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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER Fine and Warm for Sunday. Sun rose at 4.18; sets at 7.36

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EYE WITNESSES' STORY OF TURRFT BAY DISASTER

Engineer Mason, One o[illegible]vivors Tells of Sudden Sinking of the Ship [illegible] Went Down Stern Firs[illegible]

SAILORS HURLED INTO SEETHING WATER

Ship Sank So Quickly, Little Chance Was Afforded the Crew to Escape—Governor Campbell's Account—Captain Hayden Probably Among the Lost.

North Sydney, N.S., May 21.—(Special.)—Engineer Mason, one of the nine men rescued from the ill-fated steamer Turret Bay, tells a thrilling story of the disaster, which so suddenly overwhelmed the ill-fated ship. It was about ten o'clock Thursday evening that they left Sydney, the night being calm, but inclined to be foggy. The steamer proceeded at full speed until four o'clock in the morning, when, on account of the increasing fog, she was put at half speed and remained so until she struck.

Heard Harsh, Grating Sound.

Engineer Mason was at breakfast shortly after 8 o'clock, when he heard the engine-room telegraph sounding and felt the ship striking with a harsh, grating sound. He immediately rushed to the engine-room, where the chief engineer was on watch at the time. He remained about ten minutes in the engine room, and during that time the engines reversed no less than four times, full speed ahead twice, and full speed astern twice. However, finding her s[illegible]led by the stern, he rushed up on deck and found apparently all the crew except two already in the lifeboats, which were just being lowered into the sea below.

Suddenly a heavy sea struck the lifeboat, dashing all the occupants out into the seething waters which surrounded them on every side.

Sank Stern First.

By this time the ship was sinking rapidly by the stern and he rushed on to the bridge. No sooner did he gain it than with a terrific plunge the ship went down stern first up to the bridge. Fortunately he was an excellent swimmer and at once jumped into the water and struck out vigorously for his life, but was immediately carried under by the vortex of the devouring waves.

Six Got Into Lifeboat.

"Twice or thrice I was whirled round, but I soon came again to the surface, I scarcely know how. Then I saw the life-boat near me, but to my horror, there was no one in it. I managed to gain the boat and get aboard. I was soon joined by others, who came to the surface one by one till six in all were in the boat. Five of the occupants of the life-boat were taken ashore by McLeod, the keeper of the southwest light, the other two being rescued by Governor Campbell a little later."

Governor Campbell's Account.

Governor Campbell, superintendent of the lighthouses on the island, gives the following account:

"Having heard a steamer's whistle, I supposed it to be that a vessel was passing the southwest end of the island. Soon after hearing the first blast I heard another prolonged blast. All at once she was ashore. I ran with all my might for the life-boat which was nearly a mile from the wreck.

Only Bubbles to be Seen.

"When at length I reached the side of the vessel no ship was to be seen, but only bubbles rising in the water. Near at hand I saw the steamer's life-boat with two men in her. Seeing that they were all right for the time I went and picked up eight men that were clinging to wreckage from the ill-fated ship."

Such is the description given by eye-witnesses of one of the worst disasters in the history of the coal trade between Cape Breton and St. Lawrence ports.

Course of the Steamer.

The course of the steamer lay just through a narrow passage of twelve miles, between Rocky Cape north, and if possible, Rocky St. Paul's Island. Owing to the dense fog the steamer must have got a little too far to the northeast and struck on a narrow reef at the southern end of the island and only about 100 yards from the shore.

The nine men saved apparently include the seven who escaped in the life-boat, and two of those taken from wreckage by Governor Campbell, the others being apparently already dead. There is no probability of the bodies of the missing being found as the bodies would be carried away at once by the tide.

Names of Survivors.

The following is a complete list of the survivors of the Turret Bay disaster:—Mason, third engineer, G. Hacker, John Soderholm, Jacob Kristensen, fireman John J. Johnstone, John Nigguest, Jacob Friesmeden, Gustave Gustavenson, sailors C. Anderson, Carpenter.

The Dead.

At present the list of dead stands as follows:—Grey, second mate, the steward, name unknown, Carey, Buck, messroom boy, Lyndcott, fireman; donkeyman, name unknown.

The Missing.

The missing, all of whom are probably drowned, are Captain Hayden, First Mate McCara, Chief Engineer W. H. Adams, Second Engineer Matthews, Boatswain John Johnston, Fireman J. Brown, Sailors Holl and Quivest, the cook, name unknown.

WILL THE ROPE HOLD?

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON REVIEWS

The Australian Compliment—Reciprocity With the United States.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 21.—The Saturday Review says: "The Commonwealth's idea of appointing a commissioner in London is remarkable as an ingenious compliment to the success of Canada in this sort of Imperial advertisement."

The same journal referring to the meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, urging reciprocity with Canada, says: "It may be that a preference for Canadian corn, by establishing a market with England may eventually in spite of tariffs against foreign corn, actually lower the price in England. On the other hand if the whole American supplies become absorbed and Canadian corn is admitted under favorable terms to the States we may find it difficult to acquire, at its present price, our full supply of the better grain."

THE CHEESE MARKET.

London, May 21.—Cheese showed a further decline of two shillings per cwt., at the beginning of the week, but at its end a steady feeling set in and values now remain firm at forty to forty-two shillings for choicest.

CANADIAN PRODUCE CORPORATION.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, May 21.—The Statist commenting upon the Canadian Produce Corporation says "The directors consider, anticipate, and estimate" very freely throughout the prospectus, and we should imagine the public will be indisposed to assist the directors in their anticipations.

PROF. RUTHERFORD ON RADIUM.

Propounds a Theory in London That Upsets All Accepted Theories on Duration of Life.

London, May 21.—Professor Rutherford, of Montreal, startled a distinguished audience at the Royal Institute by the theory that owing to the heat caused by radium the earth may have been habitable many millions of years. It further upsets all accepted theories of the duration of life since the millionth portion of radium only exhausts itself in fifty million of years.

GOOD ROUND SUMS PAID TO MEMBERS

Political Scandal May Be Recalled by Senate Insurance Investigation.

Ottawa, May 21.—(Special.)—In connection with certain affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Association, of New York, which have been referred to special committee of the Senate, there may arise a political scandal, which will require investigation.

This association procured its license to do business in Canada in 1885. Geo. D. Eldridge, New York, who is now here, is a first vice-president of the association. In 1897 an enquiry was being made into matters connected with the association by the insurance department of the State of New York. James D. Wells, the Canadian, was second vice-president. Eldridge stated that Wells informed him that in 1885, when obtaining a license for the company to do business in Canada, he had to pay "good round sums" to members of Parliament, of the committee, and of the Government of that day, his outlay in that way exceeding $10,000. Eldridge's statement under oath, is printed in the factum submitted to the New York department in 1899.

The Senate will have a chance to investigate this grave charge which affects the honor of Parliament and of the Dominion.

HEAVY DAMAGES CAUSED BY FIRE

Ledoux & Co.'s Carriage Factory Completely Gutted.

LOSSES EXCEEDS $300,000

Fire Caused by Gasoline Explosion and Spread Rapidly Amongst Inflammable Materials—Losses Partly Insured.

The handsome building of seven floors occupied by Messrs. B. Leduc & Co., of the Windsor Carriage Factory on Osborne Street, was entirely demolished by fire yesterday afternoon, causing a loss estimated at $315,000.

At 2.30 p.m. an explosion of benzine occurred on the third floor where an automobile was being built for the Empire Tobacco Company. Owing to the inflammable nature of the material close at hand the outbreak quickly assumed alarming proportions, with the result that within half an hour the building from the third floor upwards became a huge furnace.

The fire brigade from No. 10 station were the first to reach the scene, but seeing what had to be dealt with, a general alarm was immediately sent in; with the result that the entire central division of the Brigade were quickly on hand.

The outbreak originated in the rear of the third floor of the building, and it was there that the firemen first directed their energies. The flames, however swept all before them, and almost before the fact could be realized they were belching forth from the Osborne Street front of the building. Some little time elapsed before the fire fighters got to work in the front. When they did succeed in turning some streams on the fire had already won the mastery of the front of the premises and flames were roaring skywards from every window. It was then that the real battle between the fire fighters and their enemy began. The water tower which had by now arrived on the scene was requisitioned and a well-directed stream was poured from the machine, but it was some time before any impression was made on the conflagration.

In the meantime the rear portion of the premises were also blazing fiercely, and the best endeavors of the firemen seemed to count as naught against the mountains of flame with which they had to contend from one end of the building to the other. The men then settled down to the task of drowning the blaze by the application of as many streams of water as possible, but it was obvious almost from the start that the entire premises were doomed and they were.

Soon after the outbreak, the residents of the houses immediately adjoining in Stanley, Osborne and adjacent streets, seeing the danger with which they were threatened, began to move their personal property and other moveable articles, and in the premises of the Women's National Immigration Society, 87 Osborne Street, immediately adjoining the scene, the greatest excitement prevailed; there happened to be a large number of boarders, and frantic endeavors were made to save personal property.—In these endeavors able assistance was rendered by the firemen and salvagemen present.

Other Buildings Scorched.

And it was none too soon that these precautions were taken, for at 3.25 a great portion of Messrs. Ledoux's premises collapsed, and the Immigration House stood in great danger. The flames spread to the roof of these premises, and in a few minutes the entire upper story was ablaze. A well-directed stream from the tower soon had this outbreak under control, but not before the upper floor had been gutted and the remainder ruined by water. The damage to these premises alone is estimated at $4,500.

Danger now threatened the houses on the west side of the premises in Osborne Street, and the residence of Mr. S. L. Greibes, a C.P.R. conductor, suffered most severely, damage to the extent of some $2,000 being done, a great portion being due to the falling debris which crashed through the roof, carrying all before it.

The premises of the Bell Telephone Company, situated in the rear of Messrs. Ledoux's building, at one time seemed to be likely to fall a prey to the flames, but the endeavors of the firemen, supplemented as they were by the assistance of the employees, averted the danger.

Much Damage by Water.

The damage done by water in the adjacent buildings was very great, in one house in Osborne Street, owing probably to defective drainage, three feet of water occupied the lower floor.

Mr. Ledoux stated that he was unable to exactly estimate the damage, but that it would stand in the region of $300,000. He is, however, fully covered by insurance. There are numerous vehicles stored in the premises for the summer, and in the majority of cases the owners are insured against loss by fire.

The firm wishes to give notice that in spite of the enormous loss sustained they will continue business without interruption at their storehouse in Osborne street, a few doors west of the burnt building.

Mr. E. Gait had a narrow escape from losing a $3,000 automobile. The machine had been undergoing repairs at P. Kearney's garage, and had been for a few days in Messrs. Ledoux's hands to be varnished. The work was finished, and the machine removed only an hour before the outbreak.

RUSSIAN STORY OF JAPANESE DEFEAT

Enemy Repulsed at Feng Wang Cheng and Forced to Retreat

IS NOT BELIEVED IN LONDON

Russian Cruiser Bogatye Blown up at Vladivostock to Save it From Japanese—Togo Reconnoitering at Port Arthur.

Tokio, May 21.—5 p.m.—The Japanese forces which landed at Taku-Shan Thursday surrounded and routed a force of Russian cavalry at 7 o'clock Friday evening, in the neighborhood of Wang-Chi-Tung, seven miles north of Taku-Shan. The Russian force, which consisted of about one squadron, lost many killed or wounded, as well as a captain, who was captured. The Japanese sustained no losses.

London, May 21.—A despatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio says Vice-Admiral Togo has reported to-day as follows:

"The gunboat squadron and the torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boat flotillas approached Port Arthur yesterday for the purpose of reconnoitering, which was successfully effected with little damage in spite of a hot cross-fire from the forts. There were no casualties on our side."

Russian Cruiser Was Lost.

London, May 21.—A despatch to the St. James Gazette from Kobe, Japan, dated to-day, after confirming the report of the stranding of the Russian protected cruiser Bogatyr on the rocks n[illegible] the entrance to Vladivostok, adds that the Bogatyr subsequently was blown up by the Russians to prevent her falling into the hands of the Japanese.

The Bogatyr was a fine modern cruiser of 6,750 tons, was built in 1902, and was 416 3-4 feet long. The armament of the Bogatyr consisted of twelve six-inch guns, twelve three-inch guns, six 1.8-inch guns, two 1.4-inch guns, and two smaller rapid-fire guns. She had six torpedo tubes and five inches of nickel steel armor over her gun positions. The speed of the Bogatyr was estimated to be over twenty-three knots, and her crew number 580 men.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—The following report has been received from General Kuropatkin, the Russian commander-in-chief in the Far East:

"Liao Yang, May 19. — A party of Cossacks engaged a detachment of the Japanese advance guard on May 18 in the mountainous district northward of Feng Wang Cheng. The fighting began at 8 a.m. and lasted until 2.30 in the afternoon. The Japanese were successively dislodged from four positions, extending over twenty kilometres, and were pursued to Datiansy, eighteen kilometres north of Feng Wang Cheng. Our loss was six Cossacks wounded, two horses killed and eight wounded. We found no trace of the enemy in the Tsuahoka Valley as far as the road leading to Changoutin Pass, twenty-five kilometres north of Feng Wang Cheng, or in the Aiho Valley, from the Saimatsa-Kuantien road as far as Dounsianlintsa, an area of twenty kilometres. A squadron of Japanese cavalry, which left Kuantien on May 17 for Saimatsa repulsed one of our patrols at Schaogo, fifteen kilometres from Kuptien. The patrol retired without loss."

Report is Unconfirmed.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—A report has been received here saying that General Kuroki has been repulsed with great loss. The report cannot be confirmed.

Vladivostock Fleet May go to Relief of Port Arthur.

London, May 21.—A despatch to the Central News from Harbin states that Admiral Skrydloff has left Harbin for Vladivostok. The correspondent adds that five cruisers and fifteen destroyers of the Vladivostok squadron will probably make for Port Arthur.

Japanese Fleet Hovering Around Vladivostok.

Vladivostok, May 21.—Japanese warships appear from time to time in Peter the Great Bay, but they do not approach Vladivostok.

Loss of the Japanese Ships.

Tokio, May 21.—Vice-Admiral Togo's full report is as folows:

"It is regrettable to have to report a third misfortune. At five o'clock Sunday morning I received a wireless message from Rear-Admiral Dewe saying that on that day at five in the morning, while returning from the work of blocking Port Arthur, he encountered a dense fog north of the Shan Tung promontory. The Kasuga collided with the port stern of the Yoshino, which was sunk. Boats from the Kasuga saved ninety of her crew. The dense fog still continues.

"This has been a most unfortunate day for our navy. While the fleet was watching the enemy off Port Arthur the Hatsuse struck one of the enemy's mines and her rudder was damaged. She sent a message for a ship to tow her, which was being sent when another message brought the lamentable report that the Hatsuse had struck another mine and immediately began to sink. The Hatsuse then was ten knots off Liao-Te-Shan promontory. No enemy was in sight. It must have been a mine or a submarine boat. Three hundred of the officers and crew were saved. The Hatsuse sank in thirty minutes. While sinking sixteen of the enemy's torpedo craft appeared and were driven off.

"Our fleet report is somewhat vague on account of the fact that some of the messages were received by wireless telegraphy."

Rear Admiral Togo's Operations.

Tokio, May 20, 4 p.m.—The report of Rear-Admiral Togo, who should not be confounded with the Vice-Admiral of that name, and who commands the Japanese fleet sent to attack Kai Chou, on the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, south of New Chwang, says he reached Port Arthur soon after the Japanese battleship Hatsuse was blown up, and assisted in saving her crew and driving back the Russian torpedo boat flotilla, which came out that evening. Rear-Admiral Togo entered Chi-Li Gulf the morning of the 16th, reconnoitered the coast near Kai Chou, and drove the enemy off a range of hills near Tong Shan. On the seventeenth, after clearing the sea of mines, Rear-Admiral Togo entered Kin Chou Bay, from which his gunboats bombarded the railroad bridge, a military train and the enemy's buildings, effecting some damage.

TO BUILD $1,000,000 STATION IN TORONTO

Grand Trunk Asks Board of Control What Aid the City Would Give.

Toronto, May 21.—(Special.)—F. H. McGuigan, manager of the G.T.R., at a conference last night with the Board of Control and Representatives of the Board of Trade and manufacturers, hinted that the railway might spend at least a million dollars on a new passenger station, and asked what assistance the city was prepared to give. Before making any promises the Mayor said the city would require knowledge of definite plans of the G.T.R.

BERNARD SULLIVAN GAVE GOOD CONCERT

The Programme Was Bright, Light and Summery, and Every Number Well Chosen.

One of the most thoroughly enjoyable concerts heard in the city this year was that given by Mr. Bernard Sullivan in the Windsor Hall last evening, and those who had courage enough to brave the elements were amply recompensed for going.

The programme was of a light order, nothing heavy or ponderous or too classical, but everything bright, light and summery. Every number was well chosen, and, what is more to the point, the rendering of each one left very little, if anything, to be desired.

Mr. Sullivan has been heard here before a number of times, but never more favorably than he was last night. His voice was in perfect condition and he had it under splendid control. His songs were all happily chosen, enabling him to demonstrate the great range and volume of it. He quickly brought himself in touch with his audience and encore after encore was demanded from him.

The other artists assisting Mr. Sullivan were Miss Sylvia Dunton, soprano; Mrs. D. A. Cocklin, contralto; Mons. J. B. Dubois, 'cellist, and Mr. N. E. Horn, pianist.

Miss Dunton's singing was much admired. Last night was her first appearance in Montreal, and the impression she created was a distinctly favorable one. Mrs. Cocklin, who is also a stranger to this city, possesses a remarkably sweet contralto voice and the rendering of her different selections were greatly appreciated.

Mons. J. B. Dubois is a musician of which Montreal is justly proud. His playing last night was all that his audience expected it to be. Every note was eagerly [illegible] and when his numbers were finished the audience hungrily clamored for more.

Mr. Horn's rendering of [illegible] "Concert Etude" was well received, as was Grieg's delightful composition "To Spring." As an accompanist his reputation is well known, and his work last night was quite up to the standard.

ENGLISHMEN CELEBRATE.

In celebration of Victoria Day, the Sons of England Benefit Society have arranged for a special church service to be held in connection with the fraternity at St. James's Methodist Church to-morrow evening. Members of all lodges are expected to be present in the school room of the church at 6.30 p.m., and an invitation is extended to all Englishmen.

STRIKE OUTLOOK IS UNCHANGED

Difficulties Between Men and Masters Show No Sign of Settlement.

Although every day an end is expected to the bookbinders' strike, the end is not yet. This morning one of the employers said that by Monday morning he expected to have a working staff, as there is increasing dissatisfaction shown by some members of the union.

"My output for the month," stated the employer, "is fully up to the average. If the strike continued any length of time there would be a falling off, but we can manage very well by assisting one another with our work."

The master further stated that he knew at least one of the most determined unionists who was showing signs of weakening.

The s[illegible] hurting the three shops involved [illegible] at several printing firms which depend on these for their binding.

Plumbers and Masters.

It was stated yesterday by a master plumber that the association had refused on Thursday evening to discuss the situation with a delegation from the union.

The men have determination on their side, and are being liberally provided for financially, receiving daily large money orders from unions all over America. Altogether thirty-three city firms are employing union plumbers at their own terms.

Stonecutters Strong.

The stonecutters are keeping low to-day, and are preparing for some move in the near future. The Stonecutters' Union is one of the strongest labor organizations in Montreal, and the skill required in their trade makes them to a great extent independent of the effect which immigration has had on the other unions of Montreal. The committee of stonecutters sits daily during the forenoons at Barry's Hotel, St. Dominique street.

The Montreal typographers are pleased with the result of the international election, as Mr. Lynch is a popular official.

Meeting Sunday.

The builders' laborers will hold a mass meeting to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. Joseph's Hall.

BOY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Joseph Charut, thirteen years of age, of 143 Champlain Street, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon at the corner of St. Catherine and Champlain Streets. He was running across St. Catherine street, when he was struck [illegible] and knocked down. Fo[illegible] the top of the [illegible] work[illegible] satisfactorily, and picked the little fellow up. He escaped with only a few bruises, and was able to go home.

RUN OVER BY AN EXPRESS.

Mrs. Blanchard, fifty years of age, an inmate of the Salvation Army Barracks on Alexander Street, was knocked down by an express waggon at the corner of Mackay and St. Catherine streets last evening, one of the wheels passing over her from the right thigh to the left shoulder. She was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from severe internal injuries. She is this morning progressing favorably.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

STEEL STOCK will soon get to a point where its friends w[illegible] have to dig a hole if they expect it to go lower.

TARIFF CHANGES will be announced shortly, and the painful part is that the Hon. R. L. Borden's indignation has all fizzled out over the Grand Trunk Pacific.

BY THIS TIME the people in Port Arthur boarding houses are probably glad enough to even get prunes.

THE ONLY TROUBLE with the St. Lawrence route seems to be that there is too much shore to bump into.

THE JAP'S REVENGE came on the Czar's birthday. But the Czar only has one birthday a year.

Among the Anarchists.

"Sepuna Invitation," said the leader of the anarchists, "you have been chosen to throw the bomb. Do you accept this dangerous commission?"

"Gladly," she answered. "I will throw it, and the world will ring with its crash. Good[illegible]."

"I object," yelled the oldest anarchist.

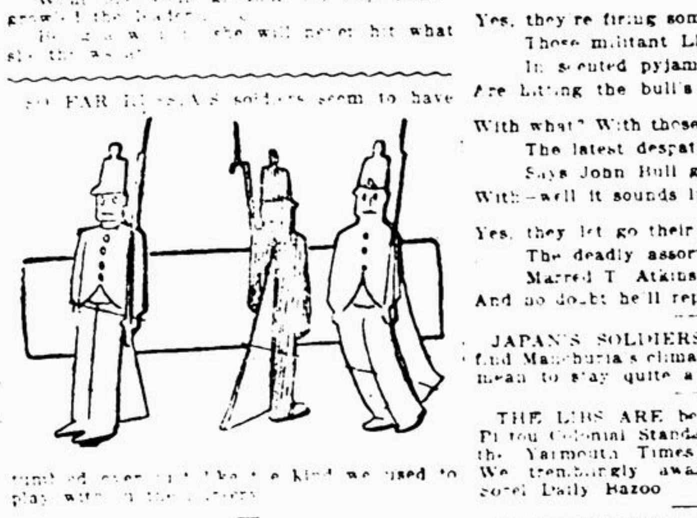
"Object to what?" demanded the leader.

"I object to a woman being allowed to throw the bomb."

"What are your grounds for objection?" growled the leader.

"Because she will never hit what she throws at."

SO FAR RUSSIA'S soldiers seem to have



tumbled over just like the kind we used to play with in the nursery.

A PHILADELPHIAN has smoked a cigar, and it is reported the manufacturer's feelings, the name of the cigar was not published.

SOME OF THE amendments to the Grand Trunk Pacific read as if they had been thought out by the sawdust intellect of a cigar store Indian.

IN CHILLY MAY.

The heat of passion all my soul doth parch,
I thirst for love as some poor gasping one
Thirsts in a shadeless waste in March,
When overhead no cloud obscures the sun
I ask for pity. Thou wilt not deny
The consolation of [illegible]
[illegible] a warmth [illegible] defy
The ar[illegible] a day in June

[illegible]

Beneath a [illegible] of summer snow
Then there is hope for [illegible] may be
In time comes [illegible] winter, and he breaks
The icy bonds and sets the captive free
Ay, hope for in November nature wakes

It cannot be disparity of age
True, thou art fair and young and I am old
But what of that? It is no bad presage
Or any reason why thou should'st be cold.
He would be happier than you'd suppose
In spite of what romantic poets say—
The present season very clearly shows
December matches pretty well with May.

PORT ARTHUR, in spite of the present hot spell there, is doubtless worrying over the probability of an early fall.

THE FARTHER THIS war goes the greater admiration we have for the man in Russia, whoever he was, who tried to postpone it. He knew his business.

WHATEVER ELSE of Tennyson may or may not live, his phrase "the sweet girl graduate" is bound to be immortal.

ALL THE INDICATIONS are that Mr. Balfour's skill in averting a crisis will be baffled some day.

A MAN IN THE States calls Pres. Roosevelt "a veritable political boll weevil, pregnant with peril." If he be sprung that in Germany on the Emperor somebody would call the patrol waggon.

JINGLES FROM JONG.

(Gyangtse, May 11.—The whole place is invested by Thibetans, who are firing jingals from Jong.)

Pray, what are those jingals from Jong?"
They might well be cra kers,
Those Thibet war wha-kers—
"Fit for picnics" and lun heons bong tong

Yes, they're firing some jingals from Jong,
Those militant Llamas
In scented pyjamas,
Are hitting the bull's eye—ding dong!

With what? With these jingals from Jong?"
The latest despatch
Says John Bull got a scratch
With—well it sounds like a typical song.

Yes, they let go their jingals from Jong,
The deadly assortment
Marred T. Atkins deportment—
And no doubt he'll reply before long.

JAPAN'S SOLDIERS announce that they find Manchuria's climate perfectly lovely, and mean to stay quite a while.

THE LIBS ARE being condemned by the Pictou Colonial Standard, the Montreal Star, the Yarmouth Times and the Truro Sun. We tremblingly await the verdict of the Sorel Daily Bazoo.

INTERNATIONAL complications may result from the fact that those two Jap warships sank when the London Times correspondent had his back turned.

BASEBALL WEATHER to-day, for a wonder.

WE WONDER WHETHER the Yale waiter who refused to wait on thirteen students at his table is superstitious enough to refuse a tip of thirteen cents.—Boston Globe. He'd probably prefer fourteen.

Admiral Togo skips the depressing phrase "I regret to report" and instead of announcing how many men were lost on the two ships sunk, he reports the number saved. That's the optimistic way.

AFTER A MAN has tried to talk business to a woman for five minutes he is prepared to sympathise with dry goods clerks.

BETWEEN THE Yankee peril on one side and the yellow peril on the other, Europe does not get much sleep these nights.

A PITCHER THAT is 2,000 years old is being exhibited at the St. Louis exposition. We know of several ladies who would like to obtain the address of the girl who worked for the family that owned the pitcher.

THE EMPEROR OF KOREA has lost all interest in the war since Japan has assured him that he is to be kept on the pay roll, even if no further fighting is done in his territory.

THE PRINCIPAL part of King Edward's job appears to be to visit around among his relatives and try to keep them from declaring war on one another.

CATTLEMAN AND BRICK GIVE WORK TO GLAZIER

Camille Donovan Performs Nasty Stunts on Water-Front, and Will Miss His English Trip.

A cattleman of the name of Camille Donovan felt a kind of quaking desire to gather all around and over him yesterday morning that an improvement would come had he only one hair of the dog that bit him the night before. Donovan had been doing stunts on the Bond Rock. Sailor men from various nationalities had been in the bunch. They had talked; they had sang, they had smoked, and needless to add, they had imbibed some not too wisely.

And as the city clocks got in their heavy hammer work at five o'clock of the morning, the wet May mist came along and hit Camille with a chill, the while a disagreeable void ached up in the neighborhood of his lower waistcoat, and his head held throbs that pulsed along at the rate of a McTavish street pump.

Then did this cattleman bethink him that there had been many drippings from the table of the night before.

He made his vow before the Commissioners street bonifa[c]e who had gathered the shekels overnight, but, pockets being now empty, he was promptly spilled into the street.

This worried Donovan. There was a half brick in the gutter. One moment. Next moment an eighteen dollar plate glass window had gone crash.

There is room for another man who wants to go home. Camille has started on six weeks hard labor at the suggestion of Mr. Recorder Poirier.

MONTREAL GARRISON PARADE.

Orders have been completed for the church parade of the Montreal garrison to be held on Sunday, May 29. The parade will be formed at 2.30 p.m. on the Champ de Mars, and will proceed via St. James Street, Victoria Square and Beaver Hall Hill to Dorchester Street, to their respective churches as follows: St. George's Church, D.Y.R.C.H., 3rd F.B.C.A., 1st P.W.R.F., 3rd V.R.C., 4th C.A.S.C., No. 3 bearer company and Field Hospital, and the British Army and Navy Veterans; St. James Cathedral, 65th Regiment, St. Mary's Cadets, Mount St. Louis Cadets, St. Ann's Cadets, St. Patrick's Cadets, and L'Association Veterans Canadiens; St. Paul's Church—2nd Regiment C.A., Montreal Engineer Company, 5th Royal Scots, Highland Cadets, Westmount Cadets and South African Veterans.

Officers of the Reserve and retired lists are invited to be present and will take up their position either with their unit or immediately in rear of D.O.C. and staff.

At the conclusion of the service the parade will be formed in column of route and will return by way of Dorchester, Mountain, Sherbrooke, St. Denis and Craig Streets to Drill Hall.

Officers on the Active list, residing in Montreal but not of the Montreal garrison are invited to attend and take up their position in rear of S.O.C. and D.H.

VACCINE FREE TO ALL.

Vaccine will be supplied free to all city physicians who desire it. This is the announcemenet of Ald. Dagenais, M.D., chairman of the Hygiene Committee.

WHAT IS GOING ON

Proctor's—"The Tyranny of Tears."
Francais—"Under Two Flags."
Royal—"The Spider and Fly Burlesquers."
Nouveautes—"Le Marquis de Priola."

FINE AND WARM FOR SUNDAY.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh northwesterly winds, fine and warmer. Sunday, fine and warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: New Westminster, 38, 66; Calgary, 38, 76; Qu'Appelle, 56, 72; Winnipeg, 48, 82; Port Arthur, 46, 76; Parry Sound, 44, 68; Toronto, 48, 44; Ottawa, 48, 56; Montreal, 46, 54; Quebec, 40, 48; Halifax, 44, 64.

Readings by the Optical and Engineer's Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon yesterday, 29.75; at 8 a.m. to-day, 29.91; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.93; temperature to-day, maximum, 65; minimum, 46; yesterday, maximum, 55; minimum, 43.

DEATHS.

SHERIFF—Suddenly, at Mobile, Alabama, on the morning of the 19th May, Allan Gilmour, fifth son of the late George Sheriff, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 49th year of his age.

HON. MR. GOUIN ON COLONIZATION

Scored the Member for Dorchester in the Legislature Yesterday.

Quebec, May 21.—(Special)—When the Legislative Assembly commenced yesterday afternoon Hon. L. P. Pelletier continued his speech on the second reading of Hon. Mr. Parent's bill to amend the law respecting the sale and management of public lands, woods and forests. The member for Dorchester spoke for nearly two hours and used a great deal of the same argument he advanced in his previous remarks on the same subject reported. He advocated a tax on the export of pulp wood and claimed that in the St. Maurice region lumber men exported wood to the American markets, which they reported to the Provincial Government as logs, and thereby escaped a duty of $2.62 per thousand feet, and when the wood reached the American markets, the wood was reported as pulp wood. Thus they escaped the duty on that end.

Must Protect Settlers' Interests.

Hon. Mr. Gouin replying to the member for Dorchester, said that the settler was the most meritorious citizen of the country and their interests must be protected. The lumber merchants were also a respectable class of the people, who had done much to develop the Province of Quebec, and they deserved honest and fair treatment. The settlers, however, deserved more than justice. They merited generosity. The contracts entered into by the province with the lumber merchants and the settlers must be respected, not only by the province, but by the merchants and the settlers concerned and it is in this spirit that the present bill has been introduced into the House. Men may change opinions, may even change party allegiance, but the province must keep its obligations in an endeavor to guard the people's rights, and at the same time guard the trust confered on them by the people.

Hon. Mr. Flynn, when he was called to the Premiership of the Government in 1896, took for his motto" Labore et Amour." The other evening he assumed a new motto, "For the Country by the party." The hon. Leader of the Opposition may change his motto, he may give over "Labore" to his friends, and he should especially give the soul of the "Amour" to his friend from Dorchester, but the honorable leader cannot change historical truths. He was never heard to express so many historical errors in so little time, as when he spoke on the present bill a few evenings ago. Hon. Mr. Gouin said that he did not for a moment believe that the leader of the Opposition had tried to mislead the House, but it was nevertheless a fact that he had at least uttered errors.

Timber Grabbing Causes Trouble.

The Minister of Public Works next proceeded to demonstrate that the forest system was only a continuation of both the old French and the old English systems. Several times in the last elections have taken place between the lumber merchants and the settlers brought about by circumstances similar to that which confront the province to-day. The evil always arose then, as at the present, from the practice of timber grabbing. He cited from various reports of the commission and a special committee from time to time appointed to inquire into the question, and many others to produced a report of a committee instituted in 1893, presided over by the member for Wolfe, Mr. Chicoyne. This report made it evident that that date colonization was suffering from the evils that existed to the present day. A memorandum to which Hon. Mr. Flynn in 1897 swore that the laws and regulations on the [illegible] Hon. Mr. Flynn's Mistake.

Hon. Mr. Flynn, in good faith the other day, said that the very provisions contained in the law of 1897 were the very provisions passed in 1889. Hon. Mr. Flynn declared that he had always been opposed to the reserve law of 1897, so he had no right or justification to reproach the Liberals in his speech, as he did the other day, of having repealed the law. These laws were perhaps good measures, but they were objectionable in their application that they simply paralysed the settlers hands by prohibiting them from cutting timber. In 1888, when the Mercier Government proposed to repeal those laws, he was supported by the whole Conservative party. Even Hon. Messrs. Flynn, Pelletier and Leblanc supported the repeal act. It was Hon. Mr. Pelletier who personally defended this law in the Council.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier—I did it at Mr. Mercier's request.

Hon. Mr. Gouin—Mr. Pelletier declared at the time alluded to that he went to the Council of his own free will, and now he comes forward and says that he was induced to perform the work. The Opposition may say what they will, but nevertheless it is a fact that reserve laws were passed in 1882 and 1883 by Liberal support, and if they became so obnoxious that they had to be repealed in 1889, it was because they had been criminally applied by the Conservative Government.

The Speaker left the chair at six o'clock, with Hon. Mr. Gouin still in possession of the floor.

Acted of His Own Free Will.

After recess the Minister of Public Works continued the debate on the colonization bill, and proceeded to show without a doubt that the member for Dorchester went before the Legislative Council of his own free will in 1888 to advocate the report of the reserve laws. He went into the history of the action of the Conservative party and took up the matter of reserve laws.

Defends the Commission.

Speaking of the Commissioners' report and the strictures made on two members of the House, he said the commissioners were only carrying out the duty entrusted to them, and no doubt they had justifiable grounds for their report in all cases dealt with without favor. Referring to the attacks made upon the secretary of the commission, Mr. J. C. Langeller, he would say that though he was not here to defend him, that the attacks were altogether unjustifiable, as he was a man of ability and respectability, and not able to appear to defend himself against such attacks that he might be subjected to. Referring to the personel of the commission, he defended Chairman Legris and Mr. Brodier, who, he said, were respectable citizens, and merited better treatment than they had received from the hands of the member for Dorchester. He also spoke highly of Rev. Canon Theverge as a clergyman, who had also come in for attack by the member for Dorchester, notwithstanding that he was a clergyman and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his superiors, not only as a priest but as a man. Canon Theverge was appointed as one of the commissioners on account of his familiar knowledge of the cause of colonization, in which he had taken a prominent part during his long career, and it was not only unjust but unfair to see him attacked as he was by a member of the opposition. He read extracts from the L'Evenement, the organ of the member for Dorchester, to show their unjustifiable violent comments on the Rev. Mr. Theverge.

Colonization Should be Free From Politics.

In an outburst of eloquence, the Hon. Minister of Public Works spoke of the great value and importance of colonization, which, he contended, should be altogether a national and not a party poitical question. He next took up the question of pulp wood, and said that the men engaged in it, who had embarked their capital and put forth their energy to make it a success, deserved protection from the government similar to that accorded the promoters of all other legitimate industries. Hon. Mr. Gouin criticized the administration of provincial affairs since 1869 by the successive conservative governments, and compared their administration of public business and questions of importance with the Liberal regime of the present day, and his party predecessors in office. He drew a graphic picture in the difference of government and legislation in the interests of the province, and especially dwelt with their administration of the lands forests and the important question of colonization, which had been neglected in a scandalous manner.

He held that the Conservatives could not be in good faith when they accused the present government of dealing out in blocks the public domain, as they knew that they alone had done this, and the member for Dorchester, in a speech delivered in 1887, was one of those who spoke the loudest in denunciation of the Conservative administration that had just failed in its colonization policy.

THE MARKETS

There was little or nothing doing in stocks to-day. The Wall Street market some cases opened fractionally better but dullness was the chief feature. The cotton market opened steady, July started at 12.74 sold to 12.76 and back to 12.74 August sold 12.35 and December 12.24. There was no Liverpool market Sunday.

Wheat, Chicago opened at old July [illegible] 3-4, July corn, 46 1-8, new July [illegible] 36 to 3-4, May wheat, [illegible] corn, 47 1-2.

SHIPS AND SHIPPERS

Arrived May 20 and 21.

S.S. Bohemia (Ger.), 2449, D. Roberts, from Newcastle, with general cargo, to F. Pollock & Co., Ltd.

S.S. White Head (Br.), 99, D. Mabe, from Gaspe, with shingles, to J. G. Ross & Co.

S.S. Bigbenham (Br.), Antwerp, general cargo, Fairness, Withy & Co.

S.S. Turcoman (Br.), 3983, T. Jones, Avonmouth, general cargo, D. Torrance & Co.

Cleared May 20 and 21.

S.S. Devona (Br.), 2352, D. R. Murray, for London, with general cargo and cattle, by H. Reford & Co.

S.S. Canada (Br.), 6016, R. O. Jones, for Liverpool, with passengers and general cargo, by H. & A. Allan.

S.S. Falk (Nor.), 1386, G. Gunderson, Sydney, light, Dominion Coal Co.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS.

Parisian, Allan line, Liverpool, passengers and cargo, to-morrow.

Lake Manitoba, C.P.R., Liverpool, passengers and cargo, to-morrow.

Manchester Commerce, Manchester line, general cargo, Manchester, to-morrow.

THE CAUSE OF PILES

is invariably constipation which is quickly remedied by Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut. Sure relief and no griping pains. For a remedy that never fails use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

FOR SATISFACTION
USE JAMES M. AIRD BREAD.
Main 1025. 97 to 103 St. Urbain.

REMOVAL!
THE GRANT GOLD CURE INSTITUTE is now situated at
No. 55 St. Denis St.
Cor. Viger Square.
'Phone East 216.

MONTREAL DOG SHOW IS ENDED

Entries Though Fewer Than Last Year Were Distinctly of a Better Class.

The bench show of the Montreal Canine Association closed yesterday with the final awards. Irish Terriers, Scottish Terriers, Black and Tan, Skye Dandie Dimonts, Pomeranian, etc., were the principal classes.

The show has been a decided success. Though the entries were fewer than last year the qualities of the dogs exhibited was in advance and it was a really good animal that could get a place. The following were the awards:

Irish Terriers.

Puppies, dogs—Suffolk Paddy, Mrs. L. Dowd, 1; Young Red Inquisitor, Miss K. Stevenson, 2; Tremall Toolin, R. H. & T. S. Trimble, 3.

Novice, dogs—Mile End, O'Malley, Joseph Meehan, 1; Patrick, E. S. Ostell, 2; Suffolk Paddy, Mrs. L. Dowd, 3.

Novice dogs, American bred—Patrick, E. S. Ostel, 1; Master Briar, J. S. Curtis, 2; Tremall Toolin, R. H. & T. H. Trimble.

Limit dogs—Rampant Rolf, Kerr Bros., 1; Mile End O'Malley, Jos. Meehan, 2; Patrick, E. S. Ostell, 3.

Open dogs—Same as limit dogs.

Open dogs, American bred—Patrick, E. S. Ostell, 1; The Wexford Rebel, P. Doyle, 2; Barney, B. G. Todd, 3.

Winners' dogs—Rampant Rolf, 1; Mile End O'Malley, reserve.

Novice bitches—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2; Killarney Molly, Finley & Ross, 3.

Novice bitches, American bred—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2.

Limit bitches—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2; Killarney Molly, Finley & Ross, 3.

Open bitches—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2. Kinkora Kate, W. H. Drummond, M.D., 3.

Open bitches, American bred—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2.

Local puppies, dogs—Suffolk Paddy, Mrs. L. Dodd, 1; Young Red Inquisitor, Miss K. Stevenson, 2; The Wexford Rebel, P. Doyle, 3.

Local novice dogs—Mile End O'Malley, Joseph Meehan, 1; Patrick, E. S. Ostell, 2; Suffolk Paddy, Mrs. L. Dowd, 3.

Local limit dogs—Mile End O'Malley, Joseph Meehan, 1; Patrick, E. S. Ostell, 2; Suffolk Paddy, Mrs. L. Dowd, Ostell, 2; Kinkora Brock, Finley & Ross, 3.

Local open dogs—Same as local limit dogs.

Local puppies, bitches—Molly Bawn, S. Mercer.

Local novice bitches—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2; Shamrock Jess, J. Jarvis, 3.

Local limit bitches and local open bitches—Bridget, E. S. Ostell, 1; Kinkora Catholine, Finley & Ross, 2; Killarney Molly, Finley & Ross, 3.

Scottish Terriers.

Puppies, dogs—Scottish Chief, H. H. Learmont, 1.

Novice dogs—Brynhir Barber, Mrs. C. E. LeMoyne, 1; Flashlight, Miss Eadie, 2; Scottie, Mrs. R. Reid, 3.

Limit dogs—Same as novice dogs.

Open dogs—Reel o' Tulloch, R. A. Cameron, 1; Brynhir Barber, Mrs. C. E. LeMoyne, 2; Flashlight, Miss Eadie, 3.

Open dogs, American bred—Flashlight, Miss Eadie, 1; Scottie, Mrs. R. Reid, 2.

Winners' dogs—Reel o' Tulloch, 1; Brynhir Barber, reserve.

Novice, limit, open; American bred and winner, bitches—Morach! Miss Eadie.

Black and Tan Terriers.

Puppies, dogs—Bright Eyes, R. J. McGauchey, 1.

Limit dogs—Silver King, Clarence Kennels, 1.

Open dogs—Wellsbourne, R. J. McGauchey, 1; Silver King, Clarence Kennels, 2.

Winners, dogs—Wellsbourne, 1; Bright Eyes, reserve.

Novice bitches—Topsy, F. E. Montgomery, 1; Beauty, Mrs. P. Hickey, 2.

Limit bitches—No Trouble, F. E. Montgomery, 1; Topsy, F. E. Montgomery, 2; Beauty, Mrs. P. Hickey, 3.

Open bitches—Ch. Parliament Dime, G. G. Mitchell, 1; Ch. Selwont Pearl, R. J. McGauchey, 3.

Skye Terriers.

Novice dogs and limit dogs—Colla Birkie, W. H. Nolan, 1.

Open dogs—Moorland Lad and Prince Royal, George Caverhill, 1 and 2.

Winners, dogs—Same as open dogs.

Novice and limit bitches—Moorland Jean, George Caverhill, 1; Colla Lucy, W. O. Roy, 2.

Open bitches—Moorland Lass, Silver Queen and Moorland Jean, George Caverhill, 1, 2, and 3.

Winners, bitches—Moorland Lass, 1; Silver Queen, reserve.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers.

Novice, limit and open dogs and bitches—Nell Gwynne, J. McMahon, three firsts.

Pomeranians.

Novice and open dogs and bitches—Red Croft Iris, Mrs. F. L. Hutchinson, two firsts.

Pugs.

Open dogs and bitches—Punch, Mrs. J. E. Fletcher, 1; Weanie, Mrs. J. E. Fletcher, 2.

English Toy Spaniels.

Novice and open dogs—Nugget, Miss Shaughnessy, two firsts.

Novice and open bitches—Midget, Mrs. L. H. Packard, two firsts.

Local open dogs and bitches—Midget, Mrs. L. H. Packard, 1; Nugget, Miss Shaughnessy, 2.

Japanese Spaniels.

Novice, limit, open and local dogs and bitches—Fu Fu, R. F. Baird, four firsts.

Yorkshire Terriers.

Novice and limit dogs and bitches—Veda, Mrs. J. F. Campbell, two thirds.

Open dogs—Dandy, Miss Alice Graham, 1.

Open bitches—Veda, Mrs. J. F. Campbell, 3.

Winners, dogs and bitches—Dandy.

Local open dogs and bitches—Dandy, Miss Alice Graham, 1; Veda, Mrs. J. F. Campbell, 3.

Toy Terriers (Other Than Yorkshire.)

Novice dogs and bitches—Bijou, Mrs. L. H. Packard, 1; Tiny, Geo. Willett, 2.

Limit dogs and bitches—Cricket, H. Roach, 1; Tiny, George Willett, 2.

Open bitches—Monty, Mrs. H. L. Thomas, 1.

Italian Greyhounds.

W. J. Newton, Ottawa, first, second and third.

Miscellaneous.

Novice dogs and bitches—Eskimo, Fuzzy, E. A. Murphy, 1.

Open dogs and bitches, same as novice dogs and bitches.

THE VERY THING YOU WANT.

For a clear brain, a good stomach, an eagerness for business, try "SWISS FOOD" for breakfast. It's a fine starter.—adv.

Messrs. F. Hurtubise, A. W. Kneeland, R. J. Hiller, Walter A. Galt, L. E. Desjardins, were among the Montrealers who registered at the St. Louis, Quebec, yesterday.

The Head line steamer Bray Head will sail for Quebec to-morrow morning to complete her cargo.

FIRE NOTICE!
B. Ledoux & Co.
Are Open for Business As Usual
— AT —
193 Mountain St.

BISHOP'S RESULTS WERE POSTED THIS MORNING

The Complete List of the Successful Candidates for the Coveted Degree of M.D.C.M.

BISHOP

The following is the list of successful candidates for the degree of M.D. C.M., as a result of the recent examinations at the University of Bishop's College. Convocation for the conferring of degrees will be held in the Synod Hall, Friday, May 27, at 3 o'clock. The results of the other exams will be out next week.

R. F. Barrett, Montreal, Que.; G. N. Briggs, Montreal, Que.; H. W. Byers, Monte Bello, Que.; C. F. Crutchlow, Montreal, Que.; T. F. Donnelly, New Carlisle, Que.; F. J. Garraty, Richmond, Que.; D. A. MacGregor, Fournier, Ont.; J. J. McGovern, Richmond, Que.; F. W. Watler, Montreal, Que. A. E. Wilson, Montreal, Que.

Point St. Charles

The St. Gabriel Independent Band will hold a meeting in the basement of the church tomorrow afternoon. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be up for discussion.

Private Dan Sheen, of the Montreal Engineers, made a single string record last evening on their alleys. His score was [illegible].

Mrs. J. Hesse, of the Robin Hood, is still confined to her room.

Mrs. Hall, of Magdalen street, is confined to her home with a severe cold.

The city at last has made a move to abate the nuisance caused by the dumping of all kinds of rubbish in the fields at the foot of Bourgeois and Charron streets. Notice boards are being put up in conspicuous places and all that is now necessary is to see that the notices are obeyed.

The R. R. Y. M. C. A. Baseball Club gave a splendid concert last night in the old Grand Trunk reading rooms.

Mr. Barber will address the 4.15 meeting of the R.R.Y.M.C.A. on Sunday afternoon. The Glee Club has special music for the occasion. A large attendance is requested.

Personal and Society Notes.

Mr. James Coristine sailed to-day for Liverpool.

Mrs. and Miss Gei in leave next week for Atlantic City.

Mr. Dakers Cameron left for Boston this morning.

Mrs. J. B. Hall, of Magog, has been visiting in Montreal.

Dr. J. M. Mackay, of Montreal, is at the Chateau, Quebec.

Mr. Passingham left this morning to spend the week end at Ottawa.

Miss Yvonne Bosse, of Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. St. Denis Le Mothe at Ottawa.

Mr. John Adams and Miss Adams, England, are visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. Skaife, Sherbrooke, spent a day or two at his farm, on Lake Memphremagog, this week.

Mr. Thomas Osborne, who spent a few days with his parents at Magog, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. W. J. Anderson and Miss Constance Anderson returned Thursday to Ottawa from Montreal.

Mr. W. P. Dempsey, traveling agent Chicago & North Western Railway, Toronto, was in the city yesterday.

Miss Annie M. Stroud, who arrived from Ottawa to-day, will be the guest of Miss Pearl Thurston over Victoria Day.

Mr. Bickerdike, M.P., and Miss Bickerdike, of Lachine, entertained a box party at the Nordica concert at Ottawa this week. Among the guests was Miss Doutre, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Allan are expected home from England to-morrow.

Messrs. R. Stanley Weir, C. F. Flett, T. L. Clark, A. F. Duquette, Will. Davidson, H. R Bisaillon, Alex. R. Johnson, J. K. Oswald, W. J. Shaw, Mrs. H. B. Ames, A. J. Gorrie, are among the Montreal arrivals at the Chateau, Quebec, yesterday.

The Lake Manitoba, C.P.R. line, is due in port Sunday with the following list of saloon passengers: Mr. Hugh M. Peel, Mrs. Peel, Mr. E. A. Gayford, Mr. Chas. H. Dooley, Mrs. Dooley, Mr. P. D. Leckie, Mrs. Nicholl, Mrs. E. E. Metcalfe, Lieeut. Brownley, Mrs. Brownley, Mr. J. Love, Mrs. Love, Mr. Herbert Lester, Mr. Arthur Bickmore, Mr. Wm. Hyman, Mr. A. R. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Master Smith, Miss E. A. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Master Ritchie, Mr. D. G. Worrington, Mrs. Shadbolt, Miss Shadbolt, Mr. H. Hermesses, Mr. E. A. McIntosh, Dr. P. C. Dagneau, Mr. Robert Harvey, Mr. George D. Harper, Mrs. Harper, Mr. J. G. Magee, Mr. Himle.

CLOSED THEIR CONCERT SEASON.

There was a large and fashionable audience in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. Friday night, and the pupils of the Montreal Conservatory of Music had a splendid reception for their third and last chamber concert of the season.

The outstanding features of the programme were the contributions of Herr Heinrich Bruening, the Bremen violinist, who took part in every number, his accompanists in the sonata contributions being Misses M. E. McLaren, Venera Mudge and Belle Bryson.

Altogether the concert was a pronounced success.

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Household Furniture, Carpets,
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The Silent Places

the story of a man-hunt in the wilderness of the Northwest, thrilling, with all the interest of a great detective story.

By the author of "The Blazed Trail" and "The Forest."

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WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant. Must cook, wash and wait to right party, small family. Apply 107 Metcalfe st. Tel. [illegible]. 5

FOR SALE — FINE SUMMER COTTAGE at Knowlton, 1½ hr. For further particulars, apply S. F. Bergamin, 71a St. James st.

ROOMS — TWO LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms, on ground floor, with piano, suitable for two bachelors or married couple, 82 University st. 5

FOR SALE — AT A BARGAIN, A SUIT repairing and cleaning concern in central part of city, excellent patronage, big profits, fine waggon, horse and harness, the whole outfit and run will be sold complete for only $[illegible], or if desired, working stock, materials and run will be sold separately. A rare chance for ladies. Big full page plans, apply to LAFLAMME & JOHNSTON, Room 9, 1761 Eleanor st., 2 doors south of Sherbrooke st. Phone Main [illegible]. 5

FOR SALE — YORKSHIRE TERRIER lady's pet, guaranteed thoroughbred. Apply N. Skuggs, 47 Stanley st. 5

ROOMS — SINGLE AND EN SUITE, well furnished, electric light, hot water, first class house, transient and permanent, 125 Metcalfe st. 5

Hamilton's

MONDAY'S SALE OF
Requirements for Victoria Day!

MONDAY'S SALE of SHIRT WAISTS

WAISTS that add so much to the holiday's comfort, pleasure and style.

300 DOZEN ONLY, LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN EMBROIDERED WAISTS, really beautiful goods. It's to our way of thinking the "Blue Ribbon Shirt Waist Bargain" of the season. See our window display of them—that'll convince you. To make a long story short, they're $1.50 to $2.00, sizes 32 to 40. Monday, the eve of Victoria Day, we'll sell them at, each 65c

YOU'LL NEED A SKIRT for the HOLIDAY OUTING

LADIES' POLKA DOT DUCK SKIRTS, pleated. Monday 98c
LADIES' FINE CORD FRENCH PIQUE SKIRTS, Monday $1.95
LADIES' NEW LINEN PLEATED SUITS, Monday $1.95
LADIES' SHEPHERD PLAID GINGHAM SHIRT WAIST SUITS, Monday $2.75
LADIES' FINE IRISH LINEN SHIRT WAIST SUITS, Monday $2.50
WE HOPE IT WON'T—but in case it does—RAIN.
LADIES' RIPLEY PROOF RUBBERLESS RAIN COATS $2.95

You'll Require a Hat for the Holiday!

Not a dress hat, but a dainty, neat READY-TO-WEAR HAT, that won't spoil. We have a line for Monday that will fill the bill, in all colors, including black, the most becoming style of the season. A hat that would cost you at least $2.00 elsewhere. Our Price, on Monday $1.25

50c FANCY SUMMER NECKWEAR FOR 15c

100 DOZEN LADIES' WASHABLE STOCK COLLARS, new style and bishop effect. Colored embroidery Embroidered Linen Collar Tops, Persian designs, and Guipure Lace Collar Tops, in all colors and all styles. Worth up to 50c each. Monday 15c

LADIES' PURE SILK GLOVES, in white, cream, tan, mode, gray and black. Regular 75c. Monday 23c
LADIES' JAPANESE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, size 12 x 12, with 4 inch hemstitched borders, 15c. Monday 10c

FOR PICNIC PARTIES

1,000 DOZENS JAPANESE PAPER NAPKINS. Monday, per dozen 2½c

FOR THE PICNIC BASKET

Choice Cooked Ham, per lb. 25c
Lunch Tongue, 1 lb. tin 28c
Corn Beef, 2 lb tin 25c
Ox Tongue, 1½ lb. tin 70c
Libby's Potted Ham and Tongue, tin 10c
Fresh Cocoanuts, each 5c
Oranges, Bananas and Pine Apples.

