. The programme consists of a number of racing and other events.

At eight o'clock in the large hall of the Monument National will be given a gala performance. The programme will consist of three concerts, two of which are Canadian productions. At the same hour the Lafontaine Park will receive its thousands for the "fete de nuit."

On Saturday, June 25, will open the congress of delegates of the French press of Canada and the United States, as well as a congress of the young men of Canada, which will be addressed by M. Bourassa, M.P., amongst others.

The Monument National will again be opened to a matinee and soiree de gala to entertain the visitors.

The whole celebration will close by a grateful remembrance given to the great men who as presidents of the national association or leaders of the 1837-8 period of our history, have labored and died for the self-government which Canada now enjoys.

At 3 p.m. June 26, the French-speaking population will assemble at the foot of the monuments erected in the mountain cemetery to decorate them with floral wreaths and sing a last "libera" in commemoration of the great service they have rendered, Cartier, Dorion, Morin, Viger, Cherrier, Fabre, Loranger, Coursol and others.

The parade will be one of the largest and grandest ever seen in Montreal, and the whole celebration will be the greatest of the kind ever attempted.

History of the Association.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society, of Montreal, whose seventieth anniversary is to be commemorated, was founded by Mr. Ludger Duvernay and first celebrated the feast of its patron saint on June 24, 1834,—exactly seventy years ago. The first national banquet was held in the garden of Mr. John McDonell's house on St. Antoine Street, and at this banquet Hon. Jacques Viger, the then mayor of Montreal, presided. A patriotic song wes especially composed for this occasion by Sir George Etienne Cartier, who was then a law student here, and was sung by the author at the banquet.

The annual celebration of the fete was carried out until 1837, when through the insurrection of that year a number of the French Canadians suffered temporary exile, among them being the founder of the association. Upon his return from exile in 1842 M. Duvernay reorganized the society with a number of the leading French Canadian citizens as members. After the reorganization the first general meeting for the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and for the election of officers was held on June 9, 1843, in a hall in Ste. Anne's market. Hon. D. B. Viger was president on this occasion, and Sir George E. Cartier assisted as secretary.

The founders of the association had praiseworthy objects in view for their association. It was organized to create unity and fraternity among the French-Canadian people and to promote the interests of the French-Canadian people in general and of the members of the society in particular. It was also arranged that a fund should be created through the payment of annual subscriptions and that any members in adverse circumstances should be helped through this agency.

Every year on June 24, St. Jean Baptiste Day, the society celebrated the fete by a reunion of all French-Canadians who under their own distinctive flag participated in the commemorative ceremonies. A solemn High Mass was usually held in Notre Dame Cathedral, followed by an imposing procession and a gathering of the people, when patriotic speeches were delivered of a character calculated to inculcate in the hearts of the people a deeper love of their country.

Turning Point in Career.

In 1873 Mr. L. O. David suggested that the local society should invite all other national societies in the United States and Canada to join them in the grand demonstration to be held on June 24, 1874. The suggestion was adopted, the invitations sent and the demonstration held on that day was one long to be remembered. The success of the celebration of 1874 was so great that it was felt that St. Jean Baptiste Society should exist not only for the purpose of celebrating the annual fete, but should turn its attention toward the accomplishment of practical work. It was also suggested that the celebration in 1884 of the fiftieth anniversary of the society should be made specially memorable by the erection of a national edifice so that the association might have a home of its own which, besides providing a meeting place and accommodation for any guests the society might choose to invite to participate in its festivities, would also be a source of revenue to the society. This idea was adopted, and on June 24, 1884, after the society had purchased land on the corner of Craig and Gosford streets, the cornerstone of the new building was laid in the presence of a vast number of people. In 1887 Mr. David secured a grant of $10,000 from the Mercier Government towards the building of the projected edifice, and, with the profits from various entertainments and by subscriptions from members, a fund of $50,000 was created. It was then decided to erect a building to cost $200,000, exclusive of the cost of the land.

The site on Craig Street had meanwhile been found unsuitable so another site was procured in 1890 on St. Lawrence Street, and in 1891 the foundation of a splendid building was laid. This building was finished in 1893, and is now known as the Monument National.

It was suggested to call it "L'Academie Nationale," but it had so often been stated in newspaers and public meetings that this building would be a monument attesting the patriotism of the French-Canadians, that this name clung to it.

Work of the Monument National.

The edifice built, it was necessary to attract attention to it, to create revenue, and to carry out the proposed works. Under the direction of Judge L. O. Loranger, who succeeded Mr. David in 1893, and of Mr. F. L. Beique, elected member of the Financial Commission in 1893 and president in 1899, the bureau of direction has nobly done its duty and kept its promises. It has created, in great measure thanks to the devotion of Mr. J. X. Perrault, free public courses of practical instruction, which are followed by hundreds of people, and it proposes to improve this instruction, to render it more and more thorough. The St. Jean Baptiste Association thinks that it can do no more useful or meritorious work than to give our young people the means of developing their talents, and of making their way in careers in which the first places belong to the best instructed.

In 1896 the Quebec Legislature, by an annual vote of $2,000, recognized the public worth of the association's courses. It is with the same end in view that the committee of direction, organized the "Family Evenings," where, every week, Canadian families unite to hear the best pieces of the French drama, played by amateurs who are rapidly becoming artists.

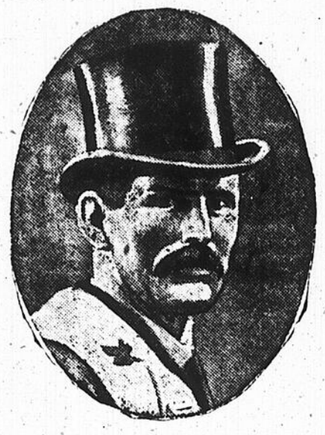
For a long time the association has been trying to create a provident fund for its members, without meaning to enter into competition with our excellent benevolent societies. This beneficent work now exists and its remarkable progress surpasses the hopes of its founders.

But the St. Jean Baptiste Association has many other works in view. It would like, for example, to found a conservatory of arts and trades, technical and professional schools, a public library, of scientific and industrial nature, to organize societies of literature, eloquence, music, painting, sculpture and science, to creat bursaries to give to those who have distinguished themselves the means of going to the schools of France and England to develop their special aptitudes.

It hopes that before long, all the St. Jean Baptiste societies will unite under its aegis, the better to carry out in common the work of preserving and glorifying the French-Canadian nationality in all parts of America.

E. N. HEBERT,
President of Immaculee Conception Society.

MR. FREDERIC ROY,
President of Point St. Charles Society.



A. DAVID,
Vice-President of Point St. Charles Society.

ALFRED DURANLEAU,
President of St. Louis du Mile End Society.

J. P. B. RABY,
Vice-President of Immaculee Conception Society.

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It's impossible to find a better liniment than Nerviline for stiff joints and rheumatism, and for sore throat, colds and distemper it has really no equal. For deep-seated pain, strain or swelling, experienced horsemen will use Nerviline in preference to anything else.

Mr. Antoine Wendling, of Brockville, the well known owner of the trotting horse "Deveras," 2.11 1-4, says: "I desire to say that in my long experience I have met no preparation so good as Nerviline. It has been used on different animals in my stables for stiffness, colds and particularly for affections of the whirl bone. My trainers apply Nerviline with the naked hand and secure better results from it than from anything else."

Every person owning horses should keep Polson's Nerviline on hand. Sent express paid to any address, five bottles for one dollar, forwarded to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

properly influencing these persons in the performance of their public duties.

The Independent Order of Foresters was registered in Victoria as a life insurance company under the Companies Act in 1890 in a debate in the Legislative Assembly, doubts upon the soundness of its insurance principle were expressed: Early in May, 1901, Dr. Montague arrived from Toronto, primarily to attend the Commonwealth celebrations, but was also empowered by the head office of the order in Toronto to inquire into the Parliamentary troubles in Australia in connection with its position as an insurance society, and was invested as inspector-general with very extensive powers.

The charge against Dr. Montague arose in connection with his alleged participation in a bye-election campaign, with a view to obtain the support of the Government in strengthening the position of the society he represented.

What Dr. Montague Now Says.

Dr. Montague when interviewed in Hamilton, regarding the cabled decision of the Judge, says that he visited Australia with a view to vindicating the soundness of the Independent Order of Foresters and its insurance scheme. The Government of Australia having refused to appoint a Royal Commission as promised in the debates upon the subject, he eventually procured their agreement to make an investigation themselves, and by cables to authorities in Canada, England and the United States, satisfied themselves as to the business reputation of the order, and gave answers to questions put in Parliament, which vindicated the order.

Dr. Montague contends that his donation of £50 to the Peacock electoral fund was made after the society had obtained the vindication which it sought; his gift was made out of friendship and appreciation for the assistance Sir Albert Peacock had afforded him; that was the whole matter. The charge was worked up by certain dismissed employes, "whom," said the doctor, "I would deal with again in just the same manner." Neither threats, of which he had had plenty, or attacks would prevent him doing his duty by the order in Australia or anywhere else.

"You may say," said Dr. Montague, "that I did nothing in connection with the matter that I would not do again to-morrow under the same circumstances, notwithstanding that a commissioner, as to whom I do not feel it would be gentlemanly or dignified to say anything in the way of criticism, has passed upon my act an unfavorable comment."

Extracts From Report of the Judge.

If this was a mere friendly gift the time chosen for it was assuredly most inopportune. But, considering other facts I have been forced to the conclusion, with great reluctance and regret, that this was not a mere personal compliment, but that the money was offered with a very lively sense of benefits to come. Dr. Montague, in my opinion, believed that he was dealing with a Premier who was friendly to himself but lukewarm in the matter of which he had nearest at heart, viz., an official inquiry into the relative advantages offered to the public by his society and the other insurance companies established here, and he thought that a timely donation might smooth matters and hasten the longed-for end. I do not say that Dr. Montague for a moment intended to tempt Mr. Peacock to do anything that he believed to be wrong; on the contrary, Dr. Montague was persuaded that the commission ought to be appointed, but, in his zeal for the society, he allowed himself to use an improper means to secure a proper end. That Dr. Montague was very eager in the interests of the society appeared manifest in many ways, and amongst others by his taking the unusual course of paying a year's premium, apparently out of his own pocket, upon the life policy of Mr. Peacock. This anxiety on the part of Dr. Montague led him to endeavor to expedite the affairs of the society by offering a present to the Premier at a time when those affairs were still under discussion, and I cannot believe that the money was offered or given by Dr. Montague solely on his own behalf, or merely as a gift.

FRANCHISE ACT IS IN NEED OF AMENDMENT

Many Settlers in the West, Because of Distance From Place of Registration Would Have no Vote.

Ottawa, June 18. — (Special.) — The bill which the Government intends introducing in regard to the Election Act is to provide certain amendments made necessary because of the redistribution of seats bill.

There is also talk of an amendment to the Franchise Act. Complaints are being received from Manitoba and the West as to the lack of means for registration. In one place 800 Galicians would be disfranchised if there was an election at present. They are 250 miles from a place of registration.

DR. MONTAGUE IN AUSTRALIA

The Report of the Australian Royal Commission Upon the Charges of Bribery Against the ex-Canadian Minister.

Mr. Justice Hood, was appointed a royal commissioner by the Government of Victoria, Australia, to inquire into and report on allegations respecting certain charges of bribery alleged against persons connected with the Independent Order of Foresters in relation to members or candidates for the Victoria State Parliament. In his report to the Premier, Judge Hood said: "I have made inquiries into all such allegations as were submitted to me, and received evidence thereon, and the only persons affected thereby are Dr. W. H. Montague, Sir Alexander Peacock, M.L.A., and Mr. George Mitchell, M.L.A. It has been alleged that the first named, being a person connected with the association known as the Independent Order of Foresters, offered and gave money and a policy of insurance, some of the premiums of which were to be paid by the said associations, to the said Sir Alexander Peacock, when Premier of Victoria, and offered money to the said George Mitchell, when a candidate for Parliament in Victoria, with the object of corruptly and im-

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There are thousands of wealthy men in this country who would give half what they possess to be able to say "I can eat whatever is set before me, asking no questions."

Yet any man, no matter how long he has been in Dyspepsia's grasp, can truthfully use these words if he will first use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Mr. R. A. Barton, 23 Tyndall Avenue, Toronto, is in a position to speak on this matter. He says:

"I had Indigestion in its worst form. I consulted several doctors but their treatment did not do me any good. As a last resort I tried Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. I took several boxes before I got much relief, but I persevered and I am thankful to say they had the desired effect. Now I can eat whatever is set before me, asking no questions."

If you take your Indigestion early, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure it quickly. But if it takes years getting rooted, it takes time to root it out.

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In the Green Country Breezes Are Cooler Than in the City

TADOUSAC

THIS picturesque and healthful resort, combining as it does the attractions of mountain, river and ocean, is wearing all the beauty incident to the delightful mont hof June. The deep, broad Saguenay river is unique in Canadian scenery, and the soul of man must be dead to a sense of poetry who can view it unimpressed. Tadousac Bay, with its bright and sandy shore, forms an ideal playground for little children, and its waters afford safe and attractive opportunities for bathing and canoeing, and the breezes which blow over the picturesque village comes laden with the fragrance of spruce, pine and the healthful ozone of the ocean. The private residences, if not imposing, are neat and home-like. Among them we may particularize as the largest and handsomest that of Mr. Henry Dale, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which was built by the late Lord Dufferin when Governor-General of Canada, and afterwards was owned by the late Sir Roderick Cameron. It overlooks the bay in the neighborhood of the historical church. The hotel, which is owned and run by the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., and which is yearly becoming more and more popular with American as well as Canadian visitors, is delightfully situated and has all the appointments of a modern first-class house. The grounds are large and well-kept, and the tennis courts, which are always in use, are in excellent condition. The meals and attendance, two necessities in a seaside hotel, are of the best, and to procure accommodation for the summer months it is always necessary to apply to the management early in the season. A photograph of the hotel appear in to-day's issue, giving ample proof of its comforts and attractions. The golf links are quite near the hotel and village, not being more than five minutes walk from either place. They are truly picuturesque, and are, by connoisseurs in the game, pronounced excellent for the purpose of play. There are also many delightful drives and walks about the place. The park is a charming spot with its rustic benches here and there, where one, or better, two, can spend a few hours on a pleasant afternoon. It is the property of Mr. Dwight, of New York, who has kindly put it at the service of the public, who much enjoy its many privileges. Time and space will not permit any lengthened reference to the remarkable history of the place as the seat of the earliest Jesuit missionaries in America, of which the memories are immortalized with stories of the lives of devoted sons of the Church who left their homes in La Belle France and here labored, suffered and died that they might win the aborigines to the bosom of the Church and the fruit of their work is still to be found in the religious devotion which characterizes the lives of the inhabitants, whether Indian or French-Canadian. The little church erected by the Jesuit Fathers, if not the original structure, dates very far back and is certainly an object of interest. It contains all there is left of a wax figure of the Infant Jesus, the gift of Louis XIV of France, and has also many interesting paintings. It is one of the features of the transient tourists' brief stay in the place to give a few strokes of the bell which so long ago called the faithful to their devotions. There is also a beautiful little English church where services are conducted for the nine or ten Sundays during which the summer habitues are here.

AHUNTSIC.

The Corpus Christi procession which was to have been held on June 5th, but had to be postponed on account of rain, was held on Sunday last immediately following Grand Mass. The route was from the village church to the Sacred Heart Convent, where solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was held. About two hundred took part in the procession. All the houses along the route were suitably decorated for the occasion.

Summer residents of this village, to the number of about one hundred are petitioning Archbishop Bruchesi to arrange to give them a priest to say mass at Ahuntsic. It is expected the Archbishop will comply with their request.

Mr. J. A. Hines left on Wednesday last for a visit to New York.

The Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal, will make his regular archdeaconry visit to St. Andrew's Church on Sunday morning, June 19th.

Mr. F. Fatt, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., and Mr. H. Fatt, of St. Vincent de Paul, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carson at Victoria Lodge on Sunday.

Mr. D. McDougall, Newport, Eng., was a guest last Sunday at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. E. Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Scott, Westmount, spent Sunday last here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. McCloskey at their cottage last Sunday.

Mrs. S. C. Fatt, Montreal, was the guest last Sunday of Mrs. G. Carson at Victoria Lodge.

Mr. C. H. Hines, late electrical engineer on the Erie R.R., sailed for South America during the week to accept the position of manager for a Light Heat and Power Company. His many friends here wish him bon voyage and success in his new field of labor. Mr. Hines' family remain here for the summer.

Miss Laurie Lane, New York, spent a day here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sinn.

Mr. David Rogers, student-in-charge of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, returned on Saturday last from a visit to Watford, Ont., and conducted the services on Sunday. During Mr. Rogers' absence the preacher was Mr. Gale, of Huntingdon. Miss Maud Baylis will again this year preside at the organ.

Professor T. A. Simpson and family have arrived at Fairview, and will spend the summer here.

Mrs. J. H. Pilion and family, Cherrier Street, Montreal, are occupying a cottage here and will remain until autumn.

Lovers of the rod continue to report successful catches.

Mr. C. Brady, Victoria, B.C., spent a day here during the week as a visitor to Mr. and Mrs. E. Harris at their cottage.

At a meeting of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church held in the lecture hall of the church, Wednesday evening, it was decided to hold the ninth annual garden party on Saturday, August 6th, on the same grounds as in former years, which are available through the kindness of Mr. Arthur Crewe. An executive committee has been formed composed of the following: Messrs. James Hewton, Sault au Recollet, W. H. Taylor and A. P. Weary, Bordeaux; George Carson, R. B. Edwards, E. Harris and D. Rogers, Ahuntsic. The committee in charge of the various tables will be chosen at the next meeting.

Mr. James Hewton, manager of the Sault au Recollet Paper Mills leaves on Monday for a business tour through the Eastern States. He will visit the principal paper mills in order to learn the latest methods adopted by the Americans in the manufacture of paper and see the machinery that is used. It has been decided to make such additions and improvements to the mills here as will make them modern in ever respect. Mr. Hewton will be absent two weeks.

The annual Sunday school picnic in connection with the St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, will be held on Saturday, July 23rd.

Mr. Leroux and family, Montreal, have arrived for the summer.

Mr. Willison, who has rented Col. L. R. Baker's cottage, has moved out for the summer.

Miss Gaudry entertained a number of young friends, at the residence of her father, Mayor Gaudry, during the week.

Mr. Champlain and family have arrived and will spend the summer here.

At a meeting of the school trustees held Tuesday evening, it was decided to close the schools on Friday the 24th instant. The closing exercises at No. 1 Upper School will take place in the afternoon and at No. 2 Lower School, in the forenoon. Rev. Mr. Morrison will be chairman at No. 1 School, and Mr. D. Rogers at No. 2 School. Prizes will be given to the successful pupils. The teachers at both schools have arranged a programme and a large attendance of friends and relatives of the pupils is expected.

DEAN EVANS' RESIDENCE AT TADOUSAC.

SWEETSBURG.

Mr. Jack Evans returned to Montreal on Tuesday, after a few weeks holidays spent at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. and Mrs. P. McGinnis, are visiting friends here.

Mr. Fred Leonard, of Montreal, was a guest at Hillview over Sunday.

Mr. Spaulding went back to Montreal this week, after being the guest of his grandson Mr. Laurie Brown.

Mr. Charles Cotton returned home last week after an extended trip to St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Lionel Leonard, who has been attending Ottawa University, returned home on Thursday for the summer holidays.

Mr. Dozois, of Granby, was a visitor here on Sunday.

Miss Jessie Provost, of Montreal, is, for the summer months, at Tetreault Pond the guest of her sister, Mrs. Henry Tetreault.

Mrs. Scott is the guest of her brother Mr. J. C. Peltes, in West Brome.

About twenty-one children are attending catechism, preparatory to the First Communion, which will take place in the Roman Catholic church sometime this month.

Miss Maysie Boyd, of Montreal, is spending sometime here the guest of Miss Fuller.

Dr. Pickel, Mrs. Pickel, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lynch, were in Dunham on Monday, to attend the closing of the Dunham Ladies' College.

Miss Annie Martin is spending sometime the guest of Miss Allie Jones, at The Hollows.

Mrs. Sisco and Miss Mabel Sisco, are spending a few days in Mansonville.

Hon. Justice Lynch, of Knowlton, spent the week here.

Mrs. Batchelder, is visiting friends in St. Armand.

COWANSVILLE.

Mrs. Greigs, of Sutton, was a guest at the Ottawa over Sunday.

Mrs. F. A. Knowlton was a visitor here last week.

Other visitors in town last week were Mr. S. Williams, Mr. J. Clark and Mr. G. Shanks, of Farnham, Mr. N. H. Greene, of Montreal, Messrs. T. H. and A. Halliday, of Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. Kerridge and family have taken possession of the house recently occupied by the Misses Wilkinson.

Mrs. Ross spent a couple of days in Montreal this week.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Thompson will be sorry to hear they will leave Cowansville to reside elsewhere.

The Rev. W. H. Watson was in Montreal on Sunday. During his absence the pulpit was filled by the Rev. D. McCallum of Kingston.

Mr. Schmidt, of San Francisco, Cal., is at Riverdale, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson.

Mr. J. M. O'Halloran and Mr. Winfield N. Foster, of Montreal, spent Sunday here.

Other visitors here on Sunday were Mr. Horace Gillette and H. Ste. Marie, of Marieville, who came in Mr. Gillette's automobile.

Mr. J. Ball, of Boston Springs, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ball for some time.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Mattie Chandler, to Mr. Irving McCabe, which will take place on June 29.

Mr. F. W. Dunn is spending some time in Chicoutimi.

Arrangements are being made for the Sunday school picnic of the members of the Methodist Church. This day of pleasure will probably be fixed for the 1st of July.

Mr. G. R. Small, of Montreal, spent Sunday in Montreal.

At the Parsonage at half-past five o'clock Tuesday, the marriage took place of Miss Janet M. Watson to Mr. Guy C. Boright. Rev. Dr. Warriner, of Montreal, officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, Rev. W. H. Watson, wore a gown of white voile over taffeta, tulle veil and orange blossoms, and carried white roses. Her sister, Miss Jane Wilson, who was bridesmaid, was gowned in white organdie, with val insertion and carried white roses. The bride received a large number of presents, among others a gold chatelaine watch, the gift of the groom. To the bridesmaid he gave a gold ring, set with pearls. Mr. Irving McCabe was best man. Later Mr. and Mrs. Boright left for Boston, and on their return will reside in West Shefford, where Mr. Boright is manager of the Eastern Townships Bank.

THE SALE OF HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS.

Our sale of Heintzman & Co. pianos for May and June has exceeded all previous records for the same months in twenty-seven years. Please note that the name of the old firm is just "Heintzman & Co.," fifty-three years established. Sole agents, C. W. Lindsay, Limited, head office, 2366 St. Catherine street; East End branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.—Adv.

ST. LAMBERT.

The dance and presentation of prizes won during the afternoon's Trial Fours races, at the boat house last Saturday evening, was most largely attended, and enjoyed by every one present. The floor was in excellent condition, while the music left nothing to be desired. The pianiste was Miss E. Whyddon, while Mr. Herb. C. Bourne, hon. secretary, as floor manager, was indefatigable, and was certainly the "right man in the right place." Among those who were present we noticed President, Mrs. and the Misses Grose, Mrs. and the Misses Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Bourne, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Gillean, Miss Dawson (London, Eng.), Mr. and Mrs. Ancrum, Dr. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McConnell, Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Finch, the Misses Locke (2), Reid, Curtiss (Westmount), Goodchild, Peterson (St. Hilaire), Mr. Allan Christie, Mrs. and the Misses Christie, Mrs. and Miss Wheatly, Misses Comer (2), Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Walter Elliott, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey, Mrs. Holmes (Guantanimo, Cuba), Mrs. and Miss Tatum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Duffie, Mr. and Mrs. Bramble, the Misses Andrews (3), and Messrs. Captain Sinclair, ex-President Whimbey, Curtiss (2), Hooper (4), McConnell, Coales, Kircaldie, Bogart, Wickham, Sudbury, Wm. Kirkcaldie, Locke, Harry Monsel, Haines, Percival (2), Alloway, Underwood, Goodchild, Edgar, Powell, Bourne (3), Weatley, McLean, Evans (Montreal), Eustach (London, Eng.), McK. Smith, Duffie, Bert Horsfall, Ed. Horsfall, Strachan, Louis Trotter and and S. A. Simpson and many others. The refreshment tables were liberally patronized during the evening.

Captain Bradshaw was the guest of Mr. David on Sunday last.

Mr. Joseph Horsfall left last Sunday evening for Toronto, where on Monday he intended to be present at a meeting of the woollen mills proprietors, who met to discuss the changes in the customs tariff lately made.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson are again over here this season and are the guests of Mrs. Watson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley, Victoria Park.

Mrs Hicks, who has lately arrived from England, is on a visit to her son, Mr. T. J. R. Hicks, Aberdeen Street.

Mr. Hyde, of Lynn, Mass., was the guest last Saturday of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. J. Whimbey, and took in the trial fours regatta and the dance in the evening.

Among the late arrivals here for the summer season is Mr. John Percival, the well known commercial traveller, and family, who are domiciled at Smith's Point.

Among those noticed at the regatta last Saturday were Mrs. and the Misses Grose, Mrs. and the Misses Hooper, Miss Wylde, Miss Hayman, Miss David, Mrs. Hicks, sr., Mrs. T. J. R. Hick Mr. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Reid, the Misses Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Messrs. Wm. Grose (S. Hilaire), John Percival, Tom Ridgedale, Hyde (Lynn, Mass), and many others.