FOR THE HOLIDAY OUTING

Tar Soap Lacrosses, Monday each 25c
Picnic Mugs and Saucers, Monday pair 5c
Picnic Plates, paper, Monday per dozen 5c
Picnic Mugs, Enamelware, Monday ea. 5c
Picnic Knives and Forks, Jam Spoons and Tablespoons, each 5c
Picnic Baskets, in all sizes, from, each ..... 10c to 20c

TAKE A HAMMOCK WITH YOU TUESDAY

Nothing like a Hammock for comfort when in the country. Monday we'll sell a special line of full size $1.75 HAMMOCKS for 85c

THIS WILL INTEREST THE PEOPLE WHO STAY AT HOME.

5 FEET LONG CURTAIN POLES, complete brass fittings. Monday 22c
2 YARD WIDE IMPORTED ENGLISH LINOLEUMS, in [illegible] Per square yard 35c
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELOUR RUGS. Special reductions for Monday

LINEN SAMPLES AT HALF PRICE

50 PER CENT. OFF ON HALF THE MARKED PRICE.

Tray Cloths, Sideboard Covers, Doylies, Towels, Bureau Covers, Table Cloths, Washstand Covers, Tea Cloths. Being samples, there's but one of each kind.

35c to 50c Organdie Muslins 25c
75c Stripe Taffeta Silks 39c
75c Silk and Wool Challies, for 39c
20c Fancy Colored Muslins, for 10c

The HAMILTON COMPANY
St. Catherine and Peel Streets and Dominion Square.

The JOHN MURPHY Co.
LIMITED.

NOVELTIES IN
Ladies' Belts

Special table of the very latest novelties in LADIES' BELTS, worth from 75c to $2.00.
Choice Monday 25c.

The JOHN MURPHY Co.
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2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.
Terms Cash. Corner Metcalfe. Tel. Up 2740.

WANTED — A LADY ABOUT SIXTEEN as assistant in office, one with good writing and knowledge of arithmetic preferred. Apply Dyer & Lawrence Co., Limited, 500 St. Paul street. 5

FOR SALE — BOOS FOR HATCHING, from Pit Games, Rocks and Wyandottes, $1 per setting. E. BROOKS, Bowmanville, Ont. 5

WANTED — AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED machine operators, also finishers, buckram cutters and cutters. New York Steam Laundry, 47 St. Urbain street. 5

TO LET — A MOST DESIRABLE RESIdence at Cartierville, 10 minutes walk from station, 12 rooms, bath and [illegible] very modern conveniences, large garden, easy access to city by the cars, every half hour, rent very moderate. Apply Building Notes Office, Montreal. 5

FOR SALE — A FINE BAY MARE, 7 years old, 15.3 hands high, weighs 1,200 lbs., sound and kind, suitable for any purpose. Apply to Mr. Hall, Stable, 1 Metcalfe st. 5

Wilder's FURNITURE AND CARPETS

GO-CARTS
$1.50
up to
$50.00

Parlor Sets, from $15.00
Bed Room Sets, from $13.50
Dining Room Sets, from ... $22.00

$8.00
Buys a Refrigerator at WILDER'S!

258 St. James, 2415 St. Catherine, 1837 Notre Dame, 2080 Notre Dame.

STEWART SHOE
$3.50 $5.00
The Shoe that Proves.
3 STORES
2295 St. Catherine Street.
237 St. James Street.
1541 St. Catherine Street

NO APPETITE=EMACIATED=NERVOUS

Many Women During the Spring Months Suffer From Extreme Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, and Nervousness—What They Need Is

Pe-ru-na, the Great Tonic

Miss Bertha M. Rush, 5435 Kincarde 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 use 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.

I AM TIRED.

Everybody is Tired—Spring Weather Does It—Every One Should Be Cautious.

Depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is the cause.

General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feeling, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep. Peruna meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Peruna invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and produces regular sleep.

That tired feeling which is the natural result of the depressing effect of warm weather, immediately after the invigorating cold of winter, quietly disappears when Peruna is taken. Thousands are daily testifying to its priceless benefit.

"Pe-ru-na Keeps Me in Perfect Health."

Mrs. H. Kassatt, 1309 W. 12th street, Des Moines, Ia., writes: "I am happy to give my endorsement for your valuable medicine, Peruna, as I consider it a valuabe medicine to take when the system is run down from overwork. About two years ago I felt that I must take a long rest, as I had been unable to work for over a month, and could not regain my strength. I could not sleep at night, and was in a very nervous, high strung, condition. I decided to try what Peruna would do to build up my strength, and am pleased to say that I began to improve very shortly, and in less than two months I was able to take up my work, and felt better than I have for years. I take it now twice a year and find that it keeps me in perfect health." Mrs. Kassatt was for over ten years the manager of a plant furnishing ladies' wear and employing hundreds of women.

"I Recommend Pe-ru-na to All Weak Women."

Miss Daisy P. M. Baisolk, 720 S. Lona street, San Antonio, Texas, writes:

"About a year ago I was weak and exhausted and suffered severe pains. My sister brought me a bottle of Peruna and said that I would get well if I would take it. The very first spoonful seemed to help me, and after taking five bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, I can say I am entirely cured. I especially recommend Peruna to all weak women. I thank you for what Peruna has done for me, and wish you success."

Tired, Nervous Women.

There are thousands of them everywhere.

A few bottles of Peruna would do them untold benefit.

As a tonic and nerve invigorator it has no equal.

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.

It builds up the nerves, it gives strength to the circulation, and at once [illegible] digestion.

No [illegible] should be without Peruna.

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 gratis.

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

SCIENCE CONQUERS THE TYPHOID GERM

U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry Discovers a Method to Purify Reservoirs

Washington, May 14.—The discovery announced by the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture that typhoid germs may be destroyed in municipal reservoirs is the result of fve years of steady work by the bacteriologists and physiologists of the laboratory connected with the bureau, and may be relied on as practical and effective.

The subject has been under investigation for many years. As early as 1878 the health authorities of New York city prosecuted an inquiry into the pollution of water supplies in various cties, and published a list of sixty-one places in the United States where the problem was under investigation. Various efforts have been resorted to for the purpose of relief. Reservoirs have been covered to prevent the growth of the algae, from which the bacterial growths have come that produced disease. One of the New York reservoirs had been so badly infested that the Water Board has seriously discussed the plan of disinfecting it at a cost of $2,000,000. The city of Boston has spenn, if is estimated, over $1,000,000 to get rid of algae in reservoirs without success. All over the country and in many European cities the same trouble has been encountered. The process of pumping air into the water has been employed to some extent, but with results wholly incommensurate with the cost.

At Work on the Problem.

Four years ago the Bureau of Plant Industry succeeded in [illegible] certain algal growth [illegible] common to [illegible]. Since then Dr. George T. Moore and Karl Kellerman, the physiologists of the bureau, have been diligently at work on the problem. They have made themselves familiar with the water [illegible] of nearly every city in the country. Eminent engineers [illegible] part of the country have [illegible]. The prohibitory cost of all the [illegible] proposed has [illegible] the idea of [illegible].

Dr. Moore [illegible] process of inoculating [illegible] successful growth of [illegible] such as the cowpeas [illegible] vetches and other [illegible] had been patented [illegible] American [illegible] is directly [illegible] department [illegible] being fur[illegible] of the country [illegible] a constant [illegible] maud [illegible] water supply [illegible] not come [illegible] of the department [illegible] time it [illegible] perience [illegible] exclusion [illegible] be assisted [illegible] and the department [illegible] furnish [illegible] simply to [illegible] see how to [illegible]

It is not [illegible] will in [illegible] the great [illegible] struction of [illegible] yet [illegible] minimized [illegible] teria and [illegible]

Nature of [illegible]

The experi[illegible] toxic [illegible] growths [illegible] cause dis[illegible] intendent [illegible] of the bureau [illegible] near the [illegible] ment. [illegible] hundred [illegible] years [illegible] tasks [illegible] Various [illegible] periments [illegible] solutions [illegible] cacy in their [illegible] tried.

Copper sulphate [illegible] best adapted [illegible] has been [illegible] of the [illegible] this information [illegible] been sent [illegible] goldfish [illegible] and rotifers [illegible] were established [illegible] points [illegible] part to [illegible] death points [illegible] to 1,000,000 [illegible] water, and the [illegible] greater dilution [illegible] parts of water [illegible] from the experiments [illegible] that at a cost of from fifty to sixty cents per [illegible] gallons [illegible] algae infesting [illegible] water supply may be destroyed without harm to [illegible]. At this point the experiments [illegible] borately into [illegible] of copper on the human system [illegible] conclusions may [illegible] scientific world, but [illegible] department will undoubtedly [illegible] actual practice.

The Method Harmless.

"Taking a dilution of one to one million," says Dr. Moore, "which in all cases would be sufficient to prevent the growth of a polluting algal form, it would be necessary to drink something over twenty quarts of water a day before an amount which is universally recognized as harmless would be introduced into the system, while more than fifty quarts would have to be consumed before there would be danger of producing an unpleasant or undesirable effect. The use of copper sulphate at this maximum strength of one to one million would need to be resorted to only in extreme cases, and for a very short length of time, for, the reservoir once entirely free from the organisms, a very much weaker solution would be sufficient should any further application be necessary."

Method of Application.

The method of applying the solution is to place the sulphate of copper in a bag of loose-meshed fabric and trail it at the stern of a rowboat and pull back and forth over the whole surface of the reservoir. If the reservoir should be a deep one the bag should be let down several feet, and possibly several bags should be used at various depths.

The experiments show that the typhoid bacillus is extremely sensitive to the copper solution. Dr. Moore says that at ordinary temperatures one part of copper sulphate to 100,000 parts of water destroys typhoid and cholera germs in from three to four hours. The ease with which the sulphate can then be eliminated from the water seems to offer a practical method of sterilizing large bodies of water, when this becomes necessary. The experiments made by Dr. Moore and Mr. Kellerman have demonstrated that the time necessary to remove bacillus typhi is from three to four hours in summer, twenty-four hours in the coldest weather, and that under such condtions the solution does not injure fish and frogs or common aquatic plants.

To remove the copper at the desired time the method employed in the case of acid and soft waters may be employed—that is, precipitate the copper by some soluble hydroxide or carbonate.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S *All This Week*

Matinees Wed., Fri. and Sat. The Celebrated English Actor, Canada's Favorite Comedian,

MR. REEVES SMITH in — THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

POPULAR PRICES.

NEXT WEEK

Opening of the Summer Season

CHANGE OF PLAY WEEKLY.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE VICTORIA DAX

The Renowned

DURBAN STOCK COMPANY

in LEO TREVOR'S

Successful Comedy

BROTHER OFFICERS

Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, 20c, 10c. No higher.

FRANCAIS | MATINEES—Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

SUMMER SEASON

THIS WEEK THE AUBREY STOCK CO., IN

UNDER TWO FLAGS

ALL NEXT WEEK

Special Matinee Tuesday, VICTORIA DAY,

THE AUBREY STOCK CO.

Will Present the Startling and Stirring Melodramatic Success,

"WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN"

A simple story, with all the force of Beauty and Truth. A Play of powerful dramatic intensity.

Prices—10, 20, 35 and 50c.

Week May 30—"Devil's Island."

ROYAL. Every Afternoon and Evening

This Week, May 16,

The Spider and the Fly Burlesquers.

And an Olio Full of Novel Sensations

Price —10, 20, 30.

Next Week—The London Gaiety Girls.

THEATRE DES NOUVEAUTES

Bell T. L. East 1295. Week of May 16.

Closing Week "LE MARQUIS DE PRIOLA."

Play in 3 acts by Henri Lavedan. Matinee Saturday. Sunday GREAT GALA NIGHT. Between Acts Songs and Recitations by all members of the company.

1894: ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB

TORONTO.

Spring Meeting May 21st to June 4th—Racing and Steeplechasing.

[illegible]

A R[illegible] will play daily on the lawn.

Admission [illegible] Paddock 50 cents extra.

Races [illegible] at 2.30 o'clock each day.

W. HENDRIE [illegible] W. P. FRASER.

President. [illegible] Treasurer.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

DAILY LESSONS

[illegible]

1st Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers.

[illegible]

R. FERGUSON,

Capt. and Adjt.

5th Royal Scots of Canada.

ORDERS BY THE O.C.

[illegible]

R. N. ARMSTRONG

Capt. and Adjutant.

DERBISH LODGE

No. 33, S.O.E.B.S.

Held in GAREPY HALL cor. Maisonneuve and Logan Street.

VICTORIA DAY CELEBRATION

Members [illegible] to meet at 7 p.m. sharp. [illegible]

A Smoker [illegible] will be held at [illegible] to which members of sister Lodges and all Englishmen [illegible] cordially invited.

By order,

FRANK ADDYMAN,

Secretary.

Sons of England Benefit Society,

MONTREAL DISTRICT.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICE,

in St. James Methodist Church SUNDAY EVENING, May 22nd at 7 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. J. W. Graham. Members will meet in the Lecture Hall at 6.30. Badges and Roses as Regalia. Full attendance requested.

RALPH MORTON, D.D.S.P.

THOS. HUTCHINSON, Sec. Treas.

I.O.O.F.

Decoration Day

Members of all Lodges are requested to meet at Mount Royal Cemetery gate, Tuesday, May 24th, at 2 p.m. sharp, and there proceed to decorate the graves of deceased members.

By order of

D.D.G.M.'s and Com.

ART ASSOCIATION,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE ANNUAL

Exhibition of Drawings

by the Students in the Art Classes is now on view—May 12th to 21st.

Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission Free.

A GOOD HAIR CUT

Adds to a man's appearance. We give the best cut in the city. Razors and scissors sharpened. Always on hand the best quality Cigars and Tobaccos.

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

CORONA HOTEL

GUY STREET. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rates, $1 per day up. 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.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY— ALL NEXT WEEK! WITH SPECIAL MATINEE—VICTORIA DAY—TUESDAY, and REGULAR SATURDAY MATINEE.

AUGUSTUS PITOU PRESENTS AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR COMEDIAN

CHAUNCEY

OLCOTT

"The Sweetest Singer on the Stage."

IN HIS SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK PRODUCTION

"TERENCE"

Dramatized from Mrs. B. M. Croker's widely read Novel, by Mrs. Edmund Nash Morgan.

Hear Olcott's New Songs, all Big Hits

"MY OWN DEAR IRISH QUEEN," "MY SONNY BOY," "THE GIRL I USED TO KNOW," and "TICK TACK TOE."

Seats now on sale, 25 cents to $1.50.

COMING JUNE 1, 2 AND 3 - - - FRANCIS WILSON IN ERMINIE.

CIRCUS Tuesday and Wednesday

MONTREAL Old Exhibition Grounds. **MAY 31 (TWO DAYS ONLY) JUNE 1**

Now added without any addition in price to THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH. Depicting with Historical Accuracy and Truth the Trials and Triumphs of the

DELIVERY OF JERUSALEM

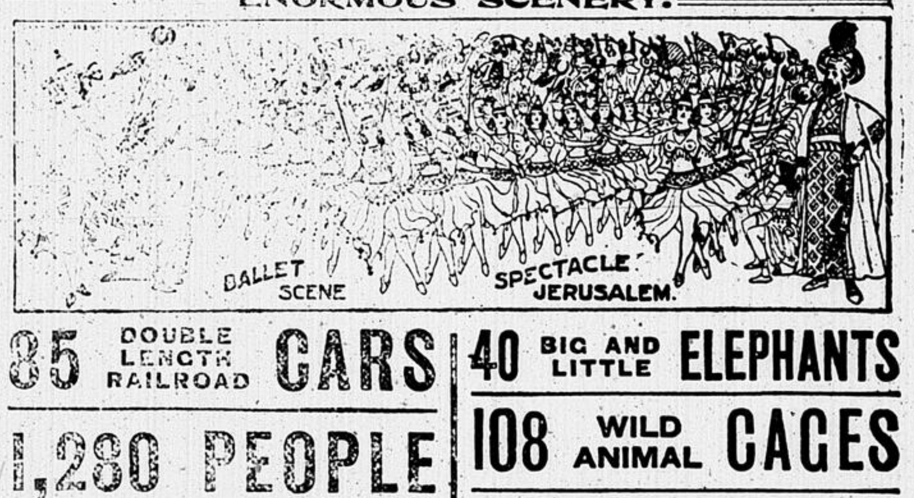
FROM THE SARACENS BY THE CRUSADERS.

1,200 CHARACTERS IN THE CAST. 300 DANCING GIRLS

200 Chorus SINGERS. 50 MUSICIANS

Grand 68-Stop Pipe Organ. 2,000 Costly Costumes.

ENORMOUS SCENERY.



85 DOUBLE LENGTH RAILROAD CARS | 40 BIG AND LITTLE ELEPHANTS

1,280 PEOPLE | 108 WILD ANIMAL CAGES

650 HORSES | $3,700,000 CAPITAL INVESTED | $7,400 ACTUAL DAILY EXPENSES

3-MILE LONG PARADE

EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M. Doors open 1 hour earlier.

One 50 Cent Ticket Admits to Everything

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS HALF-PRICE.

Advance admission and reserved seat tickets will be on sale show day at John T. Lyons' Drug Store, 6 Bleury St., at same price charged on the show grounds.

Empire Day Concert ARENA

MONDAY, 23rd MAY, 1904. *Commencing at 8 p.m. sharp.*

TICKETS (reserving seats) 25c. Boxes (6 seats) $3.00.

On sale at Star Branch Office.

Sacred Airs, National Airs, Folk Songs, Action Songs.

1000 VOICES!

RIVERSIDE PARK

MAISONNEUVE.

Grand Opening Sunday, The 22nd of May.

An Extraordinary Programme Will be Executed During the Performances (Matinee and Evening).

Grand Concert by Band and Orchestra.

ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS BY A SPECIAL COMPANY FROM NEW YORK.

ADMISSION, - - - 10 CENTS.

MATINEE, 3 O'CLOCK. EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK.

THE SUN IN HARNESS.

How the God of Day is Forced to Drudge for the Children of Men.

Within the past few years no invention has given such an impetus to the development of the arid lands as the successful operation of the solar motor, writes George E. Walsh in the Iron Age. There are vast regions in Utah, Colorado and surrounding states and territories which depend upon the same conditions as Lower California for their development. The solar motor is being introduced in these sections to operate mine machinery and pumps that are located far away from the railroads and all natural fuel. The skies are almost cloudless in these regions the year round, and the sun's rays are so warm the machinery can be put in operation within an hour after sunrise. The size of the solar motors now in use average from five to ten horse power, and experiments have shown that it is unwise to attempt to build larger ones. By constructing them in groups, however, the same results are obtained, and in several plants a series of two or three are being constructed, to produce in the aggregate from twenty to forty horse power.

The solar motor used is the outcome of experiments. In Europe many efforts were made to utilize the sun's heat to melt different kinds of metal, and such success attended these efforts a quarter of a century ago that in France iron could be melted with a six-[illegible] some [illegible] years ago [illegible] three feet in diameter [illegible] used [illegible] in the [illegible] and melted a small tube of cast [illegible] seconds. The enormous possibilities of such heat rays, when concentrated upon a small surface, were taken up by practical scientists, who sought to build working plants with mirrors in places of furnaces burning coal. Sir William Herschel made the first practical attempt in Africa, where the sun's rays were considered strong enough to give the best results. The results of this experiment were satisfactory, and Sir William Herschel published an account of his work in England predicting that the sun could be made to do all the work required in Africa if proper machines were constructed. In spite of this reliable scientist's predictions, nothing was done to take advantage of conditions that seemed to promise great fortunes to those who succeeded in harnessing the sun for industrial purposes.

In this country Captain Ericsson was the first to make a solar motor. It did not prove an entire success, but his work paved the way for later efforts. Within the next five years different attempts were made without success. Ericsson's plan of a machine was tried again, and the same failure happened as to the original in 1884. Another attempt, made at Longwood, Cal., added further discouragement to the pioneers in the industry. The first which attained any degree of success was the solar motor erected in Denver five years ago, and which produced nearly five horse power with considerable ease.

It was this effect which led to further enthusiastic experiments, until one of the large solar motors was constructed at Los Angeles two years ago. This motor has become the model for nearly all the others now springing up. It is not a perfected motor yet, but it has attained a degree of perfection which enables the owners to secure good work with it. Its cost also is so reasonable that it is not likely to limit its use to any particular lines. For individual farms of ten to 40 acres it is eminently suited, either for pumping purposes or for generating electricity for lighting and power. For mines and general pumping stations it is equally well adapted.

The huge disk of glass which serves as the heat reflector of the sun's rays looks like a huge inverted lamp. It is thirty-three feet in diameter at the top and thirteen feet at the bottom. The inside of his huge disk is made of glass, but not in large plates. There are 1,788 pieces of glass, all arranged at such angles that the sun's rays will be directly focussed upon the boiler. The arrangement of these individual pieces of glass is ingenious, and much of the success of the experiment is due to this. Each glass is practically a small mirror, which follows the sun and reflects the rays at one central point throghout the day.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

The Chief Procurator of Russia, in a late report to the Czar on the state of Russian religion, brings out the fact that the power and wealth of the Greek Church are immense. There are 66,780 of these churches in the Empire. During the last year 833 new places of worship were consecrated. In connection with these churches there are 16,508 monks and 36,416 nuns. There are 2,054 head priests and 43,743 ordinary priests. These, together with 55,156 deacons and subdeacons, make a grand total, along with seven other divisions, the figures of which are not given exactly, of 1,000,000 persons in official positions. A sum of nearly [illegible] was paid by the Russian people last year for the support of this vast organization.

There can be no difference of opinion on most subjects, but there is only one opinion as to the reliability of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is safe, sure and effectual. Try it.

A HERO'S REWARD.

A few days ago an old man named Samuel Wilberley was killed upon the railway by a passing train, says the London Telegraph. His last days, it appeared, had been spent in Edmonton Workhouse. At the inquest it was revealed that Wilberley was an old soldier. He enlisted when only 18 in the famous Sixty-fifth Foot. He distinguished himself at the battle of the Alma, when Sir de Lacy Evans mentioned him in division orders. In the repulse of the Russian sortie he shone, and again in the bloody grapple of Inkerman. He volunteered upon one occasion to carry ammunition to the Quarries under the deadly fire of that day, and was in the trenches throughout the whole of the siege. The Gazette itself published the services of Corporal Samuel Webb—the name under which Wilberley enlisted—and added that the young hero had received from his Queen the Crimean medal with three clasps, and from the Emperor of the French the cross of the Legion of Honor. Corporal Webb was not entitled to a pension upon his discharge from the army. He never applied for assistance in any shape or form.

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.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

SUMMER SUITINGS

AT

J. ROSENTHAL'S

All the Latest Styles

179 St. Antoine Street,

Phone M. 3259.

N. B.—We carry a complete line of Gent's Furnishings.

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

138 PEEL STREET.

a few doors west of Windsor Hotel.

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

Good Display! Low Prices!

One Quarter Million

Of Canaries are reared every year in Germany by peasants for export. They are beautiful singers, and should have good clean, well-mixed seed. See that you get

Brook's Bird Seed & Treat

Ask your Grocer or Druggist for it.

SCRIBES RETURN FROM ST. LOUIS

C. P. R. Party of Eastern Newspaper Men Arrived Yesterday.

HAD A MAGNIFICENT TRIP

Members of Party Express Keen Appreciation of Railway Arrangements at the Fair—George Ham Honored.

The Maritime Province members of the C.P.R. press party which visited the St. Louis World's Fair under the guidance of George H. Ham, returned to Montreal yesterday, and left by express last evening for their homes in St. John and Halifax. They all express delight with their journey, and are apparently most overcome with the magnitude of the Exposition that is now under way at St. Louis. They are agreed that it will surpass its predecessors in almost every respect, and that it is well worth a visit from all who can arrange to spend ten days to two weeks or more on the trip. The party, which consisted of fifteen journalists, were taken from newspaper offices in Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, London and Port Arthur, and consisted of the following named: Colonel Markham, St. John Globe; Frank B. Ellis, St. John Telegraph; W. R. McCurdy, Halifax Herald; J. W. Power, Halifax Recorder; S. White, Gazette; C. B. Allardice and B. Robinson, Weekly and Daily Star; P. Arthur Cote, La Presse; C. Robillard, La Patrie; A. Larente, Le Journal, Captain Morrison, Ottawa Citizen; Frank Adams, London Advertiser, and Alfred Miller, London Free Press.

The trip was made over the C.P.R. to Detroit and thence via the Wabash Railway to St. Louis. It takes about thirty-six hours for this journey, and judging by the stories told by the newspaper men time passed so pleasantly that the party hardly realized that they had more than started when their train pulled into the station at St. Louis. The C.P.R. had placed a sleeping car at the exclusive disposal of the press men. On the same train with the newspaper party were Mr. Justice Graham, of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court, Mrs. and Miss Graham—probably the first visitors from the Nova Scotia capital to the exposition.

Fair Not Fully Complete.

Mr. McCurdy, in speaking of the trip, was enthusiastic in telling of it. He says that the fair is not yet fully completed and will not be for a couple of weeks or so, but that it is ample enough as it now stands to well reward any who go, and he thinks that soon great crowds will be crowding to St. Louis from north, south, east and west. Already the figures of attendance, as given out by the officials, show that the number passing the turnstile is larger than for the corresponding period at the Buffalo or Chicago fair.

Canada Well to the Fore.

"Canada," says Mr. McCurdy, "shows up splendidly wherever she makes any display at the St. Louis fair. Her products are to be seen in the agricultural department, in the horticultural building, in the mines and minerals department and her own particular building is one of the most attractive within the entire fair inclosure of more than 1,200 acres, excepting, of course, the buildings of the grand nations. The Dominion edifice is in a central location, with pleasant verandahs, large reception room and many cosey apartments where the weary sight-seer may rest and while preparing for a new excursion of investigation may receive some idea of the happiness and good fortune of those who dwell in the broad Dominion. William Hutchison is the Commissioner, under whose guiding hand this work has been carried on and to his energy and judgment are largely due the results that have been achieved. Of course, all Canadians will go to the Canadian building and Mr. McCurdy says they will be sure of a cordial welcome. But what Mr. Hutchison is intending to do at the fair is not only to add to the enjoyment of Canadians but to educate everybody, no matter whom regarding the resources of Canada and the advantages the Dominion offers to settlers on her Western prairies, her eastern farm lands, or on her great ranching stretches.

Fine Canadian Exhibits.

The first thing the visitor is apt to see in the agricultural or the mines and minerals buildings is the word "Canada," and behind the word are great trophies of the products of the farm, the mine and the forest. In the agricultural department the main Canadian display is a great one of grains, seeds and grasses from 3,000 farms of the Dominion. This trophy is designed in imitation of the parliamentary library at Ottawa. Over the entrances on each of its eight sides are striking pictures of typical Canadian live stock, an innovation the more useful in view of the fact that because of some ruling Canada was not able to exhibit any of her live stock at the exhibition.

Superb Forestry Exhibit.

Besides the great show made in agriculture, horticulture and mines, Canada's exhibit in the forestry building is superb. Three thousand varieties of our woods are shown. Doubt was expressed by some American visitors of the truth of this statement, and the commissioner says that in order to set the matter at rest he proposes getting the Latin names of the whole 3 varieties, and placing them on the samples.

"The Pike" is a blaze of light, and on both its sides in the miles or less of its length there are features that will long be discussed by returning visitors. It will be in full blast, like the rest of the Exhibition, in two or three weeks, but is good now.

Party receive many trips.

The journey home by this merry C.P.R. press party was made more varied and pleasant by breaks in it, which, Mr. McCurdy says, no visitor should fail to secure when buying his ticket. These included a day spent in Chicago and half a day in Detroit. Leaving St. Louis by the Wabash at 11.30 p.m., the party were in Chicago the next morning at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock that night, after fifteen hours spent in viewing the sights of the windy city, the journey was resumed to Detroit, where the travellers had a half-day to see what really is one of the handsomest cities on the continent. Crossing the Detroit river by ferry, the pressmen once more found themselves on what George Ham called "the free soil of Canada"—and all the people said "amen!"

A Timer for George Ham.

Speaking of George Ham, Mr. McCurdy told of a happy incident that occurred just as soon as the train was well on its way on that "free Canadian soil." Colonel Markham called the party together and he summoned Mr. Ham to their midst. "George" looked half scared, but it was not for long, for the gallant Colonel, in felicitous words, told how deeply appreciative the newspaper men were of all that Mr. Ham had done to minister to their pleasure. "George" had indeed been unwearied, and the pressmen from the Dominion felt that they could not do better than give vent to their feelings by presenting to him a memento of the trip to St. Louis. Forthwith they handed him a very handsome clock, which bore an inscription telling of their loving regard for the man under whose guiding hand they had so happily journeyed together on a trip in which no connection failed and everything was joy.

Mr. Ham made an appropriate and feeling reply. Thereafter A. M. Belding, of the St. John Telegraph, in a humorous paper couched in that Talmudic style which has made him famous among Eastern journalists, told of the trip so far, of its triumphs and its joys, its delights and pleasant peculiarities, its intense and complete satisfaction. The presentation to Mr. Ham was a good thing, the paper by Mr. Belding was another good thing, and the whole party united in saying that the St. Louis Fair and the C.P.R. excursion thereto, under the direction of George H. Ham, was a very good thing. They declare that the arrangements made by the C.P.R. for reaching the Fair are simply ideal, and expressed lively gratitude for the excellent trip this enterprising road had afforded them.

JAPANESE PAPERS.

They Can be Used for Wall Coverings, Meal Sacks and Tobacco Pouches.

From the bark of trees and shrubs the Japanese make scores of papers which are far ahead of ours, says the National Geographic Magazine.

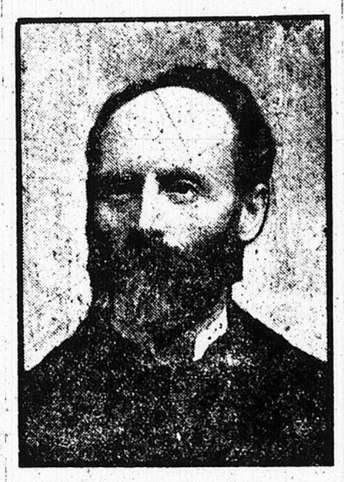
The walls of the Japanese houses are wooden frames covered with thin paper, which keeps out the wind but lets in the light, and when one compares these paper-walled "doll houses" with the gloomy bamboo cabins of the inhabitants of the island of Java or the small-windowed huts of our forefathers one realizes that, without glass and in a rainy climate, these ingenious people have solved in a remarkable way the problem of lighting their dwellings and, at least in a measure of keeping out the cold.

Their oiled papers are astonishingly cheap and durable. As a cover for his load of tea when a rainstorm overtakes him, the Japanese farmer spreads over it a tough, pliable cover of oiled paper which is almost as impervious as tarpaulin and as light as gossamer. He has doubtless carried this for years neatly packed away somewhere about his cart. The "rickshaw" coolies in the large cities wear rain mantles of this oiled paper which costs less than eighteen cents and lasts of a year or more with constant use.

An oiled tissue paper which is as tough as writing paper can be had at the stationers' for wrapping up delicate articles.

Grain and meal sacks are almost always made of bark paper in Japan, for it is not easily penetrated by weevils and other insects.

But perhaps the most remarkable of all the papers which find a common use in the Japanese household are the leather papers of which the tobacco pouches and pipe cases are made. They are almost as tough as French kid, so translucent that one can realy see through them, and as pliable and soft as calfskin. The material of which they are made is as thick as cardboard, but as flexible as kid.



REV. C. E. AMARON,
Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Quebec.

FRANCES COBBE'S WILL.

Although in her time Frances Powell Cobbe both wrote and spoke on the subject of woman's rights with the energy of Susan B. Anthony herself, the wide attention which her death attracted the other day was due principally to the unusual commands contained in her will. She evidently had a horror of being buried alive, for she left strict instructions that Dr. Hadwen, of Gloucester, a former co-worker in her anti-vivisection campaign, should perform on her body "the operation of completely and thoroughly severing the arteries of the neck and windpipe, nearly severing the head altogether, so as to render any revival in the grave absolutely impossible."

Miss Cobbe went further, however, by declaring that if this operation was not performed, and its completion witnessed by one or the other of her executors, and testified by the same, all the bequests in her will were to be made null and void.

Her last instructions were to this curious effect:

"I desire that my coffin be not made of oak, or of any durable wood, but, on the principle of earth to earth burials, of the lightest and most perishable materials, merely sufficient to carry my body decently to the grave, and without any ornament or inscription whatever. I desire to be carried to Llanelltyd cemetery, not in a funeral hearse, but in one or other of my own carriages, driven by my coachman, at his usual pace, and I desire that neither then nor at any other time may my friends or servants wear mourning for me."

The installation of our new stores, 129-131 St. Lawrence street, has attracted considerable attention The fact is that the Marchand Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe has the most up-to-date, new costumes, etc., in town at this store. Pay us a visit.—Adv.

ADVISED ITALIANS TO WORK.

Ottawa, May 21.—(Special.)—A delegation of Italians waited on Mr. Sifton yesterday and asked what he could do for the stranded Italians in Montreal. The Minister replied that any who would take up land and farm could find plenty to do in the west.

See Boucher & Roffey about your Summer Suit. Be sure and ask to see their imported fancy homespuns. Corner St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets.—Adv.

WANTS AN INVESTIGATION.

Quebec, May 21.—(Special.)—Senator Legris appeared before the Government yesterday and demanded an investigation into the charges made in the House reflecting against the commission on colonization in respect to their report.

Mr. and Mrs. Bury Austin, Montcalm street, sail in June for England to attend the wedding of Miss Austin to Sir Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier, Bart.

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DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

ESTIMATES DOUBLED FOR NEW HOSPITAL

It Will Cost $200,000—Vast Quantities of Meat Confiscated.

The Hygiene Committee met at 2.30 yesterday afternoon in the City Hall. Milk Inspector McCallum reported that 1,100 calves and 17,000 pounds of meat had been confiscated.

It was resolved to inspect as closely as possible the delivery of the City Ice Company's ice, which is permitted to be used for refrigerating purposes only.

A protest was read from the citizens of Amherst Street against the reconstruction of Clarke's canning factory, which has been demolished for the widening of the street. It was decided to hold an inquest on the sanitary condition of the building.

Dr. Benoit, house surgeon of Notre Dame Hospital, gave a report on the new civic hospital. The French section is being constructed, and will be ready by May 1905. The management are doing their best to satisfy the sanitary officers and make all possible modern improvements. Dr. Benoit stated that although the cost had been estimated at $100,000 it would be nearer $200,000.

The report from the Protestant section, which is under the direction of Mr. R. B. Angus, president of the Royal Victoria Hospital, was sent by Mr. J. Craven, saying that a site had been chosen at Point St. Charles. Ald. Dagenais suggested that while the public was without a civic hospital, in the event of diptheria or scarlet fever, the patient should not be removed unless isolation at home was impossible.

A demand for $6,000 for the erection of underground lavatories in public places, was made by Ald. Nelson.

Civic Sanitary Works.

The question of manure-binns was discussed, and it was suggested that these be constructed of wood, at least three inches thick, tongued and grooved Those of wood should be at the least six inches from the ground and should have a cement floor. They should also be covered, and should feed from inside and not be situated in the lanes. The matter was left over to Dr. Laberge to order the necessary improvements for the promotion of public health. The sum of $245 was voted for putting a in force the civic regulation regarding the registration of births. The question of the chemical product offered by Mr. Naud, agent for an English firm for use in watering carts for disinfectant purposes was considered. It was resolved that the product be considered as a disinfectant, after the test by Milton Hersey, which may be recommended as such by the officers of this department for public use.

FIRST YEAR RESULTS FOR LAVAL STUDENTS

List of Successful Medical Students at University Examinations.

The results of the sessional Medical examination of the first year at Laval University were issued last night. In the following list names are in Alphabetical order. The class of General Pathology will be announced later.

Passed in Physiology:—J. M. Allaire, Zeno Archambault, Ernest Auger, L. J. Beland, Jos. Bakleaux, Geo. Belisle, Abelard Birs, Brassard, Geo. Belanger, Croteau, A. Clement, Olivier Caza, Hector Colin, E. A. Chabot, Ed. Champaux, Thos. Cabana, Eugene Dupuis, Jos. Donais, Jos. David, J. A. M. Dupont, R. Dumas, H. E. Dusault, C. A. Dupont, A. Ecremont, Henri Gatien, G. H. Gadbois, J. M. Gregoire, Gadin, M. Garlepy, D. Handfield, Alphonse Hebert, Horace Jasmin, D. Jabour, Janotte, E. Lamoureux, Everest Lamy, A. J. Millier, J. A. H. Mathieu, Albert Prevost, Pierre Perrin, Raoul Robillard, S. Rocque, Paul Richer, P. Robichaud, Oscar Saint-Jean; Santoire, C. Trudeau, Alex. Thuot, Theraux, J. Valois.

Passed in Anatomy—J. M. Allaire, Z. Archambault, Ernest Tuger, Jos. Badeaux, Geo. Belisle, Abelard Birs, Geo. Belanger, Croteau, Olivier Caza, Hector Colin, Ed. Champaux, Thos. Cabana, Eugene Dupuis, Jos. Donais, Jos. David, R. Dumas, H. E. Dusault, A. Ecrement, Henri Gatien, J. M. Gregoire, Gadin, U. Garlepy, D. Handfield, Alphonse Hebert, Horace Jasmin, D. Jabour, E. Lamoureux, Everest Lamy, A. J. Millier, J. A. H. Mathieu, Albert Prevost, Pierre Perrin, S. Rocque, Paul Richer, P. Robichaud, Oscar Saint-Jaen, Sautoire, Alex. Thuot, J. Valois.

Passed in Chemistry.—J. M. Allaire, Z. Archambault, L. J. Beland, Jos. Badeaux, Abelard Birs, Brassard, Geo. Belanger, Jos. Donais, R. Dumas, A. Ecrement, Henri Gatien, G. M. Gregoire, Godin, M. Garlepy, D. Handfield, Alph. Hebert, E. Lamoureux, A. J. Millier, J. A. H. Mathieu, Albert Prevost, Pierre Perrin, Raoul Robillard, S. Rocque, P. Robichaud, Oscar Saint-Jean, Santoire.

Passed in Histology—J. M. Allaire, Z. Archambault, Jos. Badeaux, Geo. Belisle, Abelard Birs, Croteau, Olivier Caza, Hector Colin, E. A. Chabot, Ed. Champana, Eugene Dupuis, Jos. Donais, R. Dumas, C. A. Dupont, A. Ecrement, Henri Gatien, J. H. Gadbois, J. M. Gregoire, D. Handfield, Alph. Hebert, Horace Jasmin, E. Lamoureux, A. J. Millier, J. A. H. Mathieu, Albert Prevost, Pierre Perrin, Raoul Robillard, S. Rocque, Oscar Saint-Jean.

TIRED SPRING FEELING.

Fatigue That Comes to People Without Labor.

There are certain persons to whom the advent of spring provides a very different sensation, says the Lancet. The youth of the year, when nature seems to revel in growth and development ought to give, it might be thought to the human species, too, a sense of vigor and of the natural joyfulness of fecundity. When the birds are breaking into song and the plants into flower, poor man also might exult in life and its annual time of awakening growth. Yet to many the return of spring is only the return of a vague feeling of listless langor, a slack sense of fatigue that comes without labor and of weariness that is uncalled for by any unusual effort.

To those who dwell in cities, at any rate spring has trials that is peculiar to itself. To some extent these arise from the knowledge that abroad in the country all is new life, refreshened vigor and inspiring atmosphere, while in town the wonted thraldom is enhanced by the suspicion of these things that is gained from the trees and plants of public parks and open spaces, where poor little bits of nature bloom only to suggest in vain all that awaits the town dweller if he could escape. It is only dissatisfaction, though, at being unable to partake in nature's gaiety that produces the feeling of which we speak; something is due to climatic conditions.

Who does not know the enervating sense that accompanies the first warm day of the year? We may agree with Johnson that he is a weak creature who is influenced by the weather, but if we do we must confess with the same breath that to-day most of us are weak creatures. If, like Johnson, we lived in more leisurely times and regaled ourselves heartily in Fleet street about the middle of the day, following the meal with a comfortable discussion, maybe we, too, should be indifferent whether the sun shone or the rain fell. Unfortunately, we work our nervous systems more and our alimentary organs less than did our grandparents. Inevitably we have a sensitiveness that was unknown in most of them. Their fits of 'the spleen" were well earned, probably, by loads within the stomach. We acknowledge no such consoling cause for the ennui that often in the spring assails the town dweller. Happy he who can dispel it by a week-end in the country or at the sea, before his regulation summer holiday, arrives.

THE METHODISTS' CHOICE.

A Los Angeles (Cal.) telegram of last night states that seven of the eight bishops to be elected had been chosen and that the ballot, taken just before adjournment, probably had elected the eighth, although its result has not yet been announced. The list of bishops thus far chosen follows: Joseph F. Berry, of Chicago; Henry Spellmeyer, of Newark, N.J.; William F. Macdowell, of New York; James W. Bashford, of Delaware, Ohio; William Burt, of Rome, Italy; Luther B. Wilson, of Baltimore, and Thomas B. Neely, of Philadelphia. The election of the eighth bishop is now thought to lie between Dr. J. R. Day and Dr. R. J. Cook, of Chattanooga.

ENGINEERS DON'T WANT TO MOVE.

Moncton, N.B., May 21.—(Special.)—A number of locomotive drivers and firemen arrived in the city yesterday to request Mr. G. R. Joughins, mechanical superintendent of the Intercolonial, to hold a conference respecting the suggested transfer of some Sydney and Stellarton men who were transferred from other points some years ago back to their original districts. These transfers would set back the seniority of a considerable number of drivers, especially those whose transfers dated within recent years. Moncton men are strongly opposed to men being transferred back here.

TORONTO 'VARSITY HONORS.

Toronto, May 21.—Toronto University has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon President Harper, of Chicago University; Provost Walkem, of Trinity, Toronto; Prof. Minot, of Harvard University; J. L. Macdougall, auditor-general; Prof. Saunders, of the Dominion Experimental Farm; W. S. King, Dominion astronomer, and his assistant, Otto Klotz, and Captain Deville, surveyor-general.

MONTREAL AND GRANVILLE RY. BILL KILLED.

Quebec, May 21. — (Special.) — The Montreal & Granville Railway bill was killed in the Legislative Council committee on private bills yesterday.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints and in giving tone to the system. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known to all those who have used them and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.—adv.

RUSSIA'S PURSE.

In the Monthly Review, Maurice A. Gerothwohl, a competent authority, analyzes Russia's financial resources. At the beginning of the year Russia had at its disposal the round sum of $200,000,000, with a possible reserve of $275,000,000 more. From this total $75,000,000 must be deducted to meet the gold charges on the external debt for one year. The cost of supporting the Russian army in Manchuria may be reckoned on the basis of Russia's expenditures in China in 1900. That campaign cost Russia 61,900,000 rubles (about $39,950,000). The Russian forces in Manchuria and Pechili, at that time amounted roughly to 100,000 men. "If, then, to-day," says Mr. Gerothwohl, "Russia sends to the front 400,000, with the periodic dratts to fill up the gaps, we may multiply the previous bill by 4 1-2, making 270,000,000 rubles a year (about $130,000,000)." By this reckoning Gerothwohl estimates that Russia has enough funds for an eighteen months' campaign. In the meantime she can begin to borrow.

"FIXED" FOR 'GENE FIELD.

How the Poet Happened to Become Owner of an "Expurgated Hemans."

One of Eugene Field's favorite jokes, out of a long repertoire, was to enter a bookstore where he was not known, call for the proprietor, and then, in a solemn, almost sepulchral, manner ask for a copy of an expurgated edition of Mrs. Heman's poems, says the Saturday Evening Post. On the bookseller's reply that he had never heard of such a thing, Field would look at him with an expression of mingled sadness, surprise and mild indignation, and then solemnly stalk out.

One day, a few years after going to Chicago, he visited Milwaukee, and chanced to fall in with his newspaper friend, George Yenowine. They were walking along the street, when Yenowine suddenly halted in front of a bookshop and said:

"Eugene, the proprietor of this place is the most serious man I ever knew. He never saw a joke in his life. Wouldn't it be a good chance to try again for that expurgated Mrs. Heman's?"

Without a word Field entered, his friend staying outside, and to the proprietor who certainly appeared to be all that Field had pictured him, he made the following request.

"That is rather a queer book to come for," reply. "Are you prepared to pay a good for it?"

For just a second Field was [illegible] then he said: "Certainly, certainly. I know it's rare."

The man stepped to a case, took down a cheaply bound volume and handed it to Field saying: "The price is $—."

Field took it nervously, opened to the title page and read in [illegible] print:

THE POEMS OF MRS. FELICIA HEMANS.
Selected and Arranged, with All Objectionable Features Excised.
By George Yenowine.
Editor of Isaac Watts for the Home, The Fireside, Hannah More, etc.

with the usual publisher's name and date at the bottom.

Field glanced up at the bookseller. He stood there the very picture of sad sympathy. "I'll take it," said Field, faintly, producing the money. Outside Yenowine was waiting. At his office the boy said that he had just left, saying he was going to [illegible] akota, to keep an appointment with [illegible] full. Field took the next train to [illegible] On the way a careful examination of the purchase showed that the original title page had been removed and the present one skillfully inserted.

MR. HARLEY, EX-M.P., DEAD.

[illegible]

DESIGN.

[illegible]

HOARSENESS.

[illegible] causing other [illegible] coughs, [illegible] lungs [illegible] ach. It [illegible] sists digest [illegible] the whole system [illegible] bottle.

Premo Cameras
1904
R. F. SMITH.

Served with a silver spoon

A new Canadian process, preserves the very best elements of the very best Canadian wheat.

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It requires no cooking—every particle is perfectly digestible. It is supplied in germ-proof packages, and may be served hot or cold.

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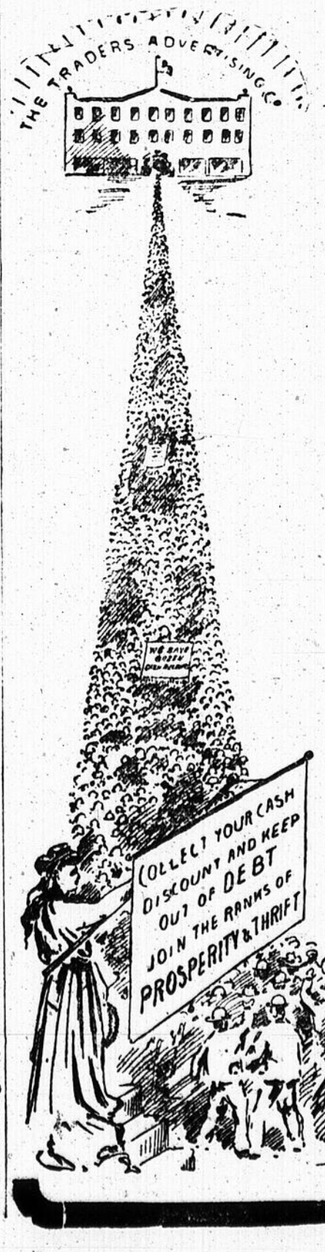

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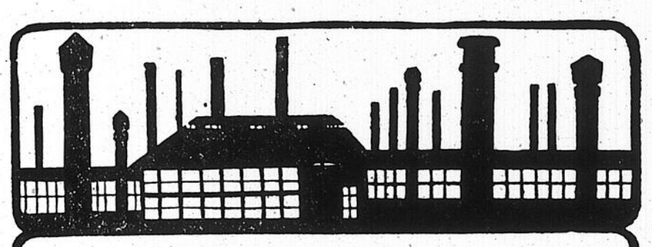

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AMERICANS ARE COVETOUS OF MAGDALEN ISLANDS

Their Acquisition by the United States Might Prove a Serious Menace to Canada—Their Strategic Importance.

(Special to The Herald.)

St. John's, Nfld., May 21.—Every isolated or remote bit of Canada's territory is now regarded throughout the Dominion as attracting the covetous eyes of Uncle Sam. He is claiming Hudson Bay and the icy northland; he is proposing to purchase St. Pierre-Miquelon; his explorers are penetrating Labrador. The Magdalen Islands may be his next desire. Five years ago M. Menier, the French chocolate magnate, bought Anticosti and established a virtually alien proprietorship over the very key to the St. Lawrence. Now a Canadian company has acquired, and it is thought may sell to an American syndicate, the Magdalens, a group in the same area, about 120 miles away. The American owners would probably revolutionize the islands, industrially and otherwise, just as M. Menier did with results disastrous to the peace of the residents and the prestige of the Dominion.

United States Anxious for Islands.

The danger to Canada from the Magdalens falling into American hands would be greater than from Anticosti, because the American fishermen possess the right, under the treaty of 1818, of unrestricted access to the Magdalen waters, as they do to the west shore of Newfoundland, which right they exercise every year to secure bait fishes there. This is a side issue of the Bond-Hay treaty, and forms another factor in influencing the New England fishermen, just as Senator Lodge is now calling for the acquisition by the United States of St. Pierre and Miquelon, so that the Gloucester trawlers may have some convenient advanced base in the North Atlantic in the event of Canada and Newfoundland cancelling the modus vivendi by which the Americans now obtain free access to the non-treaty littoral of these colonies. If it is cancelled the Americans would have to fall back upon their rights on our west coast, and in the Magdalens, which the treaty of 1818 secures to them, but which are not nearly so valuable as those on the other portions of the coast. Therefore, with fishery complications arising between Uncle Sam on the one side, and Canada and Newfoundland on the other, it is easy to see why the former should wish to strengthen his hold on the Magdalens and make them a lever to extort concessions, or else a fishery base, as the French have made the Miquelons.

Islands in the Group.

This Magdalen group consists of Coffin, Alright, Enerty, Amherst, Grindstone, Wolfe, Bryon, Grosse, and Bird Isles, and they stretch nearly sixty miles in length, but are very narrow. Their total area is eighty-six miles, and population 4,816, of whom nearly all are of French extraction, being, indeed, the descendants of the Acadians expled from Nova Scotia, whose history has been immortalized by Longfellow in his "Evangeline." When these unhappy exiles were first sent adrift, hundreds of them migrated to St. Pierre-Miquelon. Wars desolated that archipelago constantly from 1770 to 1816, and according as England or France held it the subjects of the other nation were deported wholesale. Already wearied of this, the Acadians sought refuge on this lovely fringe of rocks within the Gulf, too poor and barren to tempt even the victors in the conquest waged for all the territory now forming Eastern Canada. Indeed, so little importance did England attach to them that in 1798 she granted them to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, for services performed on the Newfoundland station during several years previously. At his death he entailed the property, or required that it could not be sold for three generations. That restriction now being expired, the present owner has disposed of the group for $70,000 and $32,000 extra for the mining rights.

Former Dependency of Newfoundland.

In the bygone days of the Magdalens, like Prince Edward Island, Labrador and the Miquelons were a dependency of Newfoundland, which was the great centre of the fisheries and the maritime administration in this area. Now the Miquelons have passed to France. Prince Edward Island is a Canadian province. The Magdalens are attached to Quebec, which is most fitting in view of their racial affinity, and Labrador remains to Newfoundland. The Magdalen Islands form a county in the Quebec Legislature, and return a member to that body. Their trade is done mainly with Gaspe and the Islands are the resort of scores of fishing vessels every spring during the baiting season. Fishing is the chief dependence of the people, who fish for cod, mackerel and herring all the summer and pursue the seals over the ice floes in the winter, as the isles are surrounded by vast fields of ice from the middle of December until the end of April.

There is absolutely no wood at all on the islands, but the soil is fertile and agriculture is pursued to some extent. Of late years, owing to declining fisheries this avocation has been more generally practiced, and now large quantities of potatoes, oats, turnips and grain are raised. This is still a subsidiary industry to the fisheries, and the importance of these from an international standpoint is even greater still. Gypsum has been mined in goodly quantity and the traces of iron and copper are decidedly promising. The parties who have just purchased the group anticipate large and remunerative returns from the mining industry, which they proclaim their intention of carrying out on a somewhat ambitious scale. At the same time it would appear as if the really substantial value of the estate to them rested in their being able to use it in assisting the American fishermen to circumvent the Canadian and Newfoundland Governments.

A Menace to Canada.

The acquisition by alien proprietors of the several islands surrounding the Atlantic and Gulf properties is not an augury of good for Canada, as it might seem at first, but rather a menace of foreign interference in the future. While nominally the new owners of these properties are amenable to the provincial or federal laws, and the right of expropriation exists in the Crown, yet the carrying into practice of such a policy might prove impossible, or very difficult of attainment at the time it was most essential to enforce it. M. Menier is now well established in Anticosti, has spent large sums in improving it, and steadily settling it with French colonists. An attempt on the part of the Canadian Government to dispossess him for military or naval reasons, could, if he objected, be made the occasion of a serious diplomatic difference, and Anticosti's English population (some settlements of Newfoundlanders being ejected under circumstances which arousd the world's sympathy to make room for them), might be converted into a militant force which would prove a very annoying one for Canada to deal with, especially in a period of grave national emergency, when all her efforts were directed elsewhere.

In the hands of the resourceful and aggressive "Yankees" the Magdalen Islands may become a still more potent source of trouble. It must be remembered that the Americans have the same fishery rights in these waters as British subjects, and if they obtain the proprietorship of the soil as well, the fact that there is a right of sovereignty over all this will matter little to such acquisitive and irresponsible gentry. The Monroe Doctrine would probably be invoked against any attempt to interfere with them in the exercise, not alone of the rights they possess, but also of those they arrogate to themselves. The manner in which the French have been allowed to expand their claims to the treaty shore of Newfoundland in excess of their fishing rights, and to hamper the development and persecute the people of that entire strip is an object lesson of what may arise out of this sale of the Magdalen Islands. The idea of an American community at the very entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is not pleasant to Canada, and yet it is very likely to result in the near future.

Their Strategic Value.

The strategic consequences of this maw be far-reaching. The Magdalens stretch like a screen across in front of Cabot Strait, the southern entrance to the Gulf, and ships bound to and from St. Lawrence ports pass within sight of the isles. Amherst Island, the capital of the group, is 6 1-2 miles long by 3 1-2 wide, and has the bulk of the population, possessing a good harbor and anchorage. In American hands it might be converted into a capable naval stronghold and made to dominate all the shipping traversing the adjacent waters. The Newfoundland coast is only ninety miles distant, and Cape Breton but sixty miles, so the two channels which ships must pass by are not beyond the range of a speedy cruiser, while both converge into Cabot Strait, which is scarcely fifty-four miles wide and readily commanded by a warship with her base at Amherst Island. This may be a remote possibility, but it is none the less worthy of consideration, and with Menier representing France in Anticosti and some "Yankees" representing Uncle Sam in the Magdalens, the situation is emphatically one which most Britishers will wish did not exist or could be got rid of.

Another Danger.

Another danger, and one quite as threatening, is that of the expulsion of the original inhabitants to make room for others by the new proprietors. We have already seen an instance of this with M. Menier, in Anticosti; and the transfers of other islands may be attended with equal hardships to their people. To be sure it is not easy to evict some thousands of settlers, but, all the same, it is not difficult for landowners, while acting strictly within their rights, to make existence so unpleasant for their tenants as to cause wholesale emigration to become a welcome alternative to an unendurable existence as a tenant. Prince Edward Island was an illustration of the evil fruits of granting large acreages to individuals for military or naval services performed in past generations. Only a few years ago the last of the "absentee landlords" was bought out by the Provincial Government and a peasant proprietary established. Something of the same kind may yet have to be done as regards the Magdalens, if they should pass into the hands of foreign owners.

It is rather remarkable that in area, population, topograph and industrial conditions the Magdalens should so closely resemble the Miquelons. The former have an area of eighty-six square miles, the latter ninety-one. The former contain 4,800 people, the latter 5,500. They are both devoid of trees and, while pursuing elementary agriculture, find fishing their chief reliance. The French stock predominates in both groups, and while the Magdalens are Canadian and the Miquelons belong to France, the fact that the United States is now hungering for new territory and seeking all it can devour, makes the developments which may arise with respect to the Magdalens and the Miquelons of more than ordinary import, if not, indeed, a positive menace to Canada's future welfare.

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Now in greatest demand, at prices far below those you would pay elsewhere.

Three Interesting Groups of Summer Dress Fabrics. Regular 50c value for 35c

SILK MUSLINS, white satin stripes on navy blue, pale blue, reseda, rose, cream, silver gray, and also black and white. Regular 50c value for **35c**.

WHITE SWISS BOOK MUSLIN, with embroidered polka dots or stripes. Splendid value at 50c. Reduced to **35c**.

CANVAS SUITINGS, in all the prettiest shades. Our regular 50c line, now reduced to **35c**.

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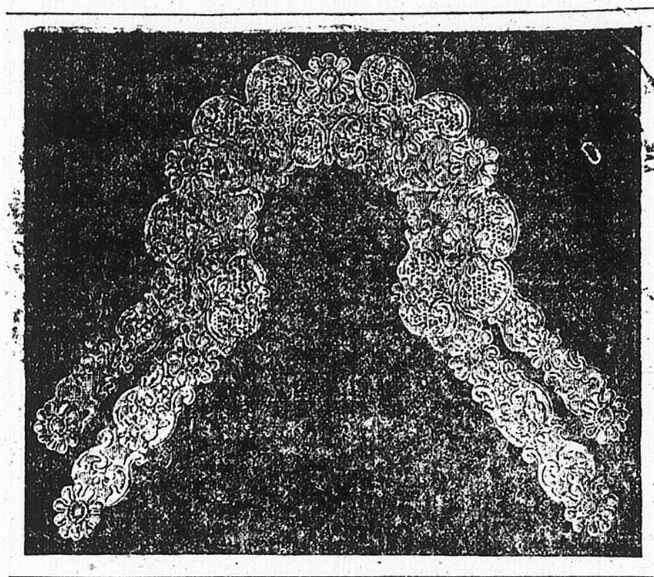
MERCERIZED ZEPHYR, mixture of white with different colors, also black and white. Formerly sold at 40c. Now reduced to **20c**.

FANCY MUSLINS, for summer dresses, snowflake effect. Three special lines at **10c, 15c and 18c**.



Lace Collars

This cut represents the collar we are offering to-day at 45c, of ecru, escurial lace—a very special value at 45c.

We are also showing a splendid assortment of Lace and Fancy Silk Collars in all the latest styles, prices ranging from 15c up to $2.75 for lace and silk chiffon collars, and $15.00 in lace collar, cape effect.

SILK RIBBONS—OUR SPECIAL LINES

At **25c**—Taffeta Silk Ribbons, 5 1-2 inches wide, in all the new shades of pink, pale blue, navy blue, straw-maize, ivory, cream and also black and white.

At **20c**—Same quality and same colors, 4 inches wide. Other special lines in Silk and Duchess Ribbons at **5c, 8c, 10c** and **15c**.

SPECIAL—Just received, 25 pieces of Colored Silk Ribbon, 6 inches wide. Regular 35c value. Will be put on sale for to-night at **20c** yard.

LADIES' WHITE BLOUSES

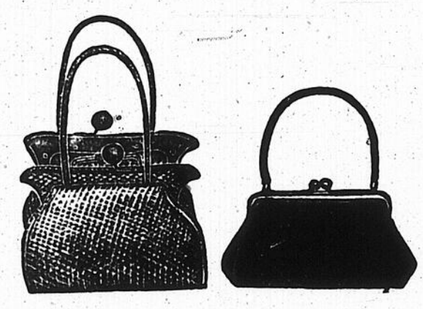
At **95c**—Of White Lawn, with wide Cluny lace insertion on front, and collar and cuffs of Cluny lace edgings.

At **$1.25**—Of White Lawn, with embroidered fronts, blind or open designs. This line of $1.25 would be a good value at $2.00. We have all regular sizes, 32 to 44, and you can buy them here at a saving of 50c and 75c on each Blouse out of the same lot.

At **75c**—Ladies' Blouses, of ecru linen, muslin, plain, with tucks to front and back.

At **$1.25**—Of Ecru Linen Muslin, with embroidered appliques on front and cuffs.

Ladies' Satchels and Wrist Bags



Most complete assortment and best values in the city.

We have these Leather Satchels and Bags in all 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**.

A splendid line is our Wrist Bags of Crushed Alligator, polished or oxidized steel mounting, with extra purse inside. Price, **75c**.

Also Ladies' Sacoches of Snake Skin, skate shape mounting, extra coin purse, two sizes, at **$1.35** and **$1.60**.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON Enamelware, Glassware, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils

These prices are to clear, and will not be changed until the lines advertised are completely sold out.

CROCKERY

White English Stone Soup Plates, each 4½c
White English Stone Dinner Plates 4½c
White English Stone Cups and Saucers 4½c
Soup Bowls 4½c
White English Stone Salad Bowls, worth 15c, for 7c
Decorated Milk Jugs, worth 25c, for 14c
China Cups and Saucers, richly decorated, gold and colors, worth 25c, for 10c
Salt Boxes, decorated Stone. Price 23c

Kitchen Utensils

Towel Rings, price 5c
White Metal Forks and Spoons, from, each 1½c
Knives and Forks, from, each.. 5c
Wire Knife Baskets, each 14c
4½c Shelf Paper, per yard 1c

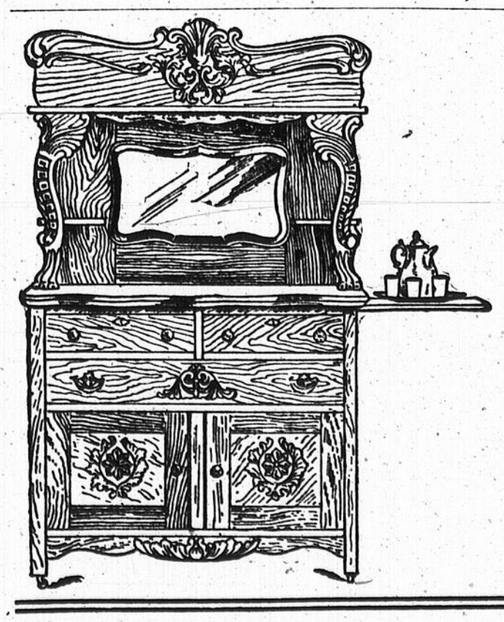
TOILET PAPER.

Tea and Coffee Pots, three pints, worth 50c, for 19c
Tea and Coffee Pots, five pints, worth 60c, for 22c
Cook Pots, 2 quarts, worth 35c, for 20c
Cook Pots, four quarts, worth 50c, for 28c
Saucepans, 2½ quarts, worth 27c, for 18c
Enamelled Dippers, three quarts, worth 25c, for 16c
Enamelled Ladles, worth 15c, for 10c

Enamelled Basting Spoons, worth 12c, for 9c
Enamelled Soap Dishes, worth 15c, for 9c
Enamelled Mugs, worth 10c, for 6c
Enamelled Pitchers, 2 quarts, worth 50c, for 30c
Enamelled Wash Bowls, worth 25c, for 15c

GLASSWARE

Lemonade Sets, one jug and six glasses, richly decorated. Price 65c
Water Pitchers, pressed glass, worth 25c, for 15c
Water and Wine Tumblers, engraved crystal, worth 7c and 8c. Our Price, each 5c
Fruit Dishes, pressed glass, 8½ inches. Price 10c
Fruit Dishes, 4 inches. Price... 2½c
Oil and Vinegar Cruets, each.... 9c
Bon Bon and Pickle Dishes (oval), 9 inches. Price 5c



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THIS SIDEBOARD OF SOLID OAK

7 feet high, 46 inches wide, beveled mirror, 15 x 25 inches, with sliding extension table, our special price—

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DINING ROOM EXTENSION TABLE, at $4.99, of hardwood, golden oak finish, 4 panels; length of the table 6 1-2 feet. Price $4.99.

REFRIGERATORS—Most complete assortment, all new styles, with latest improvements. All best makers are represented here. Prices ranging from $11.00 to $41.00.

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PORT ARTHUR THE KEY.

The naval losses of the Japanese lend additional interest to the campaign against Port Arthur and to the decision at which the Russian Admiralty must shortly arrive regarding the despatch of a fleet from Europe to the Far East. Vladivostok, we must always remember, is not an ice-free port. A Russian expedition arriving after October, should it find Port Arthur in hostile hands, would be absolutely without a naval base, for even the friendly neutrality of France could not so far violate the code of international law as to permit Saigon to be used as a centre from which hostile expeditions could be planned and continuous replenishing of stores, coal and repairs allowed. Two months is a reasonable time to allow for a fleet to reach the Far East via the Suez Canal, for it would need to call in at every available port to keep in touch with the latest news of the progress of the war, and owing to its being accompanied by a fleet of torpedo boats not constructed to keep the sea for more than a few days at a time.

The Japanese have therefore about a couple of months to hammer away at Port Arthur before Russia must face the awkward decision. Admiral Skrydloff does not seem inclined to permit the squadron to endeavor to run the blockade while the military campaign is in its present stage.

Regarding the prospects of Port Arthur holding out, it is being pointed out that however much the Russians may have strengthened its defenses artificially since it fell to the rapidly delivered attack upon the Chinese by General Oyama's army in 1894, there are geographical features which no engineer can overcome, and which must always render the western section of the fortifications a weak spot. The eastern approach is said to be admittedly impervious to attack from either sea or land. Upon the west there is a hill named Sahotien, which, once in possession of an invader, is said to expose the entire defense to an irresistible fire. It was here that the main blow of the Japanese fell in 1894, and that without the employment of those siege guns which were then thought impossible to be hauled into positions where modern science now makes them readily available. It was their unexpected appearance in certain positions near the Yalu which upset the calculations of General Sassulitch. There are many reasons to think that, however much they may feint in other directions, the most strenuous efforts of the entire military and naval forces of Japan centre upon the capture of Port Arthur before another winter sets in.

COPYING CANADA.

Mr. Watson, the first Premier to represent a Labor party, pure and simple, in any section of the King's dominions, has entered upon his term of office in the Federal Parliament of Australia by paying a very high compliment to the Dominion of Canada. Hitherto each state has had its representative in London. Mr. Watson proposes to establish a corresponding office to that now held by Lord Strathcona and to adopt for its holder the same title.

Still more significant of the study directed by Mr. Watson to the working of the administration of Canada is his proposal to introduce the system of banking which has helped to build up our financial reputation. In the forefront of legislation he puts a bill which will compel all banks doing business in the Commonwealth to hold forty per cent. of their reserve in Government notes. Nothing has tended more to retard the progress of Australia than the reckless finance which has built up a public debt to which that of Canada seems a flea-bite. The debt of New South Wales alone was over $380,000,000, that of Victoria over $250,000,000, and that of South Australia over $137,000,000, according to the last return before us, not to speak of Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. The total of the net debt of this Dominion was only $265,249,090 last year, and the addition of provincial debts does not materially increase the total. Naturally Australian Government stocks are quoted at considerably less in the London market than are ours, and the extra interest necessary to obtain fresh loans has been a serious difficulty to the Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth. The latest advices are to the effect that Mr. Reid, the leader of the Opposition, has decided to sink personal and fiscal differences and form a coalition with Mr. Deakin, the ex-Premier. Such a result might ensure the downfall of the newly formed Cabinet in Parliament, but would involve a direct appeal to the electorate upon a programme of legislation which seems to be framed with great care. Australian politics are entering a phase peculiarly interesting to Canadians.

THE SEASON OF SPORT.

With this week may be said to open the summer season of athletic sports in Canada. The baseball clubs have already made a beginning; the first trial of strength between the big lacrosse clubs takes place to-day. We have not, in Montreal, any horse-racing event at this season which creates so absorbing an interest as the Queen's Plate meeting of next week does at Toronto, but aquatic sports already begin to attract their hundreds to the waterside. A golf match, of forty players a side, is being played to-day between the first of North American clubs and five of its offspring. The tennis players have settled seriously to their work. Probably in no other city of its size on the continent can there be found such large numbers of people who follow one or more of the various branches of athletics with eager attention. Montreal is known far and wide as a good "sport" town, and it is all clean sport, where skill and individual excellence count. Amongst the thousands who gladly pay to witness these contests there may be a small percentage who are unduly animated by the motives of the gamester, but the vast mass are free from the taint. They have their favorites, athletes who have won upon their favor by merit, clubs to which they are partial for one reason or another, but they demand in return for the admission fee nothing more than honest endeavor from all contestants, and will be satisfied with nothing less. It would be idle in lackadaisical moralists to deny the value to a community such as ours of a spirit such as is engendered by participation, if only as spectators, in these performances. The spirit of emulation, the spur to endeavour, the lessons learned in watching others "play the game" are of a value to the city and to the country that cannot be over-estimated in a community where every boy is taught from infancy that any prize is open to him who sets out to win it.

BUSINESS, OR GAMING?

Some people may regard taking a "flier" in stocks as a gambling transaction. They are especially liable so to do if they ever take the wrong side of the market and see their money melt away without the slightest apparent return for it. On the contrary those who "get in on the ground floor" and secure handsome returns are not likely to view their unearned increment with squeamish feelings.

Whatever view the individual conscience may take of the matter, the courts have held that dealing in stocks is not gambling, and this judgment has been time and again repeated.

The Court of Appeal has rendered judgment in a case involving this very point. A speculative individual instructed his broker to sell "short" a quantity of material that was very active on 'change, at a set price for future delivery. Of course he didn't own the stuff at the time. He miscalculated the market, and when the time for delivery came his broker had to purchase, at a heavy loss, in order to deliver the goods.

Then the broker had to sue for his money. The lower court held that he could not recover, ruling that such a deal came under the head of gaming, and gambling debts cannot be collected by legal process.

The case was appealed from court to court, each of the higher courts reversing the original judgment, until the second highest court in the land has now decided that the broker was carrying on a legitimate business and was entitled to be recouped.

Views of French Press

La Presse—"The dairy industrial school of St. Hyacinthe is to be congratulated in taking the initiative in the establishment of improved dairies throughout this section of the Province."

La Patrie—"The action of the French Government in recalling its ambassador at the Vatican makes us believe that the sooner the clergy of France become absolutely independent of the Government of the Republic the better it will be for the clergy and religion."

La Presse—"There is a something in the spirit of our laws which reproves all attempts made in the Legislature against rights granted to individuals, and it is this spirit of the law that ought to have been followed in the settlement of the Suburban Light and Power Co."

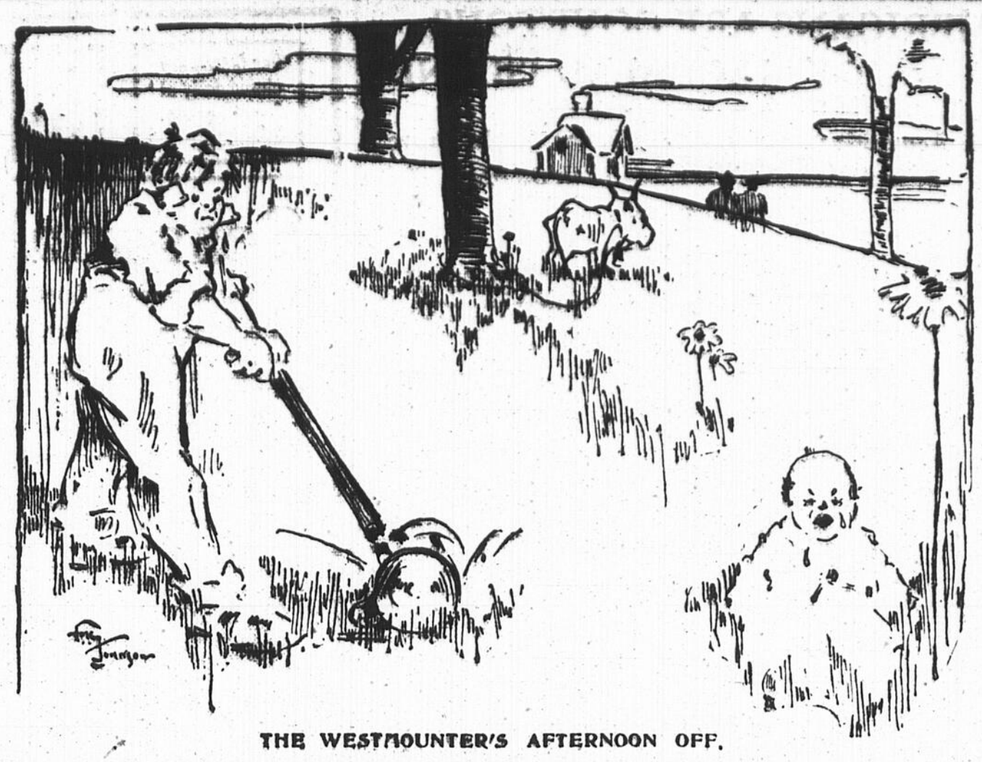
La Patrie—"The accident to the steamer Hibernian will not contribute towards the reduction of the insurance rates on the St. Lawrence. The Government will without doubt hold an investigation to see whether the system of signals were in operation at the time of the accident."

A BAD CATCH.

"'s the fishing good, my lad?"

"Well, I ain't done nuthin' to hurt it none!"

"My dear boy," said the fond mother, "you must never strike the first blow." "Guess you never fought with Tommy Doogan, mamma," replied the dear boy; "he hits you with a brick the first chance he gets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



THE WESTMOUNTER'S AFTERNOON OFF.

At the Chateau.

Far down the long hall I could see them moving, those figures from the past—Benjamin Franklin, Carroll of Carrollton, Benedict Arnold, Claude de Ramezay, and those hundreds of others, French and English, who had walked and talked within those walls, who had made history and seen Canada grow from infancy to a lusty childhood. Here were Carroll of Carrollton, of all the signers of the Declaration of Independence the last one to receive his own release from life, and Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Chase, discussing the possibility, even so early, of annexation; envoys from Congress with the hope of affecting such disaffection as might be possible. If the curtain of the years has been drawn aside for them, how must they ponder over the fruitless results of their attempts, as we look curiously at the Council Chamber and ponder over them.

Down in the vaults the figure of Benjamin Franklin comes before us again. In the first vault at the foot of the stairs, according to the catalogue, "the first printing press in Montreal was set up in 1776, by Mesplets, who accompanied Benjamin Franklin and the other two envoys who had been sent by Congress in the spring of that year. Mesplets, a Frenchman, remained in Montreal after the Americans withdrew, and opened a printing office on Place Royale. Such a descriptive note probably the majority of people skip carelessly over, and yet that vault was the birthplace of an independence, although not of the kind that the envoys wished; still of a kind that is infinitely greater. There is no more interesting spot in Montreal, nor had Montreal any industry more remarkable in its power and results than the one which saw its beginning in this vault under the Chateau.

One remembers the shadowed story of Benedict Arnold, and looks with interest upon pictures and plans and engravings that cover the walls in the upper rooms. The portraits of Carleton, Champlain, Cartier, Jean Talon, Lejune, the Jusuit missionary, and all the many others in whom we have an interest, are there.

From the vaults to the Elgin Gallery, the old Chateau is replete with interest for Canadians. It is Canada's national museum, and the curious tourists, as well as the rest of us, know it well. There, can we feel Canadian history, as we cannot feel it from reading the printed page. All the pictures, souvenirs and curiosities bring the past vividly to us, and we realize that the Chateau and its contents, to both our city and our country, are invaluable.

—Francis Daor.

TWO ANECDOTES OF SOTHERN.

"T. P." tells an amusing anecdote of the elder Sothern (the famous father of E. H. Sothern). Sothern was travelling on tour in northern England when, just as their train was leaving York, he removed the railroad ticket which a fellow actor had stuck in the band of his hat.

"They'll want our tickets here, Johnny," he said, casually, and his companion began an exhaustive search for the missing ticket. When he had searched his hat and his pockets ten times over, and looked on seat and floor again and again, in vain, he exclaimed, in despair: "By George! I've lost my ticket! They'll make me pay over again!"

"Pay over again! I'd see them hanged first," said Sothern. "You get under the seat and it'll be all right."

His friend crawled under the seat, and lay there, gasping with nervousness, as the ticket collector came to the carlage door.

"Tekets, please," he demanded.

Sothern handed the man two tickets.

"Two tickets, sir! Where's the other gentleman?"

"Oh," replied Sothern, unchalantly, "the other gentleman prefers to travel under the seat. It's only his way."

Another anecdote of Sothern recalled by "T. P." concerns a practical joke which had more serious consequences. He had made an appointment to dine at a restaurant with an actor friend named Toole, and was exasperated at having to wait long, and hungry, for his fellow guest. Seeing a neighboring table an old gentleman who was evidently even more cross and hungry than himself, Sothern went up behind him, and, hitting him a sounding smack on the back, greeted him familiarly, "Halloa, old boy!"

"What the devil do you mean, sir?" cried the old gentleman, starting to his feet purple with fury.

"I—I really beg your pardon, sir," stammered Sothern. "I took you for an old friend of mine. Pray forgive me."

The old gentleman resumed his seat, growling. Toole appeared at last, and Sothern, after abusing him for his unpunctuality, arranged with him for the dinner. While they were waiting for it to be served, Sothern said:

"I say, Toole, I'll bet you a sovereign you won't go up to that old boy, hit him on the back, and say, 'Halloa, old boy!'"

"Done!" cried Toole, heartily; and he went behind the old gentleman, gave him a sounding smack on the back, and shouted, familiarly, "Halloa, old boy!" —and was promptly knocked down.

De Rougement Returns.

Who does not remember the famous de Rougemont, he of the picturesque imagination, who set the world by the ears with his wonderful tales, and then, after pocketing fat checks from a sensational English magazine, retired into obscurity, carrying with him the unswerving fealty of many, but branded by the majority of mankind as the greatest and most artistic liar of the nineteenth century? For a time his yarns bore some little semblance of probability, but emboldened by success, carried away, evidently, by the easy gullibility of the public in general, and more than likely puffed up with pride which usually precedes a fall, he ventured on, and ever on, until he climbed over the ridge of the possible. And then the end. The hero of a thousand and one hitherto undreamt of experiences that out-Gullivered Munchausen, he sank like a five-cent balloon pricked by a pin's point.

But the gifted Frenchman—for he has natural gifts of a sort, undeniably—has not yet retired into an unheroic fourth class obscurity! He is built of a different stuff. After many years, he has bobbed up again, and hops over the horizon with dazzling effrontery. He has, by his own tale, been, in the interval, in many countries, and seen many strange and interesting things. He has been amongst the Zulus and the Basutos of Africa; was the only non-combatant who witnessed the disastrous Nicholson's Nek affair; was shown out of Ladysmith at the start of the siege because of being a foreigner; has visited the Indies, Nicaragua, Colombia, Mexico, San Francisco, New Zealand and Australia.

But in all his wanderings, there seems to have been no interfering newspaper man to lift the mask of modesty; no enterprising interviewer throughout all those vast territories rose up to do him honor; to let the world know how it fared with the one-time lion of old London town, who held us spellbound for a day.

As a result of his intervening researches on the different continents of the earth, friend de Rougemont has not been able to think out anything to beat his hair-raising stories of the down-underdays. Even the Indies and Mexico could not lend a suggestion upon which the lively Frenchman could conjure up a tale, the body and embellishments of which would be likely to rehabilitate him in the favor of the reading world.

And so he falls back upon the unromantic-looking turtle, the impossible alligator.

Brimful of a desire to set himself right with the public—the British public more particularly—his burning desire now is to give demonstrations of his ability to perform feats of submarine horsemanship astride the playful turtle, let loose in a tank at the London Hippodrome, and to bring under control the tearful alligator and ride him bareback both ashore and afloat.

This man, who is so many centuries ahead of his time, has certainly been rather dilatory in making up his mind to set seal to his assertion that, instead of being merely an ornamental liar, he is a powerful exponent of truth. But, of course, he may have all these years been on the search for the proper brand of turtle and alligator for his purpose.

In any case, let us hope that after the truthful one has sufficiently convinced the British public, the circus people will allow no modesty on their part to interfere with our desire, our right, to see the wonderful doings this side the Atlantic.

—Roxburgh.

"I punish you, Browning, because I love you. But you are too young to understand what a mother's love is." "Is it two soles with but a single thought; two hands that beat as one?" —Life.

Violets.

(For The Herald.)

There are violets down by the brook,
In the cool of the meadow breeze;
They have come from their shadowy land of sleep,
To the home of the birds and bees.

They stole away at the dawn,
From the place where the fairies bide,
And when the fog from the fields had blown,
They were marshalled in the stream beside.

They have come from the dew-damp hills,
That mortals may never see,
And all the gifts of that mystical realm
They are sharing with you and me.

To the greening plain they've come,
With a generous love, and true;
For they know that the sad earth waited long
For their bonny tints of blue.

The breath of a fragrant wind,
That tarough the night, and the day,
Blows over the breadth of the unknown seas,
They have brought us from far away.

They have brought the blue of a sky,
Undimmed by the driving rain,
That ever bends over the emerald vales,
Where lieth no winter stain.

Old friend! we must welcome them well—
They deem not our stint of woe;
They know not the voice of the vain regret
For the days of the long ago.

For the sake of their kin, that have gone
To a strange and unlit strand,
We must take of the solace they offer in love,
On the shores of the summer-land.

—Herbert L. Brewster.

COURTSHIP IN FRANCE.

The word "courtship" has no equivalent in the French tongue, because the thing itself does not exist. Stolen tete-a-tetes, even furtive kisses, may, of course, be indulged in, but only under a modified chaperonage, the half-shut eye of parents or guardians. No young French lady would be permittted, for instance, to undertake a cycling expedition with her future husband. Still less could she take train with him for the purpose of visiting relations in the country, were the journey of half an hour's duration only. Lovemaking begins with the honeymoon.

For centuries, alike in the humblest as well as the highest ranks, matrimonial settlements have kept family possessions together in France—and enriched village notaries.

No sooner was serfdom abolished than the peasants followed bourgeois example, dowering their daughters and securing the interest of their sons by law. In provincial archives exist many of these documents, the rustic bride's portion consisting of furniture, clothes, money and sometimes cattle or a bit of land. The archives of the Aube contain the marriage contract of a skilled day laborer (manouvrier) and a widow whose property was double that of his own. The deed secured him joint enjoyment and ownership. I cannot here, of course, enter into the intricacies of the French marriage laws. There is the regime dotal, which safeguards the dowry of the wife; there is the regime de la communaute, which makes wedlock strictly a partnership as far as income and earnings are concerned. And there are minute regulations as to the provision for children and widows. The latter are always sacrificed to the former.—The Cornhill.

"Here is another example of faulty English," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric. "In this essay you have written, 'her sight broke upon a landscape of entrancing loveliness.'" How could any one's sight 'break upon' a landscape?" "She might have dropped her eyes," timidly ventured the young woman who had written the essay.—Chicago Tribune.

A1. VALUES IN
DESKS!
TEES & Co. 300 St. James

Electric Signs

We have a staff of men working on electric signs for leading advertisers and business houses in Montreal. Give us an idea of what you want, and we will give you the benefit of our experience and quote you prices. Our prices may surprise you.

THE SAYER ELECTRIC CO'Y
10, 12, 14 Beaver Hall Hill
Phone Main 4546 Night East 17

Dozens of orders filled the last few days for
Sportsmen's Stores
Dozens of orders still to follow for
VICTORIA DAY
READY FOR ALL COMERS.

The best of everything.
Careful and experienced packers.
No order too small to receive our closest attention.
No order too big for us to tackle.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

On TUESDAY NEXT, instead of WEDNESDAY, our waggons will make the
LAKE SHORE TRIP
Order your Groceries on Monday for
VICTORIA DAY
to be delivered on Tuesday Morning to all points along the Lake Shore, including Montreal West, Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, Strathmore, Valois, Lakeside, etc., etc.

Summer Time Table, Season of 1904

In effect MONDAY, 23RD MAY.

TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—The Longue Pointe Route, taking in Hochelaga, Maisonneuve and Viauville en route.
Waggons leave the Italian Warehouse at 7 a.m.
Orders must be in our hands on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—The Lake Shore Route. Our Limited Express takes in Montreal West, Lachine, Dixie, Dorval, Strathmore, Valois, Lakeside, Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield, and on Saturdays as far as Bay View and Ste. Annes de Bellevue.
Waggons leave the Italian Warehouse at daybreak.
Orders must be in our hands on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—Around the Mountain Route, taking in Montreal Annex, Outremont, Cote des Neiges.
Orders must be in our hands on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS (before 12 o'clock noon).
THURSDAYS—St. Lamberts and Montreal South.
Waggons leave the Italian Warehouse at 7 a.m.
Orders must be in our hands on WEDNESDAYS.
FRIDAYS—The Back River Route, taking in St. Laurent, Cartierville, Bord a Plouffe, Bordeaux, Ahuntsic and Sault au Recollet.
Waggons leave the Italian Warehouse at daybreak.
Orders must be in our hands on THURSDAYS.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
Established 1856.
The Nordheimer Building
207, 209 and 211 St. James St.
MONTREAL.

Laughing Babies
are loved by everybody. Good nature in children is rare unless they are healthy. Those raised on
BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

are comparatively free from sickness. This milk is so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable.
Selling Representative, WM. H. DUNN, Montreal, Que.

CASH 10 RECEIPT "LE LOUVRE" CASH 10 RECEIPT
We Give Green Cash Stamps

Below we offer a few lines of very light materials, most suitable for making up into Blouses or Summer Costumes. Having bought a considerable quantity of these goods, we can place them at a ridiculously low figure for immediate selling. They only want seeing.

MUSLINS
20,000 yards of COLORED LINEN MUSLINS, some with stripes, others with checks, in all shades, ecru and pink, ecru and brown, ecru and red, ecru and white. The most charming novelty out for Blouses or Summer Costumes. Regular value 35c, for 15c
30,000 yards of COLORED LINEN MUSLIN, striped in shades of pink and white, navy and white, green and white, brown and white. The very latest for summer wear. Value 40c, for 19c
ORGANDIE MUSLIN, very fine quality, in pink, green and blue, with white dots and flowered in white and blue, green and blue, red, green and white, pale blue, and white. Value 30c, for 20c

Blouses
A pretty lot of WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, all finished with tucks and nicely made, in all sizes from 32 to 42, also for misses', from 26 to 32. Regular price 90c, for 59c

Hosiery
CASHMERE STOCKINGS, with fine ribs, without seams; sizes 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2. Regular 25c, for 19c
OPEN-WORK HOSE, sizes 8 1-2, 9 and 9 1-2. Special value 25c

Remnants
We are showing a large assortment of very special Remnants in LACES, EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS, CHIFFONS, etc., etc., at considerably reduced prices. There are some very choice lots and should not be overlooked.

Men's Furnishings
A job lot of MEN'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, in assorted colors; sizes 12 1-2 to 16 1-2. Value 65c, for 42c
Also another very fine parcel of MEN'S NEGLIGE STRIPED SHIRTS, and white and blue. The very latest; sizes 14 to 16 1-2. Special value at $1.00

Armand Giroux,
(Successor to N. Tousignant)
295 St. Lawrence Main St., Corner Dorchester

MUKDEN AND HARBIN ARE GREAT DEPOTS

Former is Grain Emporium of Manchuria—Harbin a Military Post.

Mukden, the second city of importance in Manchuria, having in times of peace at least 260,000 inhabitants, is situated in the centre of an immense alluvial plain, about three miles from the Hunho, a tributary of the Liao river. It is about 250 miles north of Port Arthur, forty-two miles north of Liaoyang and 350 miles south of Harbin. General Kuropatkin discovered, early in March, that Harbin was too far north to serve as a military base for the campaign in Southern Manchuria, and he selected Mukden for his headquarters because it is favorably situated on the railway and on the Pekin road.

The city of Mukden has an outer wall of mud, and a lofty quadrangular inner wall three miles in circuit, built of brick, flanked by lofty brick bastions. This wall, on which three carriages could drive abreast, protects the commercial and official part of the city, which is densely crowded.

Mukden, besides being the great grain emporium of Manchuria, is the centre of the Chinese fur trade, and attracts buyers from all parts of the world. Fine streets divide the city into nine wards or districts, the central district containing a Chinese palace with much decorative yellow tiling and a public examination hall. The Russians have erected spacious barracks, with accommodations for more than 100,000 soldiers. There are said to be now more than 60,000 Russian troops at Mukden.

A Busy City.

Mukden's streets are regularly built, and its fine residences are well kept up. It is a busy place, both in times of peace and war, and does a large and lucrative trade in grain, beans and furs. It has various industries, which include the tanning and dressing of furs and the weaving of silk stuffs; its bankers and merchants are rich and enterprising.

Mukden is the ancient royal city of the Manchus, and the former burial place of the rulers of China. Four miles east of the city is the tomb of the founder of the Manchu dynasty, Nurachu. The sepulchre itself forms a great mound built up over the coffin. In front of this stands a funeral hall, the whole being surrounded by a high wall pierced by one grand gateway, which holds three arched portals. The avenue of approach is spanned by two lofty and elaborate arches of carved stone, the bases of their columns resting on carved likenesses of frogs.

Harbin a Military Post.

Harbin is the most important Russian military depot in the Far East, and is situated on the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok, just where the Port Arthur line turns directly south. The Russians have within the past eighteen months erected more than 6,000 houses in Harbin, the materials used being chiefly brick and corrugated iron. Forty thousand Russian soldiers were said to be quartered in Harbin. Immense storehouses for grain and other forage, as well as magazines for arms and ammunition have also been erected, and millions of rubles have been spent to improve the warehouse facilities alone.

From Harbin the Chinese Eastern Railway, a branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway, runs southward to New Chwang, 450 miles distant, on the Gulf of Liao Tung, and tence southward 150 miles to Dalny and Port Arthur.

A new branch line was recently constructed from Harbin to Kirin, one of the most important trading centres of Manchuria and the junction of the principal trade routes to Northern Manchuria and Corea.

Ladies must not forget to visit our new stores, 129-131 St. Lawrence st. Skirts, blouses, capes and suits. Marchand's Branch Store.—Adv.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF LATIN AND FRENCH

Protest Committee of Public Instruction Discusses Study of Latin.

Quebec, May 21.—(Special.)—The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction convened yesterday in the Parliament buildings. The members present were Rev. Dr. Shaw, chairman; Hon. Messrs. McCorkill and G. K. Ward, Rev. Dr. Rexford, Dr. Peterson, Dr. Dunbar, K.C., Prof. Robbins, Prof. Kneeland, Ald. Ames, Rev. A. T. Love, Messrs. Silver, Shutcliffe, White and Walker.

A long discussion took place on Mr. Shutcliffe's motion to reduce the number of marks for Latin to a par with the number offered for French. Mr. Shutcliffe, in support of his motion, contended that Latin, which was an optional course of study, and not essential in a business point of view as French in the Province of Quebec, and he did not see why 200 marks should be given for its study and only 100 marks for French, which, he said, was punishing the student to the number of 100 marks if he did not study Latin.

Prof. Robbins, Rev. A. T. Love, Rev. Dr. Rexford and Ald. Ames opposed the motion, and in well expressed arguments showed the great value of Latin as a disciplinary force in study, and of infinite greatness in the training of the students for a systematic comprehension of all other languages.

Hon. Mr. Ward and Mr. White supported the motion, which was put to a vote and lost.

It was then proposed to raise the marking value of French, and the question was referred to the committee on course of study.

Mr. Shutcliffe moved, seconded by Mr. Walker, that in the opinion of this committee the amount of Latin to be taught in the academies should be reduced by at least a quarter, and that to this end a committee be appointed to confer with the authorities of McGill University.

Dr. Peterson made an interesting argument on the value of Latin, and showed conclusively that the English language was greatly benefited by its study. He satirically referred to English as it is spoken to-day, and read extracts from Rev. Dr. Adams' report, and also from American reports, to show the great spread of the study of Latin in the schools of the United States and the good the study does for a career in life.

The motion was lost.

The balance of the business before the committee was altogether of a routine character.

EVERYONE HAS A CHANCE.

Even if you have only saved a few snowshoe tags you can exchange them for presents. Look in the window at 210 St. Lawrence Street and you will see an assortment of premiums, such as pocket knives, purses, photograph frames, playing cards, stick pins, spoons, baseballs, baseball mitts, etc. It does not need many snowshoe tags to entitle you to your choice from these. If you use Currency plug chewing tobacco or any other brand of plug tobacco manufactured by the Empire Tobacco Company, you can get premiums, whether you chew a little or chew a lot.

Florist.

FLOWERS are always acceptable as presents. All kinds Pot Grown Plants in bloom and Foliage. Bouquets. Cut Flowers, splendid collection Fancy Fern Dishes Palms, Co. Darrack 867 St. Lawrence Tel E. 1437.

CYR AND VALLEE'S CIRCUS READY FOR THE ROAD

Will Open at Maisonneuve on May 24, With Two Performances—St. Henri on May 28.

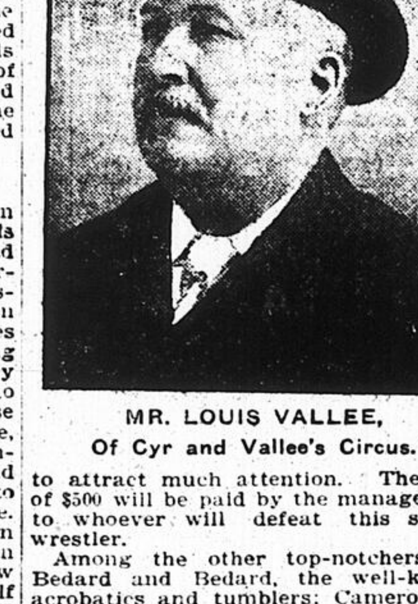
The Cyr and Vallee circus will begin its annual tour this year at Maisonneuve, where it is booked to appear on Victoria Day, May 24. The site on which the tents will be pitched is on the corner of Ontario and Brunet Streets, opposite the grounds of the National Lacrosse Club.

The circus is much larger this year than ever before, and the management

MR. LOUIS CYR,
Of Cyr and Vallee's Circus.

has left nothing undone to make it well worth while seeing.

Among the most important members of the troupe is Eugene Tremblay, the famous French-Canadian wrestler, who has been engaged at a salary of $200 a week. Tremblay has made a name for himself that he may well feel proud of. He is practically the lightweight champion of the world, and he is sure



MR. LOUIS VALLEE,
Of Cyr and Vallee's Circus.

to attract much attention. The sum of $500 will be paid by the management to whoever will defeat this sturdy wrestler.

Among the other top-notchers are Bedard and Bedard, the well-known acrobatics and tumblers; Cameron the equilibrist; Dagenais and Lauzon, jugglers of renown; the three Gordon brothers, than whom there are few better acrobatics; Horace Barre, a veritable local Sandow; J. Ryley, the wonderful contortionist, and Charman, the mystifying magician. The services of the Ville-Marie have also been secured. This band is under the direction of Mr. J. Dufour, formerly director of a French military band. Mr. Denis Boury, clarinettist, winner of the first prize in the Conservatory of Lille, France, has been engaged as leader of the orchestra. Altogether, the whole circus promises to be a pronounced success in every respect. Arrangements have been made for the seating of the large crowds expected to be in attendance. The large tent is 250 feet long and 100 feet wide, and it is calculated to comfortably seat 4,000 people.

It has been arranged to give a performance at St. Henri on May 28th, at 2 p.m. in addition to the one to be given at Maisonneuve on Victoria Day. The management have also decided to hold a street parade, going through the principal streets of the city, starting at 5 p.m.

Situations Wanted—Male.

WANTED — BOY WANTS SITUATION TO work about a gentleman's house, or as bell boy in hotel; can work elevator; experienced. Box 148, Valleyfield, Que. 121

WANTED — PAINTING, DECORATING, tinting, paper hanging. Apply Leon Dupuis, office 491 Wellington st., house 490 Delorimier ave. 120

WANTED — SITUATION AS COOK, WITH contractor, dredge company, or on river or lake boats, by steady, reliable man (English); good references. Address Sidney, 192a Ottawa st., Montreal. 120

GOOD MEN FOR ALL KINDS OF TEMporary employment, can be had at the Old Brewery Mission, 788 Craig st. Telephone Main 2311. 122

WANTED — HOUSE PAINTING, DECORating, graining, tinting, plastering and paper hanging; charges moderate; best references. Drop card. M. Labis, 732 Cadieux street. 120

Situations Wanted—Female.

WANTED — MRS. DU CULOT, DRESSmaker. Specialty, faggot work on blouses and muslin dresses. 2124 St. Catherine st. 122

WANTED — WASHING AND OFFICE cleaning, by competent woman. Address 45½ St. Antoine st. 120

WANTED — POSITION BY ELDERLY lady, as governess to child; would go to seaside or country, etc.; references. Address 24 Bleury st. 120

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY BY competent woman. Address by letter, to Mrs. Charles Baker, 199 St. George st. 120

WANTED — YOUNG LADY, WITH GOOD knowledge of bookkeeping, desires situation for general office work. Address K. L., 1163 DeMontigny st. 120

WANTED — WASHING, COOKING, OR house cleaning by the day. Address 38 St. Bernard st., city. 122

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, 2 SECONDhand canoes; must be in A1 condition. Apply, giving particulars, to K 236, Herald Office. 119

I WILL PAY CASH FOR NORWEGIAN Kinetic Heat Scrip. State lowest price and number of shares. Address M. K., Herald Office. 120

Horses and Carriages.

FOR SALE — 3 JOBS, SLIGHTLY USED. 1 Golf or Mountain Trap, 1 covered Stanhope, rubber tires; 1 Nurses' Cart, in natural wood, and 100 other light carriages of all kinds. R. J. Latimer & Co., 10 Victoria square. 120

FOR SALE — BAY MARE, WITH BLACK points, 15.3, 5 years old, city broke, single and double, also to the saddle. Winner of blue ribbon at horse show 1904; suitable for gentleman's carriage. Price, $275. W. J. Brown, 2708 St. Catherine st., cor. St. Mark. Phone Up 976. 94

Herald Wants Can't Do Everything. But They Do Much.

Rooms and Board.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

ROOM — FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR bedroom, with board, suitable for gentlemen or married couple. 13 Mount St. Mary avenue. 120

BOARD — AND ROOM, IN FIRST CLASS house, hot water, bath, shower bath, Auer light; house thoroughly renovated. Terms moderate. 69 Osborne st. 120

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, also rooms for married couple. 121 Lusignan st. 120

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with or without board. 994 St. Denis st. 120

ROOMS—AND BOARD. 840 DORCHESTER street, opposite St. James' Club, situation open and healthy, convenient to cars, churches and theatres. Telephone, Auer light, exceptionally clean; choice board. 120

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, also unfurnished parlor, hot water, gas, etc. 36 Lorne ave. 120

ROOM—A WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE room on bath flat, hot and cold water, corner Lagauchetiere and Hermine st. Apply at 66 Hermine st. 120

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE, WELL FURnished rooms, quiet and central, telephone and all modern conveniences; vacant about first June. 28 Berthelet st. 120

ROOM — TO LET, FRONT ROOM, ON bath flat, suitable for one or two persons. 9 Thistle Terrace, near Bath Hotel. 120

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE room, one or two gentlemen, with all modern improvements, Auer light, on bath floor. 16 Drummond st. 120

ROOM — A WELL RECOMMENDED GENtleman will find a beautiful room, with all the modern improvements, at reasonable price. 473 Dorchester st. 120

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, hot and cold water, electric light, on bathroom flat; no other roomers in house. 107 Park ave. 120

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, neat and comfortable. 53 Aylmer st. 120

ROOMS — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, view on Dominion square. 6 and 8 Osborne st. Telephone Uptown 1008. 120

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with breakfast if desired; large bright room; no roomers kept. Apply 66 St. Hubert st. 122

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS. 68 Victoria st. 122

ROOM — DOUBLE, WELL FURNISHED room to let. 110 Union ave. 123

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, NEWly furnished, with board; also table board. 84 Mansfield st. 123

ROOMS — TO LET, ONE DOUBLE, ONE single, hot water, Auer light, and use of telephone; facing Dominion square. 29 Metcalfe st. 123

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, on bathroom flat. Tel. Up 769. 109 Stanley st. 123

ROOM — LARGE DOUBLE ROOM AND board; also table board; suitable ladies or gentlemen. 211a Bleury st. 123

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, 2 minutes' walk from mountain, convenient to cars, with English family. Apply 1135 St. Lawrence st. 125

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL newly furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen; board if required; also accommodation for visitors to the city. 126 Mansfield street. 123

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO NEWLY FURnished front rooms, seven and eight dollars. Ladies preferred. 2124 St. Catherine street. 122

ROOMS — TWO NICE, LARGE, BRIGHT rooms, newly furnished, to let, separate or as bed and sitting room. 16a Drummond street. 119

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE AND SMALL rooms, on bathroom flat. Telephone Up 769. 109 Stanley st. 121

ROOMS — BACK OR FRONT PARLOR, double and single room on top flat; house newly renovated; all conveniences. 95 Union ave. 121

ROOMS — TO LET, 164 PEEL, COR. ST. Catherine, nice clean furnished rooms, by day or week; fine location for strangers in city; very central. 120

BOARD—MRS. DOCTOR SEARL. STRICTly private accommodation for ladies, with profesional attendance. Ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 121

ROOM — TO LET, ELEGANTLY FURnished room, bathroom flat, modern conveniences, telephone, etc. Gentlemen only. Apply 39 Mackay st. 121

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO LARGE DOUble, newly furnished rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. 13 Phillips square. 120

ROOMS — FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, on bathroom flat, with or without board, suitable for two; also table board and front parlor. 73 Mansfield. 119

ROOM — LARGE ROOM ON FIRST floor, also another vacancy on the 28th. Transients taken. 128 Mansfield st. 119

ROOMS—TO LET, LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, hot and cold water, for gentlemen only; Auer light; bathroom flat; opens on wide verandah; quiet; just vacated. 30 Berthelet street. tf

Agents Wanted.

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY PERSON, each district, to superintend business for wholesale house; $20 paid weekly; expense money advanced; position permanent; experience not essential. This is not deception. Manager, 807 Como Bldg., Chicago. 120

Wanted to Rent.

WANTED TO RENT — SIX OR SEVEN apartments. State location and rent. X. Y., Herald Office.

WANTED — COMFORTABLE HOME BY young Englishman, use of piano, within ten minutes' walk of C.P.R. shops. State terms. K 239, Herald. 120

To Let.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

TO LET — OR FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT, modern up-to-date houses, $25, $40, $50 and $60 per month. Also furnished houses for summer, Westmount, Longueuil, Montreal Annex. Kensington, five minutes' walk from electric cars, fine modern house, 9 rooms, stables, large grounds: $25 month, or for sale. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. 120

TO LET — AT HUDSON HEIGHTS, SUMmer cottage, furnished, containing five bedrooms; lovely boating and fishing. Address communications K 243, Herald. 124

APARTMENT SUITE TO LET — GROUND floor suite in the Acadia, 643 Sherbrooke street, comprising parlor, dining room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Immediate occupation. For further particulars, apply to the Janitor on the premises, or at Room 79, Imperial Building. 120

TO LET — LARGE BRICK HOUSE TO let at Rockfield, suitable for hotel or boarding house, comprising about 42 rooms, in addition to lage dining room and 9 bathrooms. For further particulars, apply to Room 79, Imperial Building. 120

Bookbinding.

SEND YOUR MAGAZINES TO HERALD Bindery to be bound. Customers out of town may send by express, and depend on quick return and most reasonable charges. Herald Bindery, 603 Craig st., Montreal. dtf

Educational.

MRS. JESSIE KELLOND, TEACHER OF piano, mandolin, banjo and guitar. 60a City Councillors st. 83

Situations Vacant.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC men to represent Canada's Greatest Nurseries. Over 800 acres. Steady work. Good pay. Outfit free. Start now. Write for terms. Stone & Wellington, Toronto. 122

WANTED — PAPERHANGERS. MURPHY & Son. tf

GOOD STRONG BOY WANTED
Apply Foreman,
Herald Newsroom.

WANTED — CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as stenographer for city office work. Hours 9 to 5.30. Salary, seven dollars. Apply in own handwriting. K 238, Herald. 120

WANTED — EXPERIENCED FANCY ironers, for blouse and skirt ironing; also hands for mangle. Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Catherine st. 122

WANTED — FIRST CLASS COOKS, ALSO house table maids, nurses, generals, housekeeping for summer. Apply 29 Metcalfe st. Tel. Up 1580. 123

WANTED—COOK; ALSO HOUSE TABLEmaid, nurses and generals, for city and seaside. Apply 29 Metcalfe. Mrs. Wilson's Registry Office. 123

WANTED — YOUNG MAN STENOGRAPHer, between 18 and 25 years old, for city office work. Salary seven dollars. Apply in own handwriting, K 237, Herald. 120

WANTED — A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN or general servant, to assist in store; no children in house; good references. Store, 109 Mansfield st. 121

WANTED — A SALESLADY, SPEAKING French and English; with references. Apply K 240, Herald. 121

WANTED — SALESMEN MAKE 500 PER cent. commission, selling "Novelty Sign Cards." Merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill. 124

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS WRITING 150 words per minute, in demand. This speed is guaranteed in Boyd's Syllable Shorthand in 30 days. No position, dots, shades or dashes. Syllabic Shorthand and Business College, Karn Hall, St. Catherine st.

WANTED — YOUR CHANCE FOR GOOD position and salary is as good as others. Study Electricity, Mechanical or Steam Engineering at home by mail. We have helped thousands. 80 page bulletin mailed free. Electrical Engineer Institute, New York. 120

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; position permanent; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay st., Toronto.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for medicine waggon. Must furnish security and references. Apply, in person, at once, to R. W. Gibson, Grand Union Hotel, or by letter, The Joliette Chemical Co., Joliette, P.Q. 119

WANTED — A STRONG BOY TO CARRY parcels and make himself generally useful. Apply 648 Craig st. 120

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID AND A COOK, willing to go to Cacouna. Apply 166 Drummond st. 124

WANTED — A BOY AS BEGINNER IN A large British Fire Insurance office. Address P.O. Box 2397, city. 124

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN TO WORK in kitchen, make himself generally useful; sleep at home. 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 121

WANTED — A SALESLADY, SPEAKING French and English; with references. Apply K 237, Herald. 120

WANTED — ELECTRIC LIGHT WIREman for inside work. Apply immediately. The Sayer Electric Company, 10-12-14 Beaver Hall Hill. 120

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT, French or English, at once, at 116 St. Matthew street. Apply after 6 in evening. 120

For Sale.

Advertisements in this column ½c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—PRACTICE UPRIGHT PIANO, in genuine mahogany case, ivory keys, carved pilasters. Our price, to immediate purchaser, $85. Payable $5 cash and $4 per month. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. N.B.—Store closed evenings except Saturday. 119

WHY NOT CHANGE YOUR ELECTRIC motor for a gas engine? Half the cost. The Ferry Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., 1 Little St. Antoine st.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, LATEST STYLE baby cart and swinging crib; also good oak bedstead and springs. Apply 94 Favard st., Pt. St. Charles. 123

FOR SALE — A GUARANTEED CURE for Piles. Blind, Bleeding or Protruding. Will refund money if ointment fails to cure in six days. 50c. Dr. Drummond, Glen Robertson, Ont.