Miss Ruby Smith, of Montreal, was over on Saturday last for the regatta and whilst here was the guest of Miss Dorothy Locke.

Miss Annette Duchesnay was a visitor in town last week.

Miss Mabel Peterson, of St. Hilaire, was the guest of the Misses Locke, Lorne Avenue, on Saturday last.

Have you seen the sea serpent? is the question of the hour here.

The camera fiends were legion at last Saturday's regatta.

Miss Dawson, of London, Eng., is the guest of her brother, Mr. G. W. Dawson.

Miss Holmes, of Guantanimo, Cuba, is spending the summer months with Mrs. Robinson, Victoria Park.

Among the visitors here for last Saturday's regatta and the dance in the evening was Miss Florence Goodacre, of Westmount, a former resident here, and whose friends were delighted to see her. While here she was the guest of the Misses Locke.

The ladies committee of the Boat Club cleared $17.40 by the sale of refreshments at last Saturday's regatta.

The departure during the week of Mr. "Ed." Horsfall for San Francisco, California, to take up a lucrative situation there, causes a blank among our young men here not easily to be filled. Liked by every one, gentlemanly to a degree, his departure is deeply regretted and he carries with him to his new sphere of usefulness the good wishes of all our townspeople, who wish him all success in his new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, sr., are contemplating a visit to Newfoundland, for which place they purpose leaving about July 2 next.

Mrs. Wylde, accompanied by her little daughter, Cherrie, left Monday evening last for Grand Manan, New Brunswick, having been called there through the illness of her mother, Mrs. Penton, widow of the late Captain Penton, chief of Police, Montreal.

Mr. Charles B. Grose, president of our boating club, is now one of the executive of the newly-organized Eastern Division of the Canadian Canoe Association.

At the last entertainment given by the choir of the Methodist Church, a pleasing affair took place, when Mrs. Buchanan, on behalf of the choir and congreagtion, presented Miss Mabel Peck, with an address and a gold watch for her services the past four years as organist.

Boats at St. Lambert? Why, yes! A deputation o fthe officers of the Boating Club a short time ago waited upon the Mayor and councillors and asked their co-operation to interview the county member, Mr. Geoffrion, and request him to urge upon the Government to dredge the bay out here, which is now at low water, full of weeds—and if the Government will do so, the club will put out a pontoon wharf so that the Laprairie and other boats may land passengers here. The Richelieu and Ontario Novigation Co. have already promised that the Laprairie boat will stop here both ways, if the wharf is built.

The residents of Notre Dame Street are complaining most bitterly against the state of the pathwalks on that thoroughfare, and certainly they have just cause to do so, for of all the dangerous traps, and breakneck pavements that of Notre Dame Street takes the prize. What are the Road Committee doing; are they asleep?

Mr. Wm. Grose, of St. Hilaire, was the guest of his brother, Mr. Chas. Grose, president of the Boating Club, last Saturday.

Mr. and Madame Edmond Desaulniers go to Ottawa to-day on the excursion trip of the St. Louis de France (Montreal) Church choir.

Mrs. May, Elm Street, who was so seriously ill in the fore part of the week, is now out of danger and doing as well as can be expected.

Rev. Mr. Philp, M.A., will preach his farewell sermons in the Methodist Church to-morrow. He goes to Oxford Mills, Ont., and will be replaced by Rev. Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. J. C. Eaton, Montreal, who came over by auto-car on Saturday last, was delighted with the run over, and our town and "took in" the regatta.

Miss Alice Smith, of Westmount, was the guest of Miss Corner of Saturday and Sunady last, and "took in" the regatta Saturday afternoon and the dance at the boat house that evening.

Rev. Meldola de Sola was the guest of Mr. Hart at "Villa Rosa" on Sunday afternoon last.

An entertainment is to take place on Two St Lambert ..6 ..6 ..6..6..

Monday evening next, in the Methodist Church here and will take the form of a farewell to Rev. Mr. Philp, the outgoing pastor, and a reception to the incoming pastor, Rev. Geo. Armstrong.

Dr. Lightstone was a visitor in town last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Riley has moved over here for the summer and has taken up his old quarters at Mr. Finch's.

There will be a cricket match here today.

Victoria Avenue, to Aberdeen St., is being rolled and the broken stones covered with sand, making a fairly good roadway for use of the auto-cars, the company having taken the old "feed store" as a ticket office and starting point, but while all these special improvements are going on in favor of a company with whom the town have no contract, the rest of the town suffers therefrom, as some of the principal thoroughfares show and speak most profoundly (if one has to drive over them). It is a wonder some of our hackmen do not force the town authorities to put the roads in order.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

The fine weather of the past week has succeeded in bringing out quite a number of people. Among those who have recently arrived are Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Shallow and family, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. D. McTaggart, Mr. and Mrs. Kohl, Mr. C. Waagan, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, of Montreal, were visiting in Senneville this week.

Mrs. D. McTaggart is the guest of her her father, Mr. A. Brunet, in the lower road for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Wilson and Miss Wilson came out last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens and family, Montreal, spent Sunday visiting friends.

Miss L. Scott, of Lakeside, was visiting here last week.

Mrs. McMaster, Bay Durfe, drove up on Saturday last.

Mr. A. S. Robertson, Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Wm. Kissock last Saturday.

Miss Boyd was out on Tuesday last.

Mr. Warren Peck, Beaconsfield, drove up on Monday last.

Mrs. Gillespy and family came out last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and family have taken a cottage on the river front, lower road, for the summer months.

Miss N. Shaw, of Beaurepaire, drove up last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Shallow and family are again occupying their residence, "Idlehour," at Senneville for the summer.

Mr. Tweedie was noticed out on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have taken a house on the avenue for the summer.

The Messrs. Kents yacht Myra was out for the first time this season on Sunday last, taking a spin down the river and sailing up with the wind under full sail, which made it look very pretty.

Mr. and Mrs. Laviolette were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brunet over Sunday.

Mr. E. Marquette spent Sunday at th Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Kohl, Ottawa, arrived this week.

Mr. Matthew was one of the many here on Sunday last.

Mrs. Robert Reford drove up here last week.

Mr. Willis was out Sunday visiting friends at Senneville.

Miss C. Shaw, Beaconsfield, came up last week.

Miss Lanthier was the guest of Miss C. Dawes over Sunday.

Mr. J. Lauriault was here Monday of this week.

Mrs. Cardinal and the Misses Cardinal spent Saturday here.

Mr. G. Holland was out last Saturday.

Mr. Hiams and Miss Amy Hiams spent Tuesday here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fortier and family will be out the beginning of the week.

Miss Lamb, of Beaconsfield, drove up one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Shallow, Senneville, have been visiting in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Shannon spent part of last week here visiting friends on the Avenue.

Dr. Lachapelle spent Sunday here fishing, bringing home quite a large string.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan spent Sunday at the Clarendon.

Mr. Benny has again registered at the Clarendon.

Mr. S. Carsley's automobile came up on Sunday last.

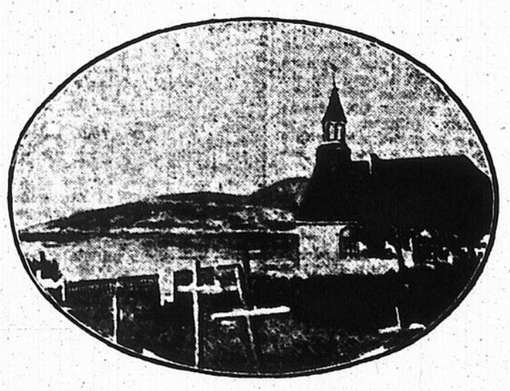
Mr. A. Brunet had his launch Losior out last Sunday.

The yacht Vesper passed through on its way to Hawkesbury last Wednesday.

In all probability there will be a dance on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ranger spent Saturday here, returning by the late train.

Mr. C. Waagan has again registered at the Clarendon Hotel for the summer months.



THE QUAINT INDIAN CHURCH AT TADOUSAC.

BEACONSFIELD.

An accident which terminated very seriously happend this week just at the border line between Beaconsfield and Pointe Claire, when the Misses Mignault, of Valois, accompanied by their brother and Miss Terroux, were thrown from their carriage and very badly injured. A mischievous boy speeding his pony through Beaconsfield was the cause of the trouble, starting off the Misses Mignault's pony, who soon got beyond their control. It is to be hoped that such a sad lesson will put a stop to all such practices.

Miss Ethel Jordan and Mrs. H. Peller were the successful winners of the putting and approaching competition on the golf links, held last Thursday morning.

Mrs. Voigt and family, of New York, have opened their cottage at the Grove for the summer months.

Miss Douglass is the guest of the Misses Marson.

Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull were at the Grove this week the guests of Mrs. Buckley.

Mr. Arthur Tooke left this week for Detroit.

Mr. George Peck is at Danville the guest of Mr. M. Greenshields.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Chase Casgrain and family, who have taken one of the "Upton cottages," moved out this week.

Miss E. Troop and Miss Helen Mudge are guests of the Misses Letendre.

Mr. Chipman, Halifax, N.S., spent Sunday at the Grove the guest of Mr. Herman Peiler.

Miss Ermitinger is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. C. Pratte.

Mrs. Gordon Campbell, who spent a few days here this week the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. C. Clark, has returned to town.

Miss Jean Haslett, who is the guest of the Misses Draper, rteurns shortly to her home at Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratte, who have rented "Bonnie View," the residence of Mr. George Hyde, moved out this week with their family.

Miss Glassford, of New York, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Glassford, has returned home.

Miss Fiske, of Coaticoooke, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. T. Stewart, at the Grove.

Mr. Normandin spent this week end here the guest of Mr. Fred. Letendre.

Mr. Gordon Cushing and Arthur Dudor were among the Sunday visitors at the Grove.

Mr. Guy Dobbin spent the week end at the Grove.

Miss Leila Mackenzie, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. Allister Mackenzie.

Mr. W. J. Skynner spent Saturday and Sunday here the guest of his sister, Mrs. Draper.

Mr. Forbes Knight entertained his parents at the Grove on Sunday.

Mrs. William Herrick and Miss Herrick, of New York, have arrived at the Grove.

Mr. Covernton and the Misses Covernton have taken up their sesidence at the Grove for the summer months.

Miss Amy Dawson is the guest of Miss Tooke at Breeze Lodge.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Arthur Robertson were here on Saturday.

Mr. Thorpe is a guest at the Grove.

Mr. Nelson was here this week the guest of Mr. G. Peck.

The president of the Ladies Golf Committee called a special meeting at the Grove on Tuesday to arrange matters for the series of competitions which will be held this summer.

The small people of Beaconsfield have no intention of being idle during their holidays and are hard at work preparing for a bazaar to be held July 2nd at Mr. Lamb's residence in aid of the Crippled Children's Hospital.

Little Master Eckstein has arrived out to spend the summer and it is to be hoped the rest and fresh air will do the clever young artist a world of good.

Mrs. Guerin-Lajoie and her brother, Mr. Paul Lacoste, were here on Sunday.

An impromptu dance was held at the Grove on Saturday evening and was much enjoyed by all present. The regular fortnightly hop it is hoped will soon commence.

Miss Constance Grier was at the Grove this week the guest of the Misses Covernton.

Miss Gertrude Mudge is the guest of Miss C. Shaw.

LONGUEUIL.

A regular hop, which was largely attended, was held in the clubhouse last Saturday evening. Miss Thomson, as usual, presided at the piano, and her music was if anything more satisfactory than ever. Mr. McClure had charge of the floor, and fulfilled his duties in a most pleasing manner. A great number of Montreal members and their friends were present. Among those who attended were Mr. and Mrs. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. R. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Hurtubise, Mr. and Mrs. Remers, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Edson, Mr. and Mrs. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Harrod, the Misses Cookson, J. Cookson, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Cole, Douglass, Desrosiers, French, Edson, Davidson, Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, Barton, Brault, Leaudriault, Milburn, Tremaine, G. Tremaine, Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Campbell, Currie, T. Currie, Walker, White, Smith, Howard, Reynolds, Elliott, Thomson, Harold, Allen, Richardson, the Messrs. Carmichael, Cole, Desrosiers, P. Desrosiers, Demers, Brault, Davidson, Edson, Davis, Hurtubise, L. Hurtubise, Moffatt, Asbury, Walker, Hand, Lightbourne, Adams, Radcliffe, Harold, Smith, Elliott, Davidson, Marcou, L. Marcou, W. Marcou, Turner, Hughes, McCall, Sully, Seward, Thornton, Stewart, Johnson, Robinson, Allan, Richardson, Muir, Lalonde, Wood.

Miss Kavanagh spent the week end in Longueuil.

Mr. Adams was the guest of friends here on Saturday.

Rev. Canon Bourassa was visiting at the college here on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Ward were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott on Thursday.

To-night a concert and dance will be given in the clubhouse under the direction of Mr. Ed. Pickard for the benefit of the Boating Club. A great number of tickets have already been sold, and as a most artistic musical programme has been arranged, an enjoyable evening is assured. Among the artists who will appear is Mr. Courtice Brown, so favorably known to Montreal.

Mr. L. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson have taken rooms over here for the summer.

Miss Howard was among the visitors to Longueuil this week.

The glorious weather of the past ten days has done much towards increasing the number of our newcomers, and as things now are, Longueuil can boast that every house, villa and cottage is occupied, while the hotels are crowded. From present prospects the summer of 1904 will be one of the most successful Longueuil has yet had.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McVey and family are among the Montrealers who have moved over this week.

The Messrs. J. and Gordon Bain spent the week end in Longueuil.

Mr. and Mrs. Dufresne were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. Dufresne on Saturday last.

Miss McDonald and Miss Bryce spent Saturday and Sunday in Longueuil.

The tennis courts have been repaired and are now in fair shape. Quite a number of sets have been already played this week, and this game promises to be very popular this season.

Mr. Wilson has returned from Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Currie spent the week end in Longueuil.

Miss White was visiting friends here during the week.

Mr. King was among the Montrealers over for the hop last Saturday evening.

Mr. Robert Teare has taken roome over here for two weeks.

Mr. E. Paradis was in Longueuil Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gingras have moved over to their cottage on the river front.

Mr. Macdonald and a party of friends passed through here automobiling on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Farrel, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Perry are among the newcomers to Longueuil who have taken summer cottages over here.

Last Saturday afternoon a rather interesting cricket game was played on the campus between the single and the married members of the Cricket Club. The benedicts proved to be too much for their opponents and won by 25 wickets.

Mr. Ahern spent some time here this week.

Mrs. Black and Miss Black are spending the summer in Longueuil.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Peel have moved over to a pretty cottage which they have rented on the water front.

Mrs. L. Hamilton has returned to her home in Seattle.

Miss McVey was visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McVey during the week.

Mr. F. X. Gareau, of Valleyfield, was the guest of Mr. Perrault on Sunday last.

Mr. E. Cadieux has taken rooms over here for the summer.

This afternoon Westmount meets our home team in Westmount in a cricket match which ought to prove rather interesting. The following gentlemen will represent Longueuil: Harrod, Wood, Walker, Holt, Beard, Hand, Brunn, J. Emblem, F. Emblem, Lightbourne, Asbury, Harling; Jno. Cox, spare.

ST. PATRICK.

We are now in summer if we judge by the beautiful and warm weather we have been having since last week. It has not rained a single day this week and all is brightness and sunshine.

St. Patrick's well known little brook is better for fishing than usual in judging of the result of the few who have gone down. They come back with large strings of beautiful trouts.

The many friends of Miss Morna Bate and Miss Claudia Bate will be sorry to hear that they are not coming down this summer.

Mr. Coville, from Winnipeg, has had a most delightful cottage built on the hillside. It will shortly be ready for occupation as Mr. Codville and family are expected quite soon.

Our beach has never been so beautiful as this year. The spring tides have brought an enormous quantity of sand, and there is hardly a rock to be seen.

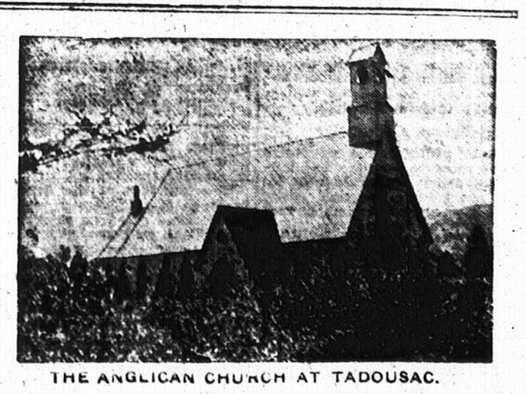
Mr. Chase Casgrain came down on a two days' trip going back to Montreal Monday night.

Mrs. Lansing Lewis and family are to be down here this week.

All the boarding houses are now in readiness to receive their guests for the season.

Mr. Coristine and family, who, for many years have been yearly visitors to St. Patrick's will not occupy, we regret to say, their handsome residence this summer.

Madame Panet Angers from Quebec, is spending the week with us.



THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AT TADOUSAC.

The golf club house is being painted over and work is under way preparing this attractive and beautiful little cottage for the reception of its members.

Mr. Grant's and Mr. Picard's cottages are rented for the summer.

Mr. Stuart Ahern from Quebec, is expected here for July and August.

The last high tides came up exceedingly high and brought a new extra supply of sand to our already beautiful beach.

Quite a number of arrivals from Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec are expected here for next week.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

The summer time table of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad will become effective Sunday, June 19. On and after that date trains will leave Windsor station for New York at 8 a.m. daily except Sundays, and 7.30 p.m. daily.

In addition to the above local trains for Valleyfield and intermediate stations will leave at 10.20 a.m. 2 p.m. and 5.10 p.m. daily except Sunday, and 9.45 a.m. Sunday only.

This increased local service along the south shore of the river should prove an attraction to those who desire to spend the summer or a portion of it on the south shore of Lake St. Louis.

LITTLE METIS.

After all the rain and bad weather we have had this spring, the last week of sunshine has been very cheering to the hearts of the earlier summer visitors. The beginning of June always brings a number of summer residents, especially among the cottagers, and already a great many of the homes are occupied. The rain, although disagreeable to some, has been very beneficial to the crops, and there promises to be a good supply of fruit and vegetables this season.

Professor and Mrs. Cappon and the Misses Macnee, of Kingston, are occupying their new cottage, which has been built since last summer.

Mrs. W. Wainwright and family, Metcalfe Street, are staying at their summer cottage.

Mrs. Bury Austin and family, Mountain Street, will spend the summer at Little Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman and family leave next Wednesday to open up their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Holt and family, Milton Street, arrived at Metis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Esdaile and family, Peel Street, will occupy the same cottage this season that they had last year.

Mr. G. E. McCuaig leaves next Tuesday to open up Mrs. McCuaig's cottage for the summer.

Mrs. B. J. Harrington and family, University Street, are settled in their cottage for the summer.

There are not many guests at the hotels yet, but in another week or two they will start to fill up.

TERREBONNE.

Mr. Harwood, of Montreal, has opened his cottage and will spend the summer here with his wife and family.

Mr. Henri Masson and Mrs. Masson have again taken possession of their summer residence here.

The Misses Myrtle and Stella Moody, visited friends in Montreal and St. Lambert, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kimpton have returned from their wedding trip and taken up house here.

Miss Winnifred Moody, accompanied by her brother, Mr. George Moody, visited friends in Bedford, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family, of Quebec, are at present the guests of Mrs. R. Masson.

On Thursday evening last fire broke out in the M. Moody & Sons Co.'s works, and but for the skilful work of the firemen might have resulted in the total loss the buildings. The fire originated in the engine room which adjoins the paint shop in which was stored benzine and other combustibles and it was only by cutting off communications that the fire was kept from this department, and was finally extinguished. When the night watchman went his hourly rounds at eight o'clock, everything seemed alright, but about nine the fire was seen by people residing near, and the alarm given. The loss is estimated at about $1,000. In connection with the fire, mention should be made of Mr. Harry K. Moody who, although some distance away, noticed the flames and gave the alarm through the town. He also brought the town hose to the scene of the conflagration in an incredibly short space of time.

Quite a number of people left here by the five o'clock train Saturday morning to connect with the Great Northern line at Montreal, which was running an excursion to Shawinigan Falls, that day. Among those in the party were Mrs. Henry Moody, Mrs. Kimpton and daughter, Mrs. Arthur Moody, Mrs. Wallace and Miss Edith Moody. They report the scenery of the Falls as grand and beautiful, and the trip altogether a delightful one.

The Pilgrimage to Joliette, on Sunday last, was quite largely attended by the people here. Over a hundred people left by the morning train and spent the day there, returning home Sunday evening.

A sad accident occurred on Friday last when little Wilfrid Contant, aged nine years, fell into the river and was drowned. He had been fishing just below the Masson bridge, with several of his little companions, who tried to save him, but their efforts were unsuccessful and he was carried away by the current. The body was found by his grandfather on Wednesday.

The baseball club has once more been organized this summer and played its first match on the grounds here, last Sunday.

Mrs. Kimpton and daughter, of Ste. Therese are the guests of Mrs. Arthur Moody.

Miss Annie Moody spent Wednesday in Montreal.

Miss Prevost, who has been visiting her sister in Montreal, has returned home.

Mr. Matthew Moody, visited friends in Lachute, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Mr. La'b spent Sunday here, the guest of Mrs. Arthur Moody.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS.

List of guests at Hotel Vendome for last week:—G. D. Chisholm, Shawinigan Junction; Jas. S. Kneen, Montreal; J. Miller, Portneuf; G. W. Sambly, Montreal; J. H. Cavanaugh and wife, do.; Geo. H. Henderson and wife, do.; H. Powers, Joliette; Mr. and Mrs. McLenht and son, Montreal; J. Murray, do.; R. P. Bryson, do.; Col. McArthur, do.; Geo. McDougall, do.; S. McHea and wife, do.; Mrs. E. H. Thurston, do.; Miss L. E. Pearle, do.; V. Guertin, do.; Mrs. and Mr. J. F. Venables, do.; Adolph Renaud, do.; Victor Renaud, do.; Ed. Emond, do.; R. Emond, do.; Charles E. Belanger, do.; Azarie Marsolais, do.; J. Hardy, do.; V. Chinevert, do.; Jos. Frigon, do.; A. Bertrand, do.; Jos. B. Lefebvre, do.; P. E. Brown, do.; R. Hays, Shawinigan Junction; Joe. Gelly, do.; Charles Nickle, do.; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Constant, Montreal; Mrs. J. Constant, do.; J. A. Carignan, do.; J. R. Delfosse, do.; O. Fontaine, St. Maurice; M. Cibuthier, do.; L. Lupton, Montreal; J. Desaulniers, do.

On Lake Shore and by the Sea is a Relief After the Town

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Some of the energetic young people held an impromptu dance at the Boathouse last Saturday evening. The floor was not quite up to its usual, but will improve in time. Among those present were Mrs Muriel Parker, Misses Amy Matthews, Annie Barlow, Edith Hopper, Irene Hopper, Edith Boyd, Vivian Clogg, Winnie Nolan, Ruth Nolan, Helen Mumford, Lois Fellowes, and the Messrs. Hutchison, Wood, Matthews, Nolan, Clogg, Lee, Sargent, Hodges, and Lambe.

Professor Donald and Mrs. Donald spend Saturday at the Heights.

Mr. and Mrs. Nolan and the Misses Nolan spent a few days in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane and family have arrived to spend the summer months with Mrs. McNeil.

Miss Pype has come up to spend the summer vacation at The Oaks.

Miss Edith Boyd spent Saturday and Sunday visiting Miss Edith Hopper.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkes spent Saturday and Sunday, the guests of Mr. T. J. Parkes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Goodchilds spent a few days visiting friends at the Heights.

Mr. Macaulay and his daughters have moved up to their beautiful summer home on Mount Victoria.

Miss Brown is visiting her aunt, Mrs. James Brown, for a few days.

Miss Hilda Rae, who has been visiting here, has returned to Philadelphia.

Miss Annie Brown entertained a few friends at the tea hour one day last week.

Mrs. Shepherd and her two daughters are visitors at The Oaks.

Mr. Turner arrived on his steam launch to spend the day with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Mullan.

Mrs. McLaughlin and her daughter are the guests of Mr. Macaulay, Mount Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopper and Miss Edith Hopper are spending a few days in town.

Miss Wade is paying a short visit to friends in Montreal.

Miss Lois Fellowes spent a few days the guest of Miss Helen Mumford.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hutchison have arrived for the summer.

Some of the "early birds" have made arrangements with the C. P. Railway officials to have the Soo trains stop at the Heights, which is a great convenience to those who must be in town before eight o'clock. The mid-day train has commenced running again, and is well patronized by the residents of the Heights.

Mrs. Thomas Rodger has returned to Montreal.

Miss Edith Darling has left for home after spending the past week the guest of Mrs. George Darling at The Bungalow.

Miss Dorothy Buchannan is visiting her aunt, Miss Bancroft, at the Rectory.

Miss Flora Pype has arrived here after spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Clogg, Miss Clogg and Mr. Howard Clogg have arrived at the Manor House to spend the summer months.

Dr. Smith spent an evening here, the guest of Mr. Ernest Hutchison.

Mr. Harry Lambe spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Miss Helen Hutchison has arrived to spend her summer holidays at Braeside.

Mrs. Barret is the guest of Mrs. Joyce, Daisy Cottage.

Mrs. Clymie left for home last week after spending a month with Mrs. Joyce.

Mrs. Buchannan has returned to Montreal after spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Bancroft.

Dr. and Mrs. Gurd and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family intend spending the summer months at the Heights.