FOR SALE — 7 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $295 each, payable $10 cash and $7 per month. Thousands of pianos no better than the above have been sold from $400 to $425. We've too many of this particular style, and must sell them now, even at great reductions. Made by the Palmer Piano Co., Toronto. Our name on each instrument. A written guarantee for 10 years accompanies each piano. Specifications: Cabinet Grand, with all the latest improvements, including three pedals, practice lever, full iron frame, patent check-repeating action, full swing desk, handsome case, in beautifully figured walnut or mahogany, double fluted trusses. Artistic carving. We have 5 or 6 used Upright Pianos for sale cheap, but the above instruments at $295 are genuine bargains. Write or call. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st. N.B.—Store closed evenings except Saturday. 120

FOR SALE — LIGHTSTONE'S SILVER polish, for cleaning gold and silverware. Price 15c per box. Sold by Lightstone Bros., Montreal. Mail orders promptly attended. 120

FOR SALE — SAFES, FIRE AND BURglar proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 290 St. James st. Telephone Main 813.

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT PIANO, SEVEN octaves, American make, trichord, three pedals, in good order, $45.00 cash. 127 Alexander st. 119

FOR SALE — KINDLING FOR THE MILlion. Kindling wood, $2.00; cut hard wood, $3.00; mill blocks, $1.75; tamarac blocks, $2.00 per load. Also anthracite coal. J. C. McDiarmid, 3 Canal Basin, corner Guy and William st. Tel. Main 452.

FOR SALE — ON VERY EASY TERMS, kitchen stoves, hall stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. The Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE — ANTHRACITE COAL, NO. 1 Scranton, $6.50 per ton. J. D. Millar, 196 St. Antoine st. Tel. Main 4032.

FOR SALE — ROLL TOP DESK, OAK, sitting, do. do. standing office desk, lady's bicycle, furniture and stoves of all kinds. 48 St. Antoine st. 120

FOR SALE — DOUBLE BED, TWO HALL and stair carpets, bedding and kitchen utensils, also bureaus and washstands. Apply 4 Richmond square. 120

FOR SALE — ONE HARDWOOD BED and spring, nearly new, $5.00; also a large picture for $2.50. Apply 35 Agnes st., St. Henri. 120

FOR SALE — CHEAP, TWO JERSEY cows, highly bred, registered, newly calved. Just the cow for a family going to the country. Address Est. D. J. Macdonald, 79 Wellington st. 120

FOR SALE — A GURNEY RANGE, NO. 8, hot water front; can be seen at 864 Palace st. 120

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND GURNEY gas stove. Apply 49 Guilbault st. 120

Situations Vacant.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 10c; 6 insertions for 25c.

WANTED — 3 OR 4 GOOD PAINTERS; also good man for foreman. Apply S. Goodbody, 280 Charlevoix st. 120

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; two in family. Apply, with references, 57 Fort st. 120

WANTED — A SMART MESSAGE BOY; wages $2.50. Apply 4 Donegana st., off Windsor st. 120

WANTED — AT ONCE, GOOD STRONG boy for laundry, blue and black lead factory. Apply 24 St. Dizier st. 120

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERvant; must be able to cook; no washing or ironing; must have references. Apply between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., at 555 St. Antoine street. 120

WANTED — A GOOD STRONG GIRL; NO washing or cooking and no children. 109 Wellington st. 120

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, MATTRESS makers. Apply to Rolland Bros. & Co., 203 St. Timothee st. 120

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED card cleaners for wool cards. Apply 35 Common st. 120

WANTED — MAN TO LOOK AFTER A couple of horses, etc., in the country; none but reliable and experienced men need apply to 81 Burnside Place. 120

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID AND A COOK, willing to go to Cacouna. Apply at 166 Drummond st. 120

WANTED — CARPENTER AND JOINER. Apply R. Guest, 32 Prince Arthur st. 120

WANTED — YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A butcher's waggon, with some knowledge of the business preferred; references required. Apply 170 Milton st. 120

WANTED — GOOD SKIRT AND WAIST hands, also improvers. Apply to Miss Denesha, 10 Gladstone ave. 120

WANTED — CARRIAGE PAINTERS AND blacksmiths. Experienced men only need apply. A. Jennings & Co., 78 Grey Nun street. 120

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons to solicit orders for nursery stock; to the right parties I can offer the best inducements; best time in the year to make a start. Apply for terms, at once, to E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

WANTED — A BOY ABOUT 15, TO DO chores around a gentleman's summer residence. Good home for a willing boy. Apply 357 Sherbrooke st. 119

WANTED — A GOOD COOK; MUST HAVE good references; willing to go to Cacouna. Apply 905 Sherbrooke st. 119

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL JEWELler. Apply to Miller & Bremner, 118 Mansfield st., Montreal. 119

WANTED—PAINTERS. NON-UNION MEN preferred. Murphy & Son, 2452 St. Catherine st. tf

WANTED — BY LADY IN COUNTRY, working housekeeper; good references; state wages. Address G. Howard, Chambly Canton, Que.

WANTED — GIRLS WANTED AS LINING cutters; good pay. H. Shorey & Co. 121

Property for Sale.

MONTREAL ANNEX — FINE STONE front, two storey extension, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, garden, $3,250, terms. Solid Brick, Double Tenement, $4,500, terms. Stone Front Tenement, $3,250, terms. Several others, Montreal Annex and Outremont, $800 to $3,000; easy terms. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. Tel. Main 1687. 119

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE BUILDING lots—Dorval, 2 to 3 cents. Lachine, 3 cents and upwards. Convenient to railway and electric cars. Easy terms. S. Shackell, 478 Temple Building. 121

SANGUINET STREET — WELL BUILT tenement; three tenants; large lot; easy rented; good revenue; good investment, $4,000. Terms. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. Tel. Main 1687. 119

COURSOL STREET—GOOD SOLID BRICK house, nine rooms, enamelled bath, modern open plumbing, hot water furnace, $2,600. Other good houses, Coursol st., $2,000, $2,500, $2,800, $3,000. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. 119

FOR SALE — LARGE BRICK HOUSE for sale, at Rockfield, suitable for hotel or boarding house, comprising about 42 rooms in addition to large dining room and 9 bathrooms. For further particulars, apply to Room 79, Imperial Building. 120

UPPER SANGUINET STREET — FINE two storey house, good size rooms, modern conveniences, very comfortable; two storey stables, coach house and shed; orchard and fine garden; 5 lots land. Lots worth nearly all the money. Price $4,000. Easy terms. A very desirable homestead and good investment. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James street. 119

CONWAY STREET, POINT ST. CHARLES. Three fine solid brick houses. Three modern flats and four tenements. No dark rooms, large halls, large verandahs and cellars. Large lot. Very easily rented. $8,000. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. 119

SEIGNEURS STREET — GOOD DOUBLE tenement; good order. Always rents easy and well. $3,500. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. 119

ST. URBAIN STREET — BELOW SHERbrooke st. Good double tenement, modern improvements, h.w. furnace; good order; well rented. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James street. 119

TO LET OR FOR SALE, WESTMOUNT, modern up-to-date houses, $25, $40, $50 and $60 per month. Also furnished houses for summer, Westmount, Longueuil, Montreal Annex.

KENSINGTON — FIVE MINUTES' WALK from electric cars, fine modern house, 9 rooms, stables, large grounds; $25 month or for sale. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James street. 119

COTE ST. PAUL — $1,100 — NICE TWO storey cottage, extension kitchen, eight rooms, corporation water and drainage. Two good sheds. Lot about 45 x 90, $1,100. Fred. R. Cole, 138a St. James st. Tel. Main 1687. 119

FOR SALE — RELIEF OF LUNGS. HOME remedy. Cures asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Address Herbaliste, 407 Pie IX avenue, Maisonneuve. Ontario st. car. 119

Dogs—Wanted, Lost, Etc.

FOR SALE — HEAVY DOUBLE AND SINgle waggons, to carry from 3 to 6 tons. Express waggons and light carriages of all kinds. 196 St. Paul st. 120

LOST—A FOX TERRIER DOG, MARKED lemon and white; no collar. Reward at 52 St. Hubert st. 120

LOST — YOUNG WHITE BULL TERRIER, about May 5th, name Ramsay. Finder please communicate with 392 St. Hubert st. 120

FOR SALE — A VERY FINE SMOOTH coated fox terrier puppy (male), 5 months old. Can be seen any forenoon or evening, at stable in rear of 916 Sherbrooke street. 120

Lost.

LOST — ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, on a St. Catherine st. car, or at the Horse Show, a four strand pearl necklace. Reward at 223 Mance st. 122

LOST — WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween Dorchester st. and Elm avenue, pair of old fashioned gold spectacles, in brown leather case. Reward at 902 Dorchester st. 120

LOST — TUESDAY EVENING, ON ONtario street, between St. Andre and Main, satchel, containing various articles. Return to 243 St. Elizabeth and be rewarded. 120

LOST — A PIECE OF CARPET FROM delivery waggon. Reward offered at 21 University st. Tel. Up 183. 120

RATES
—FOR—
Classified Advertisements.

Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, Rooms Wanted, Board Wanted, Rooms to Let. One insertion, 20 words, for 10 cents; one week for 25 cents.

For Sale, Lost, Business Chances, To Let, Found, Miscellaneous, Personal, Bargains (and "Want" advertisements not included in the above), ½c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ⅓c per word per insertion. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for three months, 10 per cent. for six months, 15 per cent. for one year.

Small advertisements, with display headings, 6 cents per line per insertion.

SPECIAL.

Advertisements inserted Saturdays only, for at least a period of three months, ½c per word.

Birth notices, 25 cents per insertion. Marriage and Death notices, 50 cents.

Business Chances.

FURNITURE BUSINESS FOR SALE. OLDest and well established furniture and house furnishing business in Victoria, British Columbia, for sale, with good business connections and customers, located in the heart of a city of 25,000 inhabitants. The business could be doubled or quadrupled by an energetic, up-to-date man. Also the best equipped factory in British Columbia, with all modern machinery, suitable for manufacturing office, bank, church, lodge and bar fixtures, located on the water front, near the C.P. Ry. wharf. Splendid opening for manufacturing and shipping for the Yukon and Kootenay country, as well as the Australian market. Will bear closest investigation. Advanced age only reason for selling. The store and factory could be sold either together or separate. For further particulars, apply to Box 103, Victoria, B.C. 139

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY IN EXISTence for the investment of small and large sums of idle money, where it will produce a large and steady monthly revenue, without risk of loss. Principal back on demand. For full particulars, address W. H. Latimer, Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. 120

Plumbers and Steamfitters.

R. E. HANDFIELD, PRACTICAL ROOFer, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. Electric bells, electric light. 1782 Notre Dame st. Bell Phone Main 3883. eodtf

Personals.

PERSONAL — INFORMATION WANTED as to whereabouts of Mary Eliza and James McGuinness, by mother. Last heard of went from Liverpool to Canada. James met with an accident at Smith's Falls, Ont., over a year ago. Address Mrs. M. McGuinness, care F. Doran, 1512 So. 6th East st., Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A. Ontario papers please copy. 122

PERSONAL — MRS. FOTSCH HAS NOW opened her store of delicacies, with Hungarian home made lunches, Hungarian specialties in meats and salads of all kinds, dairy cream, soft drinks of all kinds. Two Hungarian dishes daily. 100 Mansfield st. 124

PERSONAL—THE NOTARY WHO HOLDS a marriage contract between Israel Schafer and Rachel Schunartz, of January 4th, 1898, if any one can give any information of the above, will be liberally rewarded. Apply Rachel Schunartz, 253 Main st. 121

Summer Board.

BOARD — STE. AGATHE DES MONTS. Now open for the summer months; first class board; very fine view of the lake. For terms, apply Mrs. Bedard. 121

AFTER JUNE 20, BOARDERS WILL BE accommodated at St. Gabriel de Brandon. House overlooking the lake, and ten minutes' walk from station. Adults only. Address Box 29, St. Gabriel de Brandon, P.Q.

Electrical Contractors

CITY ELECTRIC CO. — INSTALLATION of electric lights, electric bells and annunciators. W. L. Wiseman, prop., 406 Craig st. Bell Tel. East 433.

Manufacturing Jewellers

WILLIAM SHARP, MANUFACTURING jeweller, engraving, diamond setting, jewellery repairing. 23 St. James st., Montreal. Tel. Main 2774.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Marriage Licenses
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street and 49 Crescent Street.

Legal Cards.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

J. S. BUCHAN, K.C., ADVOCATE, ETC. Canada Life Building, 132 St. James street, Montreal.

Business Cards.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 415 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1303. P.O. Box 424.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

J. C. WRAY & BRO., 290 Mountain st., and 123 St. Dominique. Uptown 2728. East 117.

WILLIAM WRAY, 1236 St. Catherine st. Uptown 2667.

ALBERT GRIFFITH, 673 Wellington street. Main 4418.

Picture Framing.

FRAMING AND REGILDING

promptly done at reasonable rates. Malone Moulding and Framing Company, successor to Malone & Robertson. Removed to 48 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Cartage and Storage.

Have Your Furniture or Baggage Moved or Stored by
The Merchants' Express Co.
349 ST. JAMES. Phone—2283 Main.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS REGISTERED
PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES.
E. J. FETHERSTONHAUG & CO.
SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS,
MONTREAL.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.

BIRTHS.

SMELLIE—Arundel, May 18th, to Dr. and Mrs. William Smellie, a daughter. x

WOOD—Clarke, May 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wood, a son.

ANDRUS—Oshawa, May 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Andrus, a daughter.

FURSIER—Oshawa, May 10, the wife of A. Fursier, of a daughter.

BRODIE—Levis, May 16, the wife of Charles E. Brodie, advocate, of a daughter.

SHEARER—Ottawa, May 17, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John Shearer, jr.

QUINN—Ottawa, May 17, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Quinn, a daughter.

LEGARE—Quebec, May 14, a daughter to Mr. T. S. Legare and Ethel Griffin.

BRADLEY—Springhill, May 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Jas. A. Bradley, a daughter.

WILSON—Springhill, May 11, to Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, a daughter.

TURNER—Quebec, May 15, the wife of Lieut.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, of a daughter.

MURRAY—Kingston, May 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Murray, a daughter.

ROGERS—Arcadia, May 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Rogers, a daughter.

HURLBERT—Springhaven, May 9, to the wife of Mr. Edward Hurlbert (nee Rhoda White) a son.

WILSON—Barrington, May 9, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Wilson, a daughter.

CROWELL—Baccaro, May 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Elton Crowell, a daughter.

REID—Eureka, Pictou, May 4, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid, a son.

FRASER—Sunny Brae, Pictou, April 23, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Fraser, a son.

FALCONER—Chelsea, Mass., March 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Falconer, a daughter.

GRANT—Port Hawkesbury, C.B., May 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Grant, a daughter.

KAYE—Wolfville, May 9, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kaye, a daughter.

McGRAY—Plymouth, Yarmouth, April 30, to Mr. and Mrs. F. McGray, a son.

MARRIAGES.

McWILLIAMS-FINLEY — April 25, at the Archbishop's Palace, Mr. M. McWilliams to Miss Annie Finley, both of this city.

HALL-SCORGIE—Oshawa, May 10, by Rev. J. Hodges, Horace Hall and Ethel M. Scorgie, all of Oshawa.

BURGESS-NEWTON—Oshawa, May 6, Herbert John Burgess to Minnie, daughter of William Newton, both of Oshawa.

LUMLEY-BRISCOE—Glenora, May 16, John M. Lumley, Cressy, to Maude M. Briscoe, North Marysburgh.

PUGSLEY-QUINTON—Selma, Hants, May 11, by Rev. Geo. R. Martell, William Pugsley to Arbie Quinton.

SANFORD-McNAYR—North Spryfield, Annapolis, May 11, Cora Teresa McNayr to Adelbert Sanford.

GRAY-McDONALD—Pictou, April 21, David Gray to Mary McDonald.

FRASER-HIGGINS—Inverness, C.B., April 19, Charles Henry Fraser, of Whycocomagh, to Charlotte Higgins, of Inverness.

DOUGLAS-FERGUSON—Pictou Landing, on April 28, Rev. Robert J. Douglas to Mary M. Ferguson.

HOWE-BOYD—Salem, Mass., May 11, James Howe, of Springfield, King's Co., N.B., to Annie Boyd, of Salem, Mass.

PORTER-TUPPER — Advocate, Cumberland, April 20, Guilford Porter, of Spencer's Island, to Ella May Tupper, of Advocate.

SWAINE-TURNER — Blanche, May 14th, Knowles T. Swaine to Florence Turner, of Cape Negro.

NICKERSON-NICKERSON — Upper Port La Tour, May 12, Henry G. Nickerson to Gussie A. Nickerson, both of Baccaro.

WEBB-LYNDS — Truro, May 9, Warren J. Webb, of Westchester, to Allie E. Lynds, of North River.

MILLER-SUDDINGTON—Guysboro, April 4, Stanley T. Miller to Fanny Suddington, both of New Harbor, Guysboro.

HORTON-HORTON — Guysboro, April 27th, Samuel H. Horton to Perusha A. Horton, both of Rochville, Guysboro.

MONAMY-KLINE—Amherst, April 25, James Monamy to Martha Kline, both formerly of Halifax.

JOHNSON-JORDAN—Amherst, May 4, George F. Johnson, to Laura B. Jordan.

HULL-MOFFAT—North Sydney, May 10th, Joseph C. Hull to Maggie May, daughter of E. R. Moffat.

ROSE-FISHER—South Maitland, Hants, May 4, Allan Rose to Blanche, daughter of Cyrus Fisher.

HAWN-RICHARD — Bridgewater, May 8th, Albert Hawn to Rosie Richard.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BUTLER—In this city, on the 18th of May, Frederick George, aged 17 years and 4 months, dearly beloved son of Thomas Butler, of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co. Funeral from his father's residence, 191 St. Hypolite Street, Saturday, 21st instant, at 2.30 p.m. Members of St. Patrick's Cadets, friends and acquaintances, invited. Kindly omit flowers. 119x

SHERIFF—Suddenly, at Mobile, Alabama, on the morning of the 19th May, Allan Gilmour, fifth son of the late George Sheriff, of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 49th year of his age. x

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

HULE—Port Hope, May 13, aged 85 years, Rev. T. R. Hule.

VIRTUE—Enniskillen, May 14, Mary A. Virtue, aged 56.

DONALDSON—Whitby, May 13, Capt. H. S. Donaldson, aged 72.

McCONNELL—Toronto, May 13, Sarah Mabel Elmes, aged 29, beloved wife of Mr. J. P. McConnell.

WOOD—Millbrook, May 14, Archibald Wood, aged 78.

BUTLER—Quebec, May 17, Mary Louise Butler, daughter of the late Capt. Simeon Butler.

ALLARD — Quebec, May 17, Marie Sophie Campagana, widow of the late Victor Allard, aged 88.

PRATT—Ottawa, May 17, Ann Jane Pratt.

LOUGH—Trenton, Ont., May 16, Margaret Dale, widow of the late John Lough, and mother of Wm. Lough, Hull, aged 84.

HOLLAND—Portsmouth, May 17, George Holland, aged 82.

LANGILLE—Louiseville, Pictou, April 17th, Robena Langille, daughter of Gordon and Christy Langille, aged 17.

McKAY—Black River, April 17, Hector McKay, aged 70.

CHISHOLM—Benicia, California, April 15th, Alex. Chisholm, husband of Christina Chisholm, aged 60.

MITCHELL—Stillwater, Guysboro, April 15, Martha Mitchell, daughter of the late Alex. Mitchell, of Wine Harbor, aged 38.

CAMERON—Mt. Thom, Pictou, April 13th, Margaret Cameron, widow of James Reid, aged 87.

THOMPSON—New Glasgow, April 10, David Pottinger Thompson, aged 79.

RAE—Millsville, Pictou, April 28, aged 70, Mary Young, widow of James Rae.

BOUDREAULT—Pictou, April 30, Isabel McNeil, widow of Louis N. Boudreault, formerly of Grindstone, Magdalen Island, and daughter of the late Murdock McNeil, of Antigonish, aged 78.

Double-Decked Cars

would carry more people to buy 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 96 Bleury.
Head Office and Factory, 150 to 570 William.

PATENT NOTICE

The Automatograph Company, of London, England, the owner of Canadian Patent No. 75,948, covering improvements in Kinematographs, has made arrangements with F. H. Withycombe, 25 Jurors Street, Montreal, to manufacture the invention covered by said patent. Applications should be made to F. H. Withycombe, or Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, Montreal.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.

A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised mother to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree, he said to us, 'It's no use. I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

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.**, 25 Jordan Street, Toronto, Canada.

Also for sale by J. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame Street, and J. H. Harte, 2450 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Lawns Courts and Boulevards

As environment makes the man, so do grounds make the home.

The ideal home is made by its surroundings. A beautiful lawn with its close velvety turf is the adornment of every city or suburban home.

SIMMERS' TORONTO PARKS GRASS SEED

will form a close, thick turf in a few weeks' time, with no tendency to stool or grow in clumps.

It is composed of the various grasses that grow and flourish during the summer months, maintaining a bright green, velvety appearance.

Toronto Parks Mixture, 1 lb.	25c
White Dutch Clover, 1 lb.	30c

SIMMERS' LAWN ENRICHER produces a growth of grass without weeds which are always produced when rough manure is used. 10 lb. sufficient for 300 square feet.

5 lb.	50c
10 lb.	75c
25 lb.	$1.25

J. A. SIMMERS

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS,

TORONTO—Ont.

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.

LADIES' OXFORDS

A well fitted, stylish Shoe is an absolute necessity to the woman of refinement. We are now showing models of low Shoes in many different styles. All sizes. Every Shoe is made of splendid material, selling at prices that mean

UNMISTAKABLE ECONOMY.

WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

MOONEY'S,

Cor. Alexander and St. Catherine Streets. Tel. Up 13.

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.

MAY 29.

Subject: The Passover.—Matthew 26: 17-30.

Golden Text.—For even Christ our passover is sacrificed for us. 1 Cor. 5: 7.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

In order to see this lesson in its relations, it will be needful to drill the pupils in the briefest outline of the preceding events, to this culmination of his ministry.

Then the story of the Passover and the Lord's Supper should be made very impressive, by presenting the successive scenes in their order in a vivid reality. These should be committed to memory. Especially will chapters 14-17 of John receive a new meaning when read in the light of these scenes. Thus can the meaning and power of this most important subject be brought to bear upon the heart and life.

THE HEART OF THE LESSON.

1. The Lord's Supper is a sign of the new covenant of God with his people. It is connected with the ancient covenant of food and of blood, the sharing of a common meal and a common life. It represents the oneness of each disciple with Jesus, in an everlasting covenant of life and love, of perfect spiritual union; our lives interwoven, his promises assured, our loyalty unbroken, our devotion as of friend to friend. See Dr. Trumbull's Blood Covenant and Covenant of Salt.

2. It is adapted to universal use and teaching. The three elements connected with the divine ordinances of the church are water, bread and grape juice.

They are symbols easily understood by every one.

They represent the foundation truths of the gospel,—cleansing, sacrifice, spiritual sustenance, love, new hearts, pure lives, divine strength, communion with God.

They are almost universal.

They are connected with the daily life and common duties and privileges.

3. The Lord's Supper holds up to view the infinite love of God in sending His only begotten Son.

4. It keeps in remembrance the person and life of Christ; what he was, what he did, what he said. It makes him a living reality. All the light and glory and love of Jesus, his whole personality, come before us in this ordinance.

5. It is a memorial of a great deliverance, as was the Passover of the Jews. In the Revelation, the song of Moses and of the Lamb blend together in a common joy; but the note of the latter song is sweeter, louder, more universal, more divine.

Illustration. "The Holy Grail" in legend is the cup out of which Jesus drank wine at the last supper with His disciples.

6. It is distinctively a family festival. "The Germans have a term, tafelfahig, 'worthy to sit at the royal table, a high distinction.' It means a long line of distinguished ancestry, pure blood, or high service to the State. Sitting at the same table elevates one, as it were, to a fraternal relation with the host, making of them one family. In the Lord's Supper we sit at the table of Him who is Lord of lords and King of kings. Let not the prince presume at this table to jostle and push the beggar."—Prof. R. T. Ely, LL.D., in Social Law of Service.

7. Hence it is a feast of fellowship, of brotherhood, of intimate communion with one another. "Many as the waves, but one as the sea." Like the radii of a circle, the nearer we are to enter, Christ, the nearer we are to one another. Dr. Hamlin says that one of the greatest difficulties in Christianizing the East is that families do not eat together. It is hard for us to realize how much benefit it is to our families to be gathered together two or three times a day around the table. Nothing but the necessity of eating could accomplish these daily meetings of the family, which can be made "a feast of reason and flow of soul." Its celebration is a kind of All Saints' Day. We become one, not only with those around us, but with those who have gone before to join the heavenly host.

8. It is a feast of triumph. It was the sun triumphing over darkness. The Lord's Supper is a prophecy of Christ's second coming, of the perfect triumph of his kingdom, for we are to celebrate it till he comes. It contains a hope and a promise of victory and heaven. Our last view of Christ in the Gospels is not of death, but of an ever-living Saviour, who once was dead, but now lives for evermore. It shows that we do not worship a dead Christ, but a living Christ, risen, sitting on the right hand of God, leading the hosts of Christendom. It is the morning star. It is like the music of the unseen Highland regiment coming to relieve the siege of Lucknow.

9. It is an invitation to all to come and be saved. If is the church holding up the banner of redemption that all the world may see. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once compared the world to a ship loaded with humanity, and sinking in the waves; while the evangelical church people had got out of it into their little boats, and were singing with all their might, "We are safe," as they rowed lustily to the shore. But that is no true picture of the true church whose shout is not only, "we are safe," but "here is the way of safety for all." Come and be saved that you may bring the whole shipload of humanity to the shores of the kingdom of God.

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, the vicar. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, Rev. Mr. Boyle. 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. J. G. Elliott. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square.—Communion, 8 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. 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, Rev. H. A. Brooke.

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 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Preacher, Dean Evans. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. H. E. Bensit.

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, at both services, the rector.

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 Whitley, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., confirmation service. Preacher, The Lord Archbishop. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, Archdeacon Ker.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, the rector. Subject, "The Holy Spirit of the First Communion." 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, the rector. Theme, "The Tribulations and Kingdom and Patience which are in Jesus." All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, COR. OF MARIE Anne and St. Denis Street.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Holy Communion after evening service. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 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.—Whit-Sunday—9 a.m., administration of the Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Preacher, Canon Renaud. Celebration of the Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Men's Bible class in the church. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, Rev. A. J. Foster, of England.

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. The rector will preach at both services.

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. Incumbent, Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A., B.D.—Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening prayer, 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. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Symonds.

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.—Communion service, 11 a.m. Ordination of Mr. A. Lochead, B.D. 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, 8 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.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, "Children's Praises." Evening subject, "Signs of the Times."

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. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Pringle. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, D. McKay. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor.—Services 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. Rev. John Campbell, D.D., LL.D., minister in charge. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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, 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, COR. CLARKE and Western Avenues, Westmount.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Sunday school Jubilee service. Speaker, Mr. Alex. McG. Murphy. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. W. Munro. Theme, "The Higher Imperialism."

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Topic, "The Mystery of Christ." 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 will preach in the morning and in the evening. Evening subject, "The Evil of the Division."

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.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and City Councillors Streets. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor.

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. — SERVICES at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. W. S. Barnes will preach at both services. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. — Morning service at 11 a.m. Subject, "Self Sacrifice and Its Reward." Evening service, 7 p.m. Subject, "The Heaven of Society." Preacher, the pastor.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thomas Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday school and Bible Circle at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood 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. J. W. Graham, B.A., Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D., pastors.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Chas. A. Sykes, B.D. Subject, "A Life Greater than Life Work." Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. W. Graham. Theme, "Our National Heritage."

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.—Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. J. L. George. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Subject, "The Unturned Cake." 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.

THE REV. A. M. HUBLY, RECTOR OF ST. John's Reformed Episcopal Church, of Sussex, N.B., and the Rev. J. E. Brown, rector of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, of Moncton, N.B., will arrive in the city to-day, on their way to Belleville, Ont., to attend the Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, which will hold its annual meeting there on Tuesday, 24th May, and following days. Both these gentlemen will occupy the pulpit of the Congregation of St. Bartholomew's Church, now worshipping temporarily in the Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, on Sunday next, morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH. — A MEMORIAL service for the late Canon Evans, the late rector, will be held next Sunday evening, at 7 p.m., at which the Rev. Canon Renaud, of St. Thomas's Church, will preach. Special collection in aid of church finances.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—AT THE conclusion of the evening service, to-morrow, the following organ solos will be played by Mr. John B. Norton, F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O.: "Fantasia and Fugue in F minor," S. Archer Gibson, F.A.G.O.; "Gavotte," Thomas; "Grand Chorus in B flat," Theo Dubois. The "Fantasia and Fugue," composed by the organist of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, New York, have just been published. They have been dedicated by the composer to Mr. J. B. Norton.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.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. Archdeacon Ker will officiate.

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, 2441 St. Catherine Street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by the pastor, F. C. Ford.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.—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.

VICTORIA DAY.

For Victoria Day the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway will sell the usual reduced rate excursion tickets from Montreal to stations on its line in Canada, Chateauguay, Woodlands, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon, etc. Tickets will be good going May 21, 22, 23 and 24, valid returning on or before May 25.

OPPOSED TO EDUCATION BILL.

Quebec, May 21.—(Special.)—A deputation of English educationalists waited upon Premier Parent yesterday to protest against the bill to refuse the bachelor of arts degree in connection with the admission to study for the professions. Among the deputation were Dr. Peterson, McGill University; Recorder Weir, Hon. A. Weir, Hon. J. C. McCorkill, Messrs. Hutchison, M.P., P. Gillis, M.P.P., and Walker, M.P.P. Premier Parent expressed himself in accord with the views of the deputation.

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COTEAU LANDING LOSES FOURTEEN YEAR OLD SUIT

Action of Dr. Bourbonnais, M.P., Decided in His Favor by Court of Appeal.

Coteau Landing, May 21.—(Special.)—A law case which has lasted for fourteen years, betweeen Dr. A. Bourbonnais, M.P., the corporation of Coteau Landing was ended Thursday by judgment of the Court of Appeal.

The case arose from a claim that Dr. Bourbonnais had against the corporation of Coteau Landing in virtue of an injunction taken in 1892 to compel the corporation to pay him a sum of $17,500 for costs arising from a quo warranto to unseat him as a member of the council in 1890. On different occasions the corporation by resolutions, decided to pay Dr. Bourbonnais the sum of $17,500, but in 1895 a resolution to the contrary was adopted.

On May 6, 1902, the corporation authorized Ernest Stevens, secretary-treasurer, to pay over to Dr. Bourbonnais the sum of $17,500, less $10,200 for taxes which Dr. Bourbonnais had neglected to pay since the beginning of the case, on May 29, 1902.

This resolution was again annulled, and action was taken by the corporation against Bourbonnais for the amount of taxes, $10,200, and judgment was rendered in favor of the corporation for the full amount.

Not satisfied with the decision appeal was inscribed, and the Court of Appeal Thursday modified the judgment of the court below, condemning the appellant to pay $3,900 taxes, instead of $10,200.

The costs incurred, which are considerable, go against the corporation.

The Anglican Church, Valleyfield, has recently purchased a very fine piano from Layton Bros.' Warerooms, 144 Peel Street.—Advt.

A Well-dressed Woman.

No woman could wish to be better dressed than she is in a Novi-Modi costume. The fabrics are the very newest weaves. The styles are taken from the leading ladies' tailors of Paris and New York. The workmanship cannot be equalled outside of the establishments of those few, very exclusive, world-known tailors.

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Costume, Style No. 357—A particularly stylish costume, made in novelty cloths and broadcloth. Trimmed with embroidery collar and vest, capes and cuffs piped with taffeta silk to match. Dress skirt with new pleats, silk piped.

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The Viking's Skull

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By John R. Carling.

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

On seeing Idris, Mademoiselle Riviere at once made her way for him on the seat beside her, the glad light in her eyes showing that he was far from being an unwelcome visitor.

Though Idris had set out in bold spirit, yet now, faced by opportunity, he began to realize that the task required more courage than he was master of; and for a long time he talked of other matters; or rather he let Lorelie carry on the conversation, finding it easier to be a listener than a speaker.

And Lorelie could talk charmingly, and upon many topics that are supposed to be the peculiar province of the masculine mind. She had never seemed so bright and interesting as on this particular occasion. How sweet and silvery her laugh! How pretty the curve of her lips, and how glowing their color! Supposing he were to stop suddenly and kiss them? Would not such act be tantamount to a love avowal, and thus relieve him from the difficulty of an oral confession?

Observant at last of Idris's quiet manner, Lorelie rallied him on his want of spirits.

"You seem very grave to-day, Mr. Breakspear?"

"Do I, mademoiselle? I am thinking."

"May I share your thoughts?"

"You may share my life if you will."

"Mr. Breakspear, what are you saying?" exclaimed Lorelie, quickly, breathlessly.

"That I love you. Is that a fault? Nay, rather, it would be a fault not to love you."

Lorelie drew a deep shuddering breath. Their eyes met; a strange wistful tenderness in hers. Such look Idris had never before received from woman: he knew what it meant, and grew giddy at the thought that he had the power to evoke it.

Then, in a moment, all was changed!

A priestess, starting in agony from the Delphic tripod, could not have exhibited a wilder mein than did Lorelie at that moment as she rose to her feet, her hands pressed to her bosom as if to repress the emotion struggling there; in her eyes an expression of horror, the startled guilty look of one who, tempted to listen to wrong, is suddenly recalled to a sense of duty.

Idris had wanted to say more, to speak of the depth of his love, but that look chilled all the warmth of his feelings, and checked the words that were rising to his lips.

"Mr. Breakspear," she began, with a strange "catch" in her voice, "you saved my life from the sea, and it may be that gratitude has led me to—to—how shall I express myself?—to be too warm in my friendship. I have not guarded myself sufficiently. If there has been anything in my manner or words calculated to impress you with the belief that your avowal would be acceptable to me, I beg—I entreat of you to forgive me. Such utterance—such action on my part has been unintentional. I cannot listen to you."

With many women a "No" may sometimes mean "Yes," but this was not the case with Lorelie Riviere. Idris felt that her decision was final, irrevocable. And yet what was the meaning of that first look of rapture, that had come into her eyes?

"You do well to refuse me, mademoiselle; to refuse in truth any suitor, for who indeed is worthy of you, but—"

"Mr. Breakspear, for pity's sake be silent. See!"

She drew something from her dress-pocket, turned aside for a moment, and then held out the third finger of her left hand. And at the sight Idris, strong man though he was, staggered as a man may stagger on hearing his death sentence.

"Great heaven! You are not married?" he said hoarsely.

"Ten months ago. Secretly. At Nice."

"To—to——?"

But he knew the name before she pronounced it.

"To Lord Walden—yes."

The earth that afternoon was roofed with a sky of deep delicious azure; the soft breeze rippled the leaves of the woodland, and at each breath the air became alive with the white blossoms of the trees. Nothing could be sweeter or fairer than this summer day, but its charm was not for Idris. With the knowledge that Lorelie could never be his there passed away a glory from the earth.

Mechanically he turned his eyes towards Ravenhall. Lorell followed the direction of his glance. Through a vista in the trees they could see the castellated pile, set with mullioned casements, and fronted with ivied terraces ascended by stately flights of stone steps. She knew—and bitter was the knowledge—that Idris was thinking that there was the prize for which she had sold herself.

He wronged her, however, by this thought.

When Lorelie, eighteen months before, had listened to the vows of Viscount Walden, she had honestly believed herself to be in love with him. Idris's avowal had shown her the hollowness of that belief. Vivid as fire on a dark night there suddenly flashed upon her trembling mind the overwhelming revelation that her feeling for her husband was as nothing compared with her feeling for Idris. If all the happiness she had previously known had been suddenly sublimated and concentrated into one single intense sensation of a month's duration, it would not have equalled the rapture evoked by Idris's avowal. But in a moment the feeling had gone, giving place to a dull lethargy of despair. Though realising but too plainly that she had married the wrong man, the knowledge of the fact did not diminish the loyalty due to her husband. Faithful she would ever remain, but it was not her fault if the love that she could henceforth give him would be scarcely deserving of the name.

She would have died rather than have given utterance to this confession; but Idris had read the secret in her eyes; she knew that he had read it, and the knowledge added to her confusion and made her unable to meet his glance.

There was a long silence between them, for what could they talk about? Their mutual love was of necessity a forbidden subject, and to talk of anything less than this seemed a mockery of the deep feelings within them.

Parted from Lorelie by adverse fortune, what remained for Idris but to face the situation bravely?

"Mademoiselle," said Idris, using from habit the title that was no longer hers, "I take my leave. Forgive me, if my words have given you pain. Farewell."

"But not for ever. We may meet from time to time as—as friends."

Did she not realize that such friendship might be perilous? No, and as Idris gazed upon her clear eyes he saw there a spirit too pure to suffer itself to do wrong.

"You must forget," she faltered, "that you have ever entertained this—feeling for me."

Idris smiled bitterly. He knew—she knew—that it was the one event in their lives they never would forget.

At their last parting he had kissed her hand, he did not even venture to touch it now, but, lifting his hat, he quietly withdrew.

With tears in her eyes Lorelie watched him till he was lost to view.

"If," she murmured, "if you knew the truth your feeling for me would not be love but hatred."

In melancholy mood Idris returned to "Wave Crest." Beatrice, quick to interpret his looks, guessed what had happened; and though the result was such as she herself desired, yet the sight of his dejection touched her to the quick and filled her with a mixed feeling of pity and anger. Who, forsooth, was Mademoiselle Riviere that she should treat Idris's love as of no account?

Aware that Lorelie was not favorably regarded by Beatrice, Idris had prudently refrained from making the latter a confidant of his love-affair, but now, sitting down beside her, he proceeded to tell her all.

But when Beatrice heard the amazing news that Lorelie Riviere was in reality Viscountess Walden, and therefore her cousin by marriage, a look not merely of wonder but of dismay stole over her face.

"Have you proof of this?" she asked breathlessly.

"Proof of what?" exclaimed Godfrey, entering the room at this juncture.

"That Mademoiselle Riviere is Ivar's wife," she replied.

"Well, I did not ask her to produce her marriage certificate," said Idris, somewhat vexed that Lorelie's word should be doubted. "For the truth of her words I had better refer you to your cousin, Lord Walden himself. We see now the cause of his surliness the other night. Any fellow with so lovely a wife might be jealous on learning that she had spent five hours in a lonely cave tete-a-tete with a stranger."

"He might, nevertheless, have had the grace to give you a few words of thanks for saving her life," remarked Godfrey. "I suppose it is from fear of his father that he keeps the marriage a secret?"

"Presumably."

"Hum! rather hazardous to place her so near to Ravenhall," said Godfrey.

"And she is really married?" murmured Beatrice. "O, how I have wronged her!"

"In what way?" asked Godfrey. "Come, Trixie, let us learn the reason of your past aversion."

It was some time before Beatrice could be induced to reply.

"You remember the case of old Gideno?" she said at last.

"Perfectly," replied Godfrey, adding for Idris's enlightenment, "he was an old farmer at the point of death. I was unable to procure a nurse, and Trixie generously offered her services. The poor fellow died at midnight; and Trixie, though pressed to remain, left the place and came walking home all by herself, reaching here at two in the morning. But what has that to do with Mademoiselle Riviere—I beg your pardon, Lady Walden?"

"On my way home," replied Beatrice, "I had to pass her villa, and whom should I see walking up the garden-path towards the house but Ivar himself! He had not noticed me, and I did not make myself known to him; in truth I was so amazed that I could do nothing but stand silent within the shadow of the trees watching, or, if you will, playing the spy. I saw him open the door of the villa with a key of his own, and go in. Not knowing that he was married to Mademoiselle Riviere, what conclusion could I come to but that—that——"

And here Beatrice paused, leaving her hearers to guess the nature of her conclusion.

"And you thought that of Mademoiselle Riviere?" said Idris; and Beatrice felt keenly the reproach in his tone.

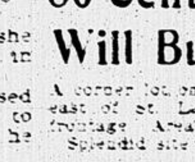
"I have never whispered my suspicion to any one—not even to you, Godfrey."

"The sequel shows the advantage of holding one's tongue," replied her brother. "It has saved you from having to make a humiliating apology to the new viscountess. Well, seeing that she is now our cousin, you cannot do better than acknowledge the relationship by making a call uopn her."

But Beatrice shrank from this ordeal.

"I have always shown her by my manner that I dislike her. She must think me an odious creature."

(To be continued.)



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 $2.00.

Ladies and Gentlemen

Are invited to call and examine our new display of

GOLD FILLED WATCHES

16 size with 7 jewels. Guaranteed for 20 and 25 years.

$12.50.

N. BEAUDRY & FILS, Manufacturing Jewellers, 212 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

Attractive House For Sale. Central Location

Two storey, sandstone front, with two storey solid brick extension. Contains eight rooms, bathroom, furnace room, etc.; hot water heating. Price under $7,500.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO., 26 ST. JAMES STREET.

80 Cents Per Foot Will Buy

A corner lot on Sherbrooke Street, one block east of St. Lawrence Main Street, 54 feet frontage. Area 1,650 feet. Splendid site for Apartment House or Flats.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO., 26 ST. JAMES STREET.

AUCTION SALE

—ON—

Wednesday, 25th May, 1904

At Ten O'Clock in the Forenoon,

Will be sold by auction at the

Papineau Manor House, At Monte-Bello,

all the movable effects belonging to the estates of the late Hon. L. J. Papineau and of the late L. J. A. Papineau, consisting more specially of the following:

ONE GASOLINE YACHT.
TWO BUFFALO ROBES.
A LOT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE.
BEDROOM FURNITURE AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FANCY AND ART FURNITURE.
SILVER WARE.
OIL PORTRAITS of Joseph Papineau, the Hon. L. J. Papineau, the great Canadian statesman, etc., etc., etc.

If necessary the sale will be continued on the following days.

Tweeds and Linens

Extensive Clearing Sale of

High-Class Woollens

—IN—

Serges, Worsteds, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, West of England Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

Best Quality Double Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Tea and Tray Cloths, Table Linen, Towels, Towelling, Pillow Linen, Embroidered Sheets and Shams, Toilet Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts, Counterpanes, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, Dress Goods, Underwear, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods.

At our Rooms, 1821-1823 Notre Dame St.,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS,

MAY 25th and 26th,

At 2.30 O'Clock Each Day.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 161.

In Re THE CREDIT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

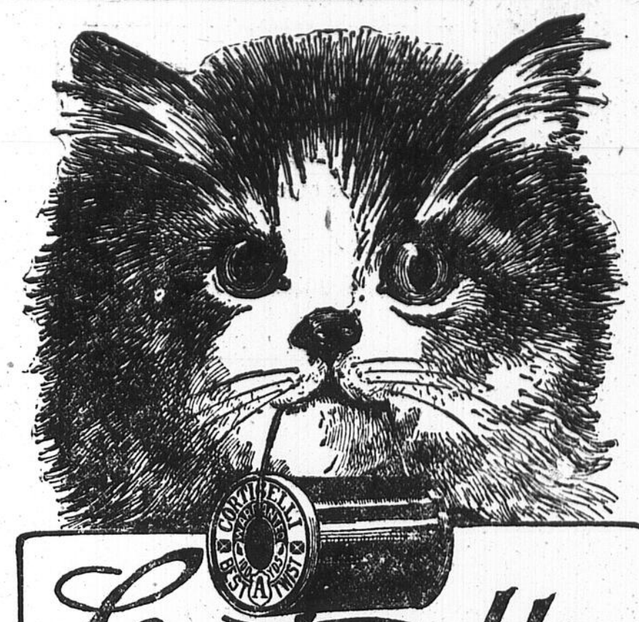
Notice is hereby given that an order in liquidation in this matter has been given on the fourth day of May last, 1904, and by judgment rendered by Honorable Justice Melbourne Tait, on the seventeenth day of May, 1904.

We have been appointed joint liquidators in this matter.

Claims, duly sworn to, must be fyled with us at the offices of the Credit Company of Canada, Imperial Building, Room No. 16, 107 St. James Street, Montreal, within thirty days from date of present notice.

Given at Montreal, this 21st day of May, 1904.

F. X. BILODEAU,
NAPOLEON ST. AMOUR,
Joint Liquidators.



Corticelli SPOOL SILK

Is the best Sewing Silk made. As Corticelli costs you no more than an inferior quality of silk, why don't you buy it? Always ask for Corticelli and see that you get it.

Corticelli

—: B & A :— Asiatic Dyes Wash Silks

Put up in patent holders, which prevents waste by tangling or soiling; admittedly the only proper way to put up filo and floss. The colors are fast—the silk THE BEST.

SKIRT PROTECTOR

Peculiar wearing qualities and perfectly straight selvage. Corticelli Skirt Protector is of firm and even texture, and when soiled a sponge or brush makes it clean again, and no harm done.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FINDS MONEY IS SCARCE

Found That the Road Department Wasn't Getting Anything So They'll Have to Go All Over the Supplementary Estimates Again.

The Finance Committee met again yesterday afternoon, and proceeded with the division of the supplementary estimates. The Water Department was the most fortunate one, and succeeded in getting $208,085, while $8,034 was given to the Incineration Department, and $8,800 to Parks and Ferries.

When the estimates of the Roads Department were reached, it was found that only a couple of hundred thousand dollars remained, and not one cent was available for permanent pavements. The result is that the committee will have to go over all the departmental estimates again and find enough to devote to street improvement.

One of the items that helped to swallow up the funds was a request from the Water Committee for $30,000 for coal. This was necessary, and although not under the head of permanent works, it had to be granted.

Chairman Lavallee, of the Incineration Committee, put up a big fight for money for his department, but only succeeded in obtaining $8,034 out of his estimate of $40,000.

The various items were as follows: Steel tumbrels, $500; vehicles, $490; harness and robes, $300; machinery and tools, $45; removal of electric fittings in stables, $165, removal of flooring, $150; enlarging western stable, $500; purchase of new screen, $500; repairing of furnaces and installing incinerator, $450; repair of incline and installation of incinerator, $200; laborers for removing garbage, $3,934; purchase of horses, $800, making a total of $8,034.

To Tear Down Lookout.

When the Parks and Ferries Committee estimates were taken up, Ald. Ekers vigorously opposed the $3,000 item for the new lookout. The structure as carried out was an eyesore, and should be removed.

Ald. Clearihue declared that the lookout was no embellishment to the Mountain.

Ald. Payette said that $3,000 should be put aside to build the lookout next summer. In the meantime council could call for competitive designs, and decide how the lookout is to be constructed. If necessary the foundations might be laid this year.

Ald. Proulx thought that the Finance Committee should accept the plans as approved by the Parks and Ferries Committee, and complete the work.

It was finally agreed to recommend that the lookout at present under construction be pulled down, and that competitive plans be called for a structure to cost $5,000. The sum of $2,000 was set aside this year to go ahead with the foundations.

A delegation from the Cremazie Memorial Committee, headed by Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, came before the meeting and asked that the sum of $1,000, as approved by the Parks and Ferries Committee, be spent on preparing St. Louis Square for the Cremazie monument.

On motion of Ald. Ekers, the money was voted. The sum of $300 was granted for the square in front of the Polytechnique School on St. Denis street, and of $1,000 for improving Fletcher's Field.

Ald. Ekers said that no money should be voted for St. Helen's Island until it was decided whether the exhibition was to be held there or not.

Ald. Lavallee—"Do you think an exhibition on St. Helen's Island is a possibility? How are you to take 60,000 people across the river in a day?"

Ald. Lapointe replied that it was easier to take a crowd to St. Helen's Island than to Cremazie Park.

Grants for the Parks.

The total amount voted for the Parks and Ferries Committee was $8,800. The items in detail are as follows:

Mountain lookout	$2,000
Laforce Laine Park	2,000
Cremaize Park	300
St. James Square	200
Champs de Mars	500
Fletcher's Field	1,000
Mount Royal Park well	400
Fence on Mount Royal	500
Pump on Mount Royal	200
St. Helen's Island	1,000
Uniforms	60
Viger Square guardian	200

Water Department Fared Well.

The Water Department estimates were then considered, and of the $250,000 asked for, the committee consented to give $208,085.

A long discussion took place over the item for $17,000 to extend the water main from the high level reservoir along St. Catherine street from Peel to Bleury and up to Sherbrooke street. The idea of this water main was to afford proper fire protection for the surrounding district. In the end this item was cut out, as the committee did not consider that sufficient funds were available.

The need of a new pumping engine at the low level station was strongly brought out by Superintendent Janin. The city was straining every effort to supply the necessary water, but in an emergency the quantity could not be depended on.

Ald. Payette said that if this were true, something should be done to increase the pumping facilities.

The committee consented to recommend a grant of $75,000 for a new pump at the low level station.

The $60,000 item for cleaning and repairing McTavish street reservoir was discussed at length, and in the end the sum of $25,000 was granted.

Ald. Clearihue considered this most important. It was useless to pump up water into the reservoir if it were simply to leak out again. The reservoir would have to be cleaned before it could be properly repaired.

The request for boilers at the low level station, to cost $15,000, was passed without discussion.

The principal requests approved of were:

They Got $208,000.

Pump at Point St. Charles station	$75,000
Coal	30,000
Improving intake at Point St. Charles	6,700
Cement one side of McTavish reservoir	25,000
Three boilers at Point St. Charles station	15,000
Water mains	24,000
Meters	4,500
Water service	20,000

The item for coal was passed, in spite of the fact that this could not be regarded as a permanent work. Ald. Clearihue remarked that it was no use having new engines if the committee did not grant coal to operate them.

Hard on the Roads.

The consideration of the Road Department estimates was then begun, and the following items were approved:

New permanent sidewalks	$50,000
Watering streets	10,000
Asphalt plant	5,000
New sewers	1,000
Moving poles for street improvements	2,000
Safety valves	1,500
Stock account	500
Total	$70,000

Ald. Turner asked for $100,000 to raise the waterworks dyke at Point St. Charles, but there was no money available.

Before adjourning it was decided to hold another meeting this afternoon, when all the grants and estimates would be submitted in tabulated form, and the committee will see how it can vary another hundred thousand dollars to the Road Committee.

$250,000 BET ON CRICKET.

Some Curious Records of the Ancient Game as Played By Our Ancestors.

To a cricket-lover there is a great fascination in the records of our national game as it was played by our ancestors of a century ago in all the incongruous glory of tall hats, and when a match was rarely played without the added excitement of heavy stakes and heavier betting, says London Tit-Bits.

What, we wonder, would be thought to-day of the announcement of a match with the Prince of Wales as one of the players and a stake of thousands of guineas depending partly on the royal prowess with bat and ball? And yet in the European Magazine for December, 1786, we read: "On 30th September, 1731, a famous cricket match was played at Dan Brilliant between his Royal Highness the Duke of York and a number of gentlemen for 4,000 guineas in the main." At this match it is said at least 50,000 guineas changed hands in bets.

Even schoolboys appeared unable to play the game from the simple love of it, for there is a record of a match played on Hounslow Heath on July 26, 1756, between the Westminster and Eton boys for 100 guineas a side, which Westminster won by a margin of 66 runs.

Great Matches.

On the present site of Dorset Square, which Thomas Lord, the M.C.C. ground man, secured for the club, matches for stakes of 1,000 and 2,000 guineas were very frequent in the latter years of the eighteenth century; in fact, the very first match played on this ground was between five members of the White Conduit Club, in Barnsbury, with half a dozen others, and an All-England eleven, for 1,000 guineas a side.

The famous year of Waterloo is notable for the battles waged on the cricket fields of England for heavy stakes. Thus in the Morning Herald we read the announcement: "A grand match will be played in Lord's new cricket ground, St. John's Wood, Marylebone, on Wednesday, June 12, and the following days, between the County of Surrey against All England, for 1,000 guineas a side — admission 6d. Good stabling on ground." And seven weeks later a "grand match" was played on the same ground between eight Etonians, including Lord F. Beauclerk, and the Gentlemen of All England for 1,000 guineas a side.

First Cricket Notice.

More than a century earlier than this —in 1705—the first notice of a cricket match in our newspapers runs as follows: "This is to give notice that a match at cricket will be played (sic) between eleven gentlemen of the west part of Kent and those of Chatham for eleven guineas a man, the game to take place at Maulden, in Kent, on August 7 next."

The stake in a later match in September, 1771, declined to the modest minimum of half a guinea a man. "On Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 16 and 17," the Public Advertiser reports, "was played in Leeds Park, Kent, a match of cricket between the Gentlemen of Bethesden and the Gentlemen of Leeds, for half a guinea a man"—a game which the Gentlemen of Bethesden won by thirty-three runs.

Single matches, which were so popular in those days, were also played for fairly substantial stakes. Thus in 1795 we find two M.C.C. members playing "a grand single match" for 100 guineas, which went into the pocket of "Barker, Esq., by an innings and thirty-six runs."

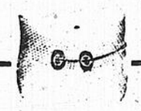
Lord's Ground.

In the following year Lord's ground was the scene of a notable match, for 1,000 guineas, between five gentlemen of the Marlebone Club with six Hampshire players, and four M.C.C. men with seven Kent players, in which the Earls of Winchilsea and Darnley took opposite sides, and in the same year the Marylebone Club won an exciting game against the Bullingdon Club, at Oxford, for 1,000 guineas.

On August 10 a remarkable match was played at Montpelier Gardens, Walworth, between eleven Greenwich pensioners with one arm apiece and eleven other one-legged pensioners, each team being under the superintendence of a "noble lord." The game, which was for 1,000 guineas a side, was punctuated by disaster. The crush of spectators was so great that the barriers were broken down and several people were seriously injured; a stable roof broken in under the burden of sightseers, with lamentable results in the shape of bruises and broken limbs, and—crowning misfortune—five of the players broke their legs, which happily in all cases were of wood. The gentlemen of one leg won the match with 110 runs to spare.