GEORGEVILLE.

Rev. S. J. Barrows and Mr. W. B. Barrows, Boston, Mass., arrived here a few days ago, and have opened their camp, Cedar Lodge.

Mrs. W. Wilford, New York, is expected here shortly. She has been spending the past few days in Montreal and in Cookshire.

Mr. W. A. Murray is at Dunkeld on a short visit.

Miss Katharine Sheriff arrives here to-day, and will spend the next few weeks at the Shak.

Mrs. F. F. Rolland and family are settled at their beautiful summer cottage, near Magog.

Captain C. C. Bullock was in the village early last week. He has since gone to Newport, Vt.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, is a guest at Cedar Lodge.

Mr. Phil. Cummins has returned to Magog, having spent the winter in Montreal.

Miss Annabella Murray is staying with Mrs. Sheriff at the Shak.

Messrs. Davis and Perkins, Boston, Mass., who spent a few days at their summer cottage across the lake last week, have returned home

Mr. Reginald Mudge will arrive here this afternoon for the summer.

It is expected that the steamer Lady of the Lake will commence her regular trips on the 27th June. She is now at Newport being painted and repaired for the coming season.

Rev. Dr. Jackson, of the Methodist College, Montreal, will spend the summer at Bryant's Landing. He is expected to arrive in a few days.

Mrs. (Dr.) Springle will spend the summer at Ellabank.

Mrs. D. Denne, Montreal, is expected here on a short visit the end of July.

Mr. Thomas Hayward and family arrived here last Monday for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Handyside and family are expected at Cedar Cliffs on Tuesday.

VAUDREUIL.

The weather this week has been so lovely that many families came out and all seem delighted to be back once more.

Mayor Laporte and his family have arrived, and re-opened their cottage.

Mr. Homer Desserres was here this week.

Miss Scott, niece of Mrs. Ambrose, is visiting here for a few weeks.

Senator Beique and his family came out last Saturday.

Miss Alice Belcourt is the guest of Miss Merrill for a few days.

Miss Milton McDonald was visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Hamilton.

Mr. Cousineau was Mr. Singer's guest on Sunday.

Mr. Sharing, with his youngest daughter, spent Sunday at Mr. and Mrs. Merrill's.

A very successful coaching party was given on Sunday by Mr. George Hamilton.

Mr. Bert Ambrose had a party of friends out in his yacht Marie this week.

Mr. Ranger has re-opened his cottage for the summer.

Mr. Armand Chaput and his family arrived this week.

Miss Ida Cook was visiting Miss Ramsay this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Labelle, Mrs. Silcotte, jr., spent Sunday here guests of Colonel Labelle.

Mr. Gustave Labelle came out Saturday.

Mr. Nash and his family have again taken possession of their summer residence on the Avenue.

Mr. Cussak was visiting Mr. Lionais on Sunday.

Mrs. Ferrrier was visiting Miss Poupore for a few days.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith and family have opened their cottage for the summer.

Captain R. Starke and family will occupy Major Renouf's cottage this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. O. Rolland are here for the summer.

Mrs. A. Nelson is here for the summer.

Mrs. E. M. Renouf spent the week here.

Miss I. Von Rappard has arrived for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Baumgarten are spending a few days at their cottage.

Mr. Prefontaine and family have arrived for the summer.

Mr. W. A. Shaw spent the week's end here.

The Misses Larocque are guests at Madame Marie's.

IBERVILLE.

Mrs. Stewart spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Miss May Mercier is visiting in Montreal.

NEVER SIGN A NOTE.

When people are buying a piano on long installments they usually sign a contract, which is ample security for the piano. Many firms, however, are not satisfied with this, but ask the customer to sign a note as well. Should the note ever pass into the hands of a third party the customer might have to pay twice over. This has actually occurred more than once. Sign the agreement or the note, but never sign both. We ask for no notes ourselves. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.—Adv.

LAKESIDE AND VALOIS.

The first dance of the season took place in the boathouse on Saturday. There was an exceptionally good attendance, particularly as it was not generally known. Mrs. J. Riley McIntire presided at the piano. The floor was in excellent condition, and everybody declared that they had an enjoyable time. There were present Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walsh, the Misses Turnbull, Miss McBride, the Misses Paton, the Misses Stewart, Goldstein, Racine, Terroux, Mignault, Nicol, Morgan, Miller, McKeen, Brown, Scott, the Messrs. Taylor, Slaughter, Rogers, Archibald, Nugent, Thomas, Molson, Mullen, Grey, Miller, Walsh, Stewart, Turner, Lanctot, Lehmann, Gilmour, Fee, McBride, St. Jacques, Starke, Wright, Mackenzie, McReddie, Racine, Lesage, Rice, Butterworth, and a large number of others.

The formal opening of the Boat Club will take place to-night, and it is expected there will be a very large attendance, as sister clubs have been invited to attend.

Much credit is due the committee for the decorations in the boathouse, consisting of flags, Chinese lanterns, etc.

Miss Hulbeck, who has been the guest of Miss Molsur for the past two weeks, has returned to town.

Mr. Brackley Shaw was out here a few night last week.

Mr. Meredith G. Brown has been spending the past week here, the guest of his mother, Mrs. R. Gibson Brown.

The Messrs. Ewing were out lately.

Messrs. Forman, Ross and Baker spent Saturday in Lakeside.

Mr. Charlie Brown was among the visitors here on Saturday.

Mr. Percy Childs has been the guest of Mr. Bert Hanna.

Mr. Walter Alexander has taken a room at the Avenue House.

Messrs. Geo. Holland, Frank Simpson were the guests of the Messrs. Rice on Thursday night.

Mr. Jim Rice has returned to Lakeside, after a fortnight's trip to New York and Washington.

Mr. Douglas Mackeddie was visiting in Lakeside on Saturday and Sunday

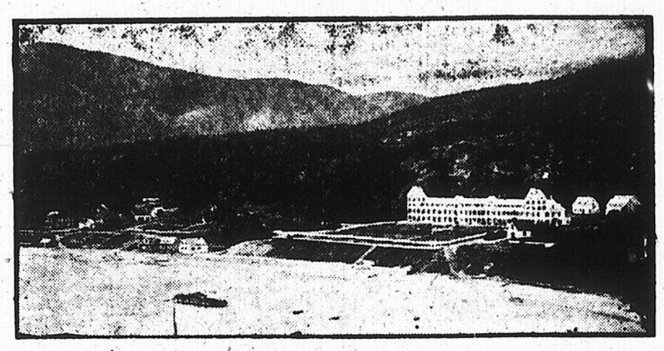
The Seawanhaka cup trial races will be held off Lakeside this afternoon. The St. Louis will call for the members who come out on the 2.15 train.

It is proposed to run off canoe races from the pier every Thursday evening, the first of which it is expected will be held on Thursday, the 23rd.

The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club steamer St. Louis will call at Lakeside on Wednesday evening to take people to the dance at Dorval.

A baseball club has been formed in connection with the Valois Boating Club. It is expected there will be a large membership.

There will be a euchre and dance at the boathouse on Tuesday evening. It is hoped that the attendance will be large.



THE LARGE HOTEL AT TADOUSAC, AND LAWN RUNNING DOWN TO RIVER.

Messrs. Geo. Slaughter and Fred Rogers, of Dorval, spent Sunday in Lakeside, the guests of Mr. J. T. McBride.

Mrs. Neville has taken a cottage in Valois for the summer.

Mr. Claire Howard was among the visitors here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Paton and family moved out on Saturday to their summer home, "Glencairn Cottage," on the hill.

Mr. Gault was in Lakeside on Tuesday night.

Mr. P. Lesage spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guest of the Messrs. Racine.

Mr. Herbert Cook was the guest of Mr. Stanley Miller last week.

Mr. W. H. Jolly spent Saturday in Lakeside.

Miss Stamford is visiting in Lakeside.

Mrs. R. N. Scott has returned from Ottawa, where she has spent the past three weeks visiting friends.

Messrs. Reggie Gnaedinger and Claude Hanna have taken rooms at the "Favorite" for the summer.

Mr. Clarence Osborne spent Saturday in Lakeside.

Mr. F. L. Barlow and Mr. Leslie Jones were in Lakeside on Saturday and took their yacht to the races at Dorval.

Mr. Jack Brothers was the guest of Mr. Bryer Rice on Saturday and Sunday.

The Messrs. Carson have taken rooms at the Avenue House.

Miss Stamford is visiting in Lakeside.

Mr. Hector Charette was the guest of the Messrs. Racine on Sunday.

Miss Marie Hollinshead spent Saturday here, the guest of Miss Turnbull.

Miss McKeen was the guest of Miss Brown for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. S. Paton spent a few days here this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Paton.

Mr. Bell has taken rooms in Lakeside for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Stroud and family moved out to their summer home, on the lake shore, last week.

The Misses Ruth and Julia Goldstein were the guests of their consin, Miss Mabel Goldstein, on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Nowers has taken a room in Lakeside for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Dandurand and Miss Dandurand moved out to Tuxedo cottage this week.

STANSTEAD.

Mrs. T. W. Judd is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. E. Channell.

Mrs. T. J. Averill has been the guest of Miss Florence Downs.

Mr. A. H. Buterfield and Mrs. Butterfield were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hunt.

Mr. B. P. Ball, of the Globe Suspender Co., will leave next week for a tour of the Maritime Provinces, and Mrs. Ball leaves on Monday for Winnipeg, Man., where she will remain several weeks.

Mr. W. M. Edson, route agent of the American Express Co., arrived in town yesterday to superintend the transferring of the office.

Lieut.-Col. Smart, commanding the 13th S. L. Dragoons, is in town.

Mrs. Carter is spending a few days with Mrs. Lyman.

Mrs. Dell Hamilton is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Stratton.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. T. Bell are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. Ball, Lee Farm.

Mr. Edwin Parker is spending a few weeks in town.

Dr. Canfield is spending the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hall are guests of Hon. A. B. Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Parker, of Montgomery, Vt., are guests of Hon. A. B. Nelson.

James McKinnon, Esq., general manager of the E. T. Bank, Sherbrooke, was in town Monday.

Mr. A. Cox, architect, of Montreal, is here locating the new E. T. Bank.

Miss Minnie Fellows has been visiting friends here during the past week.

Clifford Frost was in Montreal for a few days the past week on business.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street.

RIVER DU LOUP

The weather this week has been exceptionally fine and warm, and if the weather man grants us another week of such delightful temperature, most of our cottages will be opened even before the beginning of next month.

Mr. Brosseau, of Montreal, and Mr. Kelly, of New York, have rented for the summer Mr. Gignac's beautiful villa, on the road near the beach.

Dr. Gilbert arrived here from New York a few days ago, after a splendid trip.

Mrs. Harrison intends passing the warm season at the Maison Blanche.

Mrs. S. Aubut is expected here at the "Point" in a few days.

Mr. L. P. Crepeau and family will spend July and ugust here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holt, from Montreal, have secured rooms at the Bellevue for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Fellows and family are expected about the middle of July.

Mr. Watson has been the guest of the Hotel Venise for over three weeks.

Quite a large picnic from the village drove over here yesterday afternoon and had supper on the beach.

Our quaint little chapel has been renovated, and now looks nice and fresh for the coming season.

Rev. Dean Evans, Miss Evans, Miss Ruby Evans, and Miss Black were on Wednesday's boat, on their way to Tadousac.

The hotels are already beginning to receive guests.

Mrs. Chevalier, from Montreal, is coming down in a few days.

Mr. Boyd, from Toronto, has registered at the Bellevue for the summer.

Mr. A. Dolbec and family, from Montreal, are coming to spend July and August with us.

L'ORIGNAL

Mr. John A. McEvoy, Toronto, arrived in town last Thursday for the summer months.

Mr. C. McDonald, Montreal, and W. B. Hodgson, Montreal, were guests at the Ottawa House on Wednesday.

Mrs. F. Millette, who has been visiting friends in Masson and Ottawa during the past week, has returned home.

Mr. Robt. Bates, Montreal, is spending this week with friends here.

Miss Christina Buchan is on an extended visit to her aunt, Mrs. McLean, in Maxwell.

Mr. Wm. Robertson, Vankleek Hill, is a guest at in L'Orignal this week.

Crown Attorney Maxwell was in Alexandria on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Shurtleff, Coaticook, are spending the summer at L'Orignal.

Mr. Alex. McLaughlan, of Montreal, formerly of Vankleek Hill, was the guest of Mrs. Lihou this week.

Mrs. Scott, of St. Jerome, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stearns, at present.

Miss Bertha Banford, Lowell, Miss., is the guest of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banford.

Mr. Geo. Jones, Montreal, is spending this week in town, the guest of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Lihou.

Mr. Perley Houston, Montreal, is on a visit to his brother, E. J. Houston, of this town.

Judge and Mrs. Constantineau returned from a short trip to Ottawa via steamer Empress on Tuesday.

Miss Dora McIntosh, Calumet, is the guest of her sister.

Mr. Harry Lihou, Sault Ste. Marie, visited his father, Mr. Wm. Lihou, during the past week.

Mr. Edmond Proulx, barrister, of L'Orignal, spent Sunday with his parents in Plantagenet.

The Misses Maud and Eva Hall took a trip to Montreal and return by boat this week.

Mr. George Pharand, Longueuil st., is on a visit to his brother-in-law, Dr. Godard.

Miss Farry, who has been in town for the past few weeks, has returned to Ottawa.

Postmaster Wm. McAdam and Editor Jones, of Vankleek Hill, visited our town on Sunday last.

Mrs. Chartrand, Montreal, and Mrs. Louzon, Hawkesbury, ware the guests of Mrs. D. Schatagne over Sunday.

Mr. Archambault, Ottawa; Mr. Grant, Moose Creek; Mr. Demers, St. Annes de Bellevue, and Mr. Fillon, Montreal, are at the Ottawa House this week.

The Counties of Carleton, Prescott and Russell have decided to join in the erection of a house of refuge for the above mentioned counties.

A picnic will be held at Cobb's Island on the 23rd inst., under the auspices of L'Union St. Joseph. A committee are now at work preparing a programme of sports, speeches and amusements for the day.

Guests at the Grand Central Touse this week are: C. D. O'Brien, Montreal; George Brown, Ottawa; E. M. Phillips, Montreal; J. A. Millar, Ottawa; Alphonse Donloriex, Plantagenet; Louis Charbonneau, Plantagenet; L. Larocque, Alfred; Geo. Thomas, Toronto; G. Galway, Brockville; J. S. Julien, Montreal.

Mr. J. M. Dorion, Lachute, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss Jessie Little left on Tuesday for an extended visit to Toronto.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Pointe Claire is enjoyably quiet just now. It is not necessary to probe and peer about for the life that is in the place. We have survived our riotous babyhood, and are now in our sober youth, an expression which can be properly applied only to places and things. This far it has not been necessary to drag forth that good old standby, the "light fantastic toe," but we have hopes and presentiments, and there are rumors of concerts with lovely programmes of four numbers and twenty-two dances, and Mrs. Riley McIntyre at her best.

The Boat Club is not receiving at present, being in mourning for the loss of some of its members.

Most of the cottages are now occupied, the late arrivals including Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Butler and family, who are now in Mr. Mitchell's cottage, Upper Pointe Claire.

Miss Hannington, Montreal, who is about to leave for Shediac, N.B., spent Sunday here as the guest of Mrs. H. M. Holland. Mr. G. Bogart was also the guest of Mrs. Holland on Sunday.

Miss McGill, Montreal, was here on Sunday, as the guest of her brother, Mr. Arthur McGill.

Among those who spent Sunday here visiting friends were Miss Yarker, at Mrs. J. Hookes; Miss D Ross, at Mrs. J. F. Haskell's; Miss Davis, Longueuil, at Mrs. G. Napier's.

Miss Gwendolyn Holland gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Miss Draper, Montreal, and Miss Haslett, Hamilton.

Miss Lorna Lomer is at present visiting her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Chillas, Beaurepaire.

Mr. Lomer, in his yacht Claire, took a large party of friends for a cruise on Saturday among the islands along the south shore.

Miss Haskell and Miss Irene Haskell are spending a few days in town.

Mrs. Henry Archibald and family are again occupying their last season's residence.

WATERLOO.

Mrs. Flanders, of Lindenville, is staying in town with relatives and friends.

Mr. Lessard, Montreal, spent Tuesday in town, registering at the Canada.

Miss Harriss, who was the guest of Miss M. Gilmour whilst in town, has returned to New Brunswick.

Mrs. Ritcher and her daughter, Mrs. Wood, are in town as the guests of Mrs. Gates.

Miss Corcoran, of Montreal, has arrived in town to spend the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinsonneault spent Sunday in Marieville, the guests of Dr. Pinsonneault.

Mr. Thos. Davidson arrived Saturday from Montreal to spend Sunday with his family.

Mr. Alfred Gilmour is spenaing a few weeks in Montreal.

Mr. McHewitt, of the Ottawa Bank, of Granby, was in town on Tuesday.

Miss C. Gilmour, of Stanbridge, is visiting Miss Mary and Belle Gilmour.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Allen returned from visiting the St. Louis Exposition on Monday.

The married men of the town are practising faithfully, trusting to win the ball game from the Garnets.

Mr. J. R. Tarte is spending a couple of days in Roxton Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. George Perret, who have one of the prettiest cottages in Knowlton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marchand.

Miss Raymond has gone to East Sherbrooke to act as maid of honor for Miss Keyes, whose marriage to Mr. Goff, of Farnham, takes place shortly.

Mr. Davignon and family, of Knowlton, spent a few hours with Mrs. Gates on Tuesday.

Mr. Rae, of Montreal, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town, the guest of friends.

Mr. Macnamara, of Montreal, with friends, are taking a ten days' vacation fishing at Brome Lake.

THE EVILS OF CONSTIPATION ARE well known, and the next best thing is to know a reliable cure. Mrs. W. Eddles, of Stony Mountain, Man., says: "Dr. Hamilton's Pills are just the thing. They go right to work at once. I use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills." Price 25c per box.

ST. JOHNS.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perchard, Montreal, spent Sunday here visiting friends.

Mrs. Charles Bissett has returned from Lacolle.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stewart returned from their wedding trip Sunday evening, and have taken rooms at the St. Johns Hotel for the summer.

Mr. P. Wood, Lawrenceville, spent Sunday here at his home.

Mr. Gerald Smith was the guest of his parents over Sunday.

Mr. A. McLean spent Sunday in St. Johns.

Mrs. Bernard Swanton was in St. Johns on Monday.

Mr. Papineau has returned from Kingston, and is at the Barracks.

Miss Annie Wrenshall returned home to Kingston on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McGinnis and Miss McGinnis, Montreal, are registered at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Edward Robinson, Magog, spent Wednesday here with his parents.

Mrs. Evans is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Trotter.

Mr. George Doak was in Montreal on Tuesday.

The wedding took place on Tuesday morning at the Roman Catholic Church, St. Johns, of Miss Lena Frith to Mr. J. Simard. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. P. Bouchard, was gowned in white crepe de chine and white chiffon hat, carrying a large bunch of white roses. Mr. and Mrs. Simard left by the twelve o'clock train for New York, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride travelled in a fawn tailor made suit with hat to match.

Miss Trotter is the guest of Mrs. W. C. Trotter this week.

Mrs. E. R. Smith entertained a few friends on Monday night for her niece, Miss Kathleen Howard, of Montreal, who is her guest.

The St. Johns High School closes on Friday, June 24th.

The next dance of the St. Johns Yacht Club takes place to-night, June 18th.

Miss Edythe Putvoye returned home this week.

Mr. Gustave Rainville and family, Montreal, have taken a cottage here for the summer.

Miss Bella Tresidder spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir, accompanied by Miss Muriel Weir, have been spending a few days in Quebec.

Mr. Clarence Henderson, of St. Lambert, accompanied by his daughter, spent Saturday in St. Johns.

Miss Evans returned from Montreal on Friday.

Mr. W. Scott and wife have arrived from Quebec, and are staying at the Windsor Totel.

Mr. H. Temple, who has been spending his holidays here, returned home to Montreal on Tuesday.

KNOWLTON.

Two strolling minstrels entertained the guests at the hotels here on Tuesday evening. The whistling solos were particularly good, and altogether the entertainment of songs, mandolin and banjo solos was much enjoyed.

Large strings of fine fish are being taken from Brome Lake daily. The bass season opened on the 15th.

Mr. W. A. Davies, of Waterloo, was a welcome visitor to our town last week.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Sherbrooke, was a guest at the Lake View one day this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wheeler, of Richford, Vt., were here on Sunday. They came over in an automobile, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carpenter.

Miss Lena Hall left on Wednesday morning to enter the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, as nurse in training.

Mrs. A. Grant Ferrier has her mother, Mrs. Gibb, of Ottawa, and two sisters, Mrs. Philp, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Thompson, of Ottawa, with her for an extended visit.

Mr. P. A. Curtis, of Warden, was the guest of his brother, Mr. T. B. Curtis, for a part of this week.

"Lakeside," the residence of Mr. C. D. Bancroft, has several guests, who have come for the summer months.

Mrs. Thomas, of Hudson Heights, is a guest at the rectory.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Davies were in Bedford Wednesday attending the Duboyce-Halliday wedding.

Capt. C. C. Bullock, of the Lady of the Lake, Memphremagog, was in town on Wednesday. The Lady makes her first trip on the 22nd.

The many friends of Rev. and Mrs. Stevens regret their departure from here. Mr. Stevens leaves next week, but Mrs. Stvens and children will remain a little while longer, and will board at Mrs. Hiram Woods'.

Ladies of the Maccabees Will Hold Their Provincial Rally Next Week

It is a Branch of the Greatest Financial Institution Among Women and the Wonderful Growth of the Order Proves its Necessity—Miss Bina West Will Attend the Rally.

On the twenty-second of this month a Quebec rally of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World is to be held in this city. There is to be present at that rally Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, Supreme Commander, and Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Record Keeper. Both of these ladies have an international reputation as platform speakers, and the Montreal order is fortunate in having secured them.

The Ladies of the Maccabees of the World is an auxiliary branch of the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World. It is probably, at the present time, the greatest financial institution among women. Its membership on January 1st, 1904, was 136,921. It is one of the most stable of the fraternal beneficiary societies, with a balance of $39,678.25 in its general fund, and no unpaid debts, and with the splendid emergency fund of $826,077.13 carefully invested in government and municipal bonds, the most secure of investments, and a total balance on hands in all funds on January 1st of $1,005,827.97.

Origin of the Order.

The origin of the Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees dates back to the year 1886, when the first hive was organized, in Muskegon, Michigan, March 24th, composed of some of the wives of the Maccabees of that city. The plan for the organization was originally conceived by Mrs. A. G. Ward, of Muskegon, Michigan. The work grew and spread throughout the State of Michigan. The first hive in New York was organized at Grand Island, on March 11, 1891, and on July 15, 1892, the first hive in Ohio, Pearl Hive, No. 1, was organized at Cleveland by Supreme Record Keeper Miss Bina M. West. Thus it was that the Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees originated.

The organization of the supreme hive was by special action of the Supreme Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World, who, realizing the necessity for a central head under which the hives of its auxiliary branch could be instituted and its interests centralized, adopted, October 1, 1892, a resolution authorising the formation of a Supreme Hive under the provision of the laws relating to auxiliary branches. In selecting the officers to take charge of this branch of the order, members of hives already established in Michigan, New York and Ohio were appointed as Supreme Hive officers. Miss Bina M. West, who had been State Commander for the State of Michigan, was tendered the position of Supreme Record Keeper, which position she now holds. She is a native of Michigan, and was for two years assistant principal of the Capac High School, and in 1890 was elected a member of the Board of School Examiners for St. Clair County, the first woman in the state to hold such office. Her work in the Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees of the World has been wonderful in its results, for she practically founded and built up what has proved the largest and most successful woman's organization in existence. The growth and prosperity of the order is, without question, largely due to her personal efforts. As a public speaker Miss West is said to be unexcelled, being both eloquent and forceful.

Mrs. Lillian M. Hollister, Supreme Commander, was elected in 1896, having previously been Great Commander of the Great Hive of Michigan. She is affiliated with and thoroughly acquainted with the leading national and international movements among women. She has taken a course in law, and is regarded as one of the best parliamentarians among women in the United States. She has travelled extensively throughout America, and on the continent, and has lectured and written interestingly upon her travels. Mrs. Hollister is said to be a magnetic speaker, and has made her mark upon the platform, having a strong personality and a winning charm of manner.

The Order of the Ladies of the Maccabees is the first woman's society to organize, offering life protection to women. It is already established in fifty-one states and provinces. Already over two million and a half dollars have been distributed in the payment of claims, and there are over 112,251 members carrying life benefits in the order.

Among the honorary members of the order, are the Countess of Aberdeen, Mrs. Cynthia Allen, president of Inter-Sunshine Society; Susan B. Anthony, Lady Henry Somerset and May Wright Sewall, president Int. Council of Women.

The headquarters of the Supreme Hive are in the Maccabees Temple, Port Huron, Michigan, and its official organ is "The Ladies' Review," which is published there.

The commander for the order in the Province of Quebec is Mrs. Eliza A. Burrow, 118 Charron street, Montreal. Branches of the order have been established in Sherbrooke, Granby, Coaticook and Huntingdon. Delegates to the rally are expected from these places, and also from Malone, New York. In the city of Montreal there are three hives organized: Regal Hive, No. 1; Alexandra, No. 2, and Mount Royal, No. 3. The local commanders are: Regal Hive, Mrs. Hennessy; Alexandra Hive, Mrs. Sara Prowse, and Mount Royal Hive, Mrs. Laughlin.