A match, also played for money, on June 3, 1793, was marked by a very unusual incident. It was between the Colts of Brighton and the picked players of the county, and when the latter saw the game going against them they knocked down the wickets and marched off the field in high dudgeon.

Are you a sufferer with corns? If you are get a bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure. It has never been known to fail.—adv.



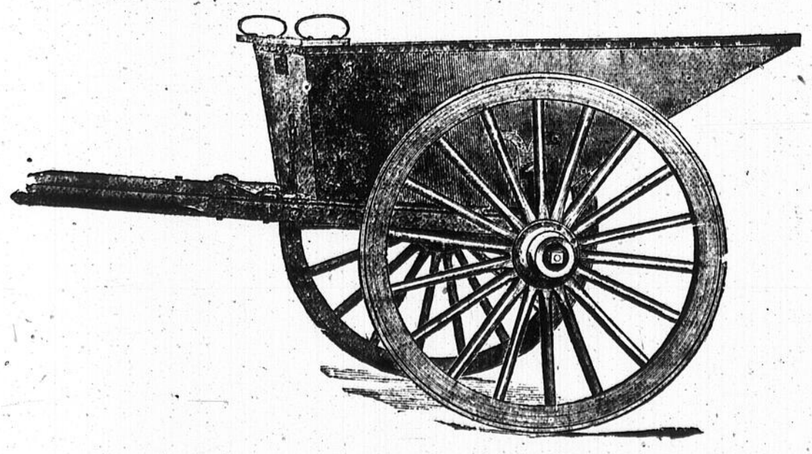
Montreal, July 2, 1903.

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.

Steel Coal Carts



NOW CARRIED IN STOCK.

A. JENNINGS & CO.,

Corner Grey Nun and Wellington Sts.

EMPIRE DAY CONCERT WILL BE GREAT SUCCESS

Over a Thousand Pupils Will Take Part in Demonstration at Arena on Monday Afternoon.

The final rehearsal for the annual Empire Day concert in the Arena on Monday, 23rd inst., will take place this (Saturday) afternoon.

The choir is made up of over a thousand pupils from the public schools of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, who have been practising the songs since school re-opened in September last. During the past two months Mr. W. H. Smith, the conductor, has been holding district rehearsals throughout the city, and has brought the choir to a high state of efficiency.

The primary idea of the concert is to inculcate loyalty, patriotism and Imperialism in the minds of the children. The opening numbers after the National Anthem, are the sacred airs, "God, the All Terrible," a prayer for peace, and "O Rest in the Lord."

Two old English folk songs, "Richard of Taunton Dean," and "Oh, I've been Travelling Twenty Years," are favorites. Irish, Scotch and Canadian airs are also on the programme. This year the choir will be accompanied by two pianos and the Basole Amateur Orchestra, under direction of Mr. Larsen.

The advance sales of tickets are the best in the history of the Empire Day concert movement in Montreal. All the 4,000 ten cent tickets have been sold, and principals of the various schools report a very large sale of reserved seats, at twenty-five and fifty cents.

The decorations put up for the Horse Show are still in place. Shields of the various schools are attached to the pillars of the Arena.

The daily felicitations we are receiving on account of our splendid display at our St. Lawrence street stores makes us very happy. The Marchand Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe's motto is to please everybody. Visit us, ask to be shown our new creations. We are always happy to show what we have to interested parties.—Adv.

ICE-BREAKERS WILL MEAN CHEAPER COAL

With the River Kept Open More Coal Can be Brought, and Prices Will go Down.

"The action of the Dominion Government in deciding to place ice breakers in the St Lawrence channel will mean that the Dominion Coal Company will be able to largely increase the amount of coal that it will send to this city by the St. Lawrence route," was the manner in which Mr. Abner Kingman, the general sales agent, expressed his appreciation of the government's action.

"We had reached the limit of the amount that we could bring in during the shorter season of navigation, and had found it necessary to bring in some by rail during the winter season. Owing to the largely increased rate that had to be paid for transportation, this had to be sold at higher prices than the coal brought in by water.

"By being able to get in a million and a half tons by the water route, we will be able to establish permanent low prices, and the manufacturers will also be certain of getting cheaper coal.

"There is ample market up here for much more coal than we are bringing in, and the more coal we can bring in the more will we be able to dispose of."

VICTORIA DAY.

For Victoria Day the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway will sell the usual reduced rate excursion tickets from Montreal to stations on its line in Canada — Chateauguay, Woodlands, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon, etc. Tickets will be good going May 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th, valid returning on or before May 25th.

THE RINGLING CIRCUS.

It Will Be Here in a Couple of Weeks.

Tuesday and Wednesday, May 31, and June 1 are Ringling Brothers circus days. This year the Ringling Brothers' shows are almost twice as big as ever before. The great tent will seat comfortably 15,000 people, and the menagerie canvas is the largest ever made, furnishing room for the arranging of 108 cages, lairs, dens and tanks. There are 650 horses with the shows, more than 200 of which are highly educated. The zoological collection exhibits two giraffes, the last of their tribe; the only rhinoceros in captivity; a genuine baby elephant, Baby Boo, American born, and only thirty inches high; and the herd of elephants forty in number. Two groups of acting seals are another exclusive feature. They are shown on separate stages, and act at the direction of their owner and trainer, Captain Webb. The pick of the circus profession in Europe and America appear in the ring programme. Many of the feature performers are introduced by the Ringling Brothers in this country for the first time. In the production of a spectacle, Jerusalem and the Crusaders, 1,200 characters, more than twice the number ever used in a spectacle before, are in the cast, and a ballet of 300 and singing chorus of 200 add to the scenes.

THE CANADA CLUB.

There is Now a Waiting List and Limit May be Raised.

"Although the quarters of the new Canada Club have not been completed, the entire membership list of 250 has been filled up, and there is already a waiting list of 17" was the official announcement to-day. "On this account," it was added, "an agitation has been started to increase the membership to 300.

"Although the work of the construction of the new quarters has been considerably delayed by the numerous strikes that have occurred in the city, everything now points to the opening of the quarters of the club in the Board of Trade by June 15. This shows that everything could have been ready by May 1 had it not been for the unfortunate strikes. All the men are now at work.

FLEET WILL CARRY ORE, WHEAT NOT AVAILABLE

Important Move by C.P.R. Steamship Company—Means Increased Shipments From Montreal.

In the absence of any big grain shipments from the West, the Canadian Pacific Railway Atlantic Steamship Company has just closed an important contract, which is the first of its kind ever made in Canada, and which will make up for the lightness of the wheat shipments. The contract calls for the shipment of 15,000 tons of lead ore from the Kootenay district of British Columbia to England. The company in this way will be able to fill up a great deal of the space occupied in other seasons by grain, and will be able to bring the tonnage well up to the same level as last year. The company has also made contracts for the shipment of large quantities of copper ore from the Sudbury district.

TO SECURE THE ISLAND.

City May Offer Property Near Lafontaine Park.

The city of Montreal is prepared to give the Federal Government a piece of land in the neighborhood of Lafontaine Park in exchange for the part of St. Helen's Island now used for military stores. The Montreal delegation will proceed to Ottawa next week and lay this offer before the Government, and it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be reached. Although the Federal authorities have not committed themselves on the question, it is understood that they would be willing to surrender St. Helen's Island if a suitable site for their stores department were supplied by the city.

The city at present owns no land available for the purpose, but the ground lying to the east of Lafontaine Park, and bounded by the Boulevard, Papineau Road and Rachel Street, could be expropriated and turned over to the Government.

The daily felicitations we are receiving on account of our splendid display at our St. Lawrence street stores makes us very happy. The Marchand Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe's motto is to please everybody. Visit us, ask to be shown our new creations. We are always happy to show what we have to interested parties.—Adv.

FOOD FOR 66 CENTS A DAY.

Ideal Bill of Fare Drawn Up By the Scientists of Columbia.

To live luxuriously on sixty-six cents a day has been made easy by the Department of Domestic Science at Teachers College, Columbia University. Meals at twenty-two cents apiece have been prepared and, what is more to the point, eaten with apparent relish by unbiased persons.

In addition, the chemical constituents in the food have been carefully weighed and measured, and it has been discovered that enough proteids, fats and carbohydrates exist in the twenty-two cent meal to support men working with the customary expenditure of force. At least, the textbooks say that the quantities are all right.

The manner in which the discovery was made is somewhat as follows: Dean Russell planned a luncheon to some friends and thought it would be a clever idea to have the meal prepared by the Department of Domestic Science. The teachers laid out the plan of battle and the students did the cooking.

The luncheon was served to six persons. The total cost of materials was $2.04, from which was deducted the value of the food not actually consumed. This brought the total cost down to $1.28 for the six persons.

This was the menu:

Grapefruit	$.26
Baked haddock	.58
Hollandaise sauce	.10
Potatoes on the half shell	.13
Rolls	.17
Butter	.08
Pickles	.04
Tea	.02
Lettuce salad	.16
Wafers	.01
Cheese	.10
Pineapple sherbet	.24
Angel cake	.13
Total	$2.02

The food value of the things consumed amounted to 6,491 calories. This made the average amount consumed 1081.8 calories. According to the textbook prepared by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Boston Science School, only 956.3 calories are necessary to sustain men and women working moderately hard.

Miss M. B. Vail, instructor in domestic science at Teachers College, who had charge of the luncheon, says that twenty-two cents would be a fair average for all meals, so that persons who pay more than $240.90 a year are doing an injustice to themselves and their pocketbooks.

SEEN AND UNSEEN

Many people think of Scott's Emulsion as merely a flesh builder, but its flesh building is only an outward sign of the new life-building process within the vital parts of the body.

It builds up the blood cells, the nerves and life tissues before the added flesh begins to appear.

Its unseen work is more important than the seen.

You may try a cheaper Tea, but once use Blue Ribbon and you will remember its quality long after the price is forgotten.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Greens

OUTING SHOES

CANVAS OXFORDS, for men and ladies, plain white, with rubber soles, all sizes, very durable. Our Leader. $1.75

CANVAS OXFORDS, fawn color, with leather facings and rubber soles, at.. $2.00

CALF SKIN OXFORDS, Pearl gray color, rubber soles, with the new, semi-perforation, gives a perfect grip on a watery deck; suitable for yachting, boating, etc. Special value at $3.75

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LOT 1

High-class WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES, "fit for any lady in the land to wear," beautifully made and beautifully trimmed, silk embroidered front. Worth $2.25 to $3.50. While they last,

$1.00 each

LOT 2

Champagne Colored BLOUSES, "the latest New York fad," beautifully embroidered silk, some trimmed yellow buttons, some lace or silk embroidered. Worth $1.50 to $2.15. While they last,

75c each

Ladies' Rainproof Garments

At Less than Factory Cost!

Balance of a large and celebrated English manufacturer's stock, bought on exceptional terms. Up-to-date styles, up-to-date shades and of high-grade quality throughout.

Ladies' Rubber Coats

Worth $4.50 for $2.75; $5.50 for $3.00; $6.50 for $3.50; $7.50 for $4.00.

Ladies' Cravenette Coats

Worth $5.25 for $3.65; $6.50 for $4.25; $7.50 for $4.90; $8.00 for $5.90; $9.00 for $6.90; $12.00 for $7.90.

Just Received from Japan!

A choice assortment of advance samples of Fine Art Pottery, comprising Umbrella Stands, Vases, Jardinieres, Pots and Pedestals. No two pieces alike.

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

That Jersey City Winning Streak is Due for a Break at 4 p.m.

Pappalau Will Go After the Game in the Montreal Interests.

THE gate receipt aspect of the local ball situation has been pretty dizzy the past few days, and after thinking over a little the Hon. Billy Murray, of Jersey City, decided that he wouldn't buy out the Bank of Montreal.

We purposely refrain from recording what Mr. Murray had to say about the weather, chiefly because The Herald is not printed on asbestos.

Billy reclined gracefully about the St. Lawrence Hall for two days reading the war news and the rainfall statistics.

Pete Cassidy indulged in a semi-annual shave, while Bean, the president of the Jersey City Personal Admiration Society, indulged in his usual chest expansion exercises.

In the Montreal camp Atherton has sent out enough telegrams to justify the G.N.W. and C.P.R. declaring new dividends every twenty minutes.

Atherton has been after every second baseman on the horizon from Lajoie down and will land one or bust.

Also another pitcher.

When not busy denouncing the weather man in most disrespectful terms Tom Martin has looked over Atherton's shoulder as he wrote telegrams and has dug down into his jeans for the money.

To-day's the day the Birds are going to try and break up the winning streak of the Jersey City world beaters.

The game this afternoon begins at 4 p.m. and to-morrow there will also be an argument with Jersey City on the Shamrock grounds at 3 p.m. Pappalau will make his debut this afternoon, and somehow we are of the opinion there should be a slight buzz in the "something doing" department.

It will be some time yet before Outfielder Walters is back in the game. He still has a pretty bad foot and had the X-rays on it yesterday at the General.

Tommy Raub got hurt in Toronto the other day, but is now about ready to play again.

Just a few words about Milligan, the mysterious.

The complications were all due to the fact that Buffalo has an opium smoker in camp who can give the war correspondents cards, spades and little casino.

The aforesaid consumer of dope printed in his paper a fake interview with Milligan who was never in Buffalo, but was several hundred miles away in Cincinnati.

Montreal would have had Milligan had it not been for Emperor Pat Powers, of the Eastern League.

The celebrated fat man admitted to The Herald when in Montreal that if was necessary to strengthen the Providence pitching staff, so he called Montreal off and went after Milligan himself.

We sincerely trust he hasn't been landed even yet and if Mugsey McGraw the recent owner of Milligan, is not talking through his hat—well Milligan stays with New York. Here is what McGraw wired to the Buffalo Times: "There is nothing doing in the release line for that boy. He's too good to let go of. They must have a fresh supply of dope in Buffalo. Milligan is not for the Eastern League; you can bank on this."

And that's all we know about Milligan.

The Chicago Nationals took first place away from the New York team yesterday chiefly because McGraw's nine couldn't hit the ball.

So Toronto beat Newark. Mistakes will happen in the best of regulated families.

Rochester is still at the bottom of the heap. They can have that job. Montreal doesn't want it any more.

Providence follows Jersey City here, and then comes the strong Baltimore team.

A Great Pitcher.

"I consider McGinnity one of the greatest pitchers the game has ever known," says Manager Clarke. "No matter how you try to work he is always there, changing his pace and style of delivery to suit the occasion. Just when you think you have broken into the secret of his success he springs something else, and it is almost impossible to meet the ball squarely. McGinnity never lets up, is working all the time, and is quick to take advantage of a batter's weakness.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Foul Strike Rule.

As to the foul strike rule hurting batting, it is worth while to note that in both the American and National League the number of games in which one or both sides have batted into double figures exceeds those in which only single figures were reached by a wide margin. In the American League there have been thirty-two games in which twenty or more hits were made, and twenty-six such games in the National League.

Wagner and Leach are fielding poorly for Pittsburg.

The great Herman Long is playing for Toledo.

Kissenger "blew up" in the ninth innings on Tuesday, being touched up for three singles and two doubles, which, along with two errors, gave Providence four runs and tied the score. Shaw's wild throw and two hits won for Providence in the tenth.

That man Kreitner, of Montreal, is due to wake up very soon, and stop his dreams about getting O'Leary and Ferry. Stranger things have happened, but in this case it is not probable that Barrow will allow either man to leave Detroit for Montreal. — Detroit News.

Mathewson made one of the longest drives ever seen in Pittsburg in Monday's game and got three bases on it.

Pitcher Milligan of the New York Nationals did not fill the bill and is to go to Providence, while Dunn will go to Montreal.—Boston Herald. Are you sure of this?

Lajoie Leads.

There are nineteen men in the American League that have batted for .300 or over of those that have played in at least ten games. Lajoie is easily the leading batsman, with .473, and he is the only man in the league that has batted as high as .400 in ten games played.

	Averages.
Lajoie, Cleveland	.473
Drill, Washington	.388
Seybold, Philadelphia	.375
L. Cross, Philadelphia	.367
Coughlin, Washington	.328
Collins, Boston	.327
Selbach, Washington	.325
Fultz, New York	.323
Bradley, Cleveland	.323
Murphy, Philadelphia	.319
Keeler, New York	.315
Hemphill, St. Louis	.314
Davis, Philadelphia	.313
Elberfeld, New York	.310
Bemis, Cleveland	.306
Dougherty, Boston	.302
Williams, New York	.301
Heidrick, St. Louis	.301
Conroy, New York	.300

National League Batters.

Devlin of New York is virtually the leading batsman of the National League, despite the fact that Steinfeldt has a larger average, for Devlin has batted in twice as many games as the Cincinnati player. Steinfeldt has only played in ten games this season and he has .464 for an average.

The following is the standing of the leading batsmen that have played in at least ten games:

	Averages.
Steinfeldt, Cincinnati	.464
Devlin, New York	.371
Donlin, Cincinnati	.362
Wagner, Pittsburg	.352
Cooley, Boston	.340
Beckley, St. Louis	.338
McGann, New York	.337
Seymour, Cincinnati	.318
Dobbs, Brooklyn	.315
Dillon, Brooklyn	.311
Farrell, St. Louis	.305
Wolverton, Philadelphia	.304
Tenney, Boston	.300

There is a good race on in the Pacific Coast League, with the clubs well bunched with the exception of Portland, which has lost 31 out of 40 games.

The work of Huggins at second was once more a revelation. He covered all sorts of ground and his catches in short right field were nothing short of marvellous. He seems to be able to leave his position and run far into right field and get balls. In this respect, at least, Huggins is the superior of any second baseman that has ever appeared on the local grounds.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune of Monday.

Baltimore is negotiating for the services of thre pitchers, Bliss, signed by the New York Americans earlier in the season; Mason, now with the Washington Club; and Camnitz, who was recently released by Pittsburg.

Waddell leads the pitchers in the American League with a mark of .875. Tannehill, Dineen and Gibson, of Boston, are next, and Bernhard of the Blues, is fifth.

The umpire and his grip full of balls is an improvement over the old style of supplying spheres.

There is a question as to who is the smallest man in the National League to-day. Huggins, of the Reds, and McCormick, of the Brooklyns, being the principal competitors for the distinction. Jimmy Casey has been suggested also, but he is much heavier than either of the others.

In spite of their rapid strides to victory, the Boston Americans are still dissatisfied that they do not win everything. A few severe defeats would lessen the bump.

Buffalo fans are enthusiastic over Courtney's work on the third sack, and all say that Stallings secured a clever man when he signed "Court." He is batting in the .300 mark and says that he has not struck his stride as yet.

Joe Delehanty has been conspicuous by his stick work in nearly every game played this year. When Del lands on a ball it goes and he connects quite frequently.

At a meeting of the C.P.R. Baseball Club it was decided, if possible, to form a Manufacturers' League. The secretaries of the following clubs are requested to communicate with C. Mahoney, 478 Delormier Avenue, with a view to having a meeting called as early as possible:—

Montreal Street Railway.
Montreal Light, Heat and Power
Standard Shirt Company.
Northern Electric.
Sherwin-Williams.

Montreal A.B.L.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Amateur Baseball League, was held in the Board room of the Y.M.C.A. building on Thursday evening, and, judging by the enthusiasm shown, a good season's sport is anticipated. The following delegates were in attendance:

Argyle—C. Pringle.
Lachine—T. O'Neill.
R.R.Y.M.C.A.—W. H. Thompson.
Point St. Charles—J. N. Fortin.
Y. M C A—J. N. Anderson

Mr. Geo. J. Kelly was elected president; Mr. J. N. Fortin, vice-president and Mr. P. J. White, secretary treasurer of the league The schedule arrangd for the season is as follows:

SCHEDULE.

May 28—Lachine vs. Argyle.
June 4—R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. Y.M.C.A.
June 4—Argyle vs. Point St. Charles.
June 11—R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. Lachine.
June 11—Y.M.C.A. vs. Point St. Charles.
June 18—Argle vs. Y.M.C.A.
June 25.—Lachine vs. Y.M.C.A.
June 25—R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs Argyle
July 2nd—Point St Charles vs. Y. M.C.A. (R.R.)
July 9—Argyle vs. Lachine.
July 9—Y. M.C.A. vs. Y.M.C.R. (R. R).
July 16—Point St. Charles vs. Argyle.
July 16—Y.M.C.A. vs. Lachine.
July 23—Argyle vs. R.R.Y.M.C.A.
July 23—Point St. Charles vs. Lachine
July 30—Lachine vs. R.R.Y.M.C.A.
August 6—R.R.Y.M.C.A. vs. Point St. Charles.
August 6—Y.M.C.A. vs. Argyle.
August 13—Lachine vs. Point St. Charles.
August 20—Point St. Charles vs. Y. M.C.A.

Jim Parr, the English champion wrestler, who is favorably known in Montreal, will be an early visitor to the city to fill an engagement.

BASEBALL

CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES.

TO-DAY
MONTREAL VS. JERSEY CITY
SUNDAY
MONTREAL VS. JERSEY CITY

St. Catherine St. and Atwater Ave.
Shamrock grounds, St. Denis St.
Game called at 3 o'clock.

Other Eastern League Games.

At Toronto—

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	00600200*	8	9	0
Newark	00000000	0	4	2

Batteries—Applegate and Raub; Wenig and Shea. Umpire, Eagan.

At Buffalo—

Baltimore	00000	0	2	1
Buffalo	00002	2	6	0

Game called in the fifth inning on account of rain.

Batteries—Adkins and Hearn; Jones and McAllister. Umpire, Haskell.

At Rochester—

Providence	001100000	2	6	3
Rochester	000000000	0	7	3

Batteries—Viau and Thomas; Fertsch and Nichols. Umpires, Sullivan and Gifford.

Eastern League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Jersey City	14	1	.933
Baltimore	12	5	.706
Newark	10	7	.588
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Providence	9	8	.529
Toronto	7	11	.388
Montreal	2	13	.133
Rochester	2	14	.125

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	00000022x	4	9	1
Brooklyn	000000000	0	3	3

Batteries—O'Neill and Grady; Reidy and Bergen. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,900.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati	41020111x	10	11	0
Philadelphia	0000000000	0	3	7

Batteries—Harper and Peitz; Brackenridge; Lush and Roth. Umpire, Zimmer. Attendance. 2,800.

At Chicago—

Chicago	000100002	3	7	2
New York	000200000	2	4	0

Batteries—Weimer and O'Neill; Mathewson and Warner. Umpire, Johnstone and Emslie. Attendance, 10,500.

At Pittsburg—

Pittsburg	00103400x	8	12	1
Boston	001001000	2	6	2

Batteries—Philippe, Leever and Phelps; Willis and Needham. Umpire, O'Day. Attendance, 2,530.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	18	9	.667
New York	18	9	.654
Cincinnati	19	10	.655
St. Louis	14	12	.539
Brooklyn	12	15	.444
Pittsburg	11	15	.433
Boston	10	16	.385
Philadelphia	5	20	.200

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	00000101x	2	9	4
St. Louis	000000000	0	3	0

Batteries—Dineen and Farrell; Siever and Sugden. Umpire, Connolly. Attendance, 3,805.

At Philadelphia—

Cleveland	032021000	8	8	0
Philadelphia	002000003	5	9	5

Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Barthold, Henley and Powers. Umpires, Carpenter and O'Loughlin. Attendance, 5,170.

At Washington—

Washington	02100000x	3	10	1
Detroit	000000000	0	8	2

Batteries—Patten and Drill; Killian, Stovall, Ferry and Wood. Umpire, Sheridan.

At New York—

New York	100010000001	3	6	2
Chicago	000000110001	2	6	3

Batteries—Chesbro and McGuire; White and Sullivan. Umpires, Dwyer and King. Attendance, 3,30.

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Boston	19	7	.731
Philadelphia	15	11	.576
New York	15	10	.600
Cleveland	13	11	.542
Chicago	15	14	.517
St. Louis	11	14	.440
Detroit	10	17	.370
Washington	5	19	.208

TURF AND TRACK.

Pool Room Closed.

As the result of President Clowy's discontinuing the distribution of race news over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company, poolrooms in Quebec and Ontario are practically closed. The service was abruptly terminated on Thursday, the Great Northwestern, the Canadian connection with the American company, being advised from New York that it would no longer be furnished with the racing information. The Canadian poolrooms were situated as follows—One at St Henri, one at Ottawa, one at Hamilton, two at Toronto, one at Fort Erie, and one at Windsor.

It is understood, says a contemporary, that the managers of some of these places have sought to keep alive the betting spirit of their patrons by having regular messages filed for them at the various race tracks, giving the condition of the weather, the starters, the mounts, etc., but this method has not proven a success, for it is the graphic description of the race that was sent over the direct wires and read off by the operator to the habitues of the poolroom that worked them up to the degree of excitement necessary to take long chances.

There is some talk locally and elsewhere of arranging for a leased wire, on the same basis as that enjoyed by brokers, but Col. Clowry's order would seem to preclude the possibility of this step.

GOLF AND GOLFERS

Canadian Championships Programme.

The ninth annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association will be held on the links of the Royal Montreal Golf Club, Dixie, from June 29 to July 2. The programme is as follows:

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

First prize—The association gold medal and the Aberdeen Cup. This cup was presented by the Right Honorable the Earl of Aberdeen, and becomes the property of anyone winning it in three consecutive annual competitions.

Second prize—The association silver medal.

Open to all amateurs who are members of a club belonging to the Royal Canadian Golf Association, and who have resided or been domiciled in Canada for a period of at least six months previous to 28th June, 1904. A qualifying round will be played, and the sixteen players returning the best scores will be drawn against each other for the championship. In the event of a tie or ties, contestants shall continue play until one or the other shall have gained a lead by strokes, the hole or holes to be played out. Each game shall consist of eighteen holes match play, except the final, which shall be thirty-six holes, ties to be decided by the first additional hole won.

The sixteen players returning the second best scores in the qualifying round will be drawn against each other in the consolation competition, for a prize to be given by the association.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JUNE.

9 a.m.—Qualifying medal round, 18 holes, for the championship and consolation competition.

2 p.m.—Amateur championship, first round; consolation competition, first round.

THURSDAY, 29TH JUNE.

10 a.m.—Amateur championship, second round; consolation competition, second round.

3 p.m.—Amateur championship, final; consolation competition final.

FRIDAY, 1ST JULY.

10 a.m.—Amateur championship, finals, first 18 holes; consolation competition finals.

3 p.m.—Amateur championship, finals, second 18 holes.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA

First prize, $60; second prize, $40; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $20; fifth prize, $15; sixth prize, $10.

Open to all amateurs and professionals. Medal round of 36 holes. Ties for first place to be decided by an addition round of 18 holes, for last place by an additional hole; other ties to divide the prizes won. Amateurs winning any of the first three prizes will receive the equivalent in plate. The last three prizes are only open to professionals.

OPEN HANDICAP OF THE ASSOCIATION.

First, second and third prizes, and prizes for the best gross score.

Open to members of clubs belonging to the Royal Canadian Golf Association. Medal round of 36 holes. Play off of ties to be decided by the executive committee. Handicap limited to 36 strokes.

SATURDAY, 2ND JULY.

9 a.m.—Open championship, first 18 holes; open handicap, first 18 holes.

2 p.m.—Open championship, second 18 holes; open handicap, second 18 holes.

LACROSSE.

Shamrock-Brantford Squabble.

Brantford, May 21.—(Special.)—There is considerable indignation here against the Shamrocks for breaking their contract with the Brantfords for Victoria Day. The facts are these:

The Brantford club offered last fall to play the Shamrocks here on May 24, and to give them a gaurantee of $500, or else each side to take fifty per cent. of gate receipts after all expenses were paid. The Shamrocks, through Mr. Lunny, agreed to accept the first proposition. Thus matters stood until May 1. Mr. McGee came to Brantford shortly after that, and after arranging all details of the games here said that the Shamrocks had to have a guarantee of $500, and half gate receipts. Mr. Frank telegraphed to Lunny about it, and he said that was the understanding. Nothing else would go. S. M.

The main proposals, etc., were verbally.

Montreal will ask permission this evening to play Madden despite the six months' residence rule. The Shamrocks can hardly object as they were after him themselves.

Montreal and Cornwall open the local lacrosse season this afternoon at the M.A.A.A. grounds. Finlayson and Madden will play for Montreal.

A meeting of the N.A.L.U. will be held at the St. Lawrence Hall this evening to decide what will be done regarding the schedule.

Tuesday is Victoria Day and the Nationals have the Capitals as visitors.

ROD AND GUN.

Canadians for Bisley.

Ottawa, May 21.—(Special.)—The following members of the Bisley aggregate of 1903 have accepted places upon the Canadian rifle team for Bisley, 1904:

1. Capt. H. C. Clair, 78th Regt., Truro, N.S.
2. Capt. R. Dillon, 34th Regt., Whitby, Ont.
3. Pte. C. S. Scott, 43rd Regt., Ottawa, Ont.
4. Capt. J. Crowe, 30th Regt., Guelph, Ont.
5. Corporal McGregor, the G.G.F.G., Ottawa, Ont.
6. Pte. H. Tyers, 10th Regt., Toronto, Ont.
7. Pte. W. G. Fowler, 12th Regt, Toronto, Ont.
8. Col.-Sergt. A. G. Gardner, 53rd Regt., Sherbrooke, Que.
9. Col.-Sergt. Youhill, 90th Regt., Winnipeg, Man.
10. Sergt. G. Mortimer, 10th Regt. Toronto, Ont.
11. Pte. T. Baynton, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, Ont.
12. Pte. N. Smith, 21st Regt, Windsor, Ont.
13. Major W. P. Moore, 20th Regt., Georgetown, Ont.
14. Pte. T. Westman, 43rd Regt, Ottawa, Ont.
15. Sgt. W. Gould, 30th Regt, Guelph, Ont.
16. Col.-Sgt. W. Will, 13th Regt, Hamilton, Ont.
17. Col.-Sergt. W. H. Davidson, 1st Regt, Montreal.

Two replies are yet awaited. Capt. J. J. Limpert, 29th Regt, Hespeler, Ont., and Pte. E. H. Haystead, 63rd Regt, Halifax, N.S.

The commandant is Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, R.O., Ottawa, Ont., and the second in command and adjutant is Major McDougall, 8th Hussars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marshall is Champion.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., May 21.—Marshall won the first prize in the chess masters' tourney, Lasker and Janowski divided second and third money, Marco was fourth, and Showalter fifth, while Schlechter and Tschigorin divided sixth prize. Marshall won eleven games and drew four, passing through the series without losing a game.

Tschigorin won his game from Tiechmann after 26 moves.

Delmar beat Mieses after 28 moves.

Fillsbury and Napier drew after 38 moves.

Marco and Barry drew after 30 moves.

Schlechter beat Hodges in 54 moves.

Schlechter divides six prizes with Tschigorin.

Showalter and Lawrence drew after 48 moves; Showalter takes fifth prize.

Janowski was defeated by Lasker in 35 moves. Fox was beaten by Marshall in 26 moves.

Marshall, though registering from New York, is a native of Montreal, having been born in Point St. Charles.

MAT AND RING.

Parr's Plucky Effort.

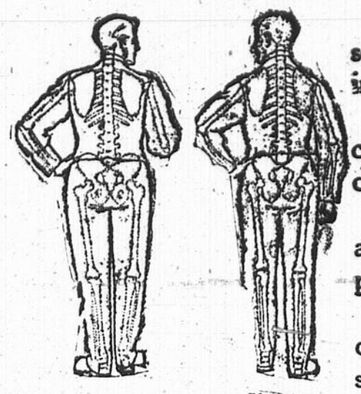
Buffalo, May 21. — Jim Parr, the English wrestler, gave here an example of Spartan courage seldom seen, and he kept his word at the expense of much physical and mental suffering on his part. Few of those who crowded the Lafayette Theatre to witness his wrestling bout with Yankee Rogers suspected that the lithe and clever English mat artist expected every second to receive word from his home that his wife was dead. But it was a fact just the same. For the past two months Parr has been on the road with a travelling vaudeville company, managed by J. H. Herman, of this city. The show closed Monday in Lockhaven. Business was not much and it was thought best to disband.

Parr was the star of the company, and his wife travelled with him. Somehow she became ill, and when the Parrs arrived in Buffalo and sent for a doctor it was at once seen that she was very low, and for a time the physician despaired of her living. Services of a professional nurse were secured. Parr had been engaged on Saturday last to go on with Rogers, who is meeting all comers at the Lafayette this week on Wednesday night. And he kept his word. He left orders at his home, however, to send for him immediately if there was a turn for the worse, but luckily this did not happen.

He went on with Rogers and succeeded in winning the $25 offered by the management to any one whom he could not throw in fifteen minutes. Few thought the Yankee would be able to turn the trick. He did not think so himself, for they have met on four other occasions in the past, but Parr's name added to that of Rogers drew a packed house and made up the $25 in receipts five times over.

TRY STILLWELL'S POPULAR 15c MEAL
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STS.

THE SLOPING SHOULDER.



Type B — Sloping Shouldered Variation

Three bones of the body are most sensitive to the habits or occupation of the individual.

The sternum—breast bone, the clavicula—collar bone, and the scapula—shoulder blade.

If by habit or occupation these bones are not developed, they do not hold the position nature intended they should.

They appear to diminish in size—the chest hollows slightly and the shoulders slope down from the neck rather more than in ordinary types. A This variation we call Semi-ready Sloping Shoulder.

To disguise it we pad the shoulder slightly while taking a little off the back and front and lowering the arm hole the necessary degree to make the fit perfect.

Our alterations can be easily made because the coat is basted and each seam left with outlets. Don't take much time either—Two hours after we fit you we deliver the suit.

Semi-ready Tailoring

MONTREAL 231 ST. JAMES STREET 1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET

CRICKET CREASE.

Montreal Won Easily.

Montreal beat Bishop's College at the M.A.A.A. grounds yesterday by seven wickets and three runs. The weather was bad and the tricky pitch helped the bowlers considerably. Rev. Plumptre and G. E. Moberly played a great innings and between them ran up the necessary runs. On the school side Strachan played the best cricket and got a very pretty thirty. Robinson got seventeen. The scores were:

Montreal.

Dr. Fisk, b Williams	0
Rev. Mr. Plumptre, not out	48
E. E. Smith, by Ridwell	0
G. E. Moberley, not out	21
S. M. Davis, b Ridwell	0
A. C. Stoner, Dr. Fatley, A. Chevalier, R. Hingston, J. Larminie, Senex, did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total	72

Bishop's College School.

Mr. Fryer, c Senex	6
Williams, b Davis	6
Mr. Ridwell, c Davis	2
Jephson, L. by Davis	2
Mr. Williams, c Fisk	30
Strachan, b Davis	17
Robinson, b Senex	6
Campbell, not out	0
Jephson, b Davis	0
Bray, c Smith	0
McNaughton, b Davis	4
Extras	4
Total	69

Mount Royal second XI. will practice this afternoon at 3 o'clock on Fletcher's Field.

LAWN TENNIS

League Schedule Drawn.

Five teams will comprise the intermediate league of the Province of Quebec Tennis Association this year. At a meeting held last night the intermediate schedule was drawn up as follows:

June 4—Y.M.C.A. vs. St. Lambert.
June 9—M.A.A.A. vs. Cote.
June 11—Cote vs. Pastime.
June 11—M.A.A.A. vs. Y.M.C.A.
June 18—St. Lambert vs. Pastime.
June 23—Y.M.C.A. vs. Cote.
June 25—Pastime vs. M.A.A.A.
June 25—Cote vs. St. Lambert.
July 1—Y.M.C.A. vs. Pastime.
July 2—M.A.A.A. vs. St. Lambert.
July 9—Cote vs. M.A.A.A.
July 9—Pastime vs. Y.M.C.A.
July 16—St. Lambert vs. Cote.
July 23—Y.M.C.A. vs. M.A.A.A.
July 23—Pastime vs. St. Lambert.
Aug. 6—St. Lambert vs. M.A.A.A.
Aug. 20—St. Lambert vs. Y.M.C.A.
Aug. 27—Pastime vs. Cote.
Sept. 3—M.A.A.A. vs. Pastime.
Sept. 3—Cote vs. Y.M.C.A.

All matches to be played on grounds of last mentioned club.

The schedule for the senior league was only partially arranged, as there is yet some doubt as to the teams competing. Ottawa has resigned and Quebec has not yet come in. In part the senior schedule is as follows:

May 28—McGill vs. M.A.A.A.
June 4—Cote vs. McGill.
June 11—M.A.A.A. vs. Cote.

Matches to be played last mentioned grounds.

FOOTBALL.

Montreal vs. Lachine.

Westmount Association football eleven play their first match in the Montreal and District League to-day against Lachine. Their team will be: Goal, G. P. Shortrede; backs, G. H. Heald, captain, and R. Woodburn; half-backs, Wm. Martin, J. Martin and J. Brown; forwards, D. Wilson, E. Way, James McFarlane, J. Anderson and W. Deans.

ROWING--AQUATICS.

Lachine Club Dance.

The Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club had a most successful dance last evening. There was a large crowd present, and everyone seemed to enjoy himself or herself. The refreshments were excellent.

BOWLING.

R.R. Y.M.C.A. Won.

The return match between the city Y.M.C.A. and the R.R. Y.M.C.A. was played on the alleys of the latter last night. The latter won. The details are as follows:

City Y.M.C.A.—Watson, 459; Shaw, 461; McNiece, 405; Ryan, 333; Smith, 450; Matthews, 451; total, 2,562.

R.R. Y.M.C.A.—Conroy, 422; P.Clarke, 390; McPeer, 500; A. G. Clarke, 438; Parsons, 438; Baker, 511; total, 2,699.

BILLIARDS

The M.A.A.A. Tourney.

The finals in the straight rail billiard tournaments have been played. In group I. Allan Cameron defeated E. Herbert Brown, playing a brilliant game and scoring fast. C. P. Lyman, in group II., defeated A. J. Brice. The scores were:

Group I.—Allan Cameron, jr. (165), scored 165, defeating E. H. Brown (90), who scored 76.

Group II.—C. P. Lyman (105) scored 105, defeating A. J. Brice, jr. (90), who scored 88.

MANY PAPINEAU RELICS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

Historic Souvenirs of Canadian Statesmen to go Under the Hammer.

Attention of The Herald readers, especially of those interested in the collection of artistic and historical souvenirs is drawn to the sale by auction which will take place at the Papineau Manor House at Monte-Bello, on Wednesday, the 25th instant. In order to wind up the estate of the late Hon. L. J. Papineau, the great Canadian statesman, and that of his son, the late L. J. A. Papineau, all the furniture forming part of those estates will be sold at auction.

Among other interesting and historic treasures to be sold are an old portrait of Joseph Papineau, the great Canadian patriot, and father of the Hon. L. J. Papineau; an oil portrait of the latter, which was painted by Plamondon in 1836, representing Mr. Papineau dressed in his robes of speaker of the House of Assembly, holding in his right hand the draft of ninety-two resolutions so much spoken of in Canadian history; also another oil portrait of the same gentleman, painted by his son-in-law, Mr. Napoleon Bourassa, the well-known Canadian artist.

R. & W. Kerr — SPORTING GOODS.
2226-2230 St. Catherine Street.

Thousands will leave the City for
Trout Fishing—Victoria Day.

If you are lucky enough to be going make your catch certain by letting us outfit the Tackle.

Trout Flies } Special - 25c per doz. All Best Patterns, Our Own Assortment

Trout Lines. Oiled Silk 10c. Enamelled Silk, 50c to $2.00.
Trout Casts. Single gut, 2 yards 10c. Super gut, 3 yds., 15c and 25c.
Trout Rods. Fly pattern....$1.25, $2.00, $2.50. Bait pattern.....75c, $1.00, $1.25.
Everything Required!

If unable to visit our store, our catalogue will help you to make selections quickly and satisfactorily. We mail them free.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10 P.M.

R. & W. KERR, 2226-2230 St. Catherine St.

Castile Soap! Castile Soap!

We have just received a few thousand pounds of PURE CASTILE SOAP, which is a purely a vegetable soap, made from the Finest Olive Oil, and guaranteed not to contain any animal fat.

CASTILE SOAP is the Hygenic Soap par excellence, and is highly recommended for the Toilet, Bath and general domestic use, and also makes an excellent Shampoo for the Hair.

This Lot for 10c per lb. or 3 lb. for 25c.

—AT—

SENECAL PHARMACY

Removed to
No. 116 Windsor Street.
Above St. Antoine Street.

Telephone orders promptly attended to. Phone No. Main 2984.

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.

FRACTURED HIS ARM.

Joseph Bergeron, laborer, 42 years of age, 279 St. Catherine Street, sustained a compound fracture of the left arm yesterday afternoon while unloading rails at Hochelaga.

Moise Carriere, carter, thirty years of age, fell from his rig last night at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Charles Borromee Street. He sustained a bad cut on the head, and was taken to the General Hospital.

The steamer Mongolian, Allan line, sailed from Glasgow yesterday with 6 first, 121 second and 118 third-class passengers, for Halifax and New York.

The Allan line steamship Tunisian, from Liverpool, sailed from Moville at 1.15 p.m. yesterday, with 96 first, 30 second and 1,000 third-class passengers, for Quebec and Montreal.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
Corrected to May 12, 1904.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Halifax — Lv. †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.35 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. Ar. *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., †5.40 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., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Arr. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 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., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *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., †7.05 p.m.
JOLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.25 a.m., †6.35 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m. (l)2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (g)8.50 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., †5.25 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. 9.00 a.m., (l)1.25 p.m., (l)1.45 p.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., 6.55 p.m.
LABELLE—(m)9.00 a.m., (l)1.25 p.m., †5.25 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m. (m)6.55 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) Thursday only.

GRAND TRUNK.

TORONTO—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily—10.05 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. 9.30 a.m., 6 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 ex. 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 ex Sunday.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

OTTAWA—Lv. 8.40 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—4.10 p.m. daily. Ar. 11.20 a.m. daily—7.15 p.m. daily ex. 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—9.21 a.m. daily.
VALLEYFIELD LOCAL—Lv. 9.25 a.m. daily ex. Sat. and Sun.—1.35 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. Sun.—4.25 p.m. Sat. only—8.40 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. 7.23 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., 7.35 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

VICTORIA DAY

CACOUNA

"CANADA'S NEWPORT,"

$6.10

Going May 21st to 24th inclusive. Limit for return May 25th, 1904.

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN,

—THE—

MARITIME EXPRESS

To **Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, the Sydneys,** and all other points in the Lower Provinces.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

143 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

SUMMER SERVICE

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, 5.50 a.m. to 11.50 p.m. Last car 12.50 a.m.

SAULT AU RECOLLET — From Craig and Chenneville—45 min. service, 6.15 a.m. to 11.30 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, 5.50 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.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

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

Excursion Rates for Victoria Day, 24th May, 1904.

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).

The installation of our new stores, 129-131 St. Lawrence street, has attracted considerable attention. The fact is that the Marchand Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe has the most up-to-date new costumes, etc., in town at this store. Pay us a visit.—Adv.

GILLETT'S

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETT'S is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETT'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

MAY 24th.

CHEAP RATES

One First-Class Fare

To all Stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East.

Going May 21, 22, 23 & 24.
Returning until May 25, 1904

TICKET OFFICE—129 St. James St. (Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA 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, May 21, 22, 23, 24
Return Limit, May 25, 1904.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS.

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train. RETURNING—Monday by any train.

—As Follows—

BELOEIL	.80
BURLINGTON, VT.	3.15
CORNWALL	2.25
HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.	1.95
MASSENA SPRINGS	2.80
PLATTSBURG, N.Y.	3.00
QUEBEC	4.00
ROUSE'S POINT	2.05
SHERBROOKE	3.45
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE	.80
ST. HYACINTHE	1.30
ST. JOHNS	1.10
VAUDREUIL	.90

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR STREET STATION

Trains Leave as Follows:

8.50 A.M.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m., Troy 4.20 p.m., Albany York, 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.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 accommodation and tickets at 141 St. James Street, and Windsor Station.

F. M. GILMAN,
Dist. Pass. Agt.

C. A. NIMMO,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Bill will be presented at the present session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, by the British America Pulp, Paper & Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the railway and branch lines authorized by Section 10 of Chapter 89 of the Statutes of 1900.

GEO. G. FOSTER,
Solicitor for Applicants.

Dated 15th April, 1904.

ALMONTE NEWS.

Almonte, May 21.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the directors of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, the directors visited the grounds and it is probable the ring will be enlarged and an extension made to the grand stand.

The excursion under the auspices of the N.L.A. to Ottawa, which was announced for the 25th June, has been postponed.

The lacrosse team are practising steadily for their league match here on the 24th with Renfrew. Renfrew is a new team and the local enthusiasts are not quite able to place them, so that a good match is expected. Most of last year's team will be in the line up, and it is expected that the team will be as strong as last year.

Two ex-Almonte players are figuring prominently this year. Mr. Frank Moran, now of Toronto, is out with a team there, and Mr. Harry Burns, who is in Detroit, goes to St. Louis, to play with a Detroit team, which has arranged a match at the Fair.

CARLETON PLACE.

Carleton Place, Ont., May 21.—(Special.)—Mr. William Devlin, a native of the township of Beckwith, for fifteen years a resident of Carleton Place, is dead, in his seventy-fourth year. A wife and two daughters survive.

Lake Park, the famous summer resort of the Mississippi, two miles from town, is to be opened on Victoria Day with an attractive programme of sports.

Mr. S. A. Torrance has purchased from Mr. G. A. Burgess the old Donald Stewart property on Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff have gone to St. Louis, to take in the World's Fair.

Detective McLaughlin, of the city, and High Constable Smith, of Cornwall, arrested last night, on a wararnt, a man named Leslie Swayne on a charge of having assaulted and threatened to murder James McKenzie, in Morrisburg, a couple of weeks ago. He was taken to Cornwall this morning.

Charles Dufault, fifty-seven years of age, was knocked down by a bull yesterday afternoon while at work at the Eastern Abattoir where he is employed. He was taken to Notre Dame Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the left ankle and several bruises.

IN PORT ARTHUR ON FIRST ATTACK

Mr. Davidson, Sherbrooke, Describes the Memorable Scene.

TOWN CAN STAND LONG SIEGE

Japanese Have Advantage of Russians in Manchuria—They Know Every Gun Mounted by the Russians.

Sherbrooke, Que., May 21—(Special).—Mr. W. S. Davidson, son of Chief Davidson, has arrived from New York, where he has been since his arrival in the country from Port Arthur, Manchuria, three weeks ago. Mr. Davidson is accompanied by Mrs. Davidson. It will be remembered that Mr. Davidson's name was prominently before the public a few weeks ago, it having been stated in a despatch that he, with an American, and some Englishman, had disappeared, and it was feared that they had been put out of the way by the Russians. The fact that Mr. Davidson arrived in Canada the very day the dispatch appeared set the fears of his friends at rest.

Mr. Davidson has spent seven years in the Far East, one year in Japan, two in Vladivostock, and four in Port Arthur, and is familiar with the country where the fighting is now going on.

"Up to the 30th of January," said Mr. Davidson, in an interview with The Herald correspondent, "the Russian officials at Port Arthur would not believe that war would break out, and notwithstanding the railway authorities had been advised to lay in a supply of coal for the engines, they refused to do so. They had practically no stock on hand. The Russians thought negotiations would continue. On that date, however, they began to realize that matters were becoming serious, and immediately issued orders to buy up all the coal in sight, locally, and large orders were placed with Clarkson and Co. (represented by Mr. Davidson), to be brought in from points along the coast. So anxious were the Russians to secure coal to keep the engines supplied that they purchased the coal dust which was used by the brickmakers and lime companies.

"So far as the navy was concerned, there was a large stock of coal on hand. They had probably about 250,000 tons in stock, and as the fleet did not go very far, it would last them for some time."

Witnessed the First Attack.

Mr. Davidson was in Port Arthur on February 8, the date of the first torpedo boat attack. The Russian Government had placed a large order with Clarkson and Co. for railway coal, and Mr. Davidson left on the 30th of January on a Russian steamer to buy the coal for them. After making arrangements for the delivery of the coal, he arrived back in Port Arthur on the morning of the 9th February. The steamer which Mr. Davidson was on had arrived in quarantine, and they were waiting for the doctor to declare the ship clear, when the Japanese fleet began their bombardment of Port Arthur and the fleet. A Russian naval officer came alongside the steamer, and placed some marines on board with instructions not to allow anyone to leave the ship, and also gave instructions to the captain not to leave the position he then held. They lay between two Russian cruisers, and remained there all through the bombardment. When the Japanese fleet withdrew they were allowed to proceed up the harbor.

Town Was Demoralized.

"The town was thoroughly demoralized," said Mr. Davidson, "the attack was so sudden. The Russians were quite unprepared for the attack. Very little damage was done to the town. A number of shells fell on the street, and windows were broken, but the damage was comparatively slight. Several of the ships were damaged, but the injury was chiefly above the water line. The only ship that was put out of business for a short time was the small cruiser Novick.

"The Japanese returned to the attack again in the early morning of the 14th February, and this time they did much more injury to the Russian fleet. This time it was the torpedo fleet that came in."

Foreigners Ordered to Leave.

When the Russians realized that war was really on, orders were issued by the Viceroy that all foreigners had to leave within twenty-four hours. There was no provision made for their going. It was go."

"The Russians keep a list of all the foreign business houses, and the police went round to the head of each firm, and left the order with them. A great many women and children and some men left that same day on the British ship Tuping. Mr. Short, who belongs to Coaticook, was on board. When the Tuping was leaving the harbor, and just before she reached the channel, she was fired upon by the Russian guardship, and three or four persons were killed. The excuse given was that the harbor master had not notified the officer on the guardship that the ship was at liberty to go out. The captain of the guardship stated also that one of the large Russian cruisers was coming through the entrance, and if the Tuping had been allowed to proceed the ships would have met, and there might have been a disaster. The cruiser that was coming in was the Petropavlovsk, which was afterwards destroyed by a Japanese submarine."

Mr Davidson remained at Port Arthur until the 18th February. "I waited until the five steamers which had been consigned to my firm had left," said he. "My wife left on the 11th February on a German cruiser. There were quite a few Englishmen on board that ship, including several English army and naval officers, who happened to be going through Port Arthur at the time. Mr. A. J. Short, a Sherbrooke man, who worked for the same firm as I did, left on the 2th of February on an American steamer."

Left Port Arthur by Rail.

"There was no mystery as to my going out, as the dispatch published last month would indicate. I was simply ordered out, and I did not wait to be driven out at the point of the bayonet. I went out by rail to Taschichaw and walked to New Chwang, seventeen miles. I stayed a day and a half there, and then took the Chinese Imperial Railway for Ching Wang Tao, where I took the boat to Shanghai, reaching the latter place on the 27th of February. When I left there were two or three British subjects in the place, and they had to be driven out. One was a correspondent of the London Times, who tried to 'lay low,' but was discovered."

Could Stand a Year's Siege.

"Port Arthur," said Mr. Davidson, "is a difficult place to get at, both by land and sea. The Japanese could not starve them out inside of a year. I do not think, however, that there are as many Russians there as is stated. I should imagine that there are 10,000 or 12,000 soldiers, and 8,000 or 10,000 men belonging to the navy."

"Do you consider that the fleet as it is to-day at Port Arthur is effective?" was asked.

"I do not. The ships have been there for over four months, and as there is no dock large enough to admit them, their bottoms must be very foul, which would reduce their speed very materially."

Thinks Entrance Probably Blocked.

Speaking of the entrance to Port Arthur, he said that with the twenty-one stone-laden ships which the Japanese have sunk in or near the channel, and one Russian ship sunk there, the channel, if open for ships, must be very winding. It was a very narrow and shallow channel when clear, and difficult of navigation. At low water there is only twenty-four feet of water, and the large ships, which draw twenty-six or twenty-seven feet, can only enter at high tide.

Russian Force Comparatively Weak.

Speaking of Manchuria, Mr. Davidson said that he had travelled all through that country, and was well acquainted with all the principal towns. He had not the faintest idea of the Russian force there, but he did know that it was weaker than the Japanese, for the reason that the latter could concentrate much quicker than the Russians. Then, again, the Russians were greatly bothered by the bandits, who were a source of trouble when times were quiet, and during war time they seemed to increase and multiply at a great rate. These bandits were well-known to the Chinese, and although a foreigner in travelling through Manchuria did not go off the beaten track, it was always best to make arrangements to have one of the bandit leaders as an escort.

Manchuria was not so thickly populated as China. If the farmers are not molested, and can get in their crops, there will be an ample harvest about August.

Japan's Advantage.

The Russians were at a great disadvantage as compared with Japan in landing troope into Manchuria. The Japs had between 300 and 400 transports, which could make the trip from Japan to Manchuria in two days, whereas it took the Russians over twenty days to get men in by rail. Another feature in favor of the Japs was that they were quicker on the march. While a flying column of Russians could live on as little as the Japanese for a time, they could not keep it up like the Japanese. The Russians have to have more heavy food than the Japs. The Japs outnumbered the Russians at Antung, and, besides, they had the fleet to assist them, and at that point it could do very effective work.

Mr. Davidson thinks, as soon as the Russian general has as many men as the Japs, there may be a change in the situation. The Japs are making strenuous efforts to strike a decisive blow while they hold the balance of power in greater mobility and superior numbers, and before the Russians can bring their force on a parity with them.

The armies can fight up to about the first of December. The climate is somewhat the same as in Quebec. The Russians should have no difficulty in quartering the army, as most of the civilian population at Harbin has left so that room will be provided for the troops. He was of opinion that the Japanese would suffer most in the winter.

Vladivostok Hard to Attack.

Mr. Davidson is well acquainted with the country around Vladivostok having spent twelve months there. He says Vladivostok is more difficult of attack than Port Arthur. It lies farther from the shore, and is protected by three lines of fortresses from the sea side.