In the province there are between two hundred and fifty to three hundred members, and the organization is steadily growing. New interest, it is hoped, will be awakened by the presence here of the two supreme officers on the twenty-second. The reception to be given them by the local organizations is to be held in Association Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, Dominion Square. Mayor Laporte will be present, and speak, and some of the aldermen are also expected to be present. After the reception an entertainment is to be given. It is expected that a large and representative gathering of the members of the order and their friends will assemble.

The purpose of the order is two-fold, social and beneficiary. Social members are entitled to all the advantages of the order, except the life and disability benefits. Ladies who are socially acceptable are admitted to life benefit membership, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, upon passing a satisfactory medical examination. While the life benefit feature is the most important and beneficial feature of the order, the advantages in other directions to be derived from membership in the order are great. As a social and fraternal union it brings women closer together as a class, making them more broad-minded and charitable.

The wonderful growth of the society is unprecedented, and demonstrates the need and appreciation of a beneficiary society composed wholly of women. With its many advantages it has become the largest and most powerful organization of its kind in the world.

MRS. ELIZA A. BURROW,
Provincial Commander, Ladies of the Maccabees.

MRS. SALOAM W. LAUGHLIN,
Lady Commander of Mount Royal Hive, No. 3, Ladies of the Maccabees.

MRS. SARA PROWSE,
Lady Commander of Regal Hive, No. 1, Ladies of the Maccabees.

MRS. HELEN HENNESSY,
Lady Commander of Alexandria Hive, No. 2, Ladies of the Maccabees.

APPOINTED NEW MANAGER.

Mr. A. Houghton, manager of the cotton mills at Rockland, Mass., has been appointed general manager of the Merchants Cotton Company, to succeed Mr. Hawksworth, whose resignation goes into effect on Sept. 1. Mr. Houghton, who previous to going to the United States, was connected with different companies in England, comes to Canada very highly recommended, and the directors consider he will be quite an acquisition to the staff.

Thousands Give Their Experience

EARLY KIDNEY ILLS SURELY CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Story of the Great Majority Who Cure Their Kidney Complaint Before it Gets a Chance to Become Bright's Disease.

St. Pierre, Montmagny Co., Que., June 17.—(Special.)—While the papers every day tell of wonderful cures of Bright's Disease and others of the most advanced stages of Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills, the thousands of people who cure their earlier Kidney ailments with Dodd's Kidney Pills and thus avoid danger and suffering are scarcely heard of. Take the case of Joseph Ed. Blais, of this place, for example. Mr. Blais says:

"For three years I had Kidney Disease. I took Dodd's Kidney Pills and thanks to them I am now perfectly healthy."

There is nothing thrilling about this experience. It is the same as thousands of other Canadians give. Dodd's Kidney Pills simply cured their Kidney Disease and it never got a chance to develop into Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, or any of those other terrible ailments that only Dodd's Kidney Pills can cure.

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Montreal Brokers Go Into Their Fine New Building on Monday

A Brief History of the Exchange—The Great Strides That Have Been Made.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the Stock Exchange said good-bye to the old building.

Auld Lang Syne was rendered in a hearty manner, the gentleman who gave the first note of the song unfortunately starting upon a somewhat high key.

There were frequent breakdowns on the part of the vocalists, but there was a strong finish, a football rush at the conclusion of the song, and a closing yell.

On Monday the new building will be opened, and, from all accounts, there will be something of a scramble on the part of the brokers to figure on the first transaction.

There will be no official ceremony of any kind.

About fifty years ago, the Montreal brokers of the period who dealt in securities, met by common consent in an appointed office once a week to purchase and sell any securities they had orders for, and to agree upon a price list, published chiefly for circulation abroad. Except for greater frequency in meeting, such was the custom of the brokers until 1874, when the following gentlemen sought and obtained incorporation as the charter members of the Montreal Stock Exchange:—

Donald Lorne MacDougall, E. Ford, Frank Bond, G. W. Simpson, Hartland S. MacDougall, G. C. MacDougall, F. L'Estrange Hart, Charles C. Geddes, J. D. Crawford, H. S. Strathy, H. G. Strathy, Henry A. Budden, J. Try-Davies, W. R. Oswald, Henry C. Scott, J. Burnett and others.

For many years the permanent office of the stock brokers of the commercial centre was a small room in the upper part of an old building on St. Francois Xavier Street, and it was not until 1887 that their recently vacated premises were occupied. Although improvements and extensions were made from time to time, the members continued for thirty years to husband their resources with a view to the erection of a building suitable to their requirements, and the present commodious structure is the result.

A glance at the growth of the membership and business of the Montreal Stock Exchange is interesting. The original forty seats or memberships were not all required until 1901. On the 4th November, in that year, the members passed a by-law increasing their membership by the sale of five additional seats. On three occasions since then the membership has been increased by disposing of five seats, namely, on the 14th March, 11th April and 19th December, 1902. The present members of the Montreal Stock Exchange number fifty-five, and the governing body possess the power to increase the membership to sixty whenever the demand for seats may warrant the sale of the remaining five.

Since the establishment of a Clearing House in connection with the Exchange in 1884, the Clearing House balances have been as follows:—

1886..	$22,073,972.32
1885..	14,551,802.63
1902..	61,519,531.34

These figures represent cash balances paid into the Clearing House against the delivery of securities.

From May, 1903, to the corresponding month of the present year, the balances, or settlements, have only amounted to $31,238,675.12. The figures for the last-named period do not indicate a very cheerful condition of affairs in the Dominion Stock Market. However, it must be remembered that the twelve months ending May, 1904, have witnessed the most severe depression known to the members of the Stock Exchange since its incorporation in 1874.

Yet the Montreal stock brokers may find some solace for the stagnation in their business when reflecting upon the fact that, throughout this year of gloom and extreme depression, no failure was recorded on their Exchange. It is doubtful if such a record can be shown on any other Exchange for such a protracted period of prostration in the stock market.

The Stock Exchange is a necessity in all commercial centres of any importance. It is found so in London, in Paris, in Berlin, and in New York. The leading active markets only are mentioned. The Stock Exchange is obliged to be an association of members or a corporate body in order that it may designate who shall be allowed to trade within its precincts, and in order that its members shall be responsible men and of good character. In dealing with a member of any recognized Stock Exchange the public is safe-guarded, inasmuch as a member of such Exchange is not only responsible to the public for any indebtedness, but is bound, under the laws of the association or corporation, to deal fairly with his clients.

The Stock Exchange acts as a barometer of the financial situation, and assists the public to appreciate properly the value of securities. A badly-managed or swindling affair is promptly exposed. Prices show public opinion, and an operator or body of operators cannot succeed against the general public. Many companies transportation and others, look to the Stock Exchange for assistance, in proof of which nearly all corporations of importance, whether banks, railways or industrials, invariably request that their securities be "listed."

The Government in England have on many occasions looked to the London Stock Exchange for subscriptions for their loans.

The members of the Montreal Stock Exchange look forward to a prosperous Canada. The country is just beginning to develop its resources, and is likely to be the attraction for emigrants from abroad until such time as most of the available land is taken up. The tide of immigration which has, in the past, been directed to our neighbors to the south of us is now to a great extent coming our way, and the country must make great strides in the next few years.

The members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, having confidence in the growth of the commercial centre of Canada, have signified their faith in the future of their country by erecting a modern structure, architecturally pleasing to the eye, and of sufficient size to accommodate 200 members.

The members of the Montreal Stock Exchange are indebted to Mr. Geo. B. Post, architect; Messrs. Edward and W. S. Maxwell, architects in charge of construction; Messrs. P. Lyall and Sons, contractors; and to the chairman, secretary, and members of their Building Committee for valuable services in erecting and equipping the building.

NO FAILURES ON LOCAL EXCHANGE.

While the Montreal brokers will not go into their new building with any great enthusiasm, the result of the prolonged depression in business, they will, at the same time, feel gratified as they survey the achievements of the past year and realise the fact that the Montreal Stock Exchange stood the crash in prices better than any similar organization in the world.

When the terrible slump in prices came, every exchange in America and Europe had to report its failures, save that of Montreal.

It is true we had rumors of failures here, but they were baseless, and it was believed later that not a single local house even approached the danger point.

It is a fine record. May the new building the brokers are going into have one as good.

A Lady Stockbroker.

London—The Dublin Stock Exchange has received an application for membership from a lady.

Detroit United Railway.

The directors of Detroit United Ry. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock, payable August 1.

Bank of England.

The Bank of England's minimum discount rate was left unchanged at three per cent., the rate established April 21. At this date last year, in 1901, in 1900, and in 1898 the bank's rate was reduced to 1-2 per cent. The Bank's official rate now compares as follows with that of the corresponding date in previous years:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1904	3	1898	3
1903	3	1897	2
1902	3	1896	3
1901	3	1895	2
1900	3	1894	2
1899	3	1893	2½

Comparative Returns.

The most important items in the Bank of England statement at the same period in years prior to 1902, compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other securities.
1901	£37,175,488	£25,602,988	£27,033,343
1900	32,738,246	21,002,884	29,870,396
1899	31,027,391	20,447,618	33,242,692
1898	38,156,127	27,639,102	33,273,747

Ratio of Bank of England's reserve to liabilities at this date in years prior to 1902 was as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1901	52⅛	1896	60
1900	44	1895	62⅞
1899	41½	1894	70⅝
1898	49	1893	49⅝
1897	51⅛	1892	47

Present Depression.

Wall Street Journal: The law of cycles of expansion and depression in trade has been pretty well established. We have a period of reaction every ten years. Every other one of these periods is something more than a reaction. It is a national panic. Thus we had panics in 1873 and in 1893. In 1884 there was a depression, but no great national prostration of business. In 1904 another period of reaction was due, but under the operation of the cycle law it should be a reaction like that of 1884, not like that of 1893. The ten year depression that was due began in 1903, a year before its time. It was felt then chiefly in the market for securities. But it has spread to general trade, and manifests itself this year in decreased bank clearings, reduced railroad earnings, stagnation in the iron trade, a slow movement of merchandise. It is noticeable that the depression is most severe east of the Mississippi and that it centres in Wall Street. The parallelism between 1884 and 1904 has been often pointed out and the development of events, day by day, make the likeness between the two periods very plain. The question how long the present depression is to last may, therefore, be referred to the records of the reaction of 1884, that, beginning in 1884, lasted not longer than two years. For instance, bank clearings which fell in 1884 and 1885 from the high total of 1883, began to increase in 1886, as is shown by the following table.

1883	$40,293,165,258
1884	34,092,037,338
1885	25,250,791,440
1886	33,374,652,216

The same thing occurred in the pig iron production, as the following shows:

1883	4,595,510 tons
1884	4,097,868 tons
1885	4,044,526 tons
1886	5,683,329 tons

Pig iron prices fell from $22.36 in 1883 to $19.88 in 1884 and $18.00 in 1885, but advanced to $18.71 in 1886.

Customs receipts declined from $214,706,497 in 1883 to $195,067,490 in 1884 and $181,471,939 in 1885, with an increase to $192,905,023 in 1886.

If the same law works at the present time it is not difficult to fix the limits of the existing reaction. We are now in the second year of the decennial period of business reaction. If the course of events follows the precedent of twenty years ago, there should be a revival in 1905.

Cut Dividend.

While the Vanderbilt quarterly statements, issued at to-day's dividend meetings at the Grand Central station, came in for a good deal of attention, most interest centred in the cutting of the semi-annual dividend on Lake Erie and Western preferred square in two, making it 1 instead of 2 per cent. This was attributed to large falling off in earnings, chiefly due to the lake strike.

S. P. Earnings.

The annual report of Southern Pacific for the year ended June 30, 1902, indicated clearly that in that year the road had an earning capacity equal to about seven per cent. on its stock, or in other words the statement made in regard to the amount which had been expended on betterments and charged to operating, considered with the surplus actually shown, indicated that had operating expenses not included these betterments the road would have shown a surplus of about $14,000,000 applicable to dividends on the $196,000,000 stock. The last annual report does not make the amount spent on betterments and included in operating expenses quite so clear, but it may safely be assumed that with the large growth in earnings, a surplus of about $15,000,000 for the stock could have been shown.

Trade in Montreal.

Wholesale trade is not specially active. While the near approach of midsummer may partly account for this, still the fact appears to be generally recognized that business as a whole for the half year just about closing will be materially short of the indications that fall trading will be marked by more or less of a conservative policy. Dry goods travellers report buyers placing orders carefully as a rule, due to the fact that there is a considerable proportion of last fall's goods being carried over owing to the peculiar weather conditions which interfered with trade so generally last winter, and in some other lines there is a noticeable tendency towards a cautiousness in buying. The export trade in cheese shows a considerable falling off, there being a shortage of some 80,000 boxes as compared with the figures of a year ago, while the prices being realized are not satisfactory to the farmer or trader. The general trade conditions, however, seem healthy, payments, which were slow, show improvement during the past month or so, and only one district failure is reported for the week.—Dun's Review.

Investment Returns.

The investment returns on leading Montreal stocks at the closing prices Friday evening are furnished by Fairbanks Bros., stock brokers, 1724 Notre Dame street:

	Close. bid. p.c.	Dividend. p.c.	Pays on Investment p.c.
Canadian Pac...s ..	120	6	5.00
Montreal Street	206	10	4.85
Toronto Rails, x.d..	98	5	5.10
Twin City	94	5	5.31
Detroit United	61	4	6.55
Rich. & Ont..... ..	77	6	7.77
Heat & Power.....	72	4	5.55
N. S. Steel.....	73	6	8.21
Dom. Iron Bonds ..	56	5	8.92
Montreal Telegraph	158	8	5.06
Bell Telephone	145	8	5.51
Ogilvie Milling pfd..	117	7	5.98
Ogilvie Mill. bds...	114	6	5.26
Street Ry. bonds...	104	4½	4.32
Montreal Steel pfd.	86	7	8.13
Mont. Cotton, x.d..	107	9	8.40
Dom. Coal.....	52	6	11.53
Halifax Tramway .	94	5	5.31
N. S. Bonds	109	6	5.50
N. S. Steel pfd	113	8	7.07
BANKS.			
Bank of B.N.A.....	132	6	4.54
Can. Bank of Com.	151	7	4.63
Dominion Bank	224	10	4.46
E. T. Bank	160	8	5.00
Banque d'Hochelaga	134	7	5.22
Imperial Bank	215	10	4.65
Merchants Bank	155	7	4.51
Molsons Bank.....	201	9	4.47
Bank of Montreal..	245	10	4.08
Banque Nationale ..	100	6	6.00
Bank of N. S.	263	10	3.80
Ontario Bank	125	6	4.80
Bank of Ottawa ...	208	9	4.32
Quebec Bank, xd...	126	7	5.55
Royal Bank	203	8	3.93
Bank of Toronto ..	227	10	4.40
Union Bank	130	7	5.38

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NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the provisions of Secs. 17 and 47 of the Insurance Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 124, as amended by Chapter 29, 57-58 Victoria, that the National Assurance Company of Ireland has ceased to carry on insurance business in Canada, and has insured all its outstanding risks in Canada with the Western Assurance Company, and has applied to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the release, on Monday, the eighteenth day of July, 1904, of its securities, and that its Canadian Policy-holders (if any) opposing such release, are required to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the day so named.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF IRELAND,
By C. CHEVALIER CREAM,
Manager and Secretary.

Dated this 15th day of April, A.D. 1904.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY, Act 63 Vic., Chap. 89, shall be held at the Head Office of the Company, Temple Building, Montreal, on Tuesday, 21st June, 1904, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m., for the reception of reports, election of directors, and for the transaction of any and all other business that may properly come before the meeting.

BANNELL SAWYER, Manager.
C. L. PAPINEAU, Secretary.

Montreal, 8th June, 1904.

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Owing to the distance from New York at which many of our clients are located, we have arranged with the underwriters to accept applications and checks dated June 20th, provided the postmark shows they were mailed on or before that date. No application for less than $100 nor more than $1000 will be accepted.

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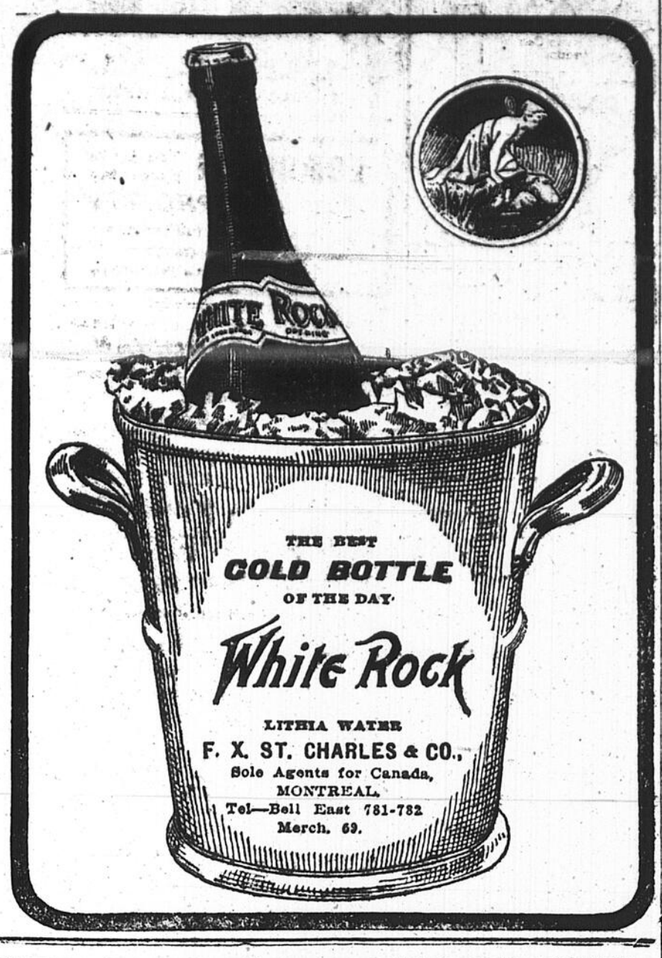

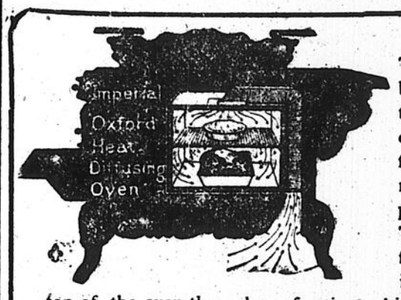

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BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

KLEPTOMANIAC IN LONDON HAS LARGE BANK ACCOUNT.

Neatly dressed and of lady-like appearance, Frances Melbourne, aged seventy-two, stood in the dock at Clerkenwell Sessions to answer charges of thefts at Whiteley's the greatest departmental store in London. She described herself not inappropriately as a collector.

When caught leaving the shop with goods concealed under her cloak, she refused to give her address, but Detective Child traced her to her lodings.

There the police discovered a large collection of property of various kinds, which was identified as coming from the prosecutors. It included:—

Ninety-six pairs of gloves.
Eighty veils.
Twenty pairs of stockings.
170 pieces of ribbon.
Three blankets.
150 remnants of dress material.
Twelve pieces of curtain material.
Eleven remnants of flannel.
Twenty blouses.

All marks of identification had been removed, and Messrs. Whiteley's labels were found collected in a drawer. The goods seized were concealed in boxes, between the mattress and under the bed. It required two cabs to remove them.

The prisoner was said to be in receipt of an annuity of between £25 and £30 from her husband, from whom she had been separated many years. She had a sum of £324 invested in Consols. She was well known to the police as a professional shoplifter having been convicted nine times since 1884.

The plea of kleptomania was put forward, but Mr. McConnell passed sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment, and ordered the prisoner to pay the costs of the prosecution.

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE IS AN UP-TO-DATE MONARCH.

The Sultan of Johore, who, is shortly expected in England to complete the final arrangements for the construction of a railway through his territory, which will connect the railway system of the Malay Federated States with the British Colony and Port of Singapore, is evincing a true appreciation of the advantages of Western education as applied to the administration of Oriental States, and in this respect is following more closely than most Eastern rulers the example set by the Japanese. In addition to inaugurating State schools in Johore, where there are classes in Malay in the morning and in English in the afternoon, the Sultan with the co-operation of his State Council is arranging a system whereby a selected number of the sons of prominent Government officials and others will be sent to Europe annually to receive a thorough English education at the expense of the State on the understanding that on the completion of their term of residence in England they shall place their services at the disposal of the Johore Government.

The first batch of students under this arrangement has arrived in London, and, as an instance of the complete faith the Sultan places in English methods of education, his three sons, the Crown Prince Tungku Abu Bakar, aged seven; and Prince Tungku Ahmad, aged six, were included.

Four other boys, sons of Johore officials, also came, and the three sons of Dato Amar Abdul Rahman are already in England being educated.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE UPON COLLEGE SPORTS.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were present at the annual athletic sports of Owens College, Manchester, of which the Duke is president. Replying to a vote of thanks to the Duchess, who distributed the prizes, the Duke discussed at some length the place of athletics in school and college courses. He ridiculed the idea of people who merely acted as spectators of sport, or who read about it in the papers, imagining that that was indulging in healthy and useful exercise, and deprecated giving undue attention to athletics in public schools.

RELIGIOUS REFUGEES SETTLING IN ENGLAND.

The large number of monks and nuns expelled from France who have sought refuge in England has been recruited recently by a small body of sisters, who have taken a house and opened a mission chapel at Muswell Hill.

Other recent arrivals include small settlements of sisters at Tottenham, Brompton Square, Cricklewood, Kelwedon, and Hitchin.

A fairly large number of representative orders have chosen beautiful and secluded parts of Devonshire in which to take up their abode. Nearly 100 of the White Nuns of the Oreder of the Holy Spirit are in an old manor house at Irgsdon.

In the Isle of Wight there are nearly 100 Benedictine nuns at Northwood House, Cowes, and about the same number are installed in Clarence House, near Osborne.

The largest body of monks at present in England are the Benedictines from Solesmes, who settled at Appuldurcombe, in the Isle of Wight.

The brethren of the Immaculate Conception, to the number of fifty, are at Ilfracombe, and a large number of Trappist monks are at Martin, on the borders of the New Forest. Nearly one hundred Dominican fathers have settled at Edmonton.

The arivals are all under the contral of the Vicar-General of the Diocese of Westminster and his deputy-vicar. In nearly every case premises have been only leased or taken temporarily, for the exiles still cherish the hope that, within a few years, they will be permitted to return to France.

They are not allowed to open schools, or to settle where there is a church of their faith, already established.

They take easily to English ways. They have hung the Union Jack in one of their chapels opposite the Tricolor of France.

THE FUTURE OF IRELAND. SPEECH OF THE VICEROY.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, accompanied by his host, the Earl of Shaftesbury, has been touring in Ulster and made an inspection of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, recently erected as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria.

At luncheon in the town hall subsequently, at which His Excellency was present, the Lord Mayor submitted the toast of "The Viceroy and Prosperity to Ireland."

In response Earl Dudley, says the London Daily News, expressed the opinion that the sun was shining throughout the length and breadth of Ireland to-day, and that all who had interest in the future of the country should be making hay. It was their duty to prepare the land for the future harvest, and that duty ought to be discharged irrespective of the color of the clothes of the laborer. Did it matter if the object they had in common was increased fertility of their native land that the shirts of some laborers were colored orange and others colored green?

In his opinion, the question of the harmonious co-operation of Irishmen, who differed in their religious beliefs, was a matter of supreme importance, and one upon which, more than upon any other, the future prosperity of the country depended. They heard a great deal with regard to the new era of social and industrial development, which was said to have dawned in Ireland: but there was little doubt that before hopes could be realized certain elements of success now lacking would require to be supplied, because qualities which produced prosperity were not limited to zeal and enterprise and intelligence alone. Those qualities required to be supplemented by unity and concord before they could achieve their full results, and however highly endowed a people might be their endowments were of little use to them unless they were willing to act together and work together, and to disregard their private differences.

Mutual toleration and respect were the essence of a country's greatness. It was quite true that differences to some extent must always exist. But in his opinion the days of intolerance were numbered, and the only intolerance now excusable was that directed against its own spirit. Anyone who by word or act denied that principle committed a serious offence, against the well-being of the country, and public opinion ought to be sufficiantly strong and sufficiently well organized to make such offences, at any rate on a considerable scale, difficult, if not impossible.

His Excellency afterwards visited the hospital and cripples' house, subsequently returning to Dublin.

LONDON WILL HAVE MUSIC HALL TO HOLD 4,000 PERSONS.

The directors of the Palace Theatre have just acquired an extensive building site in Tottenham Courtyard, near the world-known Horseshoe Hotel, and have practically completed arrangements for the erection thereon of a new music hall almost double the size of the Palace.

The new place of amusement, which will have seating capacity for about four thousand people, will be ready by next February or March, and will be carried on by the same management as that which controls the popular Palace.

The plans will provide for a very beautiful theatre, with a stage too on which the largest productions can be set out.

THE SUFFOLK GRAND LODGE. PROTEST OF ITS CHAPLAIN.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Masons of Suffolk, at Gorleston, the usual custom of attending service at the parish church will not be observed. Instead, an "oratio" will be delivered in the lodge by a clergyman, says the Express.

This action has called forth a protest from the Rev. Forbes Phillips, vicar of Gorleston, who is chaplain of the Gorleston lodge and a provincial grand chaplain of Norfolk and Suffolk.

He has resigned his office, and says that just as French Masonry has gone over to practical atheism, so this action of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Suffolk seems a step in the same direction.