The Japanese had a better knowledge of Manchuria than the Russians. During the two years the Japanese held the country they had a survey made, and owing to their spy system were able to locate every gun that was mounted since the Russians entered the country.

The Russians had practically no commercial interests there. She bought very little and sold less. It was an outlet for their Trans-Siberian Railway, and a port for their fleet that they were fighting for.

Mr. Davidson sails again for Japan about the 1st of July.

ONE DAY IN CANADA.

QUEBEC.

The Sunday School Union of the province is to hold a conference in the town hall, Danville, on Thursday, May 26th. The afternoon session opens at 2 p.m. Papers and addresses will be given by Rev. Mr. Pollock, Rev. Mr. Edwards, Rev. Mr. Brunton, Miss Edna Morrill, Mrs. Sanderson, Rev. Mr. Nelson, the general secretary, and others. At the evening session the president's report will be given, and addresses will be given by Rev. Mr. Radley and by Rev. E. T Capel.

ONTARIO.

It has been arranged to hold the annual convention of the C.M.B.A. in Toronto on August 24th and following days.

Colonel Bartlet, of the 21st Regiment, Windsor, is endeavoring to send the regiment to the St. Louis fair in September.

The Windsor Historical Society has completed arrangements for the entertainment of the Ontario Historical society, which will visit the city June 1 and 2.

MANITOBA AND WEST.

A $10,000 gas plant will be placed in Souris by a St. Catherine firm.

Tenders are being carried at Rossland, B.C., for the erection of a $5,000 drill hall.

A gang of thirty men has started from Winnipeg to work on the H.B. extension railway.

Mr. John M. Parsons, manager of the Canadian Fire Engine Company, of London, has just installed an engine and apparatus at Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

W. W. B. McInnes M.P.P., for Alberni, B.C., will not much longer be active in politics. He is slated for the new county judgeship in Victoria.

Ex-Judge Richardson, of Regina, intends making an extended tour. He will first visit Idaho and will then leave to visit a brother in New Zealand.

The name of Dr. A. M. Robertson, surgeon on the R.M.S. Aorangi has been mentioned as likely to succeed Dr. McEwen as house surgeon at the Vancouver General Hospital.

Mrs. P. H. Snider, of Portage la Prairie, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Halstead, of the Winnipeg General Hospital, has gone to fill the position of lady superintendent of the newly-opened hospital at Neepawa.

Prof. James Mavor, of the University of Toronto, is in Winnipeg, returning from a visit to the Doukhobor colonies around Fort Pelly. He visited the Doukhobors when they first came to the country five years ago, and finds the progress they have made since that time very remarkable.

NOVA SCOTIA.

New Glasgow has decided to erect a $25,000 hospital.

The Standard Coal Company continues to make excellent progress in its boring operations near Parrsboro.

An Austrian man-of-war is expected to arrive at Halifax about June 28th, and remain in port for a week or more.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John celebrated May 18 as a holiday in commemoration of the landing of the loyalists, who left the Eastern States at the time of the Revolution rather than foreswear allegiance to Great Britain.

DISGUISE OF METALS IN FORM OF ALLOYS

Many Articles Not Quite What They Seem in These Days.

In the metal-working trades, more than in any others, it is emphatically true "that things are not what they seem." Hence the reason why "Brummagem" goods have become a byword, writes J. E. Horner, in London Answers.

At the bottom of much of it lies the fact that people want things cheap, and so they get them.

It is ridiculous to expect to buy manufactured goods on which labor has been spent for less than the value of the mere metal. But as long as there are people who expect to do so, and who hunt after bargains regardless of equity betwee nbuyer and seller, cheap articles will be manufactured to supply the demand.

But outside of these cases there is a very large number of honest articles which are not what they are taken for, and some folks who should know better think they have been deceived, when the fault lies in their own ignorance of mechanical operations and commercial terms. Then, further, the disguising of metals in the forms of alloys is one of the most valuable arts of the metallurgist.

Tin-plated Steel.

Many folk think that when they buy tin vessels they are getting articles made of tin, especially when they pay for "block tin" goods. What they really purchase are steel goods, coated with tin. All these bright-polished utensils are simply "tinned" over sheet metal—formerly iron, but now mostly steel—and the term "block" only means that an extra thick coating of tin has been given, and polished all over with a hammer. Vessels made of tin would, of course, melt on the fire, or fall to pieces on the first time of using. Steel, therefore, must be used, the coating of tin being for the purpose of cleanliness and prevention of rust.

You buy nice bright "brass" stair carpet rods. But what you get is rods of iron, cased with very thin tubes of brass. The brass used is very cheap, but thei ron is cheaper still. Brass firelrons are, in the cheaper class of goods, only made of iron or steel with casing of brass. Fenders, also, are fitted with iron rails cased over with brass.

Much of the copper work is not copper. Buy some of the bright-looking copper flower baskets and try a file on them. The wire used is iron, thinly coated with copper, which wears off in a very short time. Plenty of brass-work for various house-fittings begins to show its true nature if put in damp places, and, like a dyed canary sparrow, breaks out into spots all over—the rust from the iron beneath.

Why Some Knives Do Not Cut.

In silver-plated goods there is much difference in quality, although when new a plated teapot, say at thirty shillings, looks little different from one at twice or three times the price. It is only that the plating is thinner in the cheaper pot, but that the metal beneath is very different. If the housewife put in a cheap ... fire systematically, and the soft Britannia metal of which it is made will soon sink out of proper shape. The more expensive pot of hard metal will not become distorted.

Take steel. It will cost anything from £5 to £60 a ton. Remember this when buying knives or scissors. You get what you pay for—the cheap Bessemer or the expensive crucible steel. The first will not take, much less keep, an edge; the second will be serviceable until worn down almost to nothing. Every housewife knows what a vast difference there is in table knives, both in quality and price. Handles, apart, it is mainly a question of qualities of steel. Yet the poor and the good qualities look practically alike, even to an expert.

And now, if we look at these disguises of metals from another point of view, we find, that they open up boundless utilities in industrial processes. The part which pure metals play in manufacture is practically nothing by comparison with the alloys in their many hundreds of combinations. Excepting in some small departments of work, such as electrical testing, pure metals are not used. Pure iron is only a laboratory preparation. The purest irons of commerce are the Yorkshire and the Swedish products, costing about about £20 a ton. Castiron, the most generally useful variety, contains about five per cent. of impurities other than iron, and the curious thing is that it owes its special value to the presence of these. Pure iron can be shaved with a pocket knife, impure iron can be made as hard as steel.

Copper is seldom found perfectly pure. Nearly pure copper is invaluable for electrical conductors, but a few grains of impurities lessen its conductivity by fifty per cent. or more. Alloys—disguised metals—therefore are of infinitely more value to us than absolutely pure metals are. This has been known ever since the prehistoric days, when men cast their celts or chisels in mixtures of copper and tin, the latter being the hardening element. By the variations of the proportions of these two, widely differing materials may be produced, which, on the one hand, will fratcure with a blow, or, on the other, will stand any amount of hammering.

A striking fact about copper is that a cable of to-day for submarine telegraphy will transmit twice as many messages as one made in 1858, due to the greater purity of the copper now employed. Many metals are most susceptible to minute additions of various alloying elements—being tough without them and crumbling easily when a slight trace is incorporfated.

What the Mint Could Do.

The action of carbon is magical on steel. A minute quantity more or less makes all the difference between a knife that crumples up when you try to cut with it and one that will cut the hardest wood. Yet the hardest steel seldom contains more than one and a-half per cent. of this wonderful carbon, which so changes the character of its steely abode.

The wear and tear of our coinage is delayed by the admixture of baser metals with the precious ones. In their pure state they would be too soft to stand the usage for which they are intended. Manufacturers of brass and gunmetal are able to effect very surprising results in alloys. They will produce bright, fairly useful results with most unpromising materials gathered from the old-metal merchants. Not so the Mint authorities. They are rigidly compelled by the trial of the pyx to maintain the purity of the gold and silver coins of the realm within limits imposed by the Coinage act of 1870. [illegible] ... never present.

DENIES MACOUN'S FAMOUS REPORT

Old Settler Says Slave Lake and Peace River Districts Are Rich.

GOOD SOIL AND MINERALS

Climate is Excellent and Fine Wheat is Being Produced—Enormous Resources of Natural Gas, Petroleum and Coal.

A very interesting recent visitor to Montreal was Mr. J. K. Cornwall, of the Slave Lake District, Athabasca, who spent a couple of days at the Place Viger en route to his remote home from a trip East. Mr. Cornwall's knowledge of the country, near which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will soon run its trains, can be guaged from the fact that half a dozen years ago he settled there as a trapper, with an American nickel as his sole cash asset. To-day he is partner in a trading firm which is worth close to a hundred thousand dollars, and is one of the most serious local rivals the Hudson's Bay Co. has to contend with. The district is seven hundred miles distant from a railroad at present, the iron horse coming no nearer than Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. Cornwall denied many of the statements published in Mr. Macoun's report on the Peace River country, which he said is a land of great wealth. Capable of producing excellent wheat and other cereals, it abounds in minerals of various kinds, possesses plentiful timber resources, and at present is exporting furs annually to the value of $2,500,000.

Rich Agricultural Country.

The country is in many respects similar to Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan. It is at present attracting a good deal of immigration, and for some time past has been invaded by surveying parties for the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways. It is expected that the G. T. P. will cut right through the southern section of the district to reach either the Peace or Pine River passes. This will bring the railway through the very best portion of the territory. The people living in the district are naturally strongly in favor of the road and are making active preparations for it, taking up land where it is expected to pass, and otherwise preparing to furnish the necessary supplies.

Produces Good Wheat.

As to the growing of wheat there Mr. Cornwall said there were four flour mills in the district, whose output was all used locally, while a pork packery was in active operation. The country is in the same position as Saskatchewan and Alberta were in twenty years ago, and is slowly, but surely becoming self supporting instead of importing its food products from the more settled districts.

As to the climate, Mr. Cornwall said it is about the same as in the Saskatchewan country, the shortest winter days being about seven hours, while in midsummer there is scarcely an hour of darkness—just the kind of weather to grow crops quickly.

Praises P. O. Department.

Mr. Cornwall said the Post-office Department, under Sir William Mulock, had greatly encouraged the settlers in the district by giving them a monthly mail instead of the previous half-yearly service which only emphasized their isolation from civilization.

The district is as yet unorganized, having only been taken over by treaty from the Indians within the last ten years, but it is hoped, with the assistance of Mr. T. H. Davis, M.P. for Saskatchewan, soon to bring the district, with its 7,000 people, of whom a few are whites, under the Northwest Territories Act. At present the government of the district is in the hands of the mounted police, Inspector West acting as magistrate, and prisoners are sent to Fort Saskatchewan, sometimes from points eight or nine hundred miles distant.

The country is as yet quite undeveloped, but is rich in timber and minerals, especially in coal, while large deposits of asphalt and petroleum are known to exist.

Big Natural Gas Field.

The Government some time ago tested for petroleum at Pelican Rapids, where W. A. Fraser, the well known writer, had charge of the operations. One well was put down which struck a powerful flow of natural gas, which at once stopped operations. The gas caught fire, and has been escaping in tremendous volumes for three years past with a roar that can be heard for miles around, while the flame is such that a mile away across the river one can see to read at night by its light. In this way resources which in the future might be of enormous value are being totally wasted, simply because the ordinary precaution of capping the well was neglected.

Good Country for Settlers.

"We have no banana belt," said Mr. Cornwall, "but we have a splendid country, with good soil and good climate, capable of producing all a man could need, and any one going there who attends to business can do well. I went there with nothing, and after eight years can buy the best there is. Any man who can do as well in the East is all right. Despite Mr. Macoun or any one else's reports, if a man is healthy and willing to work, he can settle in the Slave and Peace River districts and do as well there as in any country I know of."

CORNWALL AND VICINITY.

Cornwall, May 21.—(Special.)—H. B. Longmore has tendered his resignation as a member of the Alexandria High School staff and will enter Queen's University next year to take up a medical course.

The Salvation Army will lay the corner stone of their new citadel on Saturday, May 28.

One of Aultsville's most highly esteemed residents, George N. Dafoe, died at his residence, Nelson Street, on Monday.

Murdoch McQueen, of Berwick, was married to Miss Catharine McMillan, daughter of Angus O. McMillan of Finch. The ceremony was performed at the Presbyterian Manse, Finch, on Monday, by Rev. D. MacVicar.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

Next Intended Sailings.

For Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sydney and North Sydney, C.B. and St. John's, Nfld.

SS. BONAVISTA	May 21
SS. CACOUNA	May 28

For all information apply to ... Tel. M. 3551 ... St. James St. ... Tel. M. 4491.

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.
5 May	Pretorian	21 May, 7 a.m.,	6 p.m.
12 May	Parisian	27 May, 9 a.m.,	11 p.m.
19 May	Tunisian	3 June, 5 a.m.,	3 p.m.
26 May	Ionian	10 June, 9 a.m.,	10 p.m.
2 June	Bavarian	17 June, 4 a.m.,	3 p.m.
9 June	Parisian	24 June, 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.

GLASGOW SERVICE

From Glasgow.		From Montreal.
Sat., 7 May	Sicilian	Wed., 25 May
Sat., 21 May	Corinthian	Wed., 15 June

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.

Canadian Pacific Ry.

Atlantic Steamship Lines.

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.
SUMMER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.
Tues. April 26	*Milwaukee	Thurs. May 12
Tues. May 3	Lake Erie	Thurs. May 19
Tues. May 10	Lake Manitoba	Thurs. May 26
Tues. May 17	*Mount Royal	Thurs. June 2
Tues. May 24	Lake Champlain	Thurs. June 9
Tues. June 7	Lake Erie	Thurs. June 23

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the previous evening.
*Does not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CABIN—From Montreal, $65.00 single trip and upwards; from Liverpool, $70.00 and upwards—according to accommodation. Round trip tickets ten per cent. reduction on the combined East and West-bound rates.

SECOND CABIN—$37.50 single trip; $71.25 round trip. (Through rates to London, Paris and all principal European points).

THIRD CLASS—To Liverpool, Londonderry, Belfast, Queenstown and Glasgow, $25.00.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.

April 16	Montcalm	May 14
April 30	Monteagle	May 28
April 14	Montfort	June 3

LONDON, ANTWERP AND QUEBEC.

From London.	From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
April 16	April 21	Montreal	May 14
April 28	May 3	Phoenicia	May 21
May 7	May 12	Montezuma	June 1

Steamers for Liverpool sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.

To book Freight or Passage, and for all further information, apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.

(LIMITED.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED

Canada and Manchester.

From Manchester.		From Montreal.
20 April	*Manchester City	May 18
5 May	*Manchester Commerce	May 25
15 May	Manchester Corporation	June 5
25 May	*Manchester Trader	June 15

*Fitted with cold storage.

Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

Antwerp to Montreal.

Urania, from Antwerp	April 23
Riplingham, from Antwerp	April 30
Oriana, from Antwerp	May 7

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE

MONTREAL TO CAPETOWN, DURBAN, PORT ELIZABETH AND EAST LONDON

*Melville, from Montreal	May 25
*Oriana, from Montreal	June 18

And at regular monthly intervals thereafter.
*Fitted with cold storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agents,
44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

DOMINION LINE

STEAMSHIPS

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL

FROM MONTREAL.

†Canada	May 21	†Southwark	June 18
*Vancouver	May 28	†Canada	June 25
†Kensington	June 4	*Vancouver	July 2
*Dominion	June 11	†Kensington	July 9

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH, (BRISTOL)

*Turcoman	May 28	Englishman	June 25
*Manxman	June 11	*Turcoman	July 9

*Cold storage.
†Cold storage and cool air.

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 agents, or to

THE DOMINION LINE,
17 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.

LIMITED.

SS. "CAMPANA"

Next Sailing From Montreal,

Thursday, 26th May, 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 Staterooms apply

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St., City.

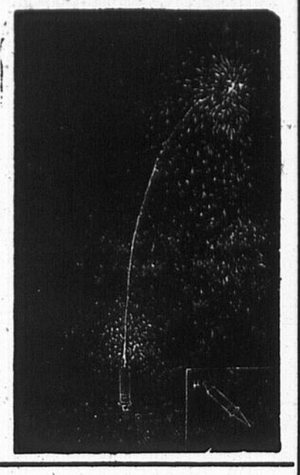
HOLLAND

Immense Sale

—OF—

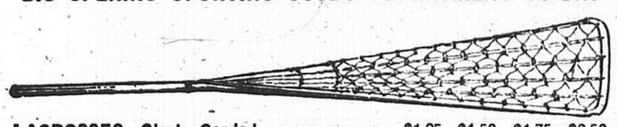
FIREWORKS

For the 24th

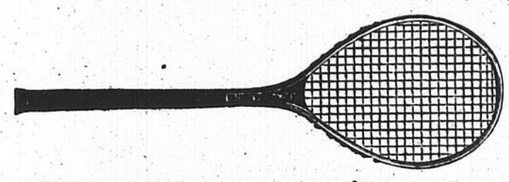


Sky Rockets, Roman Candles, Miners, Pin Wheels, Serpents, Colored Lights. Fireworks, 10c dozen to $60.00.

BIG OPENING SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT TO-DAY



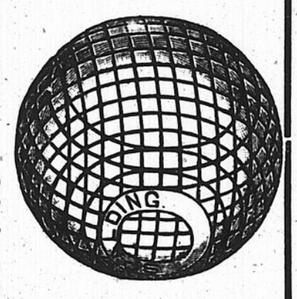
LACROSSES—Clock Corded.....$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.50
LACROSSES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00



1 Case TENNIS RACQUETS, special value, $1.00, $1.25, $2.25, $3.50 to $7.50.

Baseball Supplies.

BATS .....10c to $7.25 BALLS.....5c to $1.25
MITTS.....25c to $9.50



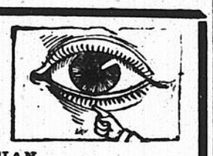
FISHING REQUISITES.
Fishing Rods.....25c to $15.00
Fishing Lines, Hooks, Reels—Immense lines just opened out.

GOLF.
Golf Sticks.....75c to $3.00
Special Golf Ball.....25c

HOTEL SUPPLIES in TOILET PAPER, $5.00 case. BASKETS for Bedrooms and Dining Rooms.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co
2411 and 2413 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Are Your Glasses Giving You Satisfaction?



A great many people are wearing glasses that are not right for their eyes. Wearing wrong glasses is a direct menace to health and eyesight. If your glasses fatigue your eyes consult

FRANK C. FOX, REFRACTING OPTICIAN
2297 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
For Appointments Tel Up, 1185.

TWO BIG CIRCUSES TO VISIT MONTREAL

Will Present a United Show, With Menagerie—Races and Many Sensational Features.

In their wild beast, arenic and hippodromatic departments the management of the great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Enormous Shows United, having reached the limit of transportation facilities, now appear to have concentrated their resources upon the production of great and novel features to such extent that feature hunting has apparently become a fad with them. The proof of this is found in the popularity they attained at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and wherever their own metropolis of tents has been pitched. Nothing at home worth exhibiting seems to have escaped their eyes, and their announcements indicate how thoroughly they have ransacked all foreign fields. Their collection of wild beasts has always been conspicuous for completeness, and among other big things they have added to it an Arctic assemblage of full fourteen living Polar bears. They have lured from France its most popular equestrian feature, La Famille Lecusson, whose acrobatic novelties will doubtless amaze all beholders. Another arenic European celebrity, who for the first time visits this country, is Mons. Hubert, his original equestrian acts including leaping from the ground to a horse's back while holding a sulky on high by its thills, and balancing a park cart on his chin. From abroad also come for the first time the Szarvasi Frenez Troupe of Hungarian Magyars, whose dances, acrobatic feats and tribal melodies are described as intensely interesting. The four merry Martineks, who have set all Europe laughing from ear to ear, have been added to the comic circus of clowns, which feature this show was first to introduce. At the head of all home features unquestionably stands the world-famous Aurora Zouaves, aptly described by the New York Journal as 'a huge red-legged centipede, whose celerity and precision have astounded the military world."

The horse show in this exhibition deserves more than passing mention, as having, possibly, the most numerous and magnificent collection of its kind, in which the most noted and beautiful breeds are conspicuous. Many of them, too, have been taught to perform intricate and dainty feats, including the genuine cakewalk, which the New York press pronounced incomparable. Columns have been written in praise of the Forepaugh dancing elephants, and the Sell Brothers' gigantic soldier tuskers. In passing over the hundred circus acts in the three rings, on the elevated stages and in mid-air, as well as the exciting contests on the hippodrome course, mention must be made of Diavolo, in his dare-devil act of looping the loop on the bicycle; Prodigious Porthos, who performs the seemingly incredible feat of leaping across a chasm fifty feet in width on his flying cycle, and Cyclone, who, starting on an absolutely perpendicular line, actually scales "The Devil's Chimney" awheel, at almost incalculable centrifugal speed. The street parade is in keeping with the general magnitude and wealth of the show, and presents a decided novelty in the production of a small army, different divisions of which are uniformed and armed.

AUTO WENT UP.

A well known automobile suffered destruction in the fire yesterday at Ledoux's carriage factory, where it was stored. It belonged to the Empire Tobacco Company, whose representative used it in touring the country in the interests of "Bobs" plug chewing tobacco. No more will the gay "chug, chug" of this famous auto be heard in the land, reminding those who heard its swift approach to "save the snowshoe tags" on Bobs plub chewing tobacco, and other brands of plug tobacco manufactured by the above named company.

CUNARD STEAMERS TO HAVE DAILY PAPERS

Marconi's Visit to America for Purpose of Completing Arrangement—Contract is Signed.

Word received to-day at the head office of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company announced that Mr. Marconi would not come to Canada during his present visit. The only object of his trip to America at the present time was to decide which apparatus was best adapted for the continuous reception of messages on transatlantic steamers, so as to permit of the publication of daily papers. Mr. Marconi returns to England on the steamer Campania, on which he made the outward trip, and will make experiments from the Glace Bay station.

The Cunard Steamship Company has signed a contract to receive the necessary wireless service for the publication of daily papers on its steamers.

Ladies must not forget to visit our new stores, 129-131 St. Lawrence st. Skirts, blouses, capes and suits. Marchand's Branch Store.—Adv.

FED ON CITY REFUSE

A good deal of the milk retailed about Montreal comes from cows fed on filthy city refuse and stabled in close, foul smelling stables. Ours are fed on the most nutritious food, kept in sanitary stables, well ventilated, and carefully inspected by veterinaries. Try our cream.

The GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO.,
Tel. Up 669. 2685 St. Catherine Street.

EVERYDAY LIFE OF KAISER WILHELM

A Man of Great Energy He Leads a Very Busy Life.

The Kaiser is an early riser and never gets up later than six o'clock. His bath is always followed by a cold douche. His breakfast is in the English fashion, and consists of tea, bread and butter, meat or fish. He greatly loves fish. When His Majesty reaches his study he finds his mail ready on his desk. While his private mail has been placed in portfolios unopened, communications of an official nature have been previously sifted by the Civil and Military Cabinets. He usually reads all these documents carefully, makes on them marginal notes or asks for a more detailed account regarding the matter presented. The Kaiser never procrastinates. He finishes all papers as soon as possible, so that they can be at once returned. He is, in fact, most exacting, asking the next day whether the work of the previous day has been done. He labors in this manner from day to day, but on Sundays devotes himself to rest and religious observance.

After the Kaiser has completed his early work, when in Berlin, he goes on his horseback ride or walk through the Tiergarten, lasting from one to two and a half hours. He usually gallops at such a rapid gait that his company can hardly follow. In the same rapid pace he loves to go on foot, with unusually long steps. This rapid gait, however, does not prevent him from conversing in a most animated manner with his entourage. Before the Kaiser returns to his palace he goes to the Chancellor's palace on the Wilhelm's Strasse to confer with Chancellor von Buelow. The Chancellery is next to the Foreign Office, and other ministeries are near.

Von Buelow Wards Off Trouble.

These morning visits are usually of great importance, for His Majesty desires to learn the opinion of the Chancellor regarding foreign and domestic questions. These questions are not always easy to answer. Chancellor Von Buelow understands how to meet every situation presented to him by his royal master. Usually with a happy bon mot, with an account from his diplomatic life, or with extracts from his extensive reading he is able to interest the Kaiser, thereby avoiding any dangerous differences of opinion. In this manner many difficulties are avoided which inevitably would arise if every imperial suggestion were to be followed.

Usually at one o'clock a simple but substantial dinner is served, which the Kaiser eats with his family. This meal, like all others, is served most rapidly. Even at big state dinners this is done, so that guests judiciously eat something before they come. The Kaiser drinks a glass of wine at his meals, although he is a very moderate drinker. He does not care for cordials or delicacies, but prefers ordinary plain cooking. The Kaiser has a great liking for champagne, especially when he is in company with Chancellor Count von Buelow. He allows only the German beverage. The story is told that at an officers' banquet which the Kaiser attended French champagnes were served on which German labels had been placed. The Kaiser, however, detected the deception and expressed his disapproval in the most forcible language. The Kaiser smokes some, but not as much as he did formerly, when he indulged in very strong cigars. He occasionally smokes cigarettes, but there are weeks when he does not smoke at all.

Prefers to Read to Others.

The Kaiser has no people to read to him, but prefers to read to others. He enjoys greatly to read to an intimate circle. Frequently he reads English or French works. The reading is usually followed by a discussion, in which the Kaiser actively participates.

Even when travelling the Kaiser is at work. In fact, he is always busy. He is followed by representatives from every department of the Government. One man conducts the business between the Kaiser and his Chancellor, another deciphers the telegrams and attends to their answers; two adjutants accompany him always, and see to his personal wants. The Kaiser attends to all telegraphic messages at once, and has given orders to awaken him at any time of the night. He displays the same activity when at manoeuvres. His energy is wonderful. He is often in conference with his generals until two o'clock in the morning, and again the saddle at four. The Kaiser possesses a wonderful constitution, but it is now said by those informed that his physicians, since his last illness, have advised him not to continue this strenuous life.

It is said that the Kaiser at all times has a candidate up his sleeve to put in office. On his many travels, which bring him in contact with the leading men of all professions, he has plenty of opportunity to carry out his policy to study people. For example, Count von Posadowsky, the present hard-working Minister of the Interior, he learned to know while visiting the province of Posen. In a conversation with him he at once recognized his statesmanlike qualities. As soon as the office of Secretary of Finance was vacated he called Posadowsky to Berlin and appointed him to office without asking Caprivi. Without consulting Hohenlohe, whom he called to Berlin by wire to fill the Chancellor's post, he telegraphed at the same time to Herr Von Koller, the under secretary of Hohenlohe in Strassburg, and made him Minister of the Interior. The old Chancellor was all the more surprised, as he was not in entire accord with his new Minister of the Interior.

Of importance to the Kaiser when he makes his selections for ministerial positions is whether the candidates have world knowledge. This is the reason, for example, why he made Herr Moller, a manufacturer, Minister of Commerce, for the latter as a young man had seen a good part of the world, and learned to know something of the commerce and industries of other countries. The Kaiser likes best those advisers who cultivate social intercourse in his own way, which is free from bureaucratic ballast. The graciousness and fascination which the Kaiser exerts on people, especially when in the company of women, is well-known. These qualities he shows whether in his own home, in the company of officers or when the invited guest of one of his ministers or foreign diplomats, with whom he loves to discuss the questions of the day.

Kaiser Leads Conversations.

Owing to the Kaiser's liveliness he usually leads these conversations. It must not, however, be supposed that His Majesty allows no one else to say a word. As soon as he notices that a person can offer something worth hearing, and that in an attractive form, he becomes an active listener. This is the reason why Chancellor Count von Buelow gets along with him so well.

The Kaiser spends night and day thinking how he can reduce the great national and class differences which still exist in Germany. This he has shown on the Polish, Danish, Alsatian and Guelph questions. Under him Germany has become more national than it has been before. The introduction, for example, of a uniform cockade on the helmets and caps of the armies in the various federal States would have been an impossible task under his grandfather. Here is another example: The old Emperor always preferred to sign his name with the words William, imp. rex. When a person in whom he had special confidence once asked him why he did not write out the word "imperator," he said: "I am only half an Emperor, but a whole King. If my successors act otherwise they will have difficulties." The present Kaiser has endeavored to be a whole Kaiser. But whatever difficulties have arisen, he has always made good any wrong actions previously performed in his somewhat excessive zeal.

The Kaiser and the Arts.

The Kaiser governs "alone," not only in a political sense, but displays the same activity in every department of human affairs. This personal interest he has most strikingly shown in the line of art. It is largely due to his efforts that Berlin has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Even the numerous statues, especially those in the Siegesallee (Avenue of Victory), although not all beautiful or artistic, have an educational influence. As he once said in an address, "It has been my aim to arouse the interest of the people in art, so that no object is used which has not an artistic form, and that this artistic form shall always have the tried beauty which has been brought down to us by centuries." Out of his own pocket he has spent millions for art purposes. As the son of one of the leading artists of Berlin once said: "Without the help of the Kaiser, the artists of Germany would have to go beg."

Of course, this is only one side of the story, for other artists say that the Kaiser pays little for what he orders. What is worse, they allege that His Majesty compels artists to be mere executors, without considering their individuality. They point to some of the second-rate statues in the Siegesallee, to the mediocre statues of the Emperor and Empress Frederick recently placed before the Brandenburg gates, and finally to his dislike of the impressionists brought out in the Reichstag in connection with the German art show at the St. Louis Exposition. It must be admitted that, while His Majesty possesses artistic talents of a high order, his impulsiveness sometimes carries him too far, even in art.

The Kaiser dislikes the modern writers and musicians. He does not care for Wagner, having pronounced his music noise. He does not like Germany's great dramatist, Hauptmann, because he portrays German social conditions. On the other hand he has bestowed the Schiller prize, a sum of money to be given to the foremost German author, on Herr von Wildenbruch, the glorifier of the Hohenzollerns.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 23rd May, are Messrs. Thos. D. Hood, Daniel Wilson, Geo. F. Hartt, and D. L. Lockerby.

A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES

For a Young Man

For Summer or Holiday Wear

Many young men wear their good Suits while out for a holiday; they are uncomfortable, because they are too good to fool around with, and they are heavier than a flannel coat and pants—they do not even look as well for the occasion; besides they cost three times the money. It is well to give this matter a few minutes' thought, and when we tell you that you can buy a nice gray striped Flannel Coat and Pants for $5.00 you may see that it would be wise to have an outing suit for holiday or evening wear as a matter of economy, besides the extra freedom, comfort and enjoyment you would get from same. The same applies to Hats—no need to spoil a $3.00 hat when you can wear a more becoming knock-about soft hat to cost you only $1.25, with a nice soft front Neglige Shirt at $1.00 or $1.25, and a Leather Belt. You are then clothed in a suitable and becoming manner to enjoy a holiday.

To get these goods and to get them right, there is only one place in Montreal for you to trade at—that is Allan's

We have a full assortment of Summer Clothing—light coats, vests and pants, or coat and pants only; light coats or fancy vests, striped flannel, white flannel and White Duck Trousers.

Here Are a Few Prices for Several Lines:

Men's Brown Linen Coats at $1.00.
Men's Crash Coats at $1.50.
Men's Fancy Striped Coats at $1.00 and $1.25.
Men's Alpaca Coats, in black, gray and fancy stripes, at $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50.
Men's Black Russel Cord Coats at $2.50 and $3.00.
Men's White Duck Coats at $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.
Men's White Duck Vests, with sleeves, at $1.50.
Men's Summer Coats, in neat hair-lined stripes (silk and wool), at $3.50.
Men's Blue Serge Coats at $1.50 and $2.50.
Men's Alpaca Coats and Vests, in black and fancy striped, at $3.50.
Men's Light Striped Coats and Pants, for cricketing, tennis or outing suits, at $6.00.
Men's Outing Suits, in white duck, at $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.
Men's Summer Vests, in fancy checked duck and Oxfords at $1.00 and $1.25.
Men's Summer Vests, in white duck and white pique, also crash and linen, in stripes and checks, at $1.50 and $1.75.
Men's Summer Vests, in white and colored duck, at $1.75 and $2.00.
Men's Summer Vests, in white pique, figured, also fancy checks and spots, at $2.00 and $2.25.
Men's Flannel Outing Suits, in navy blue and white, brown and green, also light and dark gray, at $5.00, $6.00, $6.50 and $7.50.
Men's Tweed Suits, coat and pants, in fancy stripes and checks, made in Norfolk, double and single-breasted style, at $9.00, $10.50, $12.00 and $13.50.
Men's White Duck Trousers, at $1.25 pair.
Men's Summer Vests, in fancy checked duck and linen, at 75c.

AND EVERYTHING FOR MEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

WE INVITE INSPECTION

Allan's

Corner Craig and Bleury Streets
and 2299 St. Catherine Street.

Be Bright-Well-Strong

Build Up With FERROZONE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

A Spring Medicine that Adds Vigor and Strength to the System, Purifies and Enriches the Blood, and Lays the Foundation for a Strong Constitution and Good Health during the Hot, Sultry Summer.

Let your fight for health begin now, before you feel any warning of physical collapse.

Your whole system needs a thorough cleansing. Likewise, the blood should be purified, made rich and nutritious.

The way to cure that tired, drooping feeling is to use Ferrozone, the acknowledged king of all spring medicines.

To restore your appetite you need Ferrozone, certainly you do.

You need it to restore your nerves and enrich your depleted blood.

The strongest reason why you need Ferrozone is because it will build up your run-down system and make you well.

It's because we know Ferrozone is absolutely certain to cure that we urge everyone in poor health to use it. If depressed, tired, nervous, sleepless, Ferrozone will make you cheery, bright and happy, because it will make you well.

A Good Appetizer

Mr. Aubrey E. Templeman, of Mechias, writes: "I have found the greatest satisfaction in using Ferrozone, and consider it the best tonic made. I was all run down a few months ago, and in a very miserable state of health. I took a few boxes of Ferrozone, and was surprised at the result. Ferrozone drove away that dull, heavy feeling, and put my system in splendid order. I am never nervous or sleepless, and have a hearty appetite. This is all due to Ferrozone, which I recommend in the strongest way possible."

Gives Real Vigor

Mrs. Norman MacAdam, of Bridgeport, writes: "I am in good health to-day as the result of Ferrozone. Before using Ferrozone I was tired and miserable, lacked energy and ambition. But Ferrozone altered all that. It has built up my system, and given me more real vigor than I ever had before. Ferrozone is a good tonic."

Price 50c per box, or six boxes for $2.50. Sold everywhere by Druggists, or sent postpaid to any address in Canada or United States, if price is forwarded to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

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.

For Sale!

One 35 Horse Power "Laurie" Engine and one 50 Horse Power Boiler, both in first-class condition.

GEO. W. REED & CO.
785 Craig Street.

BY DAILY USING
BEAVER CALEDONIA WATER
The palate is satisfied,
The system invigorated,
The health benefited.

THE
XXth Century Electric Cushions
Are the latest improved Billiard Cushions. New substance, and new forms, in the rubber. They are without equal for perfection in every respect. Order them if you want the BEST.
Large assortment of BILLIARD TABLES for sale CHEAP.
E. L. ETHIER & CO., Billiard Mfg.
88 St. Denis St., Montreal.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 13 TO 24.

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CANADA AS IT WAS A CENTURY AGO

Interesting Description of the Country by an Anonymous Writer.

LIFE WAS LEISURELY THEN

Prophecies of Progress Which Have Since Been Far Exceeded—Montreal's Trade in Early Days Depicted.

Nowadays one is apt to be of opinion that he is if it may be permitted to quote Mr. Dooley, "a hell of a man." Looking about on the marvellous changes of political, social and commercial, that a century has wrought upon the world, somehow it seems natural to the man of the age to credit himself with some of the progress, and to regard himself as the greatest ever. It is salutary and no less interesting to go back a few steps, to ransack the scrap book of the past, and read the records of our day of small things,—a day not so long past that it cannot be easily recalled.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Gould, of the McGill library, The Herald had the privilege of looking through a remarkable little book that holds its own among many priceless volumes, not because of the selling value put upon it by the ancient publisher who brought it first before the world, but because its brown old pages speak to us the language of the past—and their story is the tale of Canada's youth.

On the title page of this quaint old pamphlet is the legend:

"A letter from a gentleman to his friend in England, descriptive of the different settlements in the Province of Upper Canada." Philadelphia, printed by W. W. Woodward, Franklin Head, New Sign, South side Chestnut Street, 1795."

A Century in Canada.

One hundred and more years passed since this little book came from the press, the trackless wilds it speaks of have been transformed beneath the woodman's axe and the pioneer's plough, the rude rapids are girded with canals, and we are a modern, progressive nation. And yet all that we have came from the rugged hardy race of men who struggled with the wilderness in the era described in our book.

The author's name does not survive. In his preface he sets forth the weighty purpose which induces him to bring his letter before the public. "As all new settlements," he writes modestly "in their progress, exhibit new scenes to the eye of the curious, and more or less attract the attention of the farmer, the merchant and philosopher, it become a pleasant task to a liberal mind, from time to time to mark that progress, and impartially transmit any information to the community."

Some Ludicrous Prophecies.

In search of this information the unknown gentleman cheerfully jolted in waggons over corduroy roads, and carried his luggage on his back over portages, imagining the while that he was making good time—but that was 100 years since. We will follow the route of the intrepid traveller, beginning from Schenectady, "at which place I took an open boat in which I passed to Lake Ontario without any other interruption than two short portages." Quite enough one would think, considering that one of them was a mile, the other half a mile long. Thence from Oswego to Kingston "by a vessel, which, happily, I found ready to sail." As the "gentleman" traverses the various streams and lakes in his boats and vessels he observes with a shrewd eye all that the country possesses of resources and possibilities. He describes our towns, and the pictures, though no doubt accurate in that day, are ludicrous to the modern reader. "Besides Newark there are several important situations in this part of the Province which bid fair to become places of consequence, Fort Erie, the head of Lake Ontario, and York, called by the natives Toronto." Cheer up Toronto, there is yet hope, for the historian proceeds: "York, formerly Torento, is a town in great forwardness, and should the seat of Government be removed from Newark thence, as is contemplated, will soon become a flourishing place." One cannot but hope for the consummation of this prophecy.

Speaking of the difficulties of immigration from the United States, the writer says: "Some (respectable inhabitants) have come in their waggons quite from North Carolina, (to Western Ontario) but as there is a space of country, for about seventy miles, between Niagara and the Genesee country where the roads are not sufficiently open for waggons, they transport them from the mouth of that river to Niagara in boats. However, this obstruction will probably be soon removed, when it will be a pleasant jaunt to get into a carriage at Niagara, and drive to this city, which may be effected without difficulty, in about two weeks, particularly by sleighs in winter." Two weeks! Verily our ideas of a pleasant jaunt differ widely from that of our ancestors.

A Keen Observer.

Nothing escapes the eye of the observant traveller. He reviews Government, commerce, agriculture, immigration, the military system, everything. After a detailed description of the method of Government, he speaks of the "weekly courts called courts of request, held throughout the Province, who have cognizance of all debts under half a Joe." The volunteer military system does not escape his observation. "All males from the age of sixteen to forty-five are mustered, except the Friends, Tunkers and Menonists, and those of that religious description, who are exempted from bearing arms." In fact there was nothing in his observations of the country which did not at once gratify and surprise the traveller, a state of things that has come to pass in the case of various travellers since. "Had I not resolved," he continues, "on examining minutely and judging for myself, I should never have become acquainted with a country which for richness of soil, agriculture and trade, in fact everything that will conduce to make an industrious man happy, yielding to none I have as yet seen."

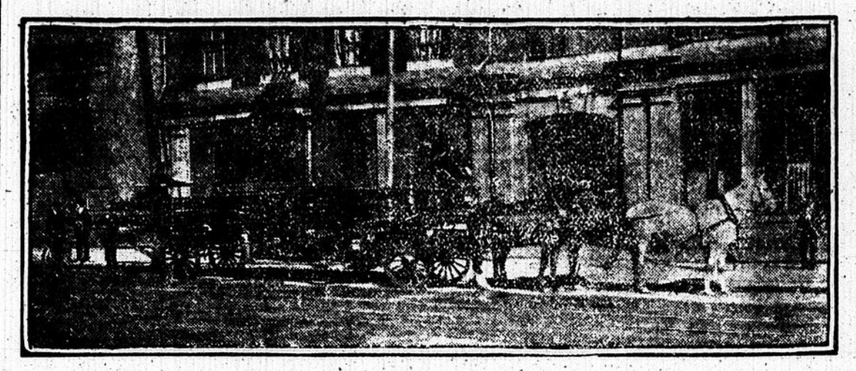
Montreal's Early Days.

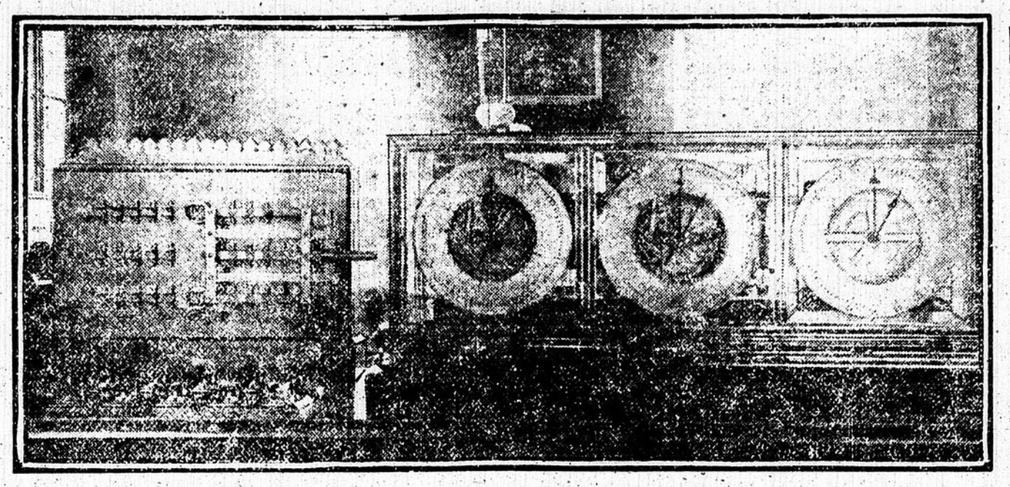
Discoursing on the excellence of the St. Lawrence trade route, the author exclaims: "Conceive to yourself vessels of 600 tons burthen unloading all kinds of British goods at the port of Montreal five hundred miles from the sea, and receiving in return furs from the interior parts of the country. From Montreal boats called by the Canadians batteaux, carrying twenty-five barrels of cargo, are worked by four men to Kingston, a distance of nigh two hundred miles up river in the course of six or eight days, and again return in three, loaded with furs, potash, and other produce of the country." After that can anyone quarrel with our time tables for a fraction of a minute's deviation from schedule?

The great problem of the time in Canada did not escape the traveller. In our day a trip from Atlantic to Pacific is an insignificant enough event, occupying a few days, but it was rather more serious to the pioneer. "No one," writes our author, "had ever made this voyage. The honor of the arduous task was left to a Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, a partner in the Northwest Fur Company, who lately returned by the way of the lakes having finally accomplished the object of his undertaking in the course of two years. The gentleman himself has it in idea soon to go to London where I have little doubt but he will met with the reward due to his exertions, and give to the world an account of the wild and uninhabited tract he traversed."

W. E. P.

AN HOUR WITH THE MEN WHO FIGHT THE FIRE DEMON IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL





Where the Alarm of Fire is Registered.

Our Fire Laddies and How They Work.

The man with the ladder and the hose—the bold fireman—is the most popular of any official who works for the city of Montreal, and who draws his pay out of the civic coffers.

There is something attractive about the blue-coated, brass-buttoned laddie who protects life and property when the fire fiend (if such a term is permissible) takes his timing, and buildings go down before him to the accompaniment of clouds of murky smoke and tongues of leaping, restless flame.

The English language contains no word which takes the average man by the heart and mind, and awakens his interest as that one little monosyllable "fire."

The cry, accompanied by the clanging alarum, that summonses the fire fighter to his duty of daring devotion can rouse alike the careless street gamin and the care-ridden business man.

Its first pronunciation awakens him, and unless he is a very extraordinary man he leaves his business, or whatever else may have engrossed his attention up to that time, and goes to seek the cause for the cry. If the fire is a large one, it's a fair chance that he notifies his clerks that he is suddenly called down the street to see a man, and he goes out. If the clerk should wait him, however, he can generally be found at the fire.

The Fireman Always a Hero.

When so much interest is taken in his work, it is not strange that so much sympathy is felt for the fireman. Everything combines to bring this conviction about, for when the fireman appears prominently in the public gaze it is always with spectacular surroundings. And he is always a hero. When he mounts the trembling ladder to rescue a half-dead woman from the flames it is always the music of public applause and popular approbation which greets him on his descent with his burden in his arms.

But your average fireman does not pander to heroics. He wants no lien on the centre of the stage, and all the limelight. If he gets it it is because he deserves it. Because he is an honest, fearless, hard-working fellow, who does his duty as he sees it, and follows where it leads him, even if the finish line is in the glare rather than the shadow. Incidentally he is generally underpaid (in Montreal at any rate) when the daily risks he encounters are put in one scale and weighed against the dollars he gets from the civic coffers in the other. Still the monetary consideration is not the only one. Most men are firemen because they like the life, although there are many easier ones, where the hours are not so long, the work not so hard, and the reward greater.

During the last few years the Montreal fire department has made rapid advancement towards the goal of efficiency, until now it ranks among the best on the continent, when size and resources are taken into consideration. In order to get an idea of the inner workings of the department, let us suppose a fire in, say, a thickly populated tenement district such as Montreal possesses in almost every section of the city. A slight wisp of smoke curling and twisting from a window in a five-story building. Some one sees it. It grows larger, and a streak of flame shows for a second behind it.

Then there's a run for an alarm box, and an instant later the department has been advised.

The advice comes from the fire alarm office in City Hall, where, night and day, tireless, careful operators keep their vigil—waiting, not for something to turn up, but literally for something to ring in.

And that fire alarm office is a queer place. Ever visit it? No? Then go to the City Hall, tell the elevator boy of your desire, and he will take you to the top floor, and with a nonchalant "first door to your left," leave you there while the steel cage descends. A modest sign in black and gold points the door, if the elevator boy has not been explicit. Through the door, and up stairs — narrow, hard stairs at that. Then you reach another door, and beyond to the uninitiated is wonderland.

Where the Alarms Come in.

An average-sized room, with cabinets, cupboards and peculiar looking instruments galore. A brass railing and counter prevent the visitor from gaining access to the "works." Inside the counter and railing, and the room looks as if it might be the headquarters of a manufacturer of infernal machines. There are all sorts of ominous looking switchboards, peculiar mechanical devices, dinky little keys, like telegraph sounders, and this is practically what they are, large dials with figures and hands on them, and over all several large gongs.

Montreal at the reseht time has 326 alarms, divided into twelve circuits, but as some of these circuits are rapidly becoming unwieldy on account of their size, they are soon to be subdivided.

The alarm comes in on the telegraph key, and the operator by turning the proper hands on the sending machine, shown in the accompanying illustration, at once transmits the alarm to the proper station and cuts off the other stations.

At the station the men are always ready. Their life in the fire department has taught them eternal vigilance. Literally they sleep with their boots on and the first tap on the bell is enough to rouse them out of bed and send them hurrying to their respective positions. The horses are as well trained as the men. When their stable doors are automatically opened they trot out at once. There is no commotion, no delay. Every man and every horse is thoroughly drilled in his duty as the result of careful training. He knows what is expected of him and he does it at once.

Quick Work the Watchword.

In an incredibly short space of time the horses have been harnessed, the men are in their places and with bells ringing away they clatter, first the hose waggon, then the engine, and the ladder truck. An idea of how quickly this is done will be gained when it is learned that the average time of "hitching up" from the first tap of the gong until the apparatus is out of the station is something less than ten seconds. Of course such quick work engenders a friendly rivalry in record-making and record-breaking, between the different companies, and in one instance No. 1 company, at the Central Station, Craig Street, is credited with "doing the trick" in five seconds.

Meanwhile our fire has turned out more serious than was at first supposed, and another alarm is sent in to summon the whole brigade. The general alarm is sent to the central office, and the scenes incident upon hitching up are repeated in the stations which were not previously informed.

This general alarm consists of six blows three times repeated and is generally known as the three sixes. The very instant it strikes every fireman in Montreal at once becomes a personal generator of activity. Consequently there are stirring doings and the streets are filled with the clatter and rattle of rushing men and horses, while the clanging bell rings over all and warns pedestrians out of the way.

In the meantime the fire has progressed to a considerable extent. The whole building is in flames from cellar to attic, while the sparks have caught the adjoining buildings and they are already burning.

Busy Times for the Firemen.

These are busy times for the firemen, but the work of fire fighting is conducted with such complete system that the disciplined hands of firemen are enabled to do more than could be accomplished by five times as many undisciplined workers. Every man has his particular work to do, each engine takes up its appointed place and in a twinkling a goodly supply of water is pouring with irresistible force into and over the burning building.

Suddenly it is discovered that the inmates have not all escaped. There are still four of them in one of the rooms. Now they can be seen at an upper window huddled together and crying for help. Ladders are raised and up these four sturdy lads go to the rescue. One after the other the inmates are taken out, passed down the ladder and placed in safety below.

Other firemen have been giving their attention to adjoining buildings, as that in which the fire broke out is past saving. With axes and tools they cut and chop and finally succeed in holding the fire within its original bounds and averting a conflagration which might have caused a property loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"But then that is what we have firemen for, that is what they are paid for, and that is what they must expect when they enter the service," says the man who is inclined to belittle things.

True, Mr. Knocker, very true, but at the same time remember that dollars do not buy a hero and that if a fireman sells his labor to the city it does not necessarily follow that he sells his life as well.

They are heroes, every one of them, and the fact that their heroism is not recognized by you does not render its existence questionable.

The general public recognizes and applauds, and so they should. That's why the most popular civic official is the man with the ladder and the hose.

—McG.

WAR DOGS OF SCOTLAND.

Collies Trained for Scouting and Seeking Wounded Soldiers.

Major Hautonville Richardson, who recently received an order to despatch ten or a dozen war dogs, trained by him, to Manchuria, has been giving some interesting details of his work.

He lives at Penbridge House, Carnoustie, a little watering place on the east coast of Scotland, between Dundee and Arbroath. The house stands in extensive and secluded grounds, which are well adapted for his training work.

"It was with the idea of the British Government taking them up that I first started training war dogs," he said. "I went into all the different methods, and, deciding that the German system was the best, I studied under the chief officer of the Kaiser's War Dog Department.

"I train by kindness, and I find that a severe scolding is the best method of dealing with refractory dogs."

War Dogs' Duties.

The following are the duties which Major Richardson trains his dogs to perform:

Scouting and keeping up communication between bodies of troops.

Acting as outposts to the outposts, and bringing in messages, specially at night.

Transporting ammunition from the reserves to the firing line.

In sieges and investments serving to reduce the number of sentries and protecting defenders and attackers from surprise.

Seeking the missing and wounded after an engagement, covering a large area in difficult ground, and rendering first aid to the wounded.

Pointing to a fine sable collie, Major Richardson said, "That collie is one of the smartest of my dogs, possessing as he does a grand nose and splendid vision. His coat keeps him warm and dry, and his disposition prevents him from making friends with every one.

"'Hail fellow well met' will not do for a military dog. When dogs are brought up to hard work—as all mine are—they will be hardy and alert and on their guard. Training soon develops the other necessary qualities. All my dogs are eager, and they keenly enjoy their work.

Major Richardson has had much trouble with spies, who have tried to find out his methods of training. He believes that the war dog will soon be adopted by the British Government. The dogs for Manchuria will leave at once.

PRISON SCHOOL ROOMS.

One of the most remarkable schoolrooms in the world is that of La Petite Roquette, the French prison for juvenile offenders. The system of this prison is solitary confinement, the whole building being so constructed that each of the detached cells is overlooked by a warden stationed on a small observation tower. The schoolroom consists of 200 cells in the form of an amphitheatre, from each of which the teacher, and the teacher only, can be seen. Each of the youthful offenders takes his place in silence, the first in the furthermost cell and the others in rotation. The closing of one of these cell doors opens that of the next cell. The voice of the teacher is the only sound to be heard in the building.

QUEER DEPOTS.

Railway Station in Graveyard, One Under Church, One Under Sea.

One of the most curious places for a railway station is a graveyard, yet there is a railway station inside the cemetery grounds at Brookwood, in England, says a London paper. It is chiefly for the accommodation of the crematorium there. It is described as a pretty little station on the single line that leads from the London & Southwestern Railway into the cemetery, and it stands in the Church of England portion of the ground. There is a fair-sized platform with a waiting-room upon it, and a small "mortuary," if I may so term the structure. Close by stands the church, at the end of the platform, so that there is little distance to go for those mourners who come to see the last rites carried out in connection with the dead bodies of their loved ones. Possibly this is the most peaceful railway station in the three corners of the kingdom—this station of the dead.

Another queer place for a station is the very top of Snowdon Mountain, in Wales. A writer in the Railway Magazine says that not only is this line the most striking and novel of our mountain railways, but there is no other that has a station nearly so elevated as this one at the top of Snowdon.

A great boon this railway has proved to people who are not the celebrated mountain, but who are too weak or too idle to climb to the summit. By this mountain railway such specimens of the human race are enabled to breathe the pure air of Snowdon's brow, without any undue exertion on their own part. But whether they derive as much benefit from the ascent as they could do had they climbed the rocky steep on foot may be doubted. The terminus at the summit of the mountain is simple enough. There is just a platform for getting in or out of the train; there is the inevitable official to see that you do this properly, and that you have paid your fare; there is the omnipresent "hotel."

There is a station in the sea at Ryde Pier, Isle of Wight; one under a church, the Bank station of one of London's underground electric railways; and several that are built over each other, such as those at Holbeck, near Leeds, and at Litchfield.

"Are you going to re-elect that man to Congress in spite of the insinuations against him?" "Sure," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "Those insinuations have done him good. He hasn't been so sociable and entertaining in years."—Washington Star.

"Mr. Deepley," said the hostess, "won't you oblige us with one more song?" "Oh really!" replied the eminent basso, "the hour is so late, I'm afraid my singing will disturb the neighbors." "Never mind that. They've got a dog whose howling disturbs us at night, too."—Philadelphia Ledger.

PLEASANT REST FOR HOT WEATHER

King's Daughters' Summer Creche Provides Recreation for Many.

REFUGE FROM HEAT OF CITY

Young Women's Thoughtful Kindness Much Appreciated by Children and Their Mothers—A Very Worthy Charity.

Opportunity for an occasional day's outing for the tired mothers and children who would otherwise be confined to the hot city streets, is the good work being performed by the King's Daughters' Summer Creche. Montreal, with its luxury and wealth can boast of many charities, but few more deserving than that which can rescue children from the heat and smoke of the city and place them where the air is pure and the surroundings healthy.

Five years ago a number of ladies connected with the King's Daughters' Circle met together and decided that something should be done to help the wives and children of the poorer classes. The summer creche was the plan hit upon and immediate steps were taken to carry it out. A suitable cottage, with plenty of land, was leased at Outremont and the work actively begun. This cottage has been open during the summer months and thousands of women and children have found it a delightful spot to spend the hot hours of the day. The cost to them has been trifling since they were given car tickets to and from Outremont and provided with wholesome food at a nominal price.

This year for many reasons a change in location has been decided upon, and the new Creche will be situated on Maplewood Avenue, near Cote des Neiges. Nestling at the foot of Mount Royal, the spot is a beautiful one, well laid out and with trees sufficient to afford shelter from the mid-day sun. The place is near the line of the Montreal Park and Island Railway, by which easy access is obtained to the city.

A Gracious Breathing Spot.

The idea of the Creche is to give the mothers and children as much fresh air as possible, and there is no need to furnish the cottage for their reception. The cottage is under the care of a matron and food is prepared there and sold at a purely nominal figure. A bowl of warm milk and bread can be obtained for the small sum of two cents, while a similar price is charged for soup and bread. The dishes, cooking utensils and appliances are all furnished by the ladies who have charge of the Creche. Except for the purpose of obtaining food it is unnecessary for visitors to go near the cottage. It is only on fine days that the place is sought out by the weary workers of the city, and should a sudden shower come on ample protection is afforded by a large barn, built on the grounds. If the rain should continue the cars can be conveniently reached and the trip to the city covered in a few minutes.

Is Keenly Appreciated.

That the Creche is meeting a long felt want is seen by the fact that on an average 3,500 women and children take advantage of it each season. Kind letters of appreciation are constantly received from workmen whose families have ben benefited by the trip to the country and last fall one humble wage-earner sent in a contribution of two dollars to the work of the Creche.

The great value of the Creche lies in the fact that it gives mother and children an outing in the country without taking them far from home. Many women are unable to leave their husband and dwelling for days at a time, and for them the Creche is especially valuable.

Car Tickets Provided.

Car tickets to reach the Creche are idstributed to mothers every day at the Diet Dispensary on Osborne Street and the branch on St. Catherine Street east, the only condition being that boys over eight and girls over ten years of age are not to be admitted to the grounds. On fine days the number of persons at the Creche is well over one hundred. on the first of June the new cottage and grounds will be thrown open to public inspection and the regular work will begin about June 15, continuing into the second week of September.

The committee in charge of the Creche is as follows: Miss Sippell, convener; Mrs. Robinson, treasurer; Miss Jessie L. Kinloch, secretary; Mrs. S. M. Baylis, Mrs. J. M. M. Duff, Mrs. W. Starke, Mrs. C. E. Scarff, Mrs. McDonough, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. Hardiman, Miss K. Mudge, Miss M. Williams, Miss M. Clay. A lady visitor is appointed to visit the institution each day. Donations in kind can be sent to Mrs. S. M. Baylis, 262 University Street, while contributions in money will be received by Mr. C. E. Scarff, 2262 St. Catherine Street, and Miss E. C. Smith, 122 Peel Street. Many articles are needed to furnish the Creche, baby carriages and chairs being especially welcome.

RUSSIAN MISER MILLIONAIRE.

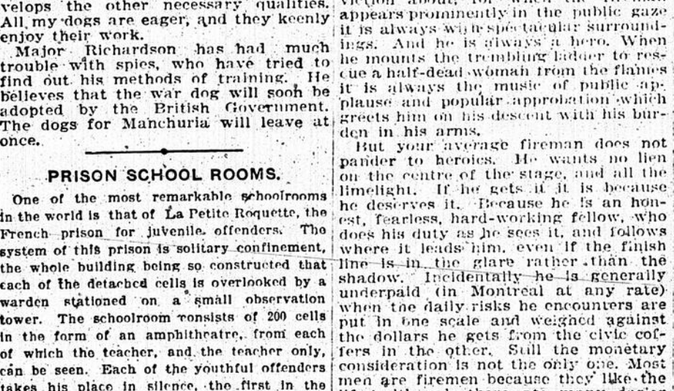
There is only one other case on record of a multi-millionaire with anything like Mr. Rhodes' wealth leaving all his fortune for public purposes, says the Windsor Magazine. That instance occurred in Russia, just before Mr. Rhodes' death. The testator, G. G. Solodovnikoff, was a Moscow millionaire, who had made his immense fortune chiefly by colossal speculation on the Bourse, and partly by the immense appreciation which has taken place in the value of real property in Russia. He was one of the largest shareholders in the Moscow-Archangel Railway prior to its purchase by the Crown, and made enormous profits out of this railway. M. Solodovnikoff was also the biggest shareholder in the Moscow-Kazan Railway. He held shares in so many different undertakings that it was said the handling of coupons alone gave constant employment to ten girls. M. Solodovnikoff was a miser. He lived in a dilapidated two-storied little house, surrounded by rotting furniture. He lived a life almost altogether locked up in himself, spending nearly all day at home, and half of it in a dressing gown. He had been abroad and knew Western European life; and, like Mr. Rhodes, had journalistic ambitions, once actually going so far as to buy the Russian Illustrated Gazette. He carried on negotiations with various journalists, and had arranged everything when, on the day the contracts were to be signed, he drew back, fearing to risk losing a few hundred rubles. Moscow perpetually rang out with anecdotes of the penuriousness and at the same time extraordinary business capacity of Solodovnikoff. Toward the end of his life he aged rapidly, and was fond of sitting in his ancient salon telling his visitor of the celebrities who had sat on his dirty, threadbare sofa.

THE NEW STYLE OF STREET CAR.

The Montreal Street Railway, by placing its new car No. 790 on the St. Catherine Street route, has placed a standard for itself that has been attained by very few, if any, of the street railway companies in America.

Some idea of the magnitude of the new car may be gathered from the fact that in order to secure fifty of them the company has set aside a fund of $300,000, which means that each car will cost $6,000.

The cars are of an entirely new design in Montreal, being of a semi-convertible type. They measure 38 feet over all, with two platforms of five feet each. This makes the platform nearly twice the width of any now in use.



The cars have been made semi-convertible in the following way:—The windows are so constructed that they come down very low, the sill being over six inches lower than is usual, and in summer these windows can be taken out, giving the passengers all the fresh air desired.

The other special features of the cars are to be found in the arrangement of the seats, and the style of entrances.

The seats, as will be noticed in the cuts, can be arranged in two different ways—either individually with the backs against the side of the car, or in pairs, allowing all passengers to face the front of the car, as on the cars of the Park and Island Railway.

Another change from the cars used heretofore is the entrance from the steps. The doorway, instead of being in the centre of the cars, is at one side, so that passengers going in and coming out of a car will always find their way clear. Another facility provided is a brass rail, which divides off the platform in such a way that the steps and entrance to the car are kept clear of those who wish to ride outside.

In addition, the cars are over six inches wider than any now in use, which affords a good broad passage way from front to rear. Beneath each window is placed a push button with electrical connections, by which the passenger can notify the conductor in the rear platform to ring the bell to have the car stopped. The cars are fitted with the most modern appliances including powerful motors and air brakes.

On the completion of the new lot of cars, the company will have at its disposal 460 cars. This number shows how the service has grown since the electric service was established in 1894. At that time the cars in use numbered 125. Besides, the cost of the new cars is almost double that of the old ones.

Another improvement in the new cars is that passengers will be allowed to get on and off the front as well as the rear platform.

Summer Resorts Shake Off the Fetters of Cruel Winter.

LACHINE AND DIXIE.

Judging from the number of houses and rooms that have been secured in both of these picturesque summer resorts, the season of 1904 promises to be one of the gayest that either of the places have known for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Day and family are again occupying their cottage on Brewster Avenue.

Mrs. and Miss Black are spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. Drechsel and family are residing in Mrs. Ducharme's handsome house, which commands such a fine view of Lake St. Louis just at the end of Dixie.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Saunderson and family have recently moved into one of the pretty cottages on Brewster Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Withicomb and family are among the early arrivals at the Country Club, Dixie.

Miss Strathy is visiting friends in Ottawa.

Miss Coggeshall, of Omaha, is the guest of the Misses Magor, "Fairview."

Mrs. Wm. Shackell and her two little sons were here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dinning are now occupying their pretty residence on Brewster Avenue.

Mrs. Grace is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Davidson.

The many friends of Mr. J. P. Dawes will be pleased to learn that his health is much improved.

Mr. Millar, of the Bank of British North America, is summering in Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. Wurtele and family have recently moved into one of the pretty stone houses on the laks front, near the "Strathcona."

Mr. and Mrs. Glackmeyer have recently taken up their residence on Broadway Avenue.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Messrs. F. H. Shallow and Wm. McKenna spent the week end here, returning Sunday evening.

Mr. W. E. Davis spent Saturday here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hubbell and family arrived last Tuesday.

Mr. Carson Waagan spent Saturday here returning the same evening.

Mr. Brunet who has purchased Mr. Hughes' residence on the lower road, is expected out this week.

Mr. C. Tiffin moved out this week.

Mr. D. Laviolette will spend the summer months here and is expected out shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kramer, of Montreal, spent Sunday here.

Miss H. Shaw is spending her holidays with her father Mr. J. Shaw, Grand Trunk Avenue.

Mr. Vallee has purchased the house formerly occupied by Dr. Laviolette.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordon who spent part of last summer here are expected out by the middle of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer will spend the summer months at Mr. Maynard's on Grand Trunk Avenue.

Mr. F. Shallow spent part of last week here.

Mrs. S. Whitaker and Mrs. R. Rye were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Kissock one day last week.

Mr. George Hanson passed through here on his automobile last Sunday, returning late the same evening.

Mr. Perry, of Montreal, spent part of last week at the Clarendon.

Miss C. Dawes spent last Sunday in town.

Mr. Pratt was seen out on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus and family, of Montreal, are expected out very shortly.

LAKESIDE AND VALOIS.

Mr. Jim Rice left on Thursday evening for New York and Washington.

The Misses Morgan are the guests of Mrs. Miller for the summer.

The Messrs. Maser have taken a cottage on the road to Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie and family, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and family, and Mrs. Sharpley and family are among this week's arrivals.

Mrs. Lussier's large boarding house is nearly completed. Messrs. Archibald, Thomas, Wright, Geddes and Mullin have already taken up their quarters there.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Ewing and family are again in their cottage by the water's edge and are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ewing.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Bouillion and family have taken a cottage in Valois for the summer.

Miss Lilian Turnbull, of New York, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Turnbull, on the avenue.

Amongst the arrivals of this week were Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hutchison and family, of Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, who have taken the "Viking" cottage occupied last year by Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Ross, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Exeter Walsh moved out to their cottage on the avenue last week.

Deranged Nerves

AND

Weak Spells.

Mr. R. H. Sampson's, Sydney, N.S., Advice to all Sufferers from Nerve Trouble is

"GET A BOX OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS."

He says: "I have been ailing for about a year from deranged nerves, and very often weak spells would come over me and be so bad that I sometimes thought I would be unable to survive them. I have been treated by doctors and have taken numerous preparations but none of them helped me in the least. I finally got a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. Before taking them I did not feel able to do any work, but now I can work as well as ever, thanks to one box of your pills. They have made a new man of me, and my advice to any person troubled as I was, is to get a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills."

Price 50 cts. per box, or 3 for $1.25, all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McBride and family are expected out this week.

Mr. George Wills is spending the summer at Valois.

The high wind of Saturday last completely carried away the remainder of the pier. It is hoped that it will soon be rebuilt. The boat house also was considerably damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Hayward have taken a cottage on the main road formerly occupied by a party of bachelors.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldstein and family will again occupy their residence on Claremont Avenue.

Dr. Mignault and family are expected out to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Alerthorn Dyke spent Sunday here the guests of Mrs. R. N. Scott.

Mr. George Slaughter is spending the summer at Dorval.

Mr. Jack Dunlop and Mr. Lewis are at the Avenue House for the summer.

Mrs. Stewart and family moved out last week.

Mr. Taylor spent Sunday here.

Mr. Cochrane has taken a cottage on the Avenue.

LONGUEUIL.

The annual meeting of the Longueuil Boating Club was held in the club house last Saturday night, and was a most successful one. The report of the president on the year's work was most satisfactory, and speaks well for the management of the club's officials. Judging from the enthusiasm shown at last Saturday's meeting, and considering the number of new members, the year 1904-05 should be a banner one. The officials elected were: President, Mr. F. J. McClure; vice-president, W. J. Moffatt; secretary, E. H. Richard; treasurer, I. R. Gray; committee, J. Marcou, H. Wilson, Mac Harold; captain, W. Davis.

Mr. Robert Elliott, Greene ave., was in Ottawa during the week representing our Boating Club at the C. C. A. meeting. Mr. Elliott was elected rear commodore of the association.

Mrs. G. R. Gray has returned from England, accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. E. Gray.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilks Roberts have arrived in Seattle, Wash., where they will in future reside.

Miss Cox spent some time here this week.

Mr. F. Percy Smith spent the week end at Lakeside, the guest of Mr. Geo. Hemsley.

Mr. Sid Bourke spent Sunday at the St. Lambert Golf Club house.

Miss Carmichael was in Longueuil during the past week.

Mr. Stewart will once more spend the summer in Longueuil.

Mr. and Mrs. George Graham spent Tuesday at their house on Longueuil street.

The Misses Smith are spending a few weeks at the Lakeside House, Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Campbell have taken a house on the river side, and will spend the summer season here.

Mr. Hurtubise was over here Saturday.

Before another week goes by all the yachts will have been launched and geared, and sailing will be in full swing once more.

Preparations are now going on for the picnic and yachting cruise down the river, which is always given on Victoria Day by the young people of Longueuil. All that is now needed for a pleasant trip is a bright, sunny day.

Again does rumor say that soon the work on the Longueuil bridge will begin, and on Monday a party of engineers, under Mr. Gelinas, were in Longueuil looking at the different sites on the water front.

Mr. Baby was in Longueuil Monday of this week.

Mr. Bain will be among the summer visitors to Longueuil.

Mr. Joe Brossard, for many years purser of the Longueuil ferry, has been appointed captain of the Boucherville.

Mr. H. Davidson has taken rooms over here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence will board here for a couple of weeks this summer.

Mrs. Emery and Miss Emery, of Bishop street, spent several days at the Terrapin last week.

Mr. Joe King will be among the summer visitors, and will move over during the next fortnight.

Among the visitors at Beaulieu's during the week were Mr. and Mrs. Leage, Mr. E. H. Gray, Mr. Levine, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and J. E. McLean.

Mr. J. E. Riddell spent Saturday and Sunday over here.

Miss Campbell is the guest of friends on St. Charles street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Currie and family moved over to their country house during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McVey and family are once more settled here for the summer.

Mrs. Bayle and family have taken a cottage on Victoria ave.

ST. JOVITE.

Mrs. Desmarais, of Three Rivers, has opened up her summer residence at Lac Desmarais.

Mr. A. Longpre, of Butte City, Montana, is staying here for a few weeks, the guest of his brother, Mr. Joseph Longpre.

Mr. Cote, of St. Agathe, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mr. M. Gosselin.

Miss A. F. Buchanan, of Montreal, who has been spending a few days here, has left for Arundel, where she will be the guest of Mrs. S. Cooke.

Mr. W. S. Paterson, of Montreal, was up last week making arrangements for the opening up of his summer residence at Lac Oulmet.

Mr. Jos. Longpre is now ready to accommodate summer boarders, he having completed a large extension on his hotel.

ST. FAUSTIN.

Although there was considerable rain during the past week, Square Lake House had its usual large number of visitors, and all arrangements are now made to accommodate the various guests who intend to spend a few days here around the 24th. The luck in fishing has been exceptionally good, and the only drawback is the fish will not hold out. The catches that have been made this spring have never been equalled in the history of St. Faustin, and much credit is due to Mr. Fyfe's knowledge of the surrounding country and his ability to place his guests so as the good luck will be distributed equally. Among those who registered at the Square Lake House during the past week were the following: P. Ryan, C. O'Leary, R. Stephenson, M. Donnely, C. W. Spern, E. Haldimand, W. B. Mickleborough, W. J. McCuaig (Toronto), C. A. Corgell (Toronto), A. Giroux, J. B. Yorke, N. Hines, J. H. Taylor, W. M. Morrison, J. W. Bell, Ed. Hardy, R. Neville, O. Pelletier, W. M. King, Geo. Dawson, A. J. McDavitt, C. Leicesterwise, E. C. Annington (Rochester), J. A. Boankart (Rochester), Dr. V. A. Harel, B. A. Yorke, A. Taillefer, P. J. McGinley, R. C. Jones, Frank Ibbotson, F. J. Murray, F. East, Jas. Power, J. Morin, S. W. Tindal, J. E. Wilder, W. A. Snowdon, Jas. Patton, Thos. K. Wood, A. Dunman.

BEAUREPAIRE.

What the wild waves said last Saturday afternoon will certainly not bear repeating, and when some of our latecomers see what damage has been done to their property their language will, ie is feared, equal the rollers. Those living on the east side of the point certainly suffered most, and there are many wrecks in the boat house line. The handsome stone wall fronting Mr. Dillon's and Mr. Reford's property was badly washed out and Mr. Birk's large boat house is a thing of the past.

Quite a number were out for the week end, some just for the day, but quite a few remaining over to Monday, judging by the lively appearance at the staiton when the 8.11 came in.

Miss Birks and Mr. F. C. Birks entertained quite a house party over Sunday, among the guests were the Misses MacEntyre, Mr. James, Mr. Fitzmaurice and a number of others.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kavanagh will open their house about the second week of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Dougal and family are settled for the summer.

Every one is wondering why our tennis court is not being looked after. Nothing has been done as yet, and they will have a hard time finding the court soon, if the weeds are allowed to grow much higher. It will be almost as hard to find as our station, which holds about ten people, and as we have fully three times that number going in on the morning train, very few are able to get shelter from the rain if it happens to be a bad morning. The only point in favor of the G. T. R. is that they have given us what we suppose they call a station—The C.P.R. have not even done that much.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

The steamer Sovereign resumes her summer trips, commencing on Saturday. No doubt a great many of the residents of the Heights will take advantage of this pleasant way of travelling.

Mrs. James Pyke and family will not occupy their cottage this year. They will be much missed, as they have spent many years here.

Miss Marjorie Pyke has left to spend the summer in England visiting friends.

Dr. and Mrs. George Ross have returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Joyce, "Daisy Cottage."

Mr. Arthur Hutchison spent Sunday at "Braeside."

Quite a number of the people who occupy cottages here in the summer are coming up to spend Victoria Day.

The water still keeps high in the Ottawa, but is gradually receding, and we hope to see all the yachts at their anchorage soon.

Mr. Henry Lambe spent Sunday here. Mr. and Mrs. Lambe and family will not move up till the end of June.

Miss C. Pyke spent Sunday at the Heights. Miss Flora Pyke, of Boston, will spend the month of June visiting her sisters at "The Oaks."

Mr. William Snider has taken the cottage recently occupied by the late Dr. Burland and family.

Dr. and Mrs. Spendlove and family have taken possession of their cottage for the summer months.

Mr. Lee was the guest of Mrs. George Darling last Sunday.

Mr. George Wood's steam launch is once more at its moorings.

Mr. P. A. Brown spent Saturday and Sunday at the Heights.

Mrs. Clymie is the guest of Mrs. Joyce.

Mr. H. Clogg was up for a couple of days visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Nolan were up arranging for some improvements to their cottage. They expect to move up for the summer shortly.

POINTE CLAIRE.

As new arrivals come in almost daily, Pointe Claire is taking on its gay and lively summer air, which, with its unrivaled natural charms, makes it queen of the suburban resorts. Everybody is eager to begin enjoying the outdoor life and sports that make the summer here one long holiday. The water, which only last week played such pranks, is too cold yet to be the attraction, but there are so many other things to do while the cool days are here that there is hardly time for them all.

The high wind of Friday and Saturday last left its mark along the lake shore everywhere, and Pointe Claire has its share of wrecks. The large boathouse in front of Judge Charbonneau's property has been swept away; Mr. O. F. Lilly's pier and built-up shore have been much damaged, as have been all the other shore properties.

Mr. Gerald Lomer, jr., cut himself severely while working to save his yacht, the "Claire," from going to pieces on the rocks on Saturday.

Mr. C. Archibald and Mr. M. Holland came down in their yacht from Ogdensburg during the rough weather last week.

The rain, which fell on Sunday and Monday, was welcome, as the dust had become very annoying, and dry weather threatened to spoil lawns and gardens as well as the crops.

Automobiles have become quite common along the main road, but have not yet ceased to attract the attention of all the dogs in the neighborhood.

An excursion came over from the other shore by the steamer Beauharnois on Sunday to visit Pointe Claire, where many of the excursionists attended mass.

Services were begun on Sunday last at St. Mary's in the Fields, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Nichols.

Hon. Mr. Roland has rented Pointe Claire cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Demers, their daughters, the Misses Demers, and son, Mr. Fred Demers, will arrive next week at the cottage they have taken here.

Mr. Larandeau's family came out to occupy their cottage last week.

Miss Tellier and Mr. Henri Tellier visited the Horse Show on Saturday last.

The Misses Ollvier were here on Ascension Day visiting their cousins, the Misses Charlebois.

Mr. Jobin, of the Government Survey, paid a visit to Pointe Claire last week.

Mr. N. E. Lynch was here on Tuesday evening visiting friends.

Dr. Gouln and his family spent a day in Pointe Claire last week.

Mr. W. H. Jackson leaves to-day for Brockville, where he will spend a holiday of two weeks.

Mr. H. C. Cowdry is taking a holiday at his home in Simcoe.

ST. JOHNS.

Miss Mollie Deal left on Saturday for St. Albans to spend a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. T. Deal.

Miss Edith Thompson visited friends in Chambly on Saturday.

Mrs. King, Windsor Mills, Que., is the guest of her cousin, Mr. A. McDonald, this week.

Mrs. Carson, New York, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Deal.

Mr. Borland was in St. Johns visiting friends on Sunday.

Mr. W. W. Smith, of the Eastern Townships Bank, Montreal, was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith, over Sunday.

Mr. Graham Place and Mr. Soule, St. Albans, were in St. Johns on Saturday.

The St. Johns Yacht Club opened for the first time this season on Monday, May 16.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland have taken a house in Riverside Terrace for the summer months.

Mr. Harold Trotter, Montreal, spent Sunday in St. Johns.

Mr. Wilfred Forrester, Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday visiting friends here.

The first hop takes place on Tuesday next, May 24.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Demers and family, of Montreal, have taken rooms at the Canada Hotel, where they will spend the summer.

The weekly hop will take place on Saturday nights this season, instead of Tuesday.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.

The past week has been a little cold and damp, with a slight touch of frost during one or two of the evenings in the early part of the week, just the weather, however, for the fishing fraternity, who report trout to be numerous and biting freely. Numerous fine catches were made last week, and by several parties from town, two gentlemen at Lac Dugard capturing nine dozen speckled beauties in less than two hours. Fishing parties report lots of snow yet remaining through the bush, and that lakes and streams are yet a little high from the spring freshets to make fishing perfectly successful.

Mr. Powter, with a party of five, as well as a party of the Y.M.C.A. boys, are expected up to-day to enjoy a few days fishing at Lac St. Joseph.

Amongst those staying with Miss Wend at "Quisisana" this week are the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Dufor, Dr. W. B. and Mrs. Howell.

Mrs. Raza and family expect to open their residence in the Presqu Isle early next week.

Mrs. Sommera and child have arrived to spend the summer as the guests of her mother, Mrs. Van Rappard.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mann have opened their cottage for another season.

Mr. and Mrs. Rough are spending a few weeks in the city.

AHUNTSIC.

Much regret is felt at the departure of Mr. R. Gordon Ascah, B.A., who for the past two years has worked in the parish of St. Andrews, Ahuntsic as student-in-charge under the Rev. J. L. Flanagan. He has left here to do mission work for the summer in the diocese of Qu'Appelle in N. W. T., of Assiniboia. The good wishes of all the congregation of St. Andrews Episcopal Church are with him in his new field of labor. Mr. Ascah is succeeded by Mr. David Rogers, of Warwick, Ontario, who also is a student of McGill, having entered the preparatory class of the Montreal Diocesan College in 1901. Mr. Rogers for the past two summers has been doing mission work at Montebello and North Shefford respectively, and enters on his duties at Ahuntsic this month.

The Park and Island Railway summer time-table is now in effect, and the thirty minute service each day, commencing from 11.30 a.m., is very much appreciated by the residents, as also the last car leaving the city at midnight.

Mr. J. E. Clement, jr., general manager of the Mount Royal Assurance Company, with his family, are occupying the cottage on Somerville Avenue, close to the river front, owned by Mr. George Ringland.

The town council have had planted for decorative as well as shade purposes close on 1,500 trees, mostly composed of soft maple. The residents are highly pleased at this act on the part of the council.

Mr. Louis Latendresse is erecting a block, including shops, dwelling house and a large concert hall, which will also be used by the town council for their sessions.

Mr. John P. Edwards, of Tupper Street, Montreal, has rented the cottage on the river bank owned by Mr. Pascal Gagnon, and will, with his family, shortly move out for the summer.

Victoria day is par excellence the day of days for the suburbanite, and a number of visitors are expected to arrive at Ahuntsic on the 24th.

Last Saturday evening companies No. 1 and 6 of the Victoria Rifles arrived here on special cars over the P. and I. Railway and engaged in military manoeuvres for the purpose of obtaining practical information in skirmishing. They were under the command of Captain Stewart.

BORDEAU.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kelson and family have arrived at their country house, Norwood, for the summer.

Mr. David Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, Quebec, are staying a week with Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell.

Mr. H. Grant and the Misses Awd spent Sunday with Prof. and Mrs. S. S. Grant.

Mr. Jas. Woodhouse has rented his summer residence to Mr. J. Baker for the season.

Mr. Jas. Bennet, sr., and Mrs. Bennett are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Bennett.

Mrs. H. and the Misses McCartney are spending the summer at their residence, Norwood, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Payne and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Tilling spent Saturday and Sunday at Hotel de L'Ile.

Miss Vosburg, who spent the winter at St. Agathe, is visiting her brother, Dr. J. B. Vosburg, Norwood.

Late arrivals here are Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Newling and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Clarobut and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. Alain and family.

IBERVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir and family, of Montreal, are once more settled in their cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Futvoye are spending the summer here with Mrs. Futvoye's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Douglas.

Mr. A. Tressider and Mr. L. Mercier spent Sunday in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tressider have taken a cottage here for the season.

Mrs. Mercier and family, Laval avenue, Montreal, are spending the summer here.

Miss Dalbec the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. Tasse.

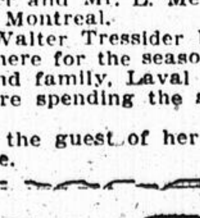
Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. Montreal.



WATERLOO.

Mr. J. C. Bernard has rented a house on Western Avenue for the summer.

Mr. Lagarde spent last Thursday in town.

Mr. E. B. Boucher, Montreal, is making his summer home, the island, still more attractive by the additions of shade trees he is having planted.

Mr. James Davidson has launched a gasoline boat on Brompton lake.

Miss Irvine returned home Friday after spending several days in Montreal.

Dr. Grummer, eye, ear and throat specialist, Montreal, will be at the Canada Hotel on Saturday, May 21st.

Mr. Torrance and family are settled in the Lawrence House for the summer.

Mr. C. H. Parmelee returned home Friday, having spent the week in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. C. Ellis is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. Maffree in Montreal.

Mr. Bernard will live on Westmount Avenue for the summer.

Mr. P. Trudeau returned to town Friday evening.

Miss Blair, of Nova Scotia, who has been visiting Miss Mary Gilmour for some time, leaves in a few days for Montreal.

Mrs. Nadeau, Montreal, is spending a few weeks in town, the guest of friends.

Mrs. Thernin, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Tenny, Western Avenue.

Mrs. Louis Poulin returned to Montreal on Monday, accompanied by her little grandson.

Miss Brothers, Montreal, was in town on Wednesday for a few hours.

Mrs. Voligny, with her two children, are boarding at the Canada Hotel for the summer.

Rev. Sister Superior and Sister Euphrasia are spending the week at Hochelaga.

Mrs. Keenan and Master Harold, of Olean, New York, have arrived to spend the summer months as the guests of Mrs. J. U. Paquette.

Mrs. De Verinnes returned home from Quebes and Montreal last week.

Mr. Lagarde spent last Thursday in town calling on old friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Rousseau spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clement.

Mr. John Bernard returned to Montreal last week after spending a few days at his old home.

Mr. Poliquin, Montreal, was here on Sunday.

Mrs. Emmet and child are visitors at the Rectory for a few days.

Miss Doyols Granby has been the guest of Miss Raymond, Main Street.

LITTLE METIS.

People are already beginning to think of leaving town for the summer, and several of the cottages will be occupied by the end of the month.

The abundance of rain during the last week has proved very beneficial to the golf links, and they are beginning to look very pretty.

Mrs. Stevenson, of Toronto, will occupy a cottage at the Point this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, Mountain Street, have taken a cottage at Metis.

Mrs. John Thomas Molson and family, University Street, will occupy the same cottage that they were in last year.

Mrs. W. C. Hodgson and family, Pine Avenue, have secured Professor Clark Murray's cottage for the summer.

Mrs. C. M. Holt, Milton Street, has taken a cottage at Metis for the summer.

Mrs. W. R. MacInnis and family, Pine Avenue, will spend the summer at Little Metis.

Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman and family will occupy their own cottage this year.

Mrs. W. D. Sutherland and family, Sherbrooke Street, have taken rooms for the summer at the Cascade House.

Mrs. F. L. Cains and family, Simpson Street, will spend the summer at Metis.

Mrs. Jas. R. Wilson and family, Sherbrooke Street, have taken rooms at the Cascade House for the summer.

Mr. J. F. Reddy and afmily, University Street, will spend the summer at Metis.

VAUDREUIL.

Our Mayor, Mr. Henry Hamilton, paid us a visit on Sunday.

Mr. Nash and party of friends were out fishing Saturday.

Mr. F. Belque, Mr. Hamilton, Lieutenant Leduc and Mr. Belcourt were camping on the island of Senator Belque.

Mrs. Hiam is occupying the late Mr. Mathews' island.

Dr. Merril and family have re-opened their cottage for the season.

Dr. and Mrs. Laviolette and family have settled here for the summer.

Miss Ida Tooke paid us a visit this week.

M. Alfred Lionnais has rented Mr. Morines cottage.

Mr. Desseries has again taken Mr. Leduc's cottage for the summer.

Mr. Singer and family have moved here this week.

Mr. Gus Labelle will spend the summer here.

Mrs. Valiquette came here on Saturday and spent a few days.

Mr. Henri Lionnais has taken the "Chateau" for the summer.

Mr. Max Beauvais is expected here soon.

Every one seems pleased to return to the country, after the long winter we have had. The water is very high, and the fishing very good.

All the cottages here are looking very well, having been nearly all repaired We expect that they shall be all occupied very soon.

Mr. Ambrose and family were the first ones to arrive this year again.

Mr. Richard and family then followed.

Ald. Sadler and family are here now for the summer.

The racquet courts here will soon be repaired and put in shape again.

Mr. Davies and Mrs. Davies have taken their cottage for the summer. Mr. Davies, jr., is their guest. They also have guests from Chicago.

Mr. Grant, of St. Ann's, was visiting Mr. Ambrose on Sunday.

Dr. and Mrs. Brodeur and Master Brodeur were here on Sunday. They have rented their beautiful house to Mr. Poupore, who will soon be here.

Colonel Labelle and Mrs. Labelle were visiting Dr. Merrill on Thursday; also M. Singer, Sharing, Ducharme, who were out fishing with H. Merrill. They were very successful.

Mr. Powell and family have taken Mr. Tuff's house for the season.

Mr. Ramsay has secured Mr. N. E. Hamilton's beautiful villa for the summer.

COWANSVILLE.

The dramatic entertainment which was given in the town hall on Wednesday night by the Girls' Friendly, proved a great success.

Miss Gertrude McQuillan spent last Wednesday in Richford, Vt.

Tennis courts are being prepared and there will be a tennis club formed. This is good news for the young people of Cowansville and Sweetsburg.

Hon. S. A. Fisher, of Ottawa, was a recent visitor in town.

Mr. J. S. Mullin and Mr. Joe Mullin, of Granby, were guests of Mr. Joseph Smythe over Sunday.

Mr. J. Darche and Mr. Paul Constantineau spent last Sunday at Selby Lake.

Mrs. E. S. Stevens, of Knowlton, and Miss Ingalls, of West Brome, were here last week.

Mr. S. S. Swasey was in Montreal on Monday last.

SWEETSBURG.

Mr. Edward Goff, of Bristol, England, was visiting friends here last week en route to Winnipeg, where he will in future reside.

Mr. Tom Ahern paid a flying visit here recently.

Miss Alice Warren has returned to Montreal after spending a few weeks at the Sweetsburg House.

Miss Carlin entertained the euchre club on Friday of last week.

Mrs. Sisco, Miss Mabel Sisco and Mrs. Batchelder have returned from Montreal where they had been attending the Horse Show.

Invitations are out for a dance at the boat house in Knowlton.

Miss Alma Thompson has returned to her home in Stanbury after spending a couple of weeks here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lynch.

Miss Baker, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Baker, sailed recently for Italy, where she will spend the summer months.

ST. LAMBERT.

Mrs. Cornwall left last week for England, where she intends spending the summer months.

Mrs. Wilson, for many years in the family of Coun. Walter Andrews, was found dead in her bed on Sunday morning last. She had been ill for a long time.

Mr. J. H. McClure, of Longueil, has taken up his abode at the Victoria Golf Club House for the season.

Miss Amy Buchanan has been on a visit to her brother, Mr. E. Lovelace Buchanan, at St. Jovite, P.Q.

Mr. Allan Cameron and family are occupying their old quarters again this season in Mr. Irving's building near the boathouse.

Mr. A. Lamontagne and family are likewise back here for the summer, and are domiciled on Aberdeen Street.

Among the summer residents who have just moved out here are Mrs. Copeland and family on Lorne Avenue.

Mr. Tucker and family have also returned here for the summer, and are residing off Victoria Avenue.

A mysterious disappearance, which excited the townsfolk, occurred last Friday was that of Pete Patenaude, son of Mr. A. Patenaude, butcher, Aberdeen Street. Searching parties were out all that night and the next day and nights, but could find no trace of the absentee. When last seen he was on the tracks going eastward, and was seen by a young girl to go into the bush on the left of the road, since which all trace of him has been lost.

Messrs. Macdonald and Underhill have taken up their quarters in Cadzow Row for the summer.

Mr. John McIntosh's many friends will be sorry to learn that he is suffering from an affection of his eyes.

The Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., was the preacher at St. Barnabas Church last Sunday morning.

Miss Slinn and Miss Whitehead are spending the summer months here at Mrs. de Wolfe's, Cadzow Row, off Aberdeen Street.

Miss Amy Finch, who has been ill, is now convalescent, though still far from strong.

Miss Marguerite Duchesnay, who was on a visit to her father, has returned to the city.

Dr. John Andrews is now one of the ambulance doctors at the Montreal General Hospital.

Miss Terroux is leaving for the Northwest on a visit to Mrs. (Dr.) Harwood at Edmonton.

Mrs. Cecil Short, accompanied by her baby, was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Lorne Avenue, on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Alfred Riddington is limping around from the effects of having run a nail into his foot.

The rain last Sunday and on Thursday has made vegetation spring up quickly, and the lawns and plants are beginning to look up as if we never had any snow and ice at all.

The Lawn Tennis Club are entertaining their friends at an "at home" at the courts this afternoon.

The marriage of Miss "Flotie" Harris to a young medical man of Montreal will take place in a short time.

Mr. Harrison Stephens, having returned home after several years' absence, is to occupy the old family residence again—"Slocum Lodge"—consequently the Canadian Hunt Club have had to move their quarters, and have selected a place on the river road, east of the town, and near Mr. Smiley's residence.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS.

Guests at Hotel Vendome:—Miss N. Morton, E. St. Pierre, Charles Raymond, L. Beaupre, Montreal; L. Laporte, Joliette; O. H. Powers, Whitehall; A. Dupond, J. Letourneau, Theo. Goulet, Geo. Laporte, Montreal; A. Michelino, Toronto; J. F. Grey, Grand Mere; Jos. Demers, Lake Megantic; J. E. Gingras, Grand Mere; James S. Kneen, Montreal; L. Robitaille, Quebec; E. Dupond, Thos. L. Pidgeon, A. Hutchison, Quebec; E. Hamilton, Montreal; Jos. Dufresne, Grand Mere; J. W. Guillemette, Edmond Cloutier, Emile Mottet, Alfred Larue, Three Rivers; Jos. Jones, J. R. Remsen, A. Paquette, H. J. Mullen, New York; J. E. Kelly, M. R. Young, Three Rivers; Geo. Lacourse, Jos. Lablanc, P. Dalphond, city.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mr. Sanford and Miss M. M. Sanford, South Orange, N.J., are expected here about the second wek in June. Mrs. Sanford will follow later.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Goff Penny have returned to Montreal, having spent a few days here. They will open their summer residence, "Fairwaters," early next month.

Mrs. John Murray is in New York for a couple of weeks.

Miss Annie Dunlop will spend the summer at Ellabank.

The sad news of the very sudden death of Mr. A. G. Sheriff has come as a great shock to everyone who knew him, and his yearly visit to Georgeville will be greatly missed by all.

IS YOUR DOCTOR BILL LARGE?

Best way to keep it small is not to call the doctor, but use Nerviline instead. For minor ailments like colds, coughs, chills, cramps, headache and stomach trouble Nerviline is just as good as any doctor. It breaks up a cold in one night, cures soreness in the chest, and for neuralgia, toothache and rheumatism you can't get anything half so good as Nerviline. The fame of Nerviline for cramps, colic, and pain in the stomach extends far and wide. Good for everything a liniment can be good for and costs but 25c for a large bottle.

TERREBONNE.

The marriage of Miss Ida Moody, second daughter of Mr. Mathias Moody, to Mr. C. A. Kimpton, is announced to take place on Wednesday, June 8th.

Miss Myrtle Moody has recently returned from Brockville, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. D. V. Earle.

Miss Viccars spent a few days in Montreal this week.

Mr. Hercule Masson was here Tuesday visiting his mother, Mrs. Edouard Masson.

Miss L'Heroux visited friends in St. Barthelemi Sunday and Monday of this week.

The Co-Adjutor Bishop was here Friday and held Divine service in the morning at Mascouche, and in the evening at Terrebonne, Holy Communion being administered at both services.

Mr. C. S. Wallace was in Montreal Monday attending the funeral of his cousin, Miss Isabella Scott.

Miss May Weakley, of St. Lambert, was the guest of the Misses Moody, Maple Hall, for a few days this week.

The Messers. Skelton, of St. Therese, spent Sunday here as guests at Maple Hall.

The Terrebonne Amateur Athletic Association (T.A.A.A.) recently held a meeting to discuss the advisability of having horse races here this spring, and it was finally decided to have the annual horse races on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 7th and 8th.

The Tennis Club have been endeavoring to secure new courts this year, in a more suitable place than that previously used. In the meantime Dr. Jos. Masson has kindly given the club the use of his private court till arrangements suitable to all parties are made.

Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, who for some time past has been employed in the office of the M. Moody & Sons Co., left on Tuesday for Chicago, in company with his sister, where they intend to reside.

Mr. J. E. Chamberlin, of Ottawa, who is the Ontario manager for the M. Moody & Sons Co., spent several days here this week on business.

Miss Winnifred and Annie Moody spent Tuesday in Montreal.

BEACONSFIELD.

Everyone is, of course, looking forward to the many pleasures of Victoria Day, and if the old clerk of the weather can only be persuaded to send on plenty of sunshine and higher temperature all will be well. The cold snap and rain this week has naturally been rather discouraging to the early comers, but it has its compensation when one notes the wonderful improvement in vegetation and the thought that next week will surely be fine. The high water and terrific winds lately have made terrible havoc among the boathouses, and there is hardly a householder who hasn't suffered. So, as misery likes company, no one can grumble.

The "Little Church among the Fields" was opened for the season last Sunday morning by Rev. Mr. Nichols, who will conduct the service here during the summer months.

Mr. A. H. Sims was at the Grove last Sunday.

The Misses Tooke were here this week, the guests of Miss Mabel Tooke at Breeze Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Letendre and family moved out this week.

Miss Gertrude Mudge is the guest of Miss Marion E. Shaw.

Miss Skinner, the Misses Draper, Master H. Draper and Miss Jean Haslett, of Hamilton, are among this week's arrivals. Mr. and Mrs. Draper and Master George Draper, who is at present confined to the house by illness, will follow later.

The "Wa-Wa," Mr. H. Peller's handsome new yacht, is at its moorings.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Marsan, the Misses Marsan and Master W. Marsan are among this week's arrivals.

Miss Mary Shaw spent a day here this week with her family.

Mr. Arthur Robertson spent last Saturday here.

Dr. Arnold Stevenson and family were at the Grove last Saturday.

Mr. William Robb was the guest of Mr. Tooke over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Dobbin and Mr. Guy Dobbin were among last Saturday's visitors here.

Mr. J. H. Pangman has taken a room at the Grove.

Mr. R. Mainwaring was here on Sunday, the guest of Mr. Huntley Drummond.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Widmer Nelles and family have opened their cottage at the Crescent for the summer.

The Messrs. Peck were here for a day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson and family moved out last Friday.

Mr. C. Symonds is among the guests at the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bacon opened their cottage at the Grove last Saturday.

Among those noticed on the golf links this week were Mr. D. Stewart, Mr. W. Drumgole, Mr. Percy Saunderson, and Mr. F. Adams.

The Misses Meaden, Cottage No. 6, have moved out.

Mr. and Mrs. Birks passed in their automobile last week.

Mr. Preble Macintosh was here last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Bacon and family were among the first of this season's arrivals at the Grove.

Mrs. W. C. J. King came out this week to be with Mrs. Allister Mackenzie, who is convalescing slowly from a very severe accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Peller, accompanied by Master Maurice Peller, arrived at the Grove last Saturday.

Miss Gilian spent a day here this week.

Handsome Cabinet Photo of a Celebrated Oil Painting, Also a Tin of

LACTATED FOOD

SENT FREE TO MOTHERS.

A handsome full sized Cabinet Photo of a celebrated oil painting, prepared by one of Canada's best photographers, will be sent free with a trial tin of Lactated Food to any mother who has not yet given this famous infant food a trial. No cost to the mother, and it may be the means of saving baby's life. Send name and full Post Office address to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P.Q.. This offer is good till July 30th.

Hiram Johnson

344 ST. PAUL ST.,

Importer, Exporter and Wholesale Dealer in

Raw and Dressed Furs

A large assortment of Persian Lambs, Gray Lambs, Mink, Martens, Sables and all kinds of Dressed Furs always on hand. Cash paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins, and Ginseng.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT

...FOR EMPIRE DAY...

Complete assortment of NEW PARASOLS in all the latest colorings and effects

WALKING STICKS to suit all tastes and purses

The Dominion Umbrella Store,
2305 St. Catherine Street. 139 St. Peter Street.

R. J. LATIMER & Co.
Fine Light Carriages and Express Wagons.
The kind, quality, and price you want.
10 VICTORIA SQUARE - Montreal.

The Merchant's Awning Co.
1477 NOTRE DAME ST.
Has not had any fire, but is prepared to serve you promptly.

GOOD ROUND SUMS PAID TO MEMBERS

Political Scandal May be Recalled by Senate Insurance Investigation.

Ottawa, Ont., May 21.—(Special.)—In connection with certain affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Association of New York, which have been referred to a special committee of the Senate, there may arise a political scandal, which will require investigation.

This association procured its license to do business in Canada in 1885, Geo. D. Eldridge, of New York, who is now here, is a first vice-president of the association. In 1897 an enquiry was being made into matters connected with the association by the insurance department of the State of New York. James D. Welis, the Canadian, was second vice-president. In his sworn statement to the New York insurance department Eldridge stated that Wells informed him that in 1885, when obtaining a license for the company to do business in Canada, he had to pay "good round sums" to members of Parliament, of the committee, and of the Government of that day, his outlay in that way exceeding $1,000. Eldridge's statement under oath is printed in the factum submitted to the New York department in 1899.

The Senate will have a chance to investigate this grave charge, which affects the honor of Parliament and of the Dominion.

WHERE THE BEST PIANOS ARE SOLD.

We sell pianos by Chickering & Sons of Boston, Heintzman & Co. of Toronto, D. W. Karn & Co. of Woodstock, Howard of Cincinnati, and Ennis of Hamilton. Our prices are right and our terms easy. Come and see us. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catharine Street.—Adv.

LIBEL SUIT 97 YEARS OLD.

There is a libel case between the post office authorities and the Times standing unheard for nearly 100 years, says the Liverpool Post. It seems that in 1807 the Times bitterly attacked the post office, and the occasion of its attack was as follows: In those days the postal authorities acted not merely as carriers of letters and the like, but there was a news agency in connection with the department, and this news agency charged the sum of £100 to each newspaper in the kingdom for the supply of a brief summary of foreign news daily. In order to encourage this side of their business the heads of the post office of that time conceived the brilliant notion of delaying foreign newspapers in order that their news services might not suffer from competition. This went on for a time, until the Times got to hear of it, and a bitter and a not undeserved attack was the consequence. The post office replied by the service of a writ for libel, but the case was not pressed further. No doubt some one in high places had blundered, and it was considered to be desirable to say nothing more about it. But the function of supplying the summary of news was soon discontinued by the department.

News of the Labor World.

Mr. W. Sevigny is the secretary of the committee of the Union of Painters and Decorators, and acted in the recent strike which has come to an end on such ambiguous terms. Mr. Sevigny has had a long and varied career in the service of labor, having been in union work since 1887, when he first joined the Knights of Labor. He has taken a prominent part in several strikes, such as the Painters' strike in Boston in 1897, and the present difficulties in Montreal. He has also had some experience in journalistic work, having acted as reporter on the Saguenay Valley Star, and afterwards as city editor for over two years. Mr. Sevigny is proficient in both French and English, and has also a fair knowledge of German.

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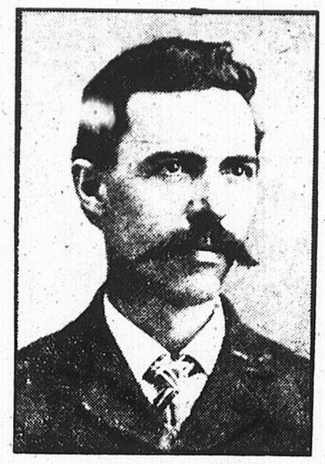
"The salvation of labor," said John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, before the executive committee of the National Civic Federation, "is joint trade agreement.

"We have now 350,000 men working under the joint trade agreement," he continued. "No situation has changed so much as the coal situation. It was owner against owner, and all interests suffered. We adjust all differences now by agreements. We leave no question to arbitration. Arbitration is preferable to strikes—that is all.



MR. W. SEVIGNY,
Secretary of the Painters' Union.

"The great associations of employers and employes have come to stay," he said. "We would not alter conditions if we could. None of us wants to return to the conditions existing fifty years ago. We believe that the answer to such questions is the trade agreement."

There were some fundamental questions, Mr. Mitchell said, which he never would consent to arbitrate. One of them was the eight-hour working day. As an instance of his objecting to arbitrating a question which he did not consider arbitrable, Mr. Mitchell said that he had advised the members in Kentucky to accept a reduction of 4½ per cent. rather than accept arbitration by outsiders.

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An official document has been issued by the Italian Government dissuading skilled mechanics from emigrating to the United States, as it is expected that the industrial prospect in that country will be much depressed in the near future, and the membership of the unemployed enormously increased.

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The Southern Railway proposes to furnish to engineers and conductors annual passes of the road on the basis of service. Those who have been five years in the service are to be given annuals, good over the division on which they are employed; those having ten years to their credit are to receive annuals good over the entire line, and for those who have served fifteen years, their wives will be included in the privilege.

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Out of every 200 factory workmen in Moscow, Russia, there are only three who cannot sign their own names, while out of every 200 landowners and capitalists there are seven who cannot sign their names.

Statistics compiled by the pension department of the Pennsylvania Railroad show that in four years $1,224,087 has been expended for the relief of those entitled to consideration.

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Last year was a prosperous one for Chicago labor unions. Over 60,000 workers had their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine, and the gain in wages will amount to over $9,000,000 a year.

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A compromise has been effected in the question of wages in the shipbuilding trade on the northeast coast of England on a basis of 5 per cent. reduction.

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An attempt will be made by the American Federation of Labor to put an end to the mine and other strikes in Colorado. While the Federation is not empowered to bring the strikes to a close, the leaders are of the opinion that they may be able to settle some of the difficulties.

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In New York city the United Garment Workers have set aside two of their leading members to help stamp out tuberculosis from among the garment workers of that city.

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The latest report of the British Amalgamated Society of Painters shows an aggregate expenditure of $11,000,000, and only one-eighth of this amount was expended for strikes.

• • •

Seventy-five per cent. of the 3,000 employes in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington are women.

The employes of the Piggott Lumber and Planing Mill Co. went on a strike this week at Windsor because one of the men employed by the firm was in arrears to the union and refused to pay up. The firm was asked to suspend the man, but declined to do so. Several large contracts are tied up as a result of the strike.

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Japanese laborers on a big plantation in Hawaii went on strike last week to get rid of an obnoxious fireman. They compelled him to resign.

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The average daily wages of 2,527 unskilled workmen employed on time wages by the Dresden municipality on Feb. 1st, 1903, was 72 cents, while 33 skilled work people employed on time wages were paid on an average 94 cents per day.

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In the New South Wales, Australia, Arbitration Court recently, a Sydney boss baker was fined $25 and $12 costs on each of three charges of paying employes less than minimum wage fixed by the court, and the employes who worked for the low wages were each fined $10 and $11 costs.

• • •

Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the United States Department of Labor, estimates the strength of membership in American labor organizations at about 3,000,000. He gives the American Federation of Labor credit for 2,400,000 members, the railroad brotherhoods 385,000, and the bricklayers, stone cutters, letter carriers, Western Federation of Miners, Knights of Labor and other organizations not in the American Federation of Labor about 2,410,000.

• • •

All the tinsmiths employed at St. Hyacinthe have gone out on strike, and refuse to return to work until their demand for a 20 per cent. increase in wages has been granted. Besides, they ask that their hours of labor be reduced from ten to nine hours each day. All the strikers are members of the International Union.

• • •

As a result of strikes it has been computed that there are idle men in the various trades all the time as follows: 22,000 cigarmakers, 51,000 brick and tile workers, 13,000 mill workers, 17,000 boot and shoe workers, 10,000 leather workers, 268,000 lumber workers, 17,000 printers and 100,000 in other lines.

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John Mitchell and William Dodds have been chosen to represent the United Mine Workers of America at the international convention of miners to be held in Paris beginning May 23.

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The Illinois Steel Company has hired vaudeville performers to entertain the non-union strike breakers now coralled in the mills at South Chicago. The officers' club house has been turned into a theatre, and three nights each week performances will be given free of charge to the strike breakers.

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All the various lake trades will get exactly the same wages and conditions of labor as for last season, except the ore and coal handlers, who have accepted a 4 per cent. reduction.

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A number of prominent merchants at Vancouver, B. C., have been prosecuted for conspiracy in blacklisting trades unionists.

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The executive board of Local Assembly No. 3, Window Glass Workers' Association, Knights of Labor, Pittsburg, has appropriated $250,000 to engage in the manufacture of window glass for the employment of idle men.

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Last year in Australia thirteen factories were closed by the inspectors because the factory laws were not obeyed. Altogether 16,773 factories were visited, 559 manufacturers were found to be negligent, and 142 were fined to the amount of $1,350.

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Textile workers at Lille, France, have been granted a 3 per cent. increase in pay after a short strike. Their wages averaged about $5 a week before the demand.

Fraternal Societies.

Clarence vs. Federation, A.O.U.W.

Federation Lodge, No. 2, and Clarence Lodge, No. 16, A.O.U.W., played the first of a series of three euchre matches in the rooms of Clarence Lodge, 2472 St. Catherine street, last evening. There were twelve players on each side, and after an hour and a half's play the result stood: Clarence, 31; Federation, 17. Past Master Workman E. J. Chartlez, of Federation Lodge, made an efficient referee, and refreshments were served during the evening. The next match will be played at the same rooms on June 2, and the third and final in the rooms of Federation Lodge, Inglis building, 2381 St. Catherine street, on June 28.

Westmount Council, R.A.