"I am sorry that the Grand Lodge is coming to Gorleston," he says, "for it will give Masonry a blow in the district under which it will stagger for some time."

THE SCOTTISH MARRIAGE. A LEGAL DECISION.

Lord Kincairney recently decided in the Court of Session that the marriage of Mrs. Morse, a Glasgow widow, to Francis Duran, a young Spaniard, was valid.

At the trial of the case on May 14, Mrs. Morse said that in 1900 Duran came to her as a boarder. She lived with him, and the question of marriage was often discussed.

In November, 1901, Duran and she signed a paper acknowledging each other as husband and wife.

Two days previous to this Duran had induced her to sign a remarkable document, in which she confessed that there was no intention or promise of marriage on either side, that the trouble had been brought about by her own carelessness and foolishness, and as it was to save her good name she would make no claim on him.

Duran considered that the marriage was not binding, as no representative of Church or State was present, but Lord Kincairney held that this was not necessary.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY IS COMING TO THE FRONT.

The Conservative Daily Mail gives the following sketch of Mr. Chamberlain's successor. Allowing for its political coloring, it will be of interest to Canadians.

The personal event of the session is the success of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, the new Colonial Secretary.

The conditions were all against him. He had to follow "the greatest Colonial Secretary of all time." He rose at one bound from a back bench, where he was seldom heard, to a position of a Secretary of State without that valuable front-bench preparation which a subordinate office gives. He had never felt the weight of responsibility or the ordeal of criticism. And his first task was the defence of the most unpopular act of the session, the introduction of Chinese labor into the Transvaal.

He might by his own act have postponed or negatived the decision of the Colonial Government. Mr. Lyttleton did not shrink from what seemed to him the path of duty, and boldly put his parliamentary fortune to the touch.

He has emerged a strong Minister, one of the strong men of the Government. His talents were tried in the severe fire of conflict and were proved. How he will turn out as an administrator there is at present no means of judging.

In a Cabinet of the old style, into which men were not admitted until their hair was grey, Mr. Lyttelton would have been a mere youth. In the present Cabinet of young men he is one of the patriarchs, for he is forty-seven. He looks older, and he has all the manner of maturity. A strong face with bestling eyebrows, he has the worn and tired look on Colonial days of a man full of cares and worry. But when some other Minister is "in the box" he relaxes into good humor and even gaiety, and at times takes almost a boyish interest in the play of the debate. Athletics have kept him young physically. Golf is the sport of statesmen, and in a Cabinet of golfers Mr. Lyttelton is the scratch player. In this respect he follows the example of his chief, and keeps the week-end sacred to the game.

The cardinal difficulty under which lawyers suffer in politics is that they can never quite get rid of the forensic manner. If you close your eyes while they speak you can imagine the wig and gown.

Mr. Lyttelton preserves the manner of the courts to some extent, though it is not obtrusive. It crops up more in the method of compiling his case than in its actual presentation. For he has acquired at a single step the "authority" of the old front-benchman. There is perhaps a trifle more "authority" in his speech than the House is accustomed to in a new Minister. The ordinary progression of the Treasury bench is from deference to experience, and from experience to authority. Mr. Lyttelton has reversed that order.

He began "as one having authority." This was just one of those defects that naturally followed on Mr. Lyttelton's lack of Ministerial experience. He had come from the ranks of the party where he regarded everything from the party point of view, and looked upon the views of Ministers as his complete guide to faith and conduct. He forgot that the critics do not accept the decisions of Ministers belonging to the other party. He would not take the opinion of a Liberal Minister as authority, though he would subscribe to all that Mr. Chamberlain said about the Colonies. That was a fact he forgot, and it led him into one or two little displays of temper which might profitably have been avoided.

The speeches he makes on Colonial affairs are compact of information rapidly acquired and of able reasoning. But he has something much more valuable for parliamentary discussion than forensic talent. He infuses into his oratory an earnestness, a conviction almost amounting to enthusiasm, that carries along with him his own party, and impresses the House. His bete noir is Major Seely, whose rising almost inevitably dissipates the Colonial Secretary's good humor. Sir Henry Fowler and his allusions to conscience are as sharp if less frequent irritants.

Some Ministers are entirely wrapped up in the work of their own departments and never speak on any subject which does not come within their official purview. Perhaps they think that if they professed knowledge of other matters doubt would be thrown on their infallibility in their particular domain. Mr. Lyttelton is not one of these.

The Prime Minister has evidently determined to use him as a debater-in-general, and the versatility of his talents will have ample scope. He began his Ministerial career, appropriately enough, with a speech on the fiscal question, and at once gave token of his mettle. Since then he has improved in style and in effect.

A MEMORIAL TABLET TO F. M. SIR DONALD STEWART.

The memory of the celebrated Scotchman Sir Donald Stewart has just been honored by the erection of a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. A large gathering of distinguished officers, who had served under him were present, together with his widow and her daughter, Miss Stewart.

The tablet is affixed to the wall of the Napier Chapel, by the side of the memorial to Field Marshal Sir Patrick Grant. It is of Italian marble, and at the top are the arms and motto—Pro Rege et Lege—of Sir Donald Stewart, and at the base are sculptured the late Field Marshal's sword and baton. The inscription is in these words:

"In memory of Field Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Baronet, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D. Born near Forres, March 1, 1824. Died at Algiers, March 26, 1900. For fifty years he served his country with distinction in India, Abyssinia and Afghanistan. He was Commander-in-Chief in India from 1881 to 1885, and died a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, and Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. A successful general, a wise administrator, a high-minded and conscientious public servant.

The Dean of St. Paul's conducted a short dedication service. After the opening versicles and responses, Psalm XXIV. was sung.

Lord Roberts, having drawn aside the Union Jack which covered the tablet, said: We have assembled here today to do honor to the memory of a great soldier, a true gentleman, and a dear and valued friend, whose death has been an irreparable loss to his country and to those who had the privilege of being acquainted with him in private life. To me, who, I believe, with one exception, knew Sir Donald Stewart longer than any one present, his death caused a blank which can never be filled; for my knowledge of him, in peace and in war, as a friend and as a commander, was most intimate, and the longer and better I knew the more I learned to love and admire him. I had been in India only a few months when it was my privilege to make the acquaintance of Donald Stewart, who was then adjutant of his regiment at Lahore, and from that time onwards we were almost continually on service together. At the siege of Delhi and at the capture of Lucknow we were on the staff together. During the Abyssinian campaign I had the good fortune to be his Assistant Quarter-Master General. In Afghanistan throughout the war we were closely associated. When he left India in 1885 for the last time, after having served in that country with distinction for forty-four years, I had the great honor of succeeding him as Commander-in-Chief. And, seven years later, when I returned to England, the happy friendship of former days was renewed, and continued until I started for South Africa a few months before his death. I much doubt if any officer of the Indian army was ever more respected, more looked up to, more implicitly believed in than Sir Donald Stewart; and I think that his character is very happily described upon this tablet—"A successful general, a wise administrator, a high-minded and conscientious public servant." I am very grateful to my dear friend, Lady Stewart, for permitting me to have this opportunity of paying a last tribute of affection to her dear husband.

TAILORS' MEASUREMENTS AS TESTS OF PHYSIQUE.

With a view of ascertaining whether the race is deteriorating or otherwise, so far as physique is concerned, a large woollen firm at Leeds recently undertook the task of comparing the measurements made in its woollen department at the present time with those in similar classes of goods manufactured a couple of generations ago.

The result announced is greatly in favor of present-day conditions. The average chest and hip measurements work out at fully three per cent. increase. This rule applies practically to all parts of the country with the exception of a few isolated towns.

Coming at a time when so much is being heard of the deterioration of the race question, this announcement affords a welcome surprise, and effectively demolishes the theory that the race is deteriorating.

The English giants are apparently to be found in the North. Workingmen, it is stated, in the shipyards on Tyneside and district are very much bigger than was the case fifty or sixty years ago.

Taking the whole of the country, the biggest framed men appear to be in the limestone districts of Northwest Yorkshire, Westmoreland and Cumberland; while the hilly counties of the North of Ireland can also lay claim to this distinction.

The investigation had also elicited the interesting fact that in the Oldham district are to be found England's dwarfs. Here, and in the Batley locality, the factory operatives are the most diminutive in the whole of the country.

It is not surprising to find, considering the conditions under which they work, that the miners generally speaking, come out rather badly in comparison. They are stated to be invariably shorter. Especially so is this the case with those miners working in shallow seams.

EMPIRE NOTES.

The Hertford scholarship (the 'blue ribbon" of classical attainment at Oxford University), has just been awarded by the examiners to Mr. Wilfrid Greene, scholar of Christ Church. This is the second year in succession that the Hertford has been carried off by a Roman Catholic undergraduate.

The scholar last year was Mr. Cyril Martindale, a young Jesuit of Pope's Hall, and the present chancellor's Latin verse prizeman and Gaisford prizeman for Greek verse.

Last year there were 99,465 licenses granted to publicans, beer houses and hotel keepers in England and Wales, from which the revenue drew £1,209,372 13s. 4d. London alone had 7,530, the amount received being £263,321 13s 4d.

A London newsboy named Reuben Messer was fined 1s and costs at the City Summons Court, London, for throwing paper in the carriageway near the Mansion House. This is the first prosecution under the London County Council by-law which makes it an offence for street traders to throw any refuse in the street.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS

BIOGRAPHY OF WAUCHOPE, BY SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Sir George Douglas, in his "Life of Major-General Wauchope emphasizes the effect of the life, and even more the death, of the latter had on the people of Scotland. Sprung from one of the really old families, which had in its time given Covenanters and bishops, courtiers and Whig soldiers to the State, Wauchope enjoyed considerably more than hereditary distinction in the hearts of his countrymen. From his earliest youth he sought military glory, although for a time he served in the navy as a midshipman. He was not satisfied, however, and finally realized his earlier ambition. In the "Black Watch" his progress was rapid, and his biographer observes, was entirely due to his own merit, the crucial point being surmounted when he was unexpectedly appointed adjutant. His record was extremely varied. Beginning with the Ashanti campaign, he won laurels at Amoaful. Then he was engaged in administrative work in Cyprus, saw the Boer war in 1881, and gained the reputation in Egypt of "one who did not know what fear was." He was first in at Tel-El-Kebir with the Highland brigade. He went through the Egyptian campaigns between 1882 and 1885, being severely wounded at El-Teb and Kirbekan. In fact, he was always getting wounded. Then in 1889 he was drawn into politics, and spent three years in preparing for the great Midlothian fight against Mr. Gladstone. He worked assiduously, became a popular speaker, and reduced the majority of his great opponent from 4,681 to 690. The subsequent events of his life are easily recalled. Rendering good service at Omdurman as head of a brigade, he was hurried into another meanwhile sustained an entirely unexpected electoral defeat in South Africa. The most interesting passages of the biography relate to his last campaign. The writer denies that Wauchope's last words were, "Don't blame me, boys." The gallant commander of the Highland Brigade met his death in the heroic fashion which saddened all Scotland. As public man and politician, as a deeply religious member of the Church of Scotland, and elder in the General Assembly, Wauchope was the most popular figure in Scotland in his day. The grief was bitter that such a man should have been a victim of the "muddle of Magersfontein." (London: Hodder and Stoughton.)

"ANNA, THE ADVENTURESS," BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM.

The ability of Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim to write an exciting novel has been demonstrated in his previous books, but fresh evidence of the fact is forthcoming in his new book "Anna, the Adventuress." The plot is extremely complicated and exciting, although its development at times becomes somewhat attenuated and highly improbable. The heroine and her sister, who possess a striking resemblance, are two English girls, who live for a time in Paris. Anna was of refined and quiet tastes, and was ambitious to become a great actress; the other, Annabel, was entirely different, and had figured in several escapades and ill-advised entanglements, which won her a somewhat unsavory notoriety. After one of these she accidentally became acquainted with Sir John Terringhall, an Englishman of wealth and political ambitions. She posed as Anna, and on the pleas that she wanted to get away from her sister's company and go to London, he paid her passage. Her address in London was not much improvement on her actions in the French capital. After a time, however, she married Sir John, who also cherished the illusion that she was the good sister. Anna despised of her identity and several other things by her sister, becomes mixed [illegible] and goes to London. The [illegible] of the two leads to dangerous complications, where the author [illegible] with the [illegible] In the end [illegible] [illegible] penheim [illegible]

cree, has contributed a disappointing ending.. (Toronto: Copp, Clark Company.)

THE SERVANT GIRL PROBLEM DISCUSSED IN FICTION.

The new story by Mrs. Florence Morse Kingsley, the author of "Titus; a Comrade of the Cross," is entitled "The Singular Miss Smith." The story begins in a farcical vein at a meeting of the Ladies' "Ontological Club." The heroine, who is a rich young orphan, has just created a sensation by boldly declaring her views: "The question of the afternoon is, Why do American women of the laboring class decline, as a rule, to enter domestic service? We have been told that it is because they do not realize their primary relationship to the Cosmos. Perhaps this is true, if we could possibly understand what the Cosmos is, and what we ourselves are. I confess I do not understand either. Why do we not ask the laboring women this question, instead of talking among ourselves about the Cosmos, which I am sure they never even heard of. They must have good reasons for not liking to work in our homes instead of stifling in those dreadful sweatshops and factories, where they are obliged to work much harder." After this amazing tale of modesty, the antecedents and surroundings of the singular Miss Smith are recounted, and the lady herself, possessed of a prim, worldly aunt and an immoderate fortune, determines to enter upon the field of domestic service, to find out what the conditions really are. The remainder of the book is devoted to her experiences in a "general housework place" and similar situations. She meets with some amusing experiences, and incidentally she becomes acquainted with a foundryman engaged on a similar mission, acquiring the point of view of the workingman. He is a Harvard professor in disguise. The story, which is evidently intended as a satire on women's clubs, and some phases of social life, is profusely illustrated. (Toronto: Morang & Company, Limited; New York: The MacMillan Company.)

THE SAGE OF CHELSEA TOO MUCH FOR SPENCER.

In reviewing Herbert Spencer's autobiography in the June Critic, Miss Jeanette Gilder quotes Spencer's opinion of Thomas Carlyle, whom he first met in October, 1850: "I spent an evening at Carlyle's some fortnight since. He is a queer creature, and I should soon be terribly bored with him were I long in his comuany. His talk is little else than a continued tirade against the "horrible, abominable state of things." He was bitter against the exhibition, amongst other things, and was wroth at the exposure to the public of such disgusting brutes as the monkeys at the Zoological Gardens. He talks much as he writes, piling epithet upon epithet, and always the strongest he can find. He has much color in his cheeks, while your portrait suggests pallor. He is evidently fond of a laugh, and laughs heartily. But his perpetual grumbling at everything and everybody is provoking, and it is so useless to reason with him that I do not want to see much of him. I shall probably call to look at him two or three times a year. His wife is intelligent, but quite warped by him."

Three visits were all that Spencer ever made upon Carlyle. He found that he must "either listen to his absurd dogmas in silence, which it was not my nature to do, or get into fierce arguments with him, which ended in our glaring at one another. As the one alternative was impracticable, and the other disagreeable, it resulted that I dropped the acquaintanceship."

LITERARY NOTES OF INTEREST.

Of the six best selling books announced in the Bookman for June, Mary Johnston's Elizabethan romance, "[illegible]," heads the list.

The [illegible] Company, of Toronto, announce that one of their best selling books this season is "Strong [illegible]," the latest novel by S. R. Crockett.

There are nine short stories in the July Harpers, besides Mrs. Humphrey Ward's serial. They were written by Warwick Deeping, Alice Brown, Gelett Burgess, Elizabeth Jordan, Margaret Sherwood, Emery Pottle, Rosina Hickey Emmet, May Harris and Sewell Ford, and vary from the mediaeval romance of the [illegible] every degree of modernity down to the latest kind of humanity.

The Browning poem, "A Miniature," published in the April number of the Critic, was not a Browning poem after all. It came through such convincing sources that its authenticity was not questioned. Now Dr. Furnivall, who stood sponsor for it, says in The Westminster Gazette: "A poem lately reprinted and circulated by me as Browning's —'A Miniature,' from the Rugby magazine, The Sibyl—has been declared by the editor of that extinct journal to be the work of a Mrs. Watts-Jones. It is the cleverest and best imitation of Browning's handicraft that I have ever seen, and completely took in many of us Browningites."

Dodd, Mead & Company ingeniously think it advisable not to give the title of Marie Corelli's forthcoming book, nor any idea of its contents, beyond the statement that it is "a work of great vivacity and charm." But they do not feel bound to refrain from indicating that it is a story of pure love and faith. Anything else would sadly disappoint the constant readers of Miss Corelli.

The Harpers will publish on June 9 "The Adventures of Buffalo Bill" (Colonel William F. Cody)), written by himself. There is a life of Buffalo Bill appended to the "Arventures." Colonel Cody tells of his early boyhood, of which not the least striking incident was his shooting an Indian at the age of eleven, and acting as scout on dangerous expeditions at a time when most boys are going to school. He tells of the attack on his train by Mormon Danites, his subsequent diet of mule following the loss of provisions, his association with General Albert Sidney Johnston and Sheridan, and many other features of a striking career.

Another recently "arrived" author is Miss Mary E. Waller, whose book, "The Wood Carver of 'Lympus," has attracted more than usual attention. Miss Waller is a New England woman, born in Vermont, but who has spent most of her life in Boston. The scene of the story is laid in the Green Mountains of Vermont, near Miss Waller's own home.

The official life of Sir Edward Burne-Jones will appear in the autumn with the Macmillan reprint. A literary note that recently went the rounds stated that the life of Philip Burne-Jones was to be published, but this was, it seems a mistake.

Conan Doyle's last book was "The Adventures of Gerard" (McClure-Phillips). His first story, written at the age of six, was about a tiger that swallowed a man. Dr. Doyle began his experience with the syndicating of his literary output at an early age. He used to tell stories to his schoolmates, for which they paid him in jam-tarts. Young Doyle had his own way of extracting the price he wished. He would get his story worked up to some such climax as this: "While holding the rocky edge of the cliff with a grip of desperation the hero could hear below him the continual growls of the enraged bear." Having proceeded thus far, he would refuse to proceed further unless the price paid in current tartlets of the schoolboy realm was doubled.

Word comes from London that Mr. Thomas Hardy has entirely given up writing fiction. He is devoting himself to the second part of his drama, "The Dynasts," of which the first part was recently published by the Macmillan Company.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett was born at Shaw Hill, Kent, in 1861, was educated at the London International College, and became a barrister in 1891. "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" made his fame on its publication in 1895, and this was followed by "The Masques of the Dead Florentines," "Songs and Meditations," "The Forest Lovers," which established him in the first rank of living writers, "Pan and the Young Shepherd," "Little Novels of Italy," "Richard Yea and Nay" and "New Canterbury ales." His new novel, "The Queen's Quair," is the first work to appear from his pen since 1900. He is spending the summer in Italy finishing "The Tuscan Crown."

Lincoln Steffen's studies of public corruption in McClure's Magazine, have attracted such wide attention that Mr. Steffens is in great demand as a lecturer. He has a number of invitations to speak at school and college commencement exercises this spring.

Ford Maddox Hueffer, who has collaborated with Joseph Conrad in writing "Romance," which McClure-Phillips have just brought out, collaborated also with Mr. Conrad in "The Inheritors," which appeared some months ago. Mr. Hueffer is a litterateur by birth, gift and inclination. He is a nephew of Rossetti, and has spent his entire life among literary men, artists and musicians. His life has been void of such hair-raising adventures as have fallen to his collaborator's share, but he has travelled widely, and even now is constantly roaming about the continent. He resides chiefly at Winchelsea, a quaint old walled town on a bluff overlooking the English Channel. Mr. Hueffer's first book, "The Brown Owl," was written when he was only seventeen years old. It sold to fifteen editions, and is still selling, though Mr. Hueffer received only £10 for it.

Some famous and some obscure American satires in verse are the subject of an article by Professor Brander Matthews in Harper's Magazine for July. Among them he gives an extract from a remarkable satire in pentameter verse by William Cullen Bryant at the age of thirteen, in which the youthful poet struck right and left, and did not mince words. To Jefferson he addressed the lines:

"Go, wretch, resign the presidential chair,
Disclose thy secret measures, foul or fair," etc.,

and was profoundly ashamed of it in his maturity, and annoyed if it was mentioned. To Lowell's "Biglow Papers" Professor Matthews awards the title of best of American political satires, but there are numbers of others less known which the author of the article has happily brought to light.

COLOR AND SUPERSTITION.

Blue has always been considered a mystical color, probably because it is that of the sky. Green is the hue of elves and fairies, and especially unpopular for weddings. In some places it is deemed to be unlucky to meet a white horse, or see a white-breasted bird.

Yellow is the color of jealousy, and Shakespeare often alludes to it. In China it is the sacred color, and it is the favorite tint of the Emperor himself. It is used when the wise men make charms and it is an infallible specific against many diseases. Many charms are printed on yellow paper; they are pasted over the door or on the bed curtain, or worn in the hair, or put into a bag and hung from the buttonhole, or they are burned and the ashes mingled with tea, which is drunk as a specific against evil spirits.

Black is a doomed color among uncultured tribes. It has always been the type of darkness.

Red is "lucky." The robin was chosen by northern people as a sacred bird because of its red breast; the Highland women tie a red string around their cow's horns to prevent the "evil eye." In China red is tied about the children's wrists as a safeguard against evil spirits, and it holds a prominent place in the bridal ceremonies. The color has also been used in a medicinal way. We read that the Emperor Francis I. was wrapped in red cloth when suffering from smallpox; and old wives say the best remedy for whooping-cough is a bit of scarlet flannel tied about the throat.

Purple is the color of sadness, yet some nations associate it with kingly state. We read of the "purple and fine linen" but perhaps the color there mentioned is really a rich dark red.

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A GREATER THAN NIAGARA.

It is not everyone who knows that there is in existence a waterfall greater than the world-famous Falls of Niagara—greater and grander, too. The volume of its waters is more than four times as great, and it is one of the most wonderful sights in the world.

In an article in Pearson's Magazine, illustrated with beautiful views of the falls in question, the writer says:

"To say that the Victoria Falls in Rhodesia are not only the grandest waterfalls but also the most sublime spectacle in the world—to say that the River Zambesi measures more than a mile in breadth where it rushes over the precipice in a roaring, snow-white torrent—to drop 400 feet, and to throw up columns of spray to some 2,000 feet, visible fifty miles distant—this is to say nothing.

"Nothing, at least, conveys any idea of the magnitude and beauty of the falls. For before this vast waterfall, as before a high mountain, or a sea enraged, words, painting, and all art fail. The lesson it teaches is the utter nothingness of human art in the face of Nature at her mightiest.

"Only by comparison can any idea be given of the grandeur of Zambesi's fall. Anyone who has seen Niagara may gain some little notion of its unknown, untamed, unspoiled rival by imagining something nearly twice and a half as high and twice as wide. And, as this is a practical age, a comparison of the amount of horse-power running away in each case is interesting. Niagara's horse-power is 7,000,000, the Victoria Falls allow 30,000,000 horse-power to run to picturesque waste."

CURED BY OLIVE OIL.

Every one knows how frequent bruises are in children and adults. Children frequently get them by falling and adults in the course of their day's work. These bruises, which are formed by the filtration of blood into the network of the tissues, says the New York Herald, often assume the appearance of a blackish ecchymosis, which is treated with Goulard water and resting the contused part, combined with a light pressure of strips of wadding or with a stronger pressure by placing a coin over the spot. The swelling quickly turns to violet, then the blue-green and yellow, and loses its color by degrees, until the blood in the tissue is absorbed.

To all these methods M. Camescasse of Arnoult has added another, which is said to be greatly preferable to any. It consists in simply covering the bruise with olive oil. By this means the pain is quieted, the swelling subsides and the subsequent ecchymosis is avoided. It renders any sort of massage entirely superfluous; an anointing with the lightest and softest woman's hand is all that is necessary. The only inconvenience of this method occurs when the bruise is broken, and even in such case it is efficacious, provided that it is preceded or followed by an antiseptic washing. It is best that the anointing should take place as soon as possible after the bruise, but even after a lapse of several hours there is no reason to despair of effecting a complete cure.

In what way does the oil act? M. Camescasse himself declares that he has not the slightest idea. He confines himself to the calling in mind that, in the middle ages, anointing with oil was regarded as sovereign dressing for the "battered bodies of poor knights," and that athletes anointed themselves with oil before and after entering the arena—a clear proof of the curative properties of olive oil, known for many centuries. Olive oil, moreover, is not the only topical remedy for bruises. Fresh butter has long been used by mothers to relieve the pain and cure the bruises which occur on the foreheads of their young children. The action of butter can no more be scientifically explained than that of oil. But in any case the fact is beyond question; it is, therefore, as well to recall to mind the good effects that can be obtained from these fatty substances in the treatment of bruises, of whatever nature they may be.

The Adams County (Pa.) grand jury has returned true bills against certain cigar brokers of Red Lion for uttering and displaying counterfeit union-cigar labels.

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For Months Mrs. Myles Lay a Helpless Sufferer From Nervous Prostration—Her Stomach Failed Her and She Could Not Sleep and Gradually Grew Weaker and Weaker.

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MRS JOHN MYLES SR

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THE SATURDAY HERALD
WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

There is very little to be gained by doing at things with a rush and pettering out long before the day's work is done. Those people work best who work with their heads as well as their hands, plan judiciously, work systematically, and keep in their hearts all the wise philosophical sayings about resting and change of work, while still bearing in mind that worry kills more people than work ever did, and in the last analysis, "it is better to wear out than to rust out."