Westmount Council, No. 1723, Royal Arcanum, held a very interesting meeting in Victoria Hall, Westmount, to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the introduction of the order into the Province of Quebec. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, and a feature of the meeting was a euchre match between the members of Strathcona and Westmount Councils, in which the latter won by twenty-two points. Afterwards refreshments were served, and an enjoyable evening spent socially.

Montreal Lodge, A.O.U.W.

The house-warming given by Montreal Lodge, No. 1, A.O.U.W., in its new quarters in the Inglis building, 2381 St. Catherine street, was one of the most largely attended gatherings in the history of this old lodge, and put the old members present in mind of the old days when the lodge was for a time the banner lodge of the jurisdiction. The meeting was presided over by Master Workman D. R. Kennedy, and every officer of the lodge was in his place. The visitors included P.G.M.W. Thomas Ligget, past supreme trustee, Grand Overseer Thos. Brady, Grand Receiver J. J. Ulley, Chairman of Finance O. W. G. Dettmers, Executive Committeeman R. Lynch, D.D.G.M.W. William J. Pendleton, D.D.G.M.W. Major F. X. A. Carriere, Master Workman W. H. Bardwell, of Stanley Lodge, No. 5; Master Workman J. E. Naud, of Charlemagne Lodge, No. 36, and Bro. George L. Lamb, of Mystic Lodge, No. 8. Four propositions for membership were received, and at the conclusion of the regular meeting the members and visitors sat down to a sumptuous banquet which had been prepared by the social committee. Speeches were delivered by all the visitors, who, with one voice, congratulated Montreal Lodge upon moving into their new quarters, and prophesied splendid results. Bro. T. Ligget responded to the toast to the Supreme Lodge and Bro. T. Brady that to the Grand Lodge. The musical portion of the programme was provided by Messrs. Wm. Walker, E. H. Pickard, R. Lynch, J. J. Ulley, Dr. W. H. Smyth, George L. Lamb, Adam Polson and Nap. Lambert, and the gathering terminated at an early hour, after one of the most enjoyable evenings in the history of the lodge.

Royal Arcanum.

The ladies of Prince Albert Ladies Auxiliary and the members of Prince Albert Council, No. 1293, Royal Arcanum, gave a very enjoyable housewarming in the Inglis building, St. Catherine Street, Wednesday evening. The guests were received by the ladies' committee, consisting of Mrs. H. Arthur Jackson, president of the auxiliary, Mrs. J. Fred. Johnson, Mrs. Slater, Mrs. H. N. Johnson, Mrs. R. L. Richards, Miss Daniels, Mrs. Arch. Forbes and Mrs. Heisner, and the first portion of the evening was given over to progressive euchre, the prize winners being Miss Violet Jackson, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Harrison for the ladies, and Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Arch. Forbes and Mr. Barnes for the gentlemen. After the euchre supper was served, at which about eighty-five sat down, and the remainder of the evening was given over to dancing, the dances being interspersed with a song by Mr. D. Fred. Johnson, regent of Prince Albert Council; a sketch by Mr. W. E. Burgess, and recitations by Messrs. Miller, J. V. Doyle and Robert Reid. Among the Grand Council officers present were Mr. C. F. Bardorf, grand orator, and Mr. William Brown.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED.

Building permits have been issued at the City Hall as follows: Toilet Laundry Company, stable at 411 Richmond street, to cost $5,500; A. Duperrault, two-dwelling house at 271 Seigneurs street, to cost $1,000.

TO PUBLISH ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

A new departure on the part of the city is the printing and publishing of the valuation and assessment roll of immovables. For a number of years the need has been felt of placing within easy reach of the public the figures showing the valuation of real estate in the city of Montreal. The information has been compiled by order of council, and fills a large volume.

PIANOS ON EASY PAYMENTS.

The simplicity of our easy payment plan is one of the secrets of our success. If you think of buying a new piano be sure and see us and let us explain to you. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catharine Street.—Adv.

RAILWAY CHANGES.

New Train Times on Montfort Division of G. N. R.

Commencing this morning, the train service on the Montfort division of the Great Northern Railway of Canada will be as follows:—Leave Montreal (Place Viger) 9 a.m. and 5.25 p.m. daily except Sunday, for Sixteen Island Lake and Arundel at 1.45 p.m. Saturday for Sixteen Island Lake only, and 9.15 a.m. Sunday for Arundel and intermediate points. Returning trains arrive Montreal 9.50 a.m., 7.05 p.m. week days, and 9.10 p.m. Sunday. Great Northern main line changes take effect June 5.

VIN ST. MICHEL

Nature's Beautifier.

Vin St. Michel beautifies, because it brings health. This famous French tonic wine makes rich, red blood—tones up the stomach—creates an appetite—and vivifies the whole system. Soon the old, tired, worn out feeling disappears—there is no distress after eating—nervousness is forgotten—and you awake in the morning, refreshed and strengthened by a sound night's sleep.

As you win back vigor and vitality, you also gain a clear, rosy complexion—bright eyes—and ruby lips the true signs of health, strength, and pure rich blood.

BOIVIN, WILSON CO., 520 St. Paul St., Montreal,
Sole Agents for Canada and United States.
EASTERN DRUG CO.,
14 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass.
Distributors for United States.

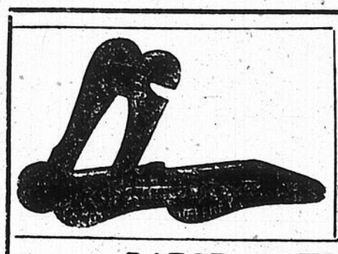
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER, 18c per lb.
CHOICE CHEDDAR CHEESE, - 10c per lb.
The Laing Packing and Provision Co., Limited.
RETAIL STORES ALL PARTS OF CITY.

$200.00 GIVEN AWAY
FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THIS SEED PUZZLE

We are spending thousands of dollars to advertise our business. Each of these six small pictures represents a well-known Garden Vegetable. Can you think out the names of three of them? If so, the money is surely worth trying for. Three correct answers win. If you cannot make it out yourself, get some friend to help you.

EACH OF THE SIX PICTURES REPRESENTS A GARDEN VEGETABLE.
CAN YOU NAME THREE OF THEM?

It does not cost you one cent to try and solve this puzzle, and if you are correct you may win a large amount of Cash. We do not ask any money from you, and a contest like this is very interesting. It does not matter where you live; we do not care one bit who gets the money; if you can make out the names of three of these Garden Vegetables, mail your answer to us, with your name and address plainly written, and if your answer is correct we will notify you. We are giving away $200.00 for correct answers, and a few minutes of your time. Send in your guess at once, with your full name and address, to
THE MARVEL BLUING CO., DEPT 1414 TORONTO, ONT.



DETACHABLE CHAIN BELTING
Attachments and Buckets
ALL SIZES IN STOCK
Conveying Machinery
LABOR SAVING DEVICES!
WILLIAMS & WILSON,
320 to 326 St. James Street, Montreal.

TORTURED BY ECZEMA.

A Pitiable Sight to See How These Little Girls Suffered—It Seemed Impossible to Relieve Them Until Dr. Chase's Ointment Was Used—A Perfect Cure.

Young children seem especially liable to eczema. Not only is the suffering from the itching, burning skin intense, but there is always the danger of eczema becoming chronic, spreading over the entire body and lasting for years.

There has never yet been discovered a preparation which is anything like as successful as Dr. Chase's Ointment in the cure of eczema. There are thousands of cases on record to prove this statement.

Bathe the parts with tepid water and castile soap and apply Dr. Chase's Ointment night and morning, and the soothing, healing influence of this Ointment will bring relief quickly and soon make a thorough cure, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural.

MRS. E. ST. AMOUR, 293 Richelieu St., St. Cunegonde, Montreal, Que., writes:—"For fifteen months I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my two little girls, Angeline and Antoinette, who suffered dreadfully with eczema. Their hands were all covered with itching sores, and though we tried all sorts of salves and lotions it seemed impossible to obtain a cure.

"Then we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and began to use it. As the result of this treatment my two little girls were completely cured, and are happy to be free from this terrible ailment which caused them to suffer so much. I do not believe there is a better Ointment than Dr. Chase's, for I have seen it tested in this case of my children. It was a pitiable sight to see how they suffered, and the cure is perfect."

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Is useful in a score of ways in every home. Where there are children it is well-nigh indispensable as a treatment for skin troubles, chafing, burns and sores. Wherever there is itching or a sore that will not heal it will be used with most excellent results, and will not injure the most delicate skin. 60 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞ To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

FITS

Leibig's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidently recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE

or have children or relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, send for a free trial bottle and test it. It will be sent by mail prepaid.

Leibig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief when all else fails. When writing mention this paper, and give full name and address to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

CURED

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

ENGLAND.

Over 31,500 persons paid for admission to Shakespeare's birthplace last year.

There are 13,000 to 15,000 street casualties which call for the use of an ambulance in London every year.

Huddersfield exported wool of the value of £5,152 19s. 5d. to the United States last month, as against no wool in April last year.

The Dover Corporation has decided to raise a public memorial to local soldiers and sailors who fell during the South African war.

Since its formation five months ago, the Birmingham branch of the International Anti-Cigarette League has enrolled 1,000 members.

Alice Murray, a Carlisle woman, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for persisting in sleeping under the altars of local churches.

Annie Elizabeth Sowle, nineteen, who had only been married three months, was burnt to death at her home in Flora terrace, Elstead road, Walworth.

A recent outbreak of fire at the L. & N. W. Railway goods depot on Haydon Square, London, burned for a week.

The Bristol dock dues received last year amounted to £149,000, or an increase of £20,000 over 1902. The total tonnage was over 2,000,000, an increase of 285,000 tons.

The Lancashire Cotton Employers' Association are pushing forward the arrangements for the International Cotton Trade Congress, to be held at Zurich next week.

Capt. Wookey, late Governor of Newcastle Gaol, and formerly of the R.H.A., in which corps he served in the Crimean campaign, died this week at the age of eighty-two.

A waiter at a famous hotel in the Strand recently told a friend that he received £1,000 a year in tips; of that he paid £400 to the proprietors, and earned £600 for himself.

Richard Miller, a coastguard, who has just died at South Shields, had taken part in saving 200 lives while in coastguard service and held the Royal Humane Society's medal for heroic service.

Another community of French nuns, numbering about a hundred, will shortly take up their residence in the Isle of Wight. They come from Paris, and have purchased a large residence called "The Hermitage."

One for the "funny" man! For assaulting a woman by violently squeezing her hand, which had been held out to him for a congratulatory shake, a Normandin miller named Duffy, was fined at Wakefield.

A memorial is to be erected in Birmingham, at a cost of £2,000 in honor of the soldiers who perished in the South African war. The funds were contributed in response to an appeal by The Birmingham Mail.

An interesting battle is reported from Western South Lincs. A hawk attempted to carry off one of a brood of chickens belonging to Mr. H. Hill, but a couple of fowls showed fight, and after a struggle drove off the enemy.

A novel scheme for the establishment of a Home for Aged Sailors or their widows of the Welsh port body is to be promoted at Portsmouth and the events were arranged to have entered an expenditure of about £2,000.

"Ask my late schoolmaster to send the Sixth Standard to sing over my grave. 'Peace Perfect Peace,' wrote Charles H. Ruddock 'a servant' of F. T. Barry, M.P., before shooting himself at St. Leonards-on-Sea in his employer's seat at Windsor.

A singular feature of a tragedy at Forest Hill, in which a clerk named Laurence Pierce ended his life, was itself because he was out of work, is that the bullet passed through the man's head, struck the wall, and ricochetted into his pocket.

At Liverpool recently Francis Joseph McAdam, an ex-alderman of the city, was committed for trial on a charge of forgery in connection with the St. Nicholas Perpetual Building Society, of which he was manager and secretary for forty years.

The body of Mr. Frank Glaze, assistant G.E.R., locomotive superintendent at Norwich, who had been missing since April 22, has been found in the river. Mr. Glaze, who was thirty-two, had recently been under medical treatment for nervous exhaustion.

Asked whether or not he was "in favor of protection," a man named Jos. Chamberlain, who applied at Worksop for a vaccination exemption certificate for his son, also named Joseph, said that he did not believe vaccination was protection.

While a squad of recruits of the 5th (Ardwick) Volunteer Battalion of the Manchester Regiment were receiving instruction in musketry at the headquarters of the corps, Herbert Piggott, one of their number, was shot, and died an hour and a half afterwards.

Mr. Alex. Owen, the conductor of the famous Besses o' th' Barn Band, has been presented with an illuminated address in celebration of his twenty years connection with the band. During his conductorship the band has won 131 first pries, or a total of $4,500 in money and £1,200 in challenge cups.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Dillon and Mrs. Dillon have been received in private audience by the Pope.

Two women have been sent to prison for a month at Ballinsaloe for stealing threepennyworth of turf.

A boatswain, John Adrian, died at Belfast as the result of falling thirty feet into the hold of a vessel.

Quilca House, County Cavan, where Dean Swift wrote part of his "Gulliver's Travels," has been sold in the Irish Land Judge's Court.

At Westport, Mayo, Patrick Langan has been arrested on suspicion of being a man wanted by the sheriff of Hankaks, Illinois, on a charge of murder.

On his way home from the World's Sunday School Convention at Jerusalem, Dr. Buick, a distinguished minister of the Irish Presbyterian Church, died at Damascus.

Major McBride, who married Miss Maud Gonne, has expressed the hope that their little boy Seagan will be the first president of the Irish republic. The major was always modest!

The emigration statistics of Ireland, just published, show that in 1903 39,789 natives left to settle in foreign parts, as compared with 40,190 in 1902. Out of this total 33,501 went to the United States.

The younger of the two children named Trainor, who set fire to the bedclothes in their parents' house in Belfast while playing with matches, has died in hospital. The elder child died shortly after admission.

Returning home from church where he had conducted service, Canon Taylor, of Castlebar, sat down by a table in his study. Later he was found dead with his head resting on the table and an open book before him. Heart disease was the cause of death.

The body of Captain O'Riordan (late British Resident in the Bassa Province, Northern Nigeria, who was ambushed and murdered, together with nearly all his military escort and civil attendants, on December 17) was interred at Lokoja on March 12. The service was conducted by Father Joseph, of the Roman Catholic Mission, by order of Sir Frederick Lugard, who has given instructions for the erection of a cross over the grave.

A Crimean hero named James Magee, residing in Newry, died after a few hours' illness. Magee belonged to the Rifle Brigade, and went out to the Crimea shortly after the outbreak of the war. He took part in several engagements and while working in entrenchments a shell from a Russian battery fell a few yards away. Magee rushed forward to throw it over the parapet, when it exploded, and he lost his eyesight. The deceased had been in receipt of a pension of 2s a day for the last 50 years.

In the King's Bench Division, London, the other day a waiter stated that at times he earned as much as £2 a day, which drew from Mr. Justice Darling "That may account for the poverty of the Irish, if they pay their waiters £2 a day." (Laughter.) "I never heard a greater injustice to the Irish."

An English lady who went to Dublin in connection with the King's visit, while staying in one of the city hotels was robbed of her jewels, valued at £2,000 during a brief absence from her bedroom.

SCOTLAND.

By an outbreak of fire in a large jute store in Trades lane, Dundee, damage has been done to the extent of £12,000.

Mr. Alex Macdonald, town clerk of Govan, has died at the age of eighty. He was born in Irvine, but reared in Inverness.

Mr. David Webster, Lanark, one of the most noted anglers in the West of Scotland, is dead at the age of seventy-eight.

The wind is not tempered to the unshorn lamb down Annandale way. There they have been having a heavy fall of snow.

A blackbird has built a nest and laid four eggs underneath a railway carriage which runs daily between Perth and Edinburgh.

The death occurred at Helensburgh of James Somerville, one of the oldest guards on the local branch of the North British Railway.

Mr. G. T. Jamieson, grocer and spirit merchant, 19 Regent Quay, Aberdeen, was found dead on his premises, having committed suicide by hanging.

There is a prospect of a large grain warehouse on the American storing and distributing system being built at the James Watt dock, Greenock.

The Very Rev. Father Anthony (Carroll, C.P., who had been ailing since Palm Sunday, died recently in St. Elizabeth's Home, Renfrew street, Glasgow.

Major Richardson, Carnoustie, Forfarshire, has received an order from the Czar to supply a number of his trained ambulance dogs for use in Manchuria.

Auchtermuchty has sold two tons of potatoes at £373. The Northern Star is the name of the variety, and Auchtermuchty regrets she hasn't more at the same price.

Mr. Quentin Blane, who had been connected with the National Bank, Ayr for forty years, has just died a few months after being appointed to the agency.

Sutherlandshire has been credited with a series of minor earthquakes during the past few weeks. Comrie appears to have gone entirely out of that kind of business.

Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, which is running speed trials on the Clyde, has cost its owner £100,000, and Clydeside workmen would be glad if more such orders were hurried along.

In accordance with a memorandum by the city engineer, Glasgow, the halls sub-committee recommended that improvements be made in St. Andrew's Halls, which are estimated to cost £11,300.

At the recent inspection of the Glasgow Boys' Brigade, Major-General Baden-Powell said he had come prepared to see a good parade, but he was astonished to see such a magnificent one.

A Kirkcaldy man who owns a thriving moustache dressed himself in woman's clothes and went Maying. In the police court he explained that he did it for a lark, and it proved to be a twenty shilling lark.

Mr. J. K. Caird, who about a year ago gave £13,000 to establish a physics laboratory at University College, Dundee, has intimated his willingness to increase this to £16,000. The work is to be gone on with at once.

The death took place recently of Mr. Duncan Whyte, Glasgow's oldest cattle salesman, in his ninety-second year. Mr. Whyte was a native of Glenlean, Cowal, and went to Glasgow in the early decades of last century.

One of the pictures by a French artist now on exhibition in the Paris salon bears the title "The Callie Gallum," which is stated to be the national dance of Scotland. Four Gordon Highlanders are shown dancing the sword dance.

The death has occurred at Dundee of the Rev. John Rankin, minister of the Catholic Apostolic Church, at the great age of ninety-two years. Mr. Rankin, who was a native of Carluke, and educated at Glasgow University, was ordained to the proesthood in the Catholic Apostolic faith in 1836.

Moffat Town Council has resolved to take steps to raise by public subscription a fund to provide a memorial to the late Mr. Thomas Tait, who for half a century was connected as clerk and legal adviser with numerous public bodies, and for thirty-seven years was town clerk of the burgh.

While driving cattle home from the pastures, Mr. James Miller Carruthers, farmer, Kersiepow farm, near Alva, was attacked by a cow, which turned on him, goring him and knocking him down and trampling on him. Besides other injuries, Mr. Carruthers sustained a fracture of the leg.

The Gaelic Society of Glasgow has appointed Mr. John Grant president. The society also resolved to proceed with the publication of a third volume of "Transactions." The committee on publication reported that there was ample valuable matter for a volume available. The funds of the society now amount to over £800, and they are well invested.

The Edinburgh Town Council has had an account before it which included, among other things, £5 for "a dinner and cigars" in connection with the funeral of one of the city's firemen. Grief should not be allowed to spoil one's appetite. It was told that a man who had lost his wife, and was inconsolable, was accosted by a sympathetic neighbor with the remark: "Ye're sair begruttin'-like, John." "Ay," said John, "I've been greetin' a' mornin', an' as sune as I get my brose suppit, am ginna yoke to greetin' again."

Just Seemed to Suit His Case

WELLAND MERCHANT RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctors and Medicine Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Succeeded—Other Cases They Just Seem to Suit.

Welland, Ont., May 20.—(Special.)—J. J. Yokom, a prominent merchant of this city, is telling his friends of his remarkable cure of a terrible Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Yokom's statement is as follows:

"For more than a year I had been ailing with Kidney Trouble in all its worst symptoms. I had a distressed feeling in my head, little or no appetite and a feeling of langor. I became greatly reduced in weight.

'Doctors and medicines failing to give me any benefit I became despondent, when by good luck I chanced to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, and from the first they seemed to suit my case. After taking five boxes the old trouble had gradually disappeared and I was feeling better than I had in many years."

Dodd's Kidney Pills suit the case of every man, woman or child who has any form of Kidney Disease. They always cure and cure permanently.

For hanging around the steamers of the C.P.R. at the wharves and persistently boarding them in search of food, seven men were yesterday fined $5 by Judge Lafontaine, the alternative being ten days in jail. The Grand Trunk officials scooped in no fewer than nine men last night sleeping on their cars on the wharf, and these had a similar sentence awarded them.

RUSSIAN TIMBER RIGHTS ANNULLED

Korea Cancels Concessions Which Were Primary Cause of the War.

Seoul, May 21.—1 p.m.—The Corean Government has annulled the Russian Yalu and Tumen rivers timber concessions, granted in 1896.

Seoul, May 19, 5.30 p.m.—An imperial edict confirming the action of the Cabinet abrogating all existing treaties and agreements between the Russian and Corean Governments, covers the original treaty of 1894, a special agreement regarding the Imperial household, and all mining and timber concessions on the Yalu and Tumen rivers and on Nagelet Island, off the east coast. It declares that lumber grants granted private individuals, the time limitation of which has lapsed, were extended surreptitiously by the Prime Minister and finally by the Corean Foreign Office, a minor official of which signed the extension under Russian pressure. An additional clause inserted had given territorial privileges in the concession which became the means of cloaking Governmental land-grabbing schemes, and was therefore declared null and void. This formal declaration still further involves the Corean with the Russian Government and obliterates even the semblance of neutrality.

Was a Primary Cause of War.

Washington, May 20.—The Yalu timber concession is said to have been one of the principal factors in bringing about the present war. So long as the Russians remained on the western bank of the Yalu the Japanese were not willing to plunge into hostilities, but the procurement by Russia, through M. Pavloff, the resident Russian agent and Minister at Seoul, of a large concession of land on the Corean side of the Yalu precipitated the crisis. The Japanese felt that the alleged timber concession was really intended for military purposes and they were confirmed in their suspicion by Russian opposition to the application of Japan, England and the United States to have free ports opened at the mouth of the Yalu river and above at Wiju and Antung.

The practical effect of this decree is to break off all diplomatic relations between Russia and Corea that may have spurvived the expulsion of M. Pavloff from Seoul.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.—adv.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

Initial Explision Said to Have Been Caused by Gas.

There has been doubt as to the origin of the great fire in Baltimore, and in an address delivered at the Maryland Academy of Sciences, Dr. Philip R. Uhler, provost of Peabody Institute, throws what light there is to be shed on the subject, says the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. He is convinced that the initial explosion had been caused by the leakage of illuminating gas from the city mains into the Hurst building, and he says that he thought an amount sufficient to cause such an explosion could have collected from Saturday evening, when the store closed, to Sunday morning, when the fire broke out. The gas mains in the neighborhood, in which the fire started, he said, were very old, and up to a short time before the fire had been so leaky that the clay and materials near by had changed color. With the explosion as a starting point, and with each building successively attacked by the flames, furnishing its quota of electricity, and also more gas from the broken pipes and mains, and with the moisture in the air and the high winds that prevailed, there were all the forces needed for a destructive conflagration. Dr. Uhler said he had heard the statement made that the heat of the fire had reached 2,500 degrees. Of the definite point reached by the heat, he was not sure, he said, but the vitrified condition of mineral substances taken out of what was left of the buildings proved conclusively that the heat had exceeded 2,200 degrees, as no temperature below that was sufficient to cause the complete destruction which had taken place of the aluminous and feldspathic matter contained in combination in the various materials, leaving practically nothing but the silicates. The speaker said that he had been in Chicago soon after the great fire of 1871 and also in Boston after the great destructive conflagration in that city, and that the heat effects were very different from those in the Baltimore fire. Neither of the other great fires had been equally intense in heat. In Chicago, for example, the granite foundations and trimmings of buildings had become exfoliated and corners had dropped off of blocks originally square, while the granite in the Baltimore fire-destroyed buildings had been calcined—incinerated might even be a better term, he said—and in some instances reduced almost to kaolin. Some of the materials that he had found in the ruins, Dr. Uhler said, closely resembled the pumice which is taken from the crater at Vesuvius. The condition of intense heat, moisture and wind which prevailed during the first day of the fire, the speaker said, were exactly similar to those which prevailed during the great disaster at Martinique.

"BLUFF."

Survival of Good Old English in American Slang.

Some weeks ago, says a correspondent of the Liverpool Post, a phrase of Mr. Chamberlain gave rise to a controversy in your columns about the word "bluff." In the last resort, Murray's Dictionary was appealed to, and it was discovered that "bluff" in the sense of "swagger" with the desire to intimidate was American slang associated with the game of poker. None of your correspondents, however, noticed the fact that the earliest English (as distinct from American) use of the noun bluff discovered by Dr. Murray was in a leading article of the Liverpool Daily Post of Jan. 22, 1883. I do not write to congratulate you on this dubious honor, but to point out that in Congreve's play, "The Old Bachelor" (1693) there is a character one Captain Bluff, a bouncible bully, of whom it is said that he "is a pretender, and wears the habit of a soldier, which nowadays as often cloaks cowardice as a black gown does atheism. You must know he is abroad—went purely to run away from a campaign, enriched himself with the plunder of a few oaths, and here vents 'em against the general, who, slighting men of merit, and preferring only those of interest, has made him quit the service. * * * He is a drum to his own praise—the only implement of a soldier he resembles; like that, being full of blustering noise and emptiness." One of two things is clear, either "bluff" was used in Congreve's time in its modern slang sense, or else that sense sprang out of Captain Bluff's performances. In either case we have another example of the survival of good old English in American slang.

The cooking capacity of a gas range has to be large—many styles are made on too small a scale and are too small for large families or boarding houses. The

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is so constructed as to cook a very large or a very small meal with the very least expenditure of gas. All ranges are equipped with one giant burner and one simmering burner in addition to regular burners. Ovens are fitted with removable, polished cast-iron cake griddles. The fire is always visible and can be easily regulated from a standing position.

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INSOLVENT NOTICE
In Re. THOMAS MAY & CO.
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION.
Notice is hereby given, that three finely located Building Lots on Guy Street, near St. Catherine Street, will be sold by Public Auction, under authority of the Court, at our Salesrooms, No. 453 and 455 St. James Street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th MAY, 1904.
Description as follows:
1—Being subdivision No. 11, of Lot 1589, St. Antoine Ward, Montreal, and having a uniform width of 23 feet 3 inches by a depth of 150 feet 11 inches on the northwest side line, and 149 feet 10 inches, on the southeast side line, and of 3,496 feet in superficies, English measure, more or less;
2—Being subdivisions Nos. 4 and 5, of Lot 1589, St. Antoine Ward, Montreal, subdivision No. 4 containing a width of 24 feet 8 inches, and a depth of 163 feet 8 inches in the northwest line, and 162 feet 6 inches in the southeast line, and 4,022 feet in superficies, English measure, and more or less;
And the subdivision No. 5, containing a width of 24 feet 9 inches, and a depth of 162 feet 6 inches in the northwest side line, and of 161 feet 4 inches in the southeast side line, and 4,007 feet in superficies, English measure, more or less.
Further particulars can be had from the undersigned.
Terms—Cash.
Sale at 11 a.m.
A. K. PISK, Curator,
Coristine Building, Montreal.
FRASER BROS., Auctioneers,
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ARONSON & RUTENBERG, Pawnbrokers & Jewellers, 601 Craig St. Money to Lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada
WELLAND CANAL.
Notice to Electrical Manufacturers.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Tender for Power and Telephone Submarine Cables for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th of May, 1904.
Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of the Superintending Engineer, St. Catharines, Ont., and at the office of Roderick J. Parke, Consulting Electrical Engineer, James Building, Toronto, on and after this date.
The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to itself the right to accept any portion of any tender submitted.
By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 13th May, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS
LACHINE CANAL
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Cement," will be received at this office until sixteen o'clock on Wednesday, the 25th instant, for the supply of one thousand (1,000) barrels of Portland Cement, to be delivered in sacks.
Forms of tender and specifications can be procured at the office of the Chief Engineer, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, Montreal, on and after the 16th instant.
By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 12th May, 1904.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.
In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to prosecute against any prisoners now in the common jail of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there, and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must, be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.
J. S. C. DUBEAUDET,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 14th May, 1904.

TEMISKAMING AND NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSION.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, at Toronto, and endorsed "Tenders for Construction," will be received by the Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission up to five o'clock p.m. of Friday, May 27th, 1904, for the construction of an extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway (Ontario Government Railway), including clearing of right of way, Grading, Bridging, Ballasting and Track laying complete and ready for operation, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Commission, which extension being from the termination of the line of railway now being constructed at or near the Town of New Liskeard, in the Temiskaming District to a point on the river Abitibi, or to a point in one of the townships adjacent thereto, a distance of 80 to 100 miles, more or less.
Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commission, at North Bay.
The rails, fastenings and ties will be delivered to the contractor at New Liskeard.
Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied by the Commission and signed with the actual signatures of the parties tendering. An accepted cheque on a chartered bank for $25,000, payable to the order of the Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer of the Commission, must accompany each tender.
The cheque of the party whose tender is accepted will be forfeited if such party fails or declines to enter into a contract in form satisfactory to the Commission or fails or declines to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Commission for the due completion of the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.
The cheques of parties whose tenders are not accepted will be returned to them on the contract being awarded.
The Commission is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
Dated at Toronto, this 9th day of May, 1904.
P. E. RYAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE NAPIERVILLE JUNCTION RAILWAY Company gives notice that at the present Session of the Legislature, a bill will be asked to extend the delay for the completion of its road, to confirm its charter, reorganize the board of directors, and some other purposes. Eug. Lafontaine, Attorney for the Company, 7 Place d'Armes.

"Weakness is a Crime"
There is honor and happiness in vigorous manhood and womanhood. Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength in every organ, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicocele, Weak Back and General Debility?

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt
Is the weak man's friend. "Worth its weight in gold" has been said of it thousands of times by rejuvenated men and women. It is a certain cure. It warms the heart, expands the vitality, drives out disease, and makes health and strength. Try it and be happy.

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If you are tired of useless drugging and have spent all your time and money without benefits, call or write to-day. I ask no money until you are cured, and if I fail, it costs you nothing. I have made over 50,000 people strong and vigorous, and they never tire of praising my wonder-working remedy. Write for my beautiful book, which describes my treatment and gives full information.
SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have an old belt of another make which has burned and blistered you or one that did not possess electricity, bring it in and I will allow you special terms on one of mine.

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PLAYS OF THE WEEK

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.

Academy: Chauncey Olcott in Terence, every evening 8.15. Matinee Saturday, 2.15.

Proctor's: Durban Summer Stock Company opens in Brother Officers every evening, 8.15. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2.15. Victoria Day, 2.15.

Theatre Francais: — Aubrey Stock Company in Woman against Woman every evening 8.15. Matinees Tuesday (Victoria Day), Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Royal: — London Gaiety Girls Burlesque every evening 8.15. Daily matinees 2.15.

* * *

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN TERENCE.

Chauncey Olcott, comedian and sweet-volced tenor, will be seen for the first time in this city at the Academy on Monday evening in his new comedy-drama, "Terence." It is a dramatization by Mrs. Edmund Nash Morgan, of Cleveland, Ohio, of the novel of that name written by Mrs. B. M. Croker. The time of the play is the present, which is a departure for Mr. Olcott, as all his plays have hitherto been of the past century.

"Terence" is full of fine dramatic possibilities and artistic merit, and fairly overflowing with keen and clean Irish humor. It is in four acts, with the scenes laid at Ballybay, Skibb and Dublin, Ireland.

In the title part Mr. Olcott is said to have made the hit of his career. He has composed four new songs for the play, the titles of which are "My Own Dear Irish Queen," "My Sonny Boy," "The Girl I Used to Know" and "Tick, Tack, Toe."

The production is under the direction of Augustus Pitou, and is staged in the same effective and correct manner as has marked all of Mr. Olcott's previous productions.

The company contains Margaret Hayden, Amanda Wellington, Rose Sydner, Elizabeth Washburne, Geoffrey Stein, H. S. Northup, Matt. B. Snyder and Henry Hanscombe.

A special holiday matinee will be given on Tuesday, Victoria Day.

* * *

BRIGHT LINES FROM "TERENCE."

Here are some of the lines Terence, his friends and his enemies speak:

"A little gentleness in a critical hour turns many a life into calmer waters."

"Irish diplomacy—hit first, explain after."

"Every Irishman respects a man who can drive."

"Affairs of the heart are best managed by the gentler sex."

"Love makes this world look like the heart of a rose—all pink and glowing."

"When a woman stoops to folly—well, it is better to be a man."

"Sometimes a man has a tender regard for the place he has suffered in."

"A man wants to win by himself."

"What's an Irishman out of Ireland? I'd rather have one minute with my hand at the root of a shamrock than two years in any other part of the world."

* * *

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT,
As Terence, at the Academy.

STOCK OPENING AT PROCTOR'S.

Monday evening, May 23rd, Proctor's summer season (during which there will be a change of play weekly) will be inaugurated by the Durban Stock Company in Leo Trevor's successful comedy, "Brother Officers."

"Brother Officers" was one of the most pronounced successes of the season, and presents a much more varied programme. His visit will take place on Friday and Saturday, June 17 and 18. The performances will be give under the auspices of McGill University. The programme will be as follows: Friday afternoon, June 17, "As You Like It;" Friday evening, "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" Saturday afternoon, June 18, "Twelfth Night;" Saturday evening, "Much Ado About Nothing." The pastorals will be presented by the same company as was seen here in "Everyman," with several reinforcements from the other side of the Atlantic. The leading roles will be assumed by Mr. Ben Greet, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, her husband; Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, and Mr. B. A. Field. "Twelfth Night" is the play in which this company scored so great a triumph in New York the past winter.

* * *

WILTON LACKAYE ON "MAKE-UP."

In a recent interview Wilton Lackaye gave an interesting account of how he achieved his grotesque make-up for Svengali in "Trilby."

"I have paid a great deal of attention to make-up," said Mr. Lackaye. "Many actors think little about it. Some don't use it at all. Joseph Jefferson doesn't. He never makes up. But in my opinion 'make-up' plays a large part in an actor's success. When he comes on properly made up he has played his prologue. I ascribe much of my success as Svengali to my make-up. Probably the best known of the formulae of acting is, 'Curves are the lines of beauty; angles are the lines of strength.' A character like Svengali, strong, unscrupulous, determined, has no curves. Nature has been overkind to me in the matter of curves, so I needs must eliminate them. I made up my eyebrows to form peaks. There are two angles. I made up deep, pointed shadows under the eyes. Two more angles! I selected a long, pointed beard. Another facial angle. My hair I combed to form a pointed crest, giving me still another angle. To reduce my figure to Machiavellian lines was a harder task. I ordered a coat that fit me as snugly as a corset.

"The coat-tails had a decided slant, and there I had more angles. The sleeves were made short to give length to my hands. I drew long, purple lines on the back of my hands between the fingers to make them look longer. My trousers were so tight that had the seams been a quarter of an inch deeper I could not have walked. My shoes were long and pointed, my collar high. There was quite enough angle when we had finished."

* * *

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN.

The offering next week of the Aubrey Stock Company at the Theatre Francais will be the powerful melo-drama, "Woman Against Woman." The characters the author has drawn are all strong, and there is not a boresome or unnecessary role in the piece. Its plot is of absorbing interest, worked out with unusual cleverness. The dialogue is brilliant. The dramatic situations are of great strength and the comedy delightful. The play will be splendidly mounted, elaborate scenic and mechanical effects being employed in its presentation. Aside from the usual matinees on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, a special matinee will be given on Tuesday, Victoria Day.

* * *

THE ROYAL'S MENU.

At the Royal next week the London Gaiety Girls will make their appearance. They will offer as an opener "Doctor Cure All," a skit brightened by the presence of pretty girls, and all star comedians. The olio includes the McGinleys, aerialists, the Jolson Brothers, song illustrators, Gilbert Sarony, the giddy old maid; Misses Jackson and Douglas, singing and dancing comedians; Harry Hastings and Viola Sheldon, in a new comedy act. The closing burlesque, "Buffalo Bill Outdone," calls out the full strength of the company. It abounds in funny situations, and is replete with bright musical numbers.

* * *

CANADIAN PRIMA DONNA'S SUCCESS.

Among the many social functions in London in the early part of the season, the recent reception given by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, in Grosvenor Square, should be of special interest to Canadians not only from the number of his distinguished fellow-countrymen who were Lord Strathcona's guests on that occasion, but also from the pronounced success of a young Canadian prima donna.

Among the large number of Canadians present were Sir Thomas and Lady Shaughnessy, Sir Hibbert and Lady Tupper, Lady Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. George Drummond and Mrs. Hayter-Reed.

The principal entertainer was Miss Jean Newman (youngest daughter of Mr. Frank W. Newman, of this city), who sang before the Prince and Princess of Wales on their recent visit to Canada.

Miss Newman some years ago decided to go through professional musical training, and after several years under the best masters in Europe, she gave her first concert in London, with such success that she was at once engaged as principal soprano with Mr. Edward Lloyd, the great English tenor, on his concert tour through Australia. Since her return to England, Miss Newman has been very much in demand. Her voice is a pure soprano of great range and unusual flexibility; her method is most excellent, and she sings with an artistic perception and delightful sympathy, remarkable in one so young.

Musical agents in this country are now endeavoring to persuade her to undertake a concert tour through Canada at an early day, which she is considering.

* * *

BEN GREET'S RETURN.

The pastoral play exhibits Shakespeare in his highest form. The Shakespearian plays given last year in the open air at McGill University are delightful recollections to all who had the pleasure of seeing them.

Mr. Ben Greet returns with increased forces this season, and presents a much more varied programme. His visit will take place on Friday and Saturday, June 17 and 18. The performances will be give under the auspices of McGill University. The programme will be as follows: Friday afternoon, June 17, "As You Like It;" Friday evening, "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" Saturday afternoon, June 18, "Twelfth Night;" Saturday evening, "Much Ado About Nothing." The pastorals will be presented by the same company as was seen here in "Everyman," with several reinforcements from the other side of the Atlantic. The leading roles will be assumed by Mr. Ben Greet, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, her husband; Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, and Mr. B. A. Field. "Twelfth Night" is the play in which this company scored so great a triumph in New York the past winter.

* * *

AND THIS WAS IN NEWARK.

During a racent performance of "Parsifal" in Newark, the actor who played the name part, wore squeaking shoes. When he ascended or descended a high flight of stone stairs the music of his soles called forth remonstrances from the gallery.

"A new pair of shoes for yours!" was shouted at the star.

The "gallery gods" applauded wildly, when Parsifal declaimed—after the duck hunting—"I bow the knee to no King save one, the Redeemer." Later, he remarked "Blessed be he who trusts in the Lord"; also, "Nothing can be done without the help of the Redeemer."

This bit of dialogue was overheard in the foyer:

"What do you think of the show?"

"Fine! Them blokes over at the Metropolitan may put up more money to see it, but, say, ain't Mrs. Prinker the real thing?"

* * *

A WOMAN LIBRETTIST.

New York has a novelty in the first woman librettist whose work has appeared at Broadway. Cornelia Osgood Tyler is her name. Her comedy opera, "A Venetian Romance," has met with favor at the Knickerbocker Theatre and has settled down for a spring run. Mrs. Tyler is the wife of a soldier, Col. A. C. Tyler, U.S.A. (retired). She accepted the idea of writing her comedy opera during a visit to Venice a few years ago. While there she saw the festivities of Zobia Grassa, which means Mardi Gras. The beauty of the moonlight pageant on lagoon and plaza inspired her to give it a mimic reproduction on the stage. This occurs in the first act of "A Venetian Romance" and proves a most alluring spectacle. The story of the opera is a romantic one and the stage settings and costuming from plates in the 15th century designs are said to be the most beautiful seen in a musical piece for many a long day.

* * *

LOHENGRIN ON THE DUCK.

After the second act of "Lohengrin," as given by the Carl-Rosa Opera Company in the Grand Theatre, Southampton, England, recently, this conversation was heard between two occupants of the pit:

"Say, Bill, what do you think of it?"

"Jolly fine."

"Ah, you ain't seen it afore, have you?"

"No."

"You just wait until the next act. It's grand. You've got to see 'matey' go away on the duck yet."

* * *

NOTES.

The real musical event of the season will be the elaborate production of "Erminie," with Francis Wilson and his star company of players in the cast at the Academy the first three nights in June. The opera this year has been received everywhere with enthusiasm, and the individual work of the many artists in the company has received the plaudits of audiences in every city where the opera has been presented. Among those who assist Mr. Wilson are Marguerite Sylva, the well known prima donna soprano; Jessie Bartlett Davis, the eminent contralto; Clara Belle Jerome, Jennie Weathersby, Signor Perugini, William C. Weeden, Robert Broderick and others whose names are well and favorably known to those interested in comic opera.

* * *

It is understood that the J. B. Sparrow Amusement Company has practically decided to make the change forecasted in The Herald, and make Proctor's Theatre the home of high-class attractions that will visit Montreal, at the same time changing its name to His Majesty's Theatre. The official announcement of the change will, however, not be made until after the annual meeting of the company in June.

* * *

For the week of May 3th the Aubrey Stock Company will present the scenic sensation "Devil's Island," a play true to life, founded on the celebrated Capt. Dreyfus case.

* * *

Riverside Park will open for the season to-morrow with a strong bill, including the three Armstrongs in a cycle act, Millard Bros., with singing, dancing and banjo specialties; Holly and Holly, illustrated songs; Tom Ward, musical comedian; M. Marc, French comic singer, and Al. Read and Emma Write in comedy sketches. The performance will close with Al. Read's comedy, "The Baby Elephant."

* * *

Mary Mannering closed her season in California last week, and arrived in New York in time to witness a performance of "The Crown Prince at Daly's Theatre. She and her husband, James K. Hackett, will shortly sail for Europe.

* * *

Anna Held's tour in the west has been extended up to July 2.

* * *

The Iroquois Theatre in Chicago has passed into the hands of Hyde and Behman, of Brooklyn, and Harry Davis, of Pittsburg. It will be devoted to vaudeville, and will be ready by next season.

* * *

Leon Herrmann is to be a vaudeville headliner next season, with P. B. Chase as his manager.

MISS UNA CLAYTON,
With the Aubrey Stock Company at at the Francais.

Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre, New York Stock Company, running the greater part of a season in New York City. The story is a simple but effective one. Lieutenant Launcelot Pleydell, of the 1st Lancers, has, before the opening of the play, been saved from death in India by Sergeant John Hinds, of the 10th Dragoons, and a sentiment of gratitude springs up in the heart of the young officer, who on his side regards the lieutenant with devotion. Young Playdell and his regiment return to England, while John Hinds receives the Victoria Cross, is given a commission, and gazetted to the 1st Lancers, the regiment of his friend Playdell. Thus they become "Brother Officers." Lieutenant Pleydell has become the victim of a villian, Robert Hutton, who, to obtain position in society, uses his power obtained from I.O.U.'s of Pleydell's held against him to force his way as a guest in the house of Baroness Roydon, a young cousin of Playdell, and to insist that Pleydell shall be his social sponsor. Pleydell, who is in love with the Baroness, rebels against this scheme of Hutton's, when Lieut. Hinds appears as a guest of the Baroness.

The sensitive but inexperienced soldier has mistaken the sympathy and tolerance of the young noble woman for a warmer feeling, not realizing that she loves his "Brother Officer." When he discovers this he hides his feeling, and goes away, after defeating the schemes of Hutton.

The cast is as follows:—Colonel Stapylton, V. H. Kinzie; Lieutenant John Hinds, James E. Wilson; Lieutenant Launcelot Pleydell, Benjamin F. Horning; Lieutenant the Earl of Hunstanton, Wilson Hummell; Mr. Robert Hutton, Mark Price; Jarvis and Foxhall, William Davis; Mess Waiter, William Tremaine; the Baroness Roydon, Miss Lansing Rowan; Lady Margaret Pleydell, Mrs. Louise Rial; Mrs. Hammond, Miss Louise Kent; Kate Johnson, Miss Mabel Hazlett.

A Mother's Life Saved By the Use of Paine's Celery Compound

Mrs. A. R. Cob, Seamo, Man., tells of the wonders done for her by Paine's Celery Compound as follows: "Before using your valuable compound I was so crippled with rheumatism that I had to crawl on hands and knees from one place to another. I also suffered from neuralgia and dreadful headaches, and could not get more than one or two hours of sleep each night. I often thought it would be better to die than live and endure my terrible agony. I was happily advised to use Paine's Celery Compound, and after the use of six bottles the rheumatism and neuralgia are banished, and I now eat, rest and sleep well. My present state of health is due entirely to the health-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound, which has done wonders for me. My husband is now using it for dyspepsia, and it is doing wonders for him."

Paine's Celery Compound Is the Medicine That Cures When All Others Fail.

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

SUMMER RESORTS OF STREET CARS

Cartown, California, is Collection of Very Queer Looking Houses.

It was an artist who conceived the idea of a street car dwelling. From that idea has developed a town in which the houses are cast-off street cars. This is Cartown, a collection of the queerest looking houses that civilized human beings ever occupied for summer homes, situated on a sandy beach on the Pacific Ocean, not far from San Francisco. It has become a mildly famous summer and winter resort.

Horse cars were being abandoned in San Francisco, and two artists who were looking for a comfortable vacation place where they could have plenty of fresh air, salt water and scenery at little cost, set up an old car on an unused bit of ground obtained for a nominal rent. They bought the car for a song, and installed their Lares and Penates, much to the amusement of an intimate circle of friends invited from time to time to enjoy their hospitality.

There were many advantages in the small dwellings, which could be bought, ready made, for so little. They were absolutely watertight; they were delightfully cheerful, with their many windows, and they were airy.

Gradually the primitive simplicity of Cartown was lost. Aristocratic mansions—double, triple and even quadruple car houses—become common. These are made in different ways. In one long, narrow mansion there are two cars set end to end, with a little space between, occupied by a small wooden frame building, the roof a trifle higher than the car roof, and a little broader, and with only one window on each side. Windows are expensive when they do not come in a ready-made building. A quadruple house is made in the form of a Maltese cross, with a small building in the centre and a car extending out from it at each end of the four angles.

Ingenuity of Architecture.

Another style of double house has the cars set side by side, a little apart, joined at the back by a small building. A platform is built in front of this between the cars, and adjoining the front platforms, with steps in the centre leading to the ground, so that there is a comfortable veranda. The necessary shade is given by a big umbrella, which, if it advertises the business of a city merchant, is so much the better, as it costs less.

Door yards are not the rule in Cartown, but occasionally they are to be seen. One neat little double car-house has a yard nicely fenced in, with wires around the top of the fence and a flower box on a standard within the yard, giving it an unusual air of civilization, and even of exclusiveness. This mansion has the two cars placed at right angles, the one to the other, with the connecting building at the corner, and with a door from it opening into the yard, the two cars forming two sides of it. This building, cars and all, is painted in a plain color, and the cars have foundations carried down to the ground, and there is not much more than the windows to show what was the original use of the two L's.

An Elaborate Dwelling.

Most elaborate of all the houses in Cartown is a large, two-story car building. This has the lower story made of matched boards and several windows and doors made to agree somewhat with those of the cars, which form parts of the second story. These are joined with corner apartments, made also of matched boards. There is a windmill on the top of this building for drawing water, a high fence around the outside, and in the lower windows the curtains are drawn back to leave a diamond opening, as may be done when there is a special parlor floor. In the average Cartown house all the windows are covered with close curtains of lace or muslin, and even then there is light and to spare.

There are many minor conveniences in the cars. As residences, they are, from their nature, partly furnished, and plush cushions are more or less in repair. The seat is there anyway, though the cushions may need renovating. There is the place for a light in front of the car mansion, where a special hall lamp may be placed to light the front door, and the house may be aired by ventilators at the top, on a stormy day, without admitting the elements. The seats, being widened a little, form excellent bunks for sleeping.

FOR ALL CHILDREN.

Baby's Own Tablets is a medicine good for all children, from the feeblest infant whose life seems to hang by a thread, to the sturdy boy whose digestive apparatus occasionally gets out of order. The Tablets instantly relieve and promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and all the minor ailments of little ones. Thousands of mothers have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. Robert Morton, Deerwood, Man., who says: Baby's Own Tablets have helped my baby more than anything I ever gave him. I can conscientiously recommend the Tablets to all mothers." We give you a solemn assurance that the Tablets do not contain one particle of opiate or harmful drug. They do good—they never can do harm, and all children take them as readily as candy. Sold by medicine dealers or sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

They Never Knew Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.—adv.

We are sole agents for the celebrated

Borden Switches

——the easiest to put on
——the most comfortable to wear
——the prettiest, lightest and best of all switches.

Our long experience in the hair business has taught us that these switches cannot be equalled in quality, appearance, or style.

Natural Wavy (the wave is guaranteed to stay in) $5 to $20
Fluffy ..... $4 to $10

PALMER'S

1745 NOTRE DAME ST.

Phone Main 891 | Cars Pass the Door

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Lake Shore Delivery Every Saturday.

Artistic and Stylish FURNITURE

A very fine selection is now being displayed in our Furniture Hall. The cottages have all been refurnished with choice specimens of the furniture designer's art.

BRASS AND IRON BEDS

A special feature in our display is the very handsome selection of Brass and Iron Bedsteads—from the ordinary brass and iron beds to the most elaborate designs—all marked at reasonable prices.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

A new line of Solid Mahogany Furniture, in the Colonial design, for dining room, without mirrors, also very handsome designs in bedroom furniture.

Morocco Leather Covered Furniture

A few specimens of English Morocco Leather Covered Furniture, consisting of Chesterfields, and Easy Chairs, very handsome for libraries.

A Full Line of Summer Goods in Ash

Bedroom Sets, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Piano Benches, Cellerettes, Magazine Stands, Small Desks, etc., etc. Also

Hickory and Veranda Furniture, in green, red and natural colors. A fine collection.

Electrical Department

We have just received a large shipment of Electric Fixtures, etc., and have now on hand as large an assortment as we had before the spring rush.

Crystal Electroliers, Crystal Ceiling Fixtures, and Brackets in wrought iron, old brass, and gilt.

Our House Telephones are guaranteed to give satisfaction. $10 per pair.
Fan Motors, in all the latest styles.
Parisian Bronzes and Oriental Portables, for June Weddings.
Electrical Wiring overhauled during the summer months.
Electric Bells, Phones, etc.

ESTIMATES GIVEN.

Sporting Goods Department

A full line of all the best makes of CANOES AND SKIFFS.
FISHING RODS, LINES, HOOKS and other necessaries.
GOLF AND TENNIS GOODS.

BABY CARRIAGES

A complete range of prices and designs. CHILDREN'S EXPRESSES, VELOCIPEDES, BICYCLES, ROW WAGGONS, SWINGS, LAUNDRY BASKETS. All sizes and styles.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co.

MONTREAL.

GATEHOUSE & Co.

GET PREPARED FOR THE 24th!

Our stock is in nice shape, and if you want a nice Blouse or Wash Suit, we have an immense variety to choose from.
WHITE LAWN WAISTS, from 75c up.
5 only WHITE LAWN WASH SUITS, worth $4.00, for $2.95.
A handy garment to take on the pleasure trip is one of our RAINCOATS. We have them in all the latest styles at low prices.
IN THE MEN'S STORE—Men's Neglige Shirts, Belts, Socks, Underwear, Ties, etc., etc., in great variety.

GATEHOUSE & CO., Tel. Up 3082.

Dry Goods— 2639 ST. CATHERINE ST.
Men's Store— 2587 ST. CATHERINE ST.

The Ideal After-Dinner Cigar

"Top off" the best meal of the day with the best cigar that 10c can buy

Emporium 10c CIGAR

A delightful smoke—morning, noon and night. Always soothes and satisfies. The choicest of Havana filler.
See that your cigar man gives you an "Emporium" next time.

CAMPBELL'S CASH SYSTEM

is a guarantee that you are not helping to pay for the other fellow's clothes. We give you surprisingly good value for your money

CAMPBELL'S, 267 St. James St.

Japanese Consignment of Mattings

under war pressure will be offered by the piece of 40 yards on Saturday at a bargain while they last.

CARPETS, SQUARES, CURTAINS, RUGS, BEDS AND BEDDING.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474-2476 ST. CATHERINE STREET

Burgess—"Oh, yes; Charley is all right. A little eccentric, though. I've noticed several times when he has borrowed a lead pencil, instead of putting it into his pocket, as any one else would do, he hands it back to the owner."—Boston Transcript.

"One thing I do not like about Nero," said the human torch as the flames curled about his ankles, "is his habit of making light of serious subjects."—Judge.

Marconi Wireless Earnings!

MR. MARCONI SPEAKS

Mr. Marconi, in an interview in New York the other day, stated that he was very anxious to get the daily wireless news service to steamships started, "not only because it will be very profitable to the Company, but because it will be very profitable to the publishers of the ship's daily newspaper as well, through the publication of advertisements, etc." He pointed out that one news message dispatched from either England or America will be received by all ships alike, and that each ship will pay for the service as though separate despatches had been sent to each. "But see the advantage we have over wire systems," said he, "to send a news despatch of 1,000 words to 50 different newspapers by wire requires the transmission of 50,000 words. We can serve 50 ships or more with 1,000 words each by sending only 1,000 words. Each of the ships will receive the same message simultaneously. At the same time, no vessel, not carrying our system, can receive a single word of the despatch."

Accepting this statement as a basis we have made the following estimate of profits to the Company on this one branch of the service.

There are forty transatlantic ships now equipped. Within another year this number will probably be increased to 100. However, out of deference to the conservative mind, we will assume that only ten ships will receive the service daily. To adequately give the news of the world would require at least 100,000 words daily. We will say the average service is only 5,000 words per day. The ordinary press rate for the cable is ten cents per word. We will estimate that the Marconi charge will be but one-half the cable rate, although publishers are willing to pay more—the same as cable charges. The exhibit then is something like this:—

If 10 ships each receive 5,000 words daily, that will be 50,000 words at 5c	$ 2,500
Or, annual