Perhaps parents are a good deal to blame for the anxiety some grown men and women have lest they overwork themselves. A fond mother or an overofficious father will turn out a whole family of chronically tired boys and girls into the world, and wonder why it is that they are afraid of real hard work, and, in the everyday phrase, don't seem to "get along."

Mother coddled them and father spared them, and they need coddling and sparing all their lives long. They can't do things for themselves. They're not very strong. They can't think out things for themselves, because their parents have always done their thinking for them.

It isn't fair to the children. It isn't fair to the parents, for the shoulders which bend too eagerly for burdens are pretty sure to be loaded down by selfish or lazy folk.

And while the poor old parents work on, denying themselves pleasures and luxuries, and too often even necessities, the boys and girls are taking precious good care of themselves, dawdling along their life roads, and running back to their parents if rain comes or dogs chase them.

Everywhere you hear the plaint of those who find it necessary to take care of themselves, and, usually, to talk about the way they do it. They're not lazy, though it must be admitted that they act like it. They are self-centred and consequently selfish, but they probably don't mean to be either of those things. They look at life with a fear of what it may do to them, rather than with the soldier's wonder as to what they can do to it.

They do not need to be told that rushing at work without thought is folly. They are inclined to rush away from it. It is not necessary to tell them that even strong hands unconcrolled by thought are often blundering hands, be they never so busy. They do not need urging to rest or to "think of themselves." Rest is their chronic state, and they are accustomed to consider only themselves.

But there are people who are eager to do their part in life, and who yet spend all their energy in the morning of life, and drag out their old age in wretchedness because they wore themselves out with ill-managed toil.

It isn't because a woman is so very industrious that she is canning cherries at ten o'clock at night. It's because she slept too long in the morning, or gossipped too long over the back fence, or forgot to order the sugar, or discovered that the rubber rings were not good. There are people who dawdle all day, and make a big stir at six o'clock. They are quite as likely to misunderstand themselves, their life and their work, as the ones who race up and down stairs all morning, and go to bed with nervous headaches in the afternoon.

But everywhere we find hosts of well balanced men and women, creatures not of impulse but of sober, earnest thought, making the best of opportunity, calm, happy folk, giving you the impression that they hold to a planned course, that they are not chips in a whirlpool.

Women who work after this fashion, go merrily along in life, knowing when it is time to sit down and rest, and when it is fitter that they should be stirring about. They are not overburdened with life and its responsibilities, for they keep all their strength for working and playing, and have none to worry with. They are happy-faced, merry-voiced and gay at heart. Their morning finds them earnestly at work, but not bewildered. Their evening finds them ready for rest, but not worn past patience with the labor of the day.

Circling the bit of cleared ground where the lawn is and the kitchen garden used to be is a belt of trees—oak, maple and birch. In the ravine dogwood and alder and pussy willows grow, and beyond more oak, maple and birch are tossing in the wind. And the foliage is lovely beyond description. It swings and trembles. It moves solemnly to and fro. It rides the breeze and it stands still in great scallops of pale green. Every time you look from the window your eye detects some difference in the view. The sun and shadow varies. The tree tops move this way or bend that way. The sky is a gray or a blue background. And if you go down amongst the trees and listen to their singing, you will never hear the same tune twice. It is soft or loud. It is sad or gay. It is music to your heart always, but never the same music. Beyond the tossing tree tops is a row of poplars—tall, slender, dark-garbed folk, always climbing the same hill and never passing beyond it. June never brought lovelier harmonies of colors into a mass of trees. She never taught them to sing more captivating melodies. She never gathered her May and June flowers together in more charming companies. Anemones and poly gala, the Canadian lily of the valley, early everlastings, false hellebore and wood geraniums are rioting through the woods and beside the road. Columbines tempt the humming birds. May apple blossoms shelter beneath their green umbrellas, and purple violets and ground ivy blossom in the grass. Wood betony and Solomon's seal, crinkle root and five finger may all be found by the most careless stroller in the wood.

A wood is far away from the rest of the world. It has its own deep calm and shadows, its own stray sunbeams, its dancing leaves, its bird song and its little startled movements of shrub and leaf as the wild things scurry to cover at your approach.

It drives even the memory of city noises from your mind. You have a new outlook upon life. The earth is bigger and lovelier, life itself is dearer and heaven not so far away as you tread over mossy hummocks, slip along pine needle paths, and fill your nostrils with the fresh air, flavored with the perfumes of the flowers and the odors that damp and heat drive from leaf and branch and budded twig.

It looked so innocent—the little black thing in its black case. The book accompanying it declared it be utterly devoid of tricks of any sort, and to be perfectly obedient. You just did such and so, and then something else, and you dipped the films into various messes in various trays, and you got a lovely picture. I forgot to mention that the thing was a kodak. Did you ever try your hand at it in a state of perfect ignorance of all the rules and regulations of photography? If so, what did you get? Did you get the people you wanted to, or did you get a lovely picture of somebody's back door and your own board fence? Did you dip the films in the wrong solution, and unfix them? Did you get lost with all the stops and springs to remember and do the wrong thing at the right time, and forget the most important thing altogether? Tell me what did your first photographs look like? Did your family scoff at you? Did they offer to show you how? What happened to their photographs? Did you wear a misery-loves-company look for days after you saw and gloated over their attempts? Weren't you wicked? But, after all, I can't find it in my heart to blame you much.

What a world of pathos a dog can put into his big, patient brown eyes, and, perhaps of all dogs, the spaniel has the most mournful eyes. The long ears add gentleness to his pathos, and the one who can be unmoved when a little dog mourns his mistress is noticeably hard-hearted even in this world of hard hearts. When she put on her hat and coat, he frolicked gaily. They were going for a walk, he said to himself, but the little girl was going away for five whole days, and the puppy didn't know it. He couldn't go, he understood that, and he had been made to stay at home other days—horrid school-bag days, not a bit like the beautiful long Saturdays and Sundays. He was restless all day, poor doggie, for the summer place was new to him. At two o'clock—the usual home-coming time—he began to get fidgety, and he patiently watched and waited till six. Then the man of the house came, and the doggie frisked about his feet, but he kept an enquiring nose toward the door. She didn't come. He couldn't understand it. His little tail sagged down with his depression. He whined, and every line of his body was suggestive of sorrow. Next day he refused his food, watched the gate, ran out if he was allowed, and, with his nose to the ground, set off at a queer trot for the station. When his little mistress' coat was shown to him, he barked and capered about, standing on his little hind legs to look through the glass of the door, through which she had disappeared. He could scarcely be made to take enough food to keep him alive, and at night he crawled under the bed and sighed, for he always has a great frolic when the little girl is home, and sleeps beside her bed. At last Friday came. He was allowed to go to the edge of the wood to meet the home-coming folk. Presently there was a whistle—such a queer little whistle. In wonder the dog pricked up his ears. Any one who once heard it would for ever recollect it. The dog stood stock still, with a look of the wildest delight on his little black face. Bewildered, he rushed here and there through the wood, giving short yelps in his excitement. Then a little figure came up the wood path, and a wild tangle of ears and tail and writhing back and wide-flung legs bounded down upon it. He bounced into the air. He licked her hands. He barked, and lay at her feet. Never was the little creature so beside himself with joy. No one could coax him from her side. He was with her from morning to night. If she was out of his sight for only a moment, he rushed about with his nose to the ground, barking frantically directly he discovered her. All through the night he guarded her little bed. At meal times he lay beside her chair. If she frolicked down into the garden, there was a happy little bunch of black wriggling along beside her. It was so lovely while it lasted. But there came another morning when the town hat and coat were donned, another day when the order was issued "You can't come," and the poor little animal is mourning his way through his second week of loneliness.

What a fascination there is about a great body of water! It draws your eyes with its beauty. It appeals to your imagination. It stimulates your thought. It refreshes you—body, soul and spirit. Yesterday the lake was in a rage—such a rage. It stormed the banks and drew back red with the clay. Another day it brooded stealthily beneath a thick fog. To-day it is soft in coloring, tremulous in motion, sweeping to an indistinct horizon, and losing itself in the pallid sky. Always it has the effect of a great living thing near at hand. It is one of the wonders of which you never can tire. It has its playful days, its days of boisterous mirth, its gently reminiscent days, when every wavelet is a caress. It has its days of war, and there is threatening in the bellow that comes from big waves marching to the music of the east wind.

THE LATEST

The smart girl this summer will surely have at least one white mohair sicilienne walking gown included in her wardrobe. Here is the very newest model for her to copy. The skirt shows cleverly arranged box plaits. In the upper portion of the skirt they are stitched flat, flaring gracefully from the knees down. The bottom of the skirt is supported and protected by a corded velveteen binding in the self-color. The jaunty coat is the new box Eton. It is trimmed with not only white silk braid, but a dainty design of embroidery worked in brown and gold threads. Gold buttons are also used to add to the smart effect. The sleeves of this walking suit are pagoda shape, slashed at the inside seam to reveal the soft lingerie frill which finishes the sleeve. The brown straw hat worn with this costume is trimmed with grasses in varying shades of yellow. A few red poppies are tucked under the brim close to the hair. The hat is a midsummer model.

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk.

Correspondence.

(Correspondents may have their handwriting delineated without charge.)

Glyssa—I'm glad the little lecture did you good. I think most people have the blues sometimes. The only way to do is to have them as infrequently and as light a blue shade as you possibly can. 2. Fold your manuscript. Do not tie, or pin, or "had" it together. Enclose your note (short) to the editor, with a stamped or addressed envelope large enough to "bring back" your "bonny" in case the editor doesn't want it. Go on with your project. It does pay, if once you set the ball going. Write of your life, of the engaging, the teaching, the scenery, the people, and write from amongst them, not from above them. Of course you should go on, but keep your little certainty while you do it. "Little Red Hat" is at boarding school from Monday till Friday, but she has just as jolly a week-end as you can imagine, when once she gets out into this woodsy place. It's lovely of you to play with the children. Prim folk are only good for glass cases. You are energetic, independent, generous, warm-hearted, methodical and industrious.

Mrs. Davis—1. Lump ammonia and lavender water. 2. Massage is a rolling of the tissues of the body, but as they are rolled between the fingers in one way to decrease fat, and in another to increase fulness, it is not wise for the uninitiated to attempt it. 3. "Social Usages and Customs," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is an American authority of etiquette. "Madge," of London Truth, has several, which give English rules and regulations. Any bookseller will look them up for you. 4. Personally I like Janet Mackenzie Hill's book on "Practical Cooking and Serving" as well as any I have ever seen, and a great deal better than most of them. 5. She will send cards now, and return calls after the year.

May—Ask your husband-to-be to make some other arrangement. Two rooms quite by yourselves will be a thousand times better than somebody else's big house. Your first plan would not do at all. The second is a credit to your heart, but, my dear, it is woeful work, and a man doesn't know a thing about it. 2. A pretty wood brown suit or a dark gray with lichen-green shirtwaist of silk and hat of gray and green to match. A rough-faced cloth is best for travelling, but the smooth surfaces look rather smarter for afternoon wear. You are affectionate, persistent, hopeful, generous and independent.

Evelyn—The woman precedes the man, except in going up stairs, when, according to an old English rule, he should go first. The rule was made when stairs were steeper and draperies more voluminous and harder to manage. 2. The escort usually offers his arm. He should never take yours. 3. Yes, and don't gossip at the gate. 4. Present men to women. 5. He will pass behind you to give you the inside. 6. He will write first.

J. E. M.—Reckon five dollars a day for the travelling and you will come out about right, if you are quite careful. 2. Opinions differ as to the best books. What would suit one would be entirely disappointing to another. 3. Give me your birth-month and date, and I will find your gem and flower. 4. You are sympathetic, resolute, practical, independent and very hopeful.

Jennie—Send your song to any publisher who publishes similar ones. That you can determine by looking over your songs or lists of music. If it is suitable, publishers of songs will pay you for it, or you could publish it at your own expense, for which you can get an estimate from a publisher. 2. You are courageous, fairly generous, methodical, hopeful and not very sympathetic.

Lakeside—I have been told that you can get black starch, but have not been able to find it here. Bran water is used by many to wash colored or black muslins in, and a teaspoonful of gum arabic crystals to a pail of water is recommended as a stiffener by another authority. 2. You are practical, resolute, original, vivacious and very sympathetic.

Maxine E.—1. Camphorated chalk or pure powdered chalk, or orris root. 2. Baldness does seem to "run in families." Go to a specialist, and take her advice. 3. Embroidered linen or muslin, or plain starched linen with the new bow, two loops at one side, two ends at the other. You are frank, unassuming, sensitive, generous and self-reliant.

Willy's Girl—You don't mean what you say, of course, for if you are a nice, modest girl you won't dream of ever letting a man know you care the least little bit for him. You are practical, fairly patient, a little careless, independent and resolute.

Marion—1. The old-timers call on the new comers. 2. Bow only to the one you know. He did not lift his hat to you—it is only a courtesy paid the lady he is with, and is not recognized by you at all. 3. She need not leave a card. 4. It is quite correct to write your name on a card.

Conny D.—Write to the office of Minister of Militia, Ottawa. They will be able to tell you where to write to get the young man. He might be willing to pay something to get it back as a souvenir. You are sensitive, determined, independent, industrious and executive.

Pickle—No. 1 has sympathy, intuition, order, hope, perseverance and self-reliance. He is merry and affectionate, and a thoroughly likable fellow, I should think. No. 2 is energetic, sympathetic, generous, punctilious and scarcely as merry or good-natured as No. 1.

Alys—A cleft chin is not a strong one, but sometimes the lines of the mouth, or a strong nose, or certain characteristics of the forehead correct and counteract the weak chin. 2. You are original, vivacious, sympathetic, hopeful and fairly resolute.

Gertrude B.—Many thanks for the items regarding bread. 2. You are frank, self-reliant, determined, original and persistent. I would return the photograph, but you did not give me an address.

M. D.—Order, enterprise, some suspicion, fair industry and patience. I can't tell anything worth while from this stingy little piece.

Jack—The one who arranges the seats for the bridal party will see that you get your right and proper places.

Lena and Mamie—Write the City Hall, Fire Department. They will be able to give you the information.

Anna—Take cold water and leave medicines alone. You will be far better without your tea and coffee.

Fanny—Mirthful, fairly sympathetic, hopeful, a little careless and very much wedded to your own way.

J. E. F.—Affection, ideality, sensitiveness, hope, fair persistence and much independence.

Fred—See your two friends' delineations, add, subtract, divide by two, and there you are.

Panama—Independence, energy, affection, ambition and a little inclination toward suspicion.

Lovey, Dovey—Generous, impulsive, sensitive, rather careless and a little self-esteeming.

A Little Girl—Vivacious, original, fairly industrious and patient, and not very reserved.

Daisy—Sympathy, candor, fair patience and industry and self-control.

Tulip—Independence, fair industry, affection, order, sympathy and hope.

Sincere—Affection, artistic ability, an impetuous will and much courage.

Aileen—Impulsive, original, ambitious, sympathetic and affectionate.

Arkin—Order, impetuosity, sympathy, persistence and fair generosity.

Vibra H.—Industry, hope, fair patience and good executive ability.

Buttercup—Order, sympathy, energy, fair patience and self-reliance.

Mayme—Candor, decision, mirth, persistence and fair patience.

Blondine — Persistence, generosity, executive and fair candor.

Edith—Energy, generosity, sympathy, method and self-control.

Old Jones—Sensitive, active, persistent, merry and hopeful.

White Laurel—Energy, sympathy, candor and persistence.

Ibbie—sympathy, sensitiveness, fair generosity and patience.

Eileen—Candor, courage, hope, affection and method.

Castrophus—Prudence, fair gratitude, order and hope.

Meesie—Persistence, energy, executive and hope.

Allie—Persistence, order, versatility and hope.

Pearl—Intuition, decision, energy and mirth.

About the House.

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants, on little economies and big ones; on little contrivances for lessening labor in households, of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

CROQUETTES.

The smallest amount of left-overs can be converted into croquettes, and sometimes when the refrigerator is rich in scraps that could not be utilized in any other way, they may be combined, to reappear as delicious croquettes. If there is so little meat that it does not seem possible to make croquettes, add to it potato, rice, macaroni, or even soft bread crumbs, and it would not be possible to guess that the hot, delicious brown cones were eked out with a make-believe.

The foundation of nearly all croquettes is a thick sauce, either white or brown. If you have a cup of gravy left over, convert it into a thick brown gravy; it will give meat croquettes a richer flavor than if made of white or brown sauce.

The rule for the usual basis of croquettes, thick white sauce, is made as follows: Put two and one-half tablespoons of butter in a small granite pan. Stir till melted and bubbling, then add one-third cupful of flour, one-quarter teaspoon salt, and a few grains of pepper, stir till melted. Gradually pour in one cup of milk, beat to a thick cream with a wire spoon till not a lump is left. Into this pour the chopped meat and whatever seasoning is needed, and spread thin on a platter to cool. The best plan is to make this mixture early in the morning, and allow as much time as possible to cool. You will find croquettes much easier to shape when very cold than if they are the least bit warm. The mixture should be as soft as can conveniently be handled, so the croquettes will be creamy inside.

There are a few general rules for the seasoning of croquettes. For chicken and sweetbread, use celery salt, a dash of cayenne, lemon juice, onion juice and finely chopped parsley or a grated nutmeg. Sometimes one-third of a cup of mushrooms is added to one and a third cups of chicken when an extra delicious crequette is required. For lobster croquettes use cayenne, lemon juice and mustard, and for cutlets, cayenne, nutmeg, lemon and parsley. The egging and crumbing of croquettes must be very carefully done or there will be failures. If a bare spot is left the croquettes will soak fat or crack open. Lift the mixture in a tablespoon. It prevents unevenness in size and getting the hands sticky. A tablespoonful slightly rounded makes a good-sized croquette. Dip this in finely sifted bread crumbs, rolling it into a ball, then lay in a soup plate holding an a beaten egg, to which has been added a tablespoon of water. With a fork pour the egg well over the croquette. Lift it on the fork, holding it for a few minutes until all superfluous egg runs away, then roll in the crumbs again and shape.

Croquettes may take all sorts of forms. They may be cylinder shaped and flat at each end, like small nests; marked on the top in three places with the knife blade, to represent tiny French loaves; pear-shaped, like dumpy pyramids, pointed at both ends as cecils are rolled, or in cutlets, with a few inches of macaroni stuck in at the small end to represent a chop bone. When thoroughly crumbed, lay them in a wire basket and fry till slightly browned in hot fat. Drain on brown paper and serve on a hot plate.

There are various "dont's" to be remembered about croquettes. Don't put them in till the fat is hot enough; if you do they will break open. Don't fry more than three at a time. Don't make them too large. Croquettes are invariably made of food that has been once cooked. It needs only heat enough to warm the mixture to the heart; if too large they will have to brown overmuch or have a cold spot inside. Don't fry croquettes in a dish; they will split open; always reheat the fat before frying.

BLACK CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Cakes in which chocolate is used are familiar to all households, but this cake is a novelty and well worth a trial. Beat three eggs, the whites and yolks separately. To the yolks add one and one-quarter cupfuls of sugar, half a teacup of sour cream, one large cupful of flour, one-quarter of a pound of unsweetened chocolate melted with a second half-cupful of sour cream, a pinch of salt, a teaspoonful of vanilla, the whites of the eggs, and, lastly, one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a little boiling water.

For the filling boil one cupful of granulated sugar and one-half cupful of water together until it spins a thread. Beat the white of one egg to a stiff froth and add to it one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and the syrup little by little, beating all the while. Whip evenly and vigorously until cold. Flavor with a little lemon juice.

FRUIT RICE CUPS.

One cup of rice, one-half teaspoonful of salt and three cups of water; cook until tender in double boiler and the water nearly all absorbed; butter small muffin cups, fill with rice. Take out the centre when the rice has set. Turn out and fill with preserved fruit or jelly. Serve with sweetened cream.

RAISIN PIE.

One cupful of nice raisins; wash quickly, cover with boiling water, cook until tender; remove seeds; moisten a cupful of bread crumbs with the water, add one-fourth cup of sugar, one egg (beaten), one tablespoonful lemon juice and the raisins cut in two or three pieces each. An upper and lower crust of tender pastry and a satisfactory bake, make a most delicious pie. A good crispy pie crust is made as follows Rub well together half a cupful of lard, and one cupful of flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, then add three tablespoonfuls of ice cold water; roll out and bake; this makes one large pie. You will find this superior to puff pastry, which has to have pounds of butter and lard in it.

CREAM SAUCE.

Put two tablespoonfuls of hot water with a teacupful of sweet cream into a saucepan; stir in one tablespoonful of butter and a little chopped parsley; set the saucepan into a kettle of boiling water, and a little strained soup stock, let boil, take from the fire and add a tablespoonful of butter. Then pour around the hot fish.

Fried cabbage is hard of digestion, but many people manage to eat it without actual disaster. A little of it served with cold corn beef is good for a change. Chop cold boiled cabbage rather coarsely, and fry in butter to a light brown. At the last add a tablespoonful of vinegar and stir for a moment before removing.

CURRY OF SWEET POTATOES.

Take four boiled sweet potatoes, mash until free from lumps, adding half a cupful of milk, a saltspoonful of curry powder, a teaspoonful of onion juice, a tablespoonful of melted butter, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, and salt to taste. Beat them until very light, arrange in a mound, scoring the top, and brown quickly in a very hot oven. Place in the centre of a hot platter, and surround with a rice border; garnish with thin slices of lemon and rings of hard-boiled egg.

The market man does not always scale fish thoroughly. A cloth wrung out of cold water and dipped in cornmeal is excellent for removing the last scraps of scales. Rubbing ducks and geese with cornmeal after plucking them is also advised. The down disappears like magic.

IS OUR FOOD TO BLAME.

Dr. Snyder, who for ten years past has been attached to the court of the Shah of Persia, has had to treat, but five cases of this malady at Teheran, three of which were Europeans, and only two Persians. Dr. Snyder also attributes the rarity of appendicular accidents to the mode of alimentation of the Persians. At Teheran abstinence from pork is obligatory, and the meat of cattle is almost unknown. They hardly eat any meats but mutton and chicken, and those always very much cooked. One of the two Persians attacked by appendicitis was a student recently returned from Paris, and he had continued to feed himself in the European style.

On the other hand, Dr. Matignon, who for five years was physician at the French Embassy at Peking, has not met a single case of appendicitis, either in the missions or in the hospitals of Nan-tang, during the whole of his sojourn in the north of China. Now the Chinese, according to Matignon, eat but very little meat. The European alone eats beef. Meat is a luxury which only people in easy circumstances can indulge in, and its consumption is very limited.

The great majority of the Peking population are nourished mainly by millet simply boiled in water, rice, cabbage, sweet potatoes, pickled turnips. The Chinese eat also much Indian meal and wheat, of which they make cakes with dough not leavened and cooked by steam.

MAITRE D'HOTEL BUTTER.

One-quarter pound of butter, two small tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, pepper to taste. Mix well, but do not stir. Pack in small jars, cover close and set away for use.

Pitter-Patter.

There ought to be a proverb warning people against over-estimating the value of height. We constantly read that we are superior in physique to the Greeks, and to some of our remote and armored ancestors, because there is proof that we are taller! Again, I read that girls of the present day may congratulate themselves upon being far taller than their mothers and grandmothers. Height in itself argues nothing. A short woman, if well proportioned, graceful and agile, will beat a tall, weedy, ungraceful woman off the field. It was proportion in mind and body which made the Greeks attain their pre-eminence. The Japanese are tiny, but their proportion and vigor will probably be of more telling effect than the height of the Russians.

For a cosey little room furnished in Flemish oak nothing could be more appropriate than an outfit in wrought iron. Though the metal is somewhat heavy, the delicacy of the design relieves it of a too solid effect. Besides the large blotter, with its metal corners, there are letter rack, pen tray, brush, letter clip and letter opener, and an ink well that has a small flower shaped bowl resting on a large round tray. It is decidedly more convenient to use an ink well of such a shape, for there is no danger of it upsetting, and the tray offers a resting place for the penholder.

Judicious letting alone is by far the best punishment for children of all ages, and the understanding that those who cannot behave properly must go away into retirement, where they cannot vex others by their ill temper and selfishness, does far more than anything else to ensure proper conduct and obedience, while as naughtiness more often than oot arises from some tiny irritation of the brain, the quiet will do far more to cure this than any amount of argument or more active correction.

The deep breathing and reaching exercises are of the greatest efficacy in promoting growth, and these almost any woman in normal health can perform for five or ten minutes at a time every night and morning without any instruction or assistance whatever—though, as the writer has many times previously found occasion to remark, the utmost care should be taken to avoid over-fatigue. Needless to say, no woman who is afflicted with internal troubles of any sort should undertake the reaching exercises, though no harm can possibly be done by deep breathing, if begun with the proper degree of moderation. In addition to the prescribed movements, a fair amount of walking exercise should be taken regularly every day by the woman who would fain increase her stature, while the food eaten should be of the simplest and most wholesome variety. Stimulants of all kinds, including tea and coffee, tend rather to stunt the growth than to promote it, the same being true also of rich and highly-seasoned foods, whose influence upon the stomach is always the reverse of beneficent. Whole wheat bread, raw and stewed fruits, vegetables and cereals should constitute the bulk of the diet, while in the way of liquids, both milk and pure cold water may be taken in as generous quantities as one cares for. This simple regimen should, of course, be supplemented by equal simplicity in the mode of life, late hours and brain-exciting recreations should be sternly ruled out.

A New York paper says: Typical Spooner homes are to be found in large quantities on the upper west side, and from that part of the city there is every night an exodus of the cheerful and the ungrammatical, the ebullient and the noisy Spooners.

All Spooners go out to dinner, for the evening meal is the official dress parade. Mr. Spooner makes some acquaintances in a business way, and Mrs. Spooner at first knows nobody at all. She stays at home reading the latest novels and lounging about in curl papers, wondering why folks do not come to call upon her. She finds going out to dinner the diversion of the day.

Did you ever see the Spooners on their way to their evening repast? You may have the experience any evening from seven until eight o'clock by taking the southbound Broadway, the Amsterdam or the Columbus cars.

Your true Spooner cares not for cabs, for of what avail is it to have a light and hide it under a bushel, or to fare down town in the interior of one of those gigantic wheeled beetles which men call coaches? Mrs. Spooner puts on her white opera cloak and her big hat with the pale blue feather drooping over it, and the white feather boa, that she may be seen of men, and that she may glorify her husband, who is well able to pay the cost of her apparel. It is one of the joys of her day to drag her finery about the dusty car with "Billy" Spooner in dress suit and opera crush hat following in her shimmering wake.

So the Spooners go down town, the women giggling and rustling their gowns and furbelows, the men moody and uncommunicative, for it is not yet cocktail time.

Arrived at the restaurant, the real life of the Spooners begins. Here in the glitter and glare is where they delight to be. The rattle of dishes is to them the sweetest minstrelsy, and the thrumming of the orchestra is music sweet to their ears. Others may talk of Arden, but for the Spooners there is no greater joy than to sit at their favorite table in the public restaurant, there to eat more than they can afford and to drink more than is good for sober senses, while they watch Spoonerdom sip cocktails and flaunt their flimsy robes and display their shallow cut diamonds.

Madge Merton

Your Mirror

Has probably revealed to you the unpleasant fact that wrinkles are daily becoming more painfully numerous on your face. As a rule they come long before old age warrants their arrival.

Our massage treatment removes wrinkles and all forms of premature decay and gives to the face the complexion nature intended it should have.

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News of the Labor World.

A meeting of employers of labor at Cripple Creek, Col., was held when a secret committee of five was appointed to draft a petition regarding the employment of organized labor in the district. The committee will meet and report later, when the Citizens' Alliance and the Mine Owners' Association will make known their proposition in regard to blacklisting organized labor.

The petition circulated on Thursday asking all merchants to discontinue the employment of all men affiliated with the Trades' Assembly, the American Labor Union or the Western Federation of Miners is being held in abeyance until the committee reports. A modified petition will be ready by June 15, according to present plans.

* * *

The annual wage-scale convention of the United Mine Workers of America, district of Alabama, began at Birmingham, Ala., June 13, with about 135 delegates present, representing over 13,000 union miners in this state. The present wage contract, which is the result of the deliberations of the arbitration board, of which Judge George Gray, of Delaware, was chairman, and which fixed the scale last August, expires on June 30.

* * *

A despatch from Terre Haute, Ind., says:—The trouble in Sullivan county mines over the basis of pay has been settled by the operators agreeing to pay 85 cents a ton for screened coal. The dispute involved 500 miners at the Jackson Hill and Star City mines and they had been receiving strike allowances from the United Mine Workers.

* * *

Four hundred more men were suspended by the Pennsylvania Railroad from their shops at Altoona, Pa., on Thursday. This brings the total laid off in the past month to 2,700. The shops were ordered to work but four days a week and eight hours a day, 5,600 men being effected by the reduction in time. All overtime is strictly prohibited.

* * *

A reduction of 10 per cent. in the schedule of prices now in force in the hat shops of Newark and an increase of five working hours a week, were the principal demands the boss hatters made at the conference between the Newark District Executive Board of the Hat Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey and the Executive Board of Locals 13 and 14 of the United Hatters of North America. Although a slight decrease in wages was expected by the unions, the proposition for a 10 per cent. cut came as a surprise, as did the demand for the extra five hours. No understanding was reached between the conferees.

* * *

No settlement was reached at the meeting of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, Thursday afternoon when the question of considering propositions to call off the strike of the job printers was considered. The meeting lasted an hour and a half, and many speeches were made by prominent members of the local union advising the men to proceed with care and to use every effort to come to a proper understanding. The Executive Committee has been instructed to see what can be done toward settling the affair, and will report at a meeting to be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

* * *

According to President Livingstone, of the Lake Carriers' Association, members of the latter now have 125 steamers in service. District Captain Howell, of the Masters and Pilots, points out that there are twenty-one vessels tied upon in the Buffalo breakwater that have been reported as sailing from that port. These vessels, according to him, have captains but no mates. "If there is any attempt to start these vessels up the lakes without a full complement of officers," added Mr. Howell, "they will be held up at Detroit by government officials."

* * *

After six weeks of tie-up on the great lakes that has directly involved only a couple of thousand men, but indirectly more than a hundred thousand, the strike was broken last night by the surrender of the masters, who with the pilots, have been holding out for a more uniform scale of wages. The strike was declared off by Paul Howell, captain of the Masters' and Pilots' Association, who gave out the following statement:—

"The Masters' and Pilots' Association have concluded that it would be good policy at this stage of the game, owing to existing conditions over which we have no control, to advise our captains to go to work and make the most of a bad situation." The Lake Carriers' Association was willing to pay last year's scale of wages, but this was not acceptable to the masters and pilots.

* * *

While the number of strikes in 1901 was slightly above the average in Austria, there were fewer strikers and establishments affected than in any year since complete strike statistics have been compiled. There were but 157,744 days lost in 1901 on account of strikes, which is about one-half the lowest number previously reported for any year. During the year there were 270 strikes, which affected 719 establishments, and involved 24,870 strikers and 2,846 other employees who were thrown out of employment on account of strikes. The strikers represented 38.47 per cent. of the total number of employees in the establishments affected. The average number of strikers in each strike was 92. Of the total strikers, 84.66 per cent. were males and 15.34 per cent. were females. After the strikes 23,054 strikers were re-employed and 771 new employees took places formerly occupied by strikers. Of the 270 strikes, 56, or 20.74 per cent., were successful; 98, or 36.30 per cent., were partly successful, and 116, or 42.96 per cent., resulted in failure.

* * *

Since 1896 the Belgian labor bureau has published in its monthly bulletin, Revue du Travail, statistics of strikes and lockouts in Belgium as they occurred from month to month. During the five-year period from 1896 to 1900 there were 610 strikes reported, affecting 1,519 establishments and 162,637 strikers. In addition to the strikers, 32,473 other persons were thrown out of work on account of 598 strikes, the number not being reported in the case of 12 strikes. The smallest number of strikes and strikers occurred in 1898, but the following year, 1899, shows the largest number of strikers during the period.

* * *

In France during the year 1902 there were 512 strikes, involving 1,820 establishments, 212,704 strikers, and 9,461 persons thrown out of work on account of strikes. Of the strikes, 162,622 were men, 35,326 were women, and 14,756 were children. The strikes caused a total loss of 4,472,477 working days by strikers and 202,604 by other employees thrown out of work, or a total of 4,675,081 working days. In 1901 there were 523 strikes, in which 111,414 strikers were involved and 10,147 other employees were affected, causing an aggregate loss of 1,862,050 working days. The large number of strikers and days lost in 1902 is due to a general strike of miners in that year, which alone involved 115,240 strikers and caused a loss of 3,210,957 working days. The average number of days lost per striker in 1902 was 22.

* * *

In Germany, during 1902, there were 1,060 strikes reported, affecting 3,437 establishments. Operations were completely suspended in 849 establishments. Of a total of 131,086 employees in the establishments affected 53,912 participated in the strikes, and 6,272 others were thrown out of employment on account of them.

* * *

In Great Britain the number of labor disputes arising in 1902 was less than in any of the preceding four years (1898 to 1901), but the number of working people directly and indirectly affected was greater than in any of those years. The aggregate days of duration was less than in 1901, but greater than in 1900 and 1899. During 1902 there were 442 strikes and lockouts, involving 116,824 employees directly and 139,843 indirectly, or throwing out of work a total of 256,667 working people and resulting in an aggregate loss of 3,479,255 working days. Of the 442 disputes, 907, or 24.2 per cent., resulted in favor of the employees, 202, or 45.7 per cent., in favor of the employers, 123, or 27.8 per cent., were compromised, and 10, or 2.3 per cent., remained indefinite or unsettled.

* * *

During the year ending June 28, 1902, the Milwaukee free employment office reported that the male applicants for employment numbered 3,936, that the applicants for help numbered 3,424, and that 2,674 positions were filled, while the female applicants for employment numbered 673, the applicants for help 866, and 511 positions were filled. During the same period the Superior office reported 4,077 male applicants for employment, 4,257 applicants for help, and 3,916 positions filled, while the female applicants for employment were 316, the applicants for help 504, and the positions filled 279. In 1901, 75 organizations in the State reported a membership of 5,330.

* * *

The union-labor party ticket in Denison, Tex., carried every office at the late election.

* * *

The painters' Union of Omaha won a decisive victory in the strike caused by the attempt of the Business-men's Association to "put the union out of business."

* * *

About 200 tin and metal-workers went on strike at Cleveland recently to enforce their demand for a minimum wage scale of $2.50 a day.

* * *

A reduction from ten to nine hours a day in manufacturing establishments has benefited over 50,000 men and women in Chicago during the year.

* * *

The general lockout of the granite-cutters at Philadelphia has been called off.

* * *

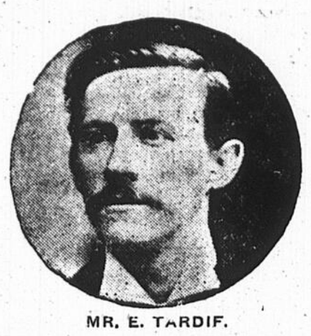
The journeymen horseshoers' international convention will be held in Omaha on June 27th.

* * *

At the recent election in Aurora, Ill., for municipal officers, the workingmen combined and elected their entire ticket.

* * *

The Chicago Cooks' Union has presented to the employers a new scale, making $12 a week the minimum wage and a 60-hour week.



MR. E. TARDIF.

Mr. E. Tardif is prominent among those labor leaders who find themselves quite as much at home in English as French. He has a record of fifteen years' standing in connection with the Montreal Typographical Union. During this period Mr. Tardif has served on many committees, picnic committees and others. As a trustee of his union, a delegate to the Trades and Labor Council, and as secretary of the Montreal Council of Trades and Labor, Mr. Tardif has won the regard of his associates for the able and conscientious manner in which he has carried out the functions of his offices. As a student he had a career of exceptional brilliancy, winning a gold purse given by Fr. Rousselot, S.S., of revered memory in the school of St. James. Mr. Tardif's father is one of the oldest union men in Montreal. He has for many years been connected with both the French and English-speaking Typographical Unions. Mr. Tardif has twice been secretary of the Labor Day Committee. The celebration last year was admitted to be the finest get seen. As a mutualist, Mr. Tardif is a member of the St. Pierre Mutual Benefit Society.

Mr. Tardif is a candidate in "La Presse" contest. He is coming out as a Unionist. Although late in the field, his friends are working hard, and it is expected that he will have a good vote.

HAVE YOU CORNS?

Why Not Cure Them With Putnam's Corn Extractor?—Here is Proof of Its Merit.

Mr. James Cairns, of Chesley, Ont., dealer in sewing machines and hardware, writes: "I can with pleasure recommend Putnam's Corn Extractor; it cured many painful corns on my toes and removed them without pain in a short time." 'Putnam's' is the best remedy for corns I ever used. At all druggists, 25 cents per bottle. Try it yourself.

WHEN THE LIGHT CAME

No air of Sunday calm brooded over the little town.

A scorching north wind swept the dust down the dreary streets, and sent it swirling round the corners with a gritty swish, and a friction that seemed to generate a thousand electric sparks and prickles.

A group of four loitered on the corner talking with unusual interest.

"It's to odarned bad that express had to be ten hours late last night, of all times," growled one. "They'd 'a been clear away by this time, but now—"

"Oh, pshaw!" struck in a girl's lighter voice. "Jim ain't 'spected 'til tomorrow, nohow, and the train 'll be in in an hour. Don't croak!"

The others laughed uncertainly, and the uneasiness deepened as the first speaker continued, unmoved:

"That's all right! But she ain't here yet, and I'd hate like cold pizen to be the man who'd married Jim Tyler's girl I'd hate it like cold pizen, I tell you—ef there wuz any chance o' my havin' to stay on the same side o' this yere ball as Jim, afterward—that's all!"

"Oh, Jim won't do nuthin'! She could always wrap him 'round her little finger, anyhow. Say, wasn't it mighty lucky uv her, to hev two strings to her bow all the time, and never let on, till the other fellow turned up last night? Though what she can see in that little dood drummer after a six-foot scorcher like Jim, beats me," drawled the girl.

"Well look a-here, young woman, don't let us hev eny o' that slickness round hereabouts," began her companion, threateningly, "or—" his voice broke, as a man on horseback clattered around the corner and swept toward them.

"By the Lord Harry," he breathed. "It's Jim—Jim Tyler. The Lord help her now!"

The four stood motionless as the man dashed by, with a gay wave of the arm as a salute.

Two blocks down the street he threw his horse back on his haunches before a little battered cottage, and flinging himself from the saddle, threw open the front door without the formality of a knock, then stopped on the threshold, as if struck by a thunderbolt.

A man, of the flashy drummer type, sat in a chair facing him, and perched on his knee was a girl—her hands in his, as she laughingly balanced herself, with her lips just beyond his reach.

For a tense moment the silence held. Then the face of her husband turned yellow-white with fear, and following his eyes, the laughter froze on her lips, and a deadly terror blanched her pretty silly face.

The man in the door stood motionless. "Get up," he said.

She tried a laugh of bravado, which choked in her throat, but the drummer put her from him and advanced a step, holding out shaking, expostulating hands.

The man measured him with a cold contempt that cut like a knife.

"I'll settle with you later," he said, and turned to the girl.

"Who is this fellow?"

She thought with frenzied rapidity for a second, weighing and balancing chances. He blocked the only door. Time was what she wanted—time for help to come.

"Jim," she wailed—"Jim—I loved you—you know I loved you—but they threatened—they said——"

"Who is this fellow?" he repeated, with the same deadly quiet.

"Jim—listen—I couldn't help it— he has more money, you know, and they made me—oh, Jim—dear——"

"Who is this fellow?" he asked.

"He—oh, Jim—forgive me—he's my —my husband — we were married last night—Jim—listen—" her voice rose to a shriek.

The man plunged forward, revolver in hand, toward his successful rival, who squealed with terror, but the girl threw herself between them, and clutched his arm in a frenzied grasp.

"Listen, Jim—listen! Oh, God, don't hurt him! Listen—I couldn't help it—I couldn't! You know I love you," she lied; "I've always loved you——" she threw both arms about him with a sudden strength and checked and held him. He struggled with her, his cold rage rising to a mad, unreasoning fury, with the lies, her touch, the baffled desire of the man. Freeing one arm, he brought down the heavy revolver full in her upturned face.

At the thud of the steel on flesh, the drummer, uttering a shriek of wild, animal terror fled past them into the street, and on—on—still shrieking, in a voice that held no human sound, until he stumbled and fell, dazed and stunned, in the dust.

In the other man the lust of killing awoke, and he struck, deliberately, again and again, until the shrieks were stilled, the last frantic grasp gave way somehow, and he stood looking down at a silent heap on the floor, and struggling with an insane desire to kick it and trample on it.

He laughed—the instinct of slaughter al' alive—laughed, and turned to find the man. He was gone.

A noise of horror-stricken voices in the street fell on his ear—of voices and of running feet—fell, and grew louder.

With the light of murder in his eyes—the joy of killing—he strode from the room, and flung himself upon his horse, as a crowd of men raced toward him. Straight at their midst he dashed, but with no sign of wavering they came on, and horse and men met, with a shock that nearly unseated the rider.

Maddened by the spurs, the horse shook off the clutching hands—the man, with the frenzied light still in his eyes, turned in his saddle, and laughing gayly, emptied his revolver into the crowd.

There was a shriek, a groan, a scurry of hoofs, and then silence—for a space.

Beyond the town the desert stretched away—a level reach of sand and alkali baking under the pitiless sun.

The man, on a jaded horse, spurred desperately toward the line of jagged rocks at the southern side, that rose like a palisade built by hands, clear-cut against the cloudless sky.

He looked often over his shoulder as he went, and cursed under his breath, the gasping animal on which he rode. The lust of murder was gone, and only the instinct of the hunted remained.

A mile from the rocks, where comparative safety lay, the horse stumbled and fell. Mechanically the man swung himself free as the animal went down, and stood a moment watchin it. It lay still, with a stillness he had seen before. Suddenly a woman's face came between him and the dying beast—her face, with the great gash on the temple and the awful fear in the eyes. Curse her! If he had only had time to square his account with the man, too! He laughed grimly at the memory of the disfigured face that was not an object for any one's kisses now. Again he looked behind him, and stood rigid, as he saw, far in the distance, a line of dots creeping nearer.

"The posse, by God!" His hand went to his belt—it was gone! In a flash he remembered that the strap had given way in their last desperate struggle, and she held it now, no doubt, clenched in her stiffening fingers—she held his life in her hands until the end! His revolver he had emptied into the crowd as he fled.

With the eyes of a trapped animal, he looked about him. A mile away were the sheltering rocks—a mile in this heat! A mile through the blistering sand. Behind were the relentless men. There was no choice. He clenched his hands and thn gave the horse a savage kick. With a faint moan of pain the dying brute struggled to rise, fell forward, and lay still—quite still—even under the blows and kicks the maddened man rained upon it.

He ceased, finally, from exhaustion, and after a moment's breath started forward over the yielding sand. The sun had nearly set, but the heat was stifling; his breath came in gasps, and his eyes were blinded by the water dripping from his forehead; but he stumbled on, and fell, as the horse had fallen, under the shadow of the first great bowlder, at the foot of the rocks.

For a moment he lay helpless, then slowly raised his head and looked back with an evil chuckle. They were out in that heat and glare, while he lay "In the shadow of a great rock in a weary land"—when had he heard some one say that

"A weary land!" God knows it was that! The few cactus plants shriveled and grew grayer in the heat, which had a weight to it—a weight under which no living thing could stand erect. Even the coming of twilight brought no relief. Oh, if he had a drink; a cup of cold water. He had heard some one say something about that, too—somewhere. What was it? Who was it? His mother? He must go on, higher up among the rocks, where safety lay. He turned weekly on his elbow, but stopped half way, as a sharp ominous sound pierced the heat—a sound that somehow seemed the intensification of cold—a cold that flashed through his fevered body and froze him into a statue as he lay.

It was the warning of a rattler. Beside him, coiled, ready to strike, with its head on a level with his eyes, lay a snake as thick as his wrist.

His brain whirled for a moment, and then grew strangely clear.

Was there nothing which could face this heat? Here was one thing no Arizona sun could shrivel—one thing the fires of hell could not warm!

Its head was proudly erect as the rattler and his human prototype looked, into each other's eyes. The eyes of the snake were cold and still, and in a moment the eyes of the man grew dreamy, and then—then the eyes of the snake began to glow with a fire which crept through the man's veins like wine.

Was he exhausted? No, that was his body. Now, he had no body—he was a soul—the preachers said he had a soul—this must be it, before him on the sand. A soul from out whose eyes looked a knowledge of sin of which he had never dreamed! He—whose name was a terror for miles about? What did they know of sin back there in the town? Here was the fountain-head of all evil, at which he could drink forever and never be filled! Of sin—of sin——

The head of the snake began to sway slowly backward and forward and thrust itself out toward him. The head of the man followed its movements as though drawn by a magnet. The two heads had each the same narrow temples, the same sinister jaw, the same cruel mouth, but the eyes—the eyes of the man had much to learn.

A shout came over the desert—came slowly—for even sound shrank back from the heat—and pierced its way into his brain. They had found the horse.

But they did not know of the empty revolver. They would think twice before they ventured into those rocks in the dark. They would wait—would wait until the light came. He must go higher up—he started slightly, but froze again before the warning whirr.

When the light came they would come, and he would die like a rat in a trap. There was no escape. Yes, there was one way—just one. With a sigh of despair he stretched out his arms to the snake as a lover to his mistress!

Again the warning. For one moment he looked into those marvellous eyes. Then he deliberately cuffed the evil head, lightly with one hand. Swift as lightning the snake struck!

When the light came the pursuing men moved cautiously forward, hoping to reach a sheltering rock before his bullets found them, but their leader started back from a motionless figure lying in the shadow.

As they stared the man's shirt heaved slowly, as though he had breathed, and from out its folds a head with narrow temples and sinister mouth lifted itself, and with a languid insolence the huge rattler passed like a glimpse of hell, down the man's side and vanished into a cleft in the rock.

The men stood rooted to the spot. As the crawling horror disappeared their leader wrenched himself free.

"By God, I believe it was his soul," he said.—Mabel Crooks Brown, in the Argonaut.

Miss Nellie Barsalou Gives Interesting Interview

Tells How She Was Cured of Kidney Disease After Doctors Failed—Ferrozone Alone Responsible For Her Recovery—It Cured Permanently.

Miss Nellie M. Barsalou, is well known in her native city of Wilmington, where every doctor of reputation tried to cure her. But they didn't succeed. This conclusively proves that Ferrozone must certainly be an absolute cure for kidney trouble.

"Six months ago I noticed lameness and dragging pains across the small of my back," writes Miss Barsalou. "I felt weary and completely worn out. It wasn't work that made me so tired, nothing but defective kidneys. I took the doctor's treatment and used dozens of articles I read of for the kidneys. But in spite of this I kept getting worse. Then I used Ferrozone. It was three weeks before I was perfectly satisfied it was helping me, but after that I improved steadily and got well. I know of no better remedy than Ferrozone, which has improved my health immensely and saved me from Bright's Disease."

Next to consumption, kidney disease is the most fatal. Many a life has been lost simply because the unfortunate victim of deranged kidneys wasn't aware of his perilous condition in time.

Here is a simple test. Put some urine in a glass and let it stand for twenty-four hours. If it shows germs floating about, looks milky or cloudy, if it contains any sediment, your kidneys are diseased. Don't risk your life with doubtful remedies, use Ferrozone, which doctors admit is the quickest and most certain cure. Ferrozone contains in scientific combination the most valuable agents known for the kidneys. This explains its marvelous cures and universal success. Ferrozone is guaranteed and sold at 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50, by all druggists. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

A JUDGE'S RUSE.

The following story of a fox-hunting judge is good—almost too good to be true. But then, is it not Irish?

It was during the period of Fenian crime. One morning the clerk whispered in the ear of the judge that there was that day a meet at Ballykillmulligan, and a fine dog fox.

"How many's in the dock?" asked the judge.

"Twenty for rioting and breach of the peace, your Honor."

"Tim," said the judge, "do you think you can get the first prisoner to plead guilty without a jury trial—me to let him off with a week in jail?"

"The easiest thing in the world, yer Honor," for not one of the prisoners expected less than five years.

"Make haste, then," said the judge, "and bring in the whole gang. And, I say, Tim, tell Jerry to saddle the mare meanwhile."

The prisoners filed into the dock.

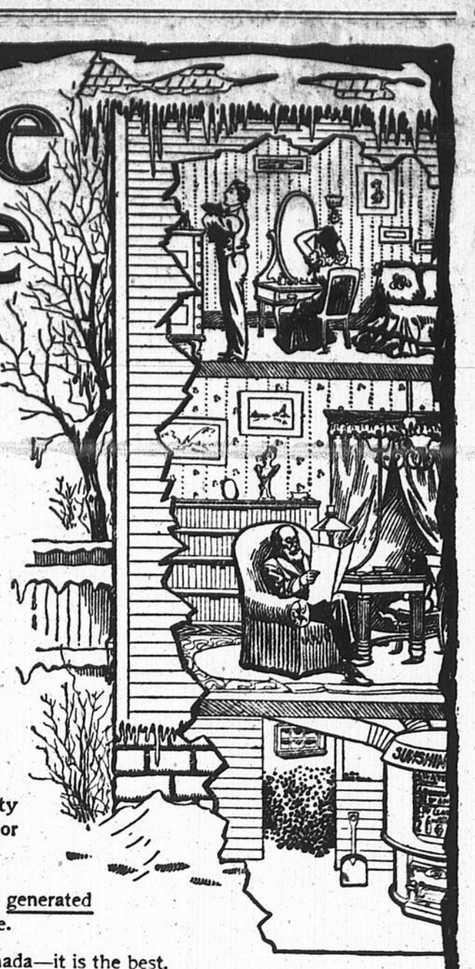
"Guilty, or not guilty of the crimes charged?" demanded the judge.

"Guilty, yer honor," said the first, and the other nineteen stood aghast, for they had all been prepared to make a fight for it.

"Seven days," said the judge, while a hurried consultation was proceeding in the dock. The light sentence decided them. They all pleaded "guilty."

"Fourteen years' transportation apiece!" exclaimed the judge, with a snap of the jaw, and then, in an undertone, "Jerry, is the mare saddled yet?"

Sunshine Furnace



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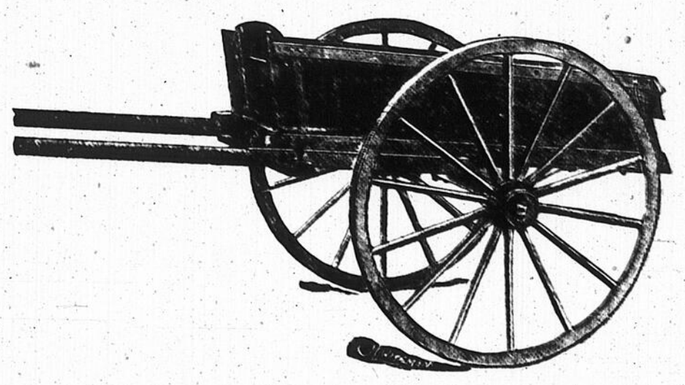

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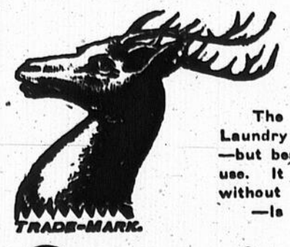

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PLAYS OF THE WEEK

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

Arena—Comic Opera, "The Isle of Champagne."
Francais—Aubrey Stock Company in "A Spy of Port Arthur."
Royal—The Innocent Beauties Burlesque Co.
Sohmer Park—Vaudeville and Lavigne's band.
Riverside Park—Vaudeville.

MANSFIELD IN "OLD HEIDELBERG."

Coming events cast their shadows before and the coming of Mansfield is much in evidence. At the box office of the Academy, where the great actor is to appear July 1 and 2, they are preparing a printed slip of answers to the hundred questions which inquisitores are askin at all hours of the day. However, this very annoyance indicates the interest in the coming of Mansfield. Mansfield has actually wrenched the palm from abroad and planted the highest standard of acting, stage management and general artistic liberality in America. He is accompanied by 106 people. He travels by special train of eleven cars. He will be seen here in "Ivan the Terrible," and as Prince Karl Heinrich in "Old Heidelberg," two diametrically dissimilar characters which test the full range of this great actor's versatility. Box office opens for sale of seats Monday, June 27.

"A SPY OF PORT ARTHUR."

Success has rewarded the Aubrey Stock Company at the Theatre Francais, and the public, have shown that good performances will be supported, and crowds are in attendance both morning and evening.

Next week "A Spy of Port Arthur," a new play on the Russo-Japanese war, will be given. The subject is a timely one and the author in writing his stage version has confined himself mostly to facts, but, of course, has taken some liberties which are necessary, in order to meet the demands of a public fond of exciting climaxes and also not to neglect the humorous side which no play is complete without. Some new and pretty scenes are in preparation and the realistic will not be neglected.

BURLESQUE AT THE ROYAL.

Many good features are promised by the management of the Innocent Beauty Vaudeville and Burlesque Company, which is to appear at the Theatre Royal during the coming week. Two burlettas will be introduced in which pretty girls, beautifully gowned, and some specially written music will be introduced. In the olio will be Ciclo, the bicyclist and Caprice Lewis, the arialist. Ciclo is to ride in what is called the "Devil's Chimney." He will be perfectly horizontal during the act. Miss Lewis comes from Europe with a wonderful reputation as an aerial artiste. Other features will be Healy and Flynn, Irish comedians; Edison Kinetoscope, with a list of new pictures, and the Sisters Burdock in singing, dancing and acrobatic specialties.

OPERA AT THE ARENA.

Those who attend the performances of the New York Opera Company at the Arena will find great changes in the interior of the vest auditorium. As arranged at present, the place is exceedingly comfortable, with seating accommodation for three thousand spectators. A temporary floor has been built with a gradual ascent to the rear, and so arranged that there will be no interference with the line of vision from any part of this portion of the house. The stage having been placed midway in the building, the seats run further back than usual, leaving a short space between the last row and the main entrance. The chairs which had been in use in former seasons, have been replaced wth new chairs of a more comfortable pattern. Although but one-half of the big building is being used for the theatre, ample room remains and there will be no lack of accommodation.

"The Isle of Champagne" will be given Monday night and during the remainder of the week. This opera proved an instant success when Thomas Q. Seabrook first produced it. The company will give it with the same care to detail which served to make the original production such an instantaneous hit. The troupe has been selected from the cream of the regular companies, which disband at this season of the year, and this gave an opportunity to secure many well known persons who had been with Jeff. DeAngelis, Frank Daniels, DeWolf Hopper and other well known operatic stars.

MISS BERTHA WELBY,
With the Aubrey Stock Company at the Francais.

A CELEBRATED PIANIST.

A new acquisition in the person of Dr. Hans Harthan, a celebrated pianist, organist and composer, has been secured for the Montreal Conservatory of Music, of which Mr. C. E. Seifert is the director. Dr. Harthan will arrive in Montreal in Montreal in August and begin his new duties at the conservatory Sept. 1.

After graduating from the University of Munich he taught for two years as professor of sciences at Nuremberg before deciding upon his musical career. Lachner and Rheinberger were the first masters under whom he studied. Upon their recommendation he was appointed to his first position as organist and conductor. Showing special aptitude as a pianist, he spent the season of 1879 with Liszt as one of his pupils, at Weimar, and in 1881 he became professor in the Scharwenka Conservatory, at Berlin. In 1882 he met Wagner and other masters, and in 1883 he was called to fill the positon of conductor of the Musical Society of Odessa, Russia, where he became intimately acquainted with Rubenstein, and where he performed many works of the great pianist, before whom his pupils were also sent to play. In St. Petersburg Dr. Harthan met his great countryman, Adolph Henselt, who joined with Rubenstein in warmly recommending the young man to the Russian Minister of Public Instruction for the position of professor of music in the University of Dorpat. There he labored with great success for eight years, directing also the symphony concerts and many oratorios for chorus and grand orchestra. At the same time he conducted also a seminary for the instruction of teachers of music.

In 1887 the University, which had been German, was Russianized. Dr. Harthan was invited to remain and become a Russian subject, but declined to change his nationality. After a short stay at Gumbinnen, in East Prussia, he removed to Dresden, where he became director of the Dresdener Lehrer-Gesangverein, the largest vocal organization in that musical centre. There he also founded the famous Bach Verein.

In 1896 he was called to the position of director of the National Conservatory of Music at Santiago, the capital of Chile. He was engaged by the Chilean Government for five years, out of a list of over 100 applicants, among them many noted European musicians. During his stay in the South American Republic he reorganized the National Conservatory and, in fact, the entire musical system of Chile. Although he had an urgent invitation to return to Chile and renew his contract at the Conservatory, he decided to make Montreal his future home. Dr. Harthan is still in the prime of life. He is the composer of over 600 songs, choruses, and piano pieces, not a few of which are popular in all parts of the musical world.

SOHMER PARK.

Sohmer Park is in great shape for the summer season and the business so far has been in excess of any previous month of June. The programmes are the best obtainable and are arranged with a view to suiting the many classes of patrons which attend the park. For the coming week three new acts have been arranged for and two of the old acts are to be kept over. These are McCart's dogs and monkeys and the Marco twins, looked upon as the funniest team that the park has ever had. The Joselyn trio of aerial performers are among the best that can be procured and McPhee and Hill have a bar performance that is said to be remarkable. Those who are fond of the banjo will be pleased to know that the famous Claudius and Corbin are to visit Montreal. Lavigne's band will have its customary good programme.

WILL CHANGE ITS NAME.

The stock company now playing at the Theatre Francais will be under new management after June the 27th, and will be known as the Una Clayton Stock Company. Miss Clayton has become a great favorite here, and she will appear in a line of plays particularly adapted to her abilities. During the engagement she will produce for the first time on any stage a new play in which she expects to star shortly and which has been especially written for her by W. A. Tremayne and Irving L. Hall of this city. Bargain matinees and big productions are promised. The personnel of the company will remain the same.

AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

Sunday afternoon Al Read has a special programme that should make a hit. Five big vaudeville acts and a funny one-act comedy will be the features Sunday afternoon. Living Canada and the Russo-Jap. war pictures every evening. Friday, St. John's Day, Napoleon L. rise and fall. The Maisonneuve section of the St. Jean Baptiste procession will complete the day at Riverside Park, Maisonneuve.

SANITARIUM VS. SANATORIUM.

Dr. A. H. Ring, writing in the Medical and Surgical Journal, says: We are frequently asked, "What is the difference between sanitarium and sanatorium?" Gould's dictionary of medicine gives the following definitions: "Sanitarium—A health station, a place or institution where the conditions are such as especially to promote health and vigor. The word is often incorrectly employed for sanatorium, which is a hospital or place for curing those who are sick. A sanitarium may be used for a sanatorium, but it is not necessarily the same thing." Also "Sanatorium—An establishment for the treatment of the sick, especially a private hospital." In England and on the Continent sanatorium is largely used to designate a hospital for the treatment of consumptive patients. And in this country the word has been seized upon for the same purpose, and is rapidly becoming associated in the public mind with "retreats" for cases of tuberculosis. So prevalent is this idea becoming that a large institution in New York State, which for half a century has been designated a sanatorium, has found it advisable to drop the name and substitute the word "retreat."

This state of affairs is unfortunate, for while sanatorium rightly includes the treatment of consumptive cases, it by no means excludes other diseases.

The word "hospital" is so entirely associated with the idea of acute and surgical illness, with bedridden patients and red tape, that its use is rightly restricted to this kind of work. "Asylum" has come to be entirely given over to places caring for the insane, and in the minds of many "retreat" conveys the similar idea when attached to a private institution. Various private places have endeavored to surmount this difficulty by substituting fancy names ending in "hurst" or "croft" or "hall." None of these, however, convey any idea of the end sought. If, then, we relegate the word "sanatorium" to the institution where, amid congenial, semi-homelike surroundings, the chronic sufferer—nervous, rheumatic, cardiac, dyspeptic, etc.—can secure that environment which his case demands?

DR. HANS HARTHAN.

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DR. S. GOLDBERG,
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method and the ability to do as he says. Dr. Goldberg, the discoverer, will send the method entirely free to all men who send him their name and address. He wants to hear from men who have stricture that they have been unable to get cured, prostatic trouble, sexual weakness, varicocele, lost manhood, blood poison, hydrocele, emaciation of parts, impotency, etc. His wonderful method not only cures the condition itself, but likewise all the complications, such as rheumatism, bladder or kidney trouble, heart disease, nervous debility, etc.

The doctor realizes that it is one thing to make claims and another thing to back them up, so he has made it a rule not to ask for money unless he cures you, and when you are cured he feels sure that you will willingly pay him a small fee. It would seem, therefore, that it is to the best interests of every man who suffers in this way to write the doctor confidentially and lay your case before him, and if he accepts your case for treatment it is equivalent to a cure, as he does not under any consideration accept incurable cases for treatment; and, remember, if he does accept your case you may pay when you are cured. He sends the method, as well as his booklet on the subject, containing the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply

Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 278, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

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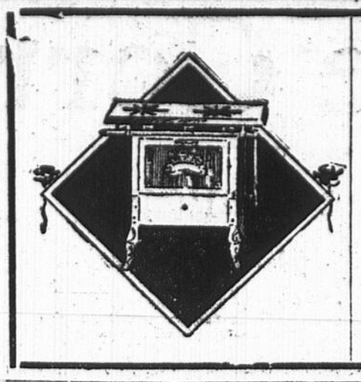

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DOESN'T IT STARTLE YOU

to know that one death in every seven is caused by consumption? All these people once had catarrh. But they neglected it. When the weather is fine you'll get cured very quickly by Catarrhozone. It's a shame to keep on sniffeling when Catarrhozone will clear away the discharge, stop your cough and make you well. Get Catarrhozone to-day and cure yourself. It's guaranteed.

To Be Correct the Separate Shirt Waist

Hats for the Children

A Liberal Range of Choice

Children's Linen Sailor Hats, made with large rolling brim, in colors of fawn, blue, and white, trimmed with white ribbons with flowing ends. Our price **75c**

Children's Outing Hats, in colors of red, green and white; the only Outing Hat that can be washed. Our special price **35c**

Children's Sailor Hats, of good quality white straw, trimmed with white ribbon with flowing ends. Regular price 59c. Our sale..... **39c**

Sailor Hats of superior quality fine white straw, with wide brims; trimmed with white ribbon with flowing ends. Regular $1.35. On sale at **98c**

Sailor Hats, of good quality straw, with wide brim and ribbon with flowing ends, trimmed with fancy straw on edge. Our prices, **15c, 23c** and **29c**

Large assortment of White Duck and Pique Tams. Prices **19c** to.... **75c**

Girls' Sailor Style Dresses

A Becoming Mode for ages 6 to 14 Years

Children's Sailor Dresses, made in a natty new style of fine quality Percale, in colors of pink and pale blue; large sailor collar trimmed with three rows of white braid, flowing end tie; sizes 6 to 14 years. Our special price, now **89c**

Cushion Girdles for 25c

Mercerized Cushion Girdles, 3 yds. long and over ½ inch thick, with large tassels on both ends, in the following shades: Plain colors—Black, white, light blue, cardinal, green; mixed colors—Cardinal and white, royal blue and white, cardinal and green, green, gold and white, green, gold and cardinal; green and pink, cardinal and black, light blue and black, Nile green, grass green and pink, Nile green, grass green, gold and black; scarlet and green, Nile, gold, cardinal and black. Your choice of any of the above girdles, for, each..... **25c**

Draperies and Drapery Fabrics

Art Drapery Dept, 3rd Floor

What you pay for draperies, in the piece or ready to hang, depends altogether upon when you make the purchase. To-morrow is an advantageous moment, not only for the purchaser of drapery fabrics and portieres, but also for lace curtains.

ART SILKOLINES, 12½c A YARD.

Over 4,000 yds. best quality Art Silkolines, latest shades and patterns, representing the loom-wit of Europe and America. Worth 17c. 19c and 22c yard. Sale price only **12½c**

DAMASK AND TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

Fine quality Damask Portieres, full range of shades, all new and desirable styles; size 40 in. wide x 3¼ yds. long, finished with knotted fringe. Worth $3.25 pair. Sale price..... **$2.65**

Fine quality Tapestry Portieres, in floral patterns, heavy brocaded effects, in new colorings. Worth $6.50 pair. Sale price..... **$4.75**

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.

Fine White Nottingham Lace Curtains, in a select range of the newest styles, finished with handsome borders; size 72 in. wide x 4 yds. long. Worth $4.50 pair. Sale price..... **$3.50**

Fine White and Ecru Nottingham Lace Curtains, 62 in. wide x 3½ yds. long, select styles, finished with a frilled lace edge 4 in. deep. Worth $5.00 pair. Sale price..... **$4.00**

CURTAINING.

30 in. Bobinet Sash Curtaining, finished with fine lace and insertion edges, dainty and durable weave. Worth 22c yd. Sale price..... **17c**

Floor Oilcloth, 22c yard

10-4 width, in a range of pretty colorings and effective designs. Durable grade. Price, per square yard..... **22c**

Why Buy Groceries Here

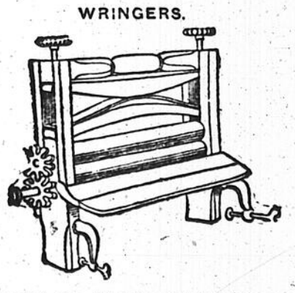
Because you get the best varieties upon the market and at lessened prices.

SAFETY MATCHES, 12 boxes in package, for..... **5c**

Laundry Starch, per lb.	**6c**	8 lbs. Hominy	**25c**
Comfort Soap, 6 bars for	**25c**	Scouring Soap, per bar	**5c**
Washing Soda, 8 lbs. for	**10c**	Mr. Dooley's Soap, 6 bars	**25c**
Adams' Root Beer, 3 bottles	**25c**	Bluing, per ¼ lb. package	**4c**

THIRD FLOOR New Building Specials

WRINGERS.



Special size Washing Wringer, solid rubber rollers. Every one guaranteed. Worth $3.50; sale price **$2.45**

HAMMOCKS.

Full size, with valance. Work in the regular way, $2.00; our special price **$1.25**

LAWN MOWERS, $2.45

Our special—12, 14 and 16 in. sizes. Each one guaranteed. Regular values range from $3.00 to $3.95. Our special price only..... **$2.45**

Basement Special Items

Large size Dinner Plates, colored. Worth $1.00 doz. While they last, buy whatever quantities are required for, each..... **2½c**

50 doz. Plain White Porcelain Cream Jugs. Worth 10c. Special at, each **2½c**

100 doz. Fancy China Cups with Saucers, assorted patterns. Regular 20c. Special **10c**

W. H. Scroggie
LIMITED.
St. Catherine and University Streets.

Must be of White

Fashion is very emphatic on that score, and she also, in every possible way, evidences her partiality for the richly embroidered Blouse.

BLOUSES FOR $1.00 (WORTH $1.50 AND $1.75) THAT ARE CORRECT IN EVERY DETAIL

Made of fine quality White Muslin, fashioned in the very newest modes, fronts beautifully embroidered in numerous styles that will please the feminine fancy; shoulders and back trimmed with small tucks; very newest style sleeves; detachable fancy tab collar; sizes 32 to 40. Waists that if bought in the regular way could not be profitably retailed for less than $1.50 and $1.75; the advantageous conditions under which this lot was secured enables us to pass them on the public Monday for, each..... **$1.00**

Past experiences should demonstrate the advisability of 8 a.m. selections. You'll find the salespeople at their posts ready to serve you at that hour, as well as have an unbroken range to select from.

89c JAP SILKS FOR 65c

Japan is prominent in the Silk industry. It furnishes one-twelfth of the raw Silk used in the world. Its manufacturers contribute lines of finished Silks that enjoy a position high up in the list of favorites. Specials of the undernoted merit always meet with a prompt and certain appreciation.

5 pieces Natural White Jap Silk, 27 inches wide, extra heavy quality, fine superior finish. Never sold less than 89c yard; special June Sale price..... **65c**

RIBBONS IN ALL COLORS

Of the Rainbow and Innumerable Variations.

Special value items cropping up from day to day. This for Monday:—

All Silk Taffeta Ribbons, 3¼ inches wide, in any of the following shades of sky-blue, mexique, turquoise, rose pink, coquelicot, cardinal, mais, Nile green and navy, also black, white and cream. Worth 17c yd.; Monday..... **12½c**

The Best Neckwear for Ladies

FOR CONSTANT USE

Are the washable ones made of White Pique, Lawn, Linen or similar fabrics. Here's a special that should meet prompt appreciation.

Ladies' fine white Lawn Ties, with fine hem-stitching on collar band and edges; edged in white and black, also white Pique Stocks. Regular 23c and 25c; to-morrow **9c**

Or 3 for 25c

$3.50 Patent Leather Boots for $1.95

MONDAY'S SUMMER SHOE SALE ITEM

60 pairs Ladies' Patent Leather Blucher Lace Boots, finished with dull kid tops, extension soles and Military heels, sizes 2½ to 7; our regular price $3.30. Monday Special **$1.95**

THE NEW AMERICAN SAILOR STYLE IN

LADIES' WHITE DUCK HATS

For Outing Wear.

Ladies' white Duck Hats, made in the new American Sailor Shape, with wide brim, trimmed with band and rosette of self and white quill. Regular $1.25; our Special Price now..... **98c**

IDEAL SUMMER-TIME COSTUMES

FOR LADIES' WEAR.

Fine white Lawn Costumes, made in a neat and nobby style; waist with several rows of tucking, bell sleeves, finished with embroidery collar and cuffs; skirt with tucks, deep hem and good flare. Worth $3.50. Our Special Price..... **$2.75**

Good Whitewear Wins Patronage

The proof of that fact is furnished in the vastness of our June sales.

Good Whitewear at this establishment means good grade of fabrics, good styles of trimmings, correctly proportioned, properly shaped garments, with liberally lapped seams, and put together in a manner that baffles the keenest critic searching for details to find fault with.

Ladies' Cambric Night Gowns, V style, tucked, trimmed around neck with embroidery and ribbon beading, around yoke and sleeves with embroidery. Worth $1.50. Sale price **89c**

Ladies' Cambric Underskirts, lawn umbrella flounce, with clusters of hemstitched tucks and embroidery insertion; trimmed with deep embroidery. Worth $1.98. Sale price **$1.25**

Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, round neck, full front style, trimmed around neck with embroidery and insertion, around arms with embroidery. Worth 65c. Sale price.. **36c**

Ladies' Cambric Drawers, with tucks, trimmed with deep embroidery and insertion. Worth $1.00. Sale price..... **69c**

LADIES' DRESSING JACKETS.

Ladies' Dressing Jackets, black and white fancy striped Muslin, with large collar, trimmed around collar, sleeves and skirt with frill and Valenciennes lace edging, finished with beading. Worth $2.00. Sale price..... **$1.50**

The Great Remnant Sale

Is Being Continued on the Third Floor of the New Building

The various lots include useful lengths in Black and Colored Dress Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Flannelettes, etc., and early buyers have the best opportunities for selecting.

Remnants worth up to 35c each, for..... **10c**
Remnants worth up to 60c each, for..... **25c**
Remnants worth up to $1.25 each, for..... **50c**
Remnants worth up to $1.75 each, for..... **75c**
Remnants worth up to $2.25 each, for..... **$1.00**
Remnants worth up to $4.00 each, for..... **$2.50**

Offer of Free Paper Patterns

CONTINUED MONDAY.

The purchaser of a dress length in the Black and Colored Dress Goods and the Muslin section—provided the fabric costs not less than 25c yard—will be given a Standard Fashion Paper Pattern free of charge.

The purchaser of a 4-yard Silk Blouse length in the Silk section, costing not less than 50c a yard, will receive a Standard Paper Pattern free of charge.

A FURTHER INCENTIVE TO Buy Dress Goods

Dress Lengths at Reduced Prices and Standard Patterns Free of Charge.

Dress Lengths of 8 yards, worth $5.50, and a choice of any Paper Pattern, for **$3.95**
Dress Lengths of 8 yards, worth $8.00, and a choice of any Paper Pattern for **$5.50**
Dress Lengths of 7 yards, worth $4.25, and a choice of any Paper Pattern for **$3.15**
Dress Lengths of 7 yards, worth $6.25, and a choice of any Paper Pattern for **$4.89**

INCREASING DEMAND FOR Cotton Cheviots

Yet They've Been Reduced in Price

The selections are calculated to suit every degree of taste. They may be obtained in either light or dark grounds, and are worth 18c yd., but the June sale price is only..... **13½c**

Ginghams Reduced in Price

Balance of special line Fancy Dress Ginghams now on sale, west aisle, ground floor.

This lot includes Fancy Stripes, Checks and Lace Effects, worth 15c, 18c and 20c yard. Choice for..... **10c**

Another lot Fancy Dress Ginghams, in extra fine colorings and patterns. June sale price, yard..... **13½c**

NAVY AND BLACK Dress Sateens

Dotted and Figured Effects. Special values during the June sale. Prices ranging from **20c** yard to..... **35c**

Values in Grenadines

Black Mohair Grenadine, in quality worth 59c yard. June sale price.. **31c**
Black Mohair Grenadine, in quality worth 75c yard. June sale price.. **52c**
Black Silk Grenadine, in quality worth $1.25 yard. June sale price.... **85c**
Black Silk Grenadine, in quality worth $1.50 yard. June sale price.... **$1.10**

Still Demonstrating our Ability to give

The Best Values in Cottons

Soft finish Family Cotton. Worth 10c yard. June sale price..... **8½c**
Linen finish Fine Cotton. Worth 11c yard. June sale price..... **9c**
Horrockses' fine Long Cloth. Worth 16c yard. June sale price..... **12½c**
Plain Bleached Sheeting Cotton, full 2 yards wide. Worth 25c yard. June sale price **20c**
Gray Sheeting Cotton, either plain or twilled, full 2¼ yards wide. Worth 25c. June sale price..... **20c**

June Prices on Table Linens

MAKE INTERESTING READING

35 doz. Damask Table Napkins, 18 x 18 inches. Worth $1.25 doz. June sale price **79c**
25 doz. Satin Damask Dinner Napkins, in assorted patterns; size 24 x 24 in. Regular $3.25 doz. June sale price..... **$2.35**
5 pcs. Unbleached Damask Table Linen, 54 to 68 inches wide. Worth 60c yd. June sale price..... **42½c**
2 pcs. Double Damask Unbleached Table Linen, full 2 yds. wide. Worth $1.10 yd. June sale price..... **85c**
2 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen, 2 yds. wide. Worth $1.15 yard. June sale price..... **75c**

Look at the Special Values Obtainable in the

Flannel and Flannelette Sections

Twilled Saxony Flannelettes, 30 inches wide, in light blue, pink, red and white. Worth 13c yard. June sale price..... **10c**
33 in. Heavy Striped English Flannelette, for pyjama suits. Worth 18c yard. June sale price..... **14c**
36 in. Heavy English Flannelette, in white and cream. Worth 25c yard. June sale price **19c**
34 inch Cream Unshrinkable Flannel, in a 65c yard quality. June sale price **55c**

Cushion Cases Ready to

Contain the Cushions

Cushion Cases, in six different shades of Art Denim, piped with white cord **45c**
Cushion Cases, made of flags, plain turkey red back, with double frill; size 24 x 24 inches..... **79c**

Sale of Children's Waists

(CORSET DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR.)

2 to 4 years Children's Waists, made of fine Percale, white **23c**
4 to 11 years Children's Waists, made of fine Percale, white **30c**
2 to 4 years Children's Waists, made of fine Sateen, white **25c**
4 to 11 years Children's Waists, made of fine Sateen, white **49c**
4 to 8 years Children's Waists, made of fine Jean, white and drab.. **25c**
4 to 11 years Children's Waists, made of fine Summer Net **25c**

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LIMITED.
St. Catherine and University Streets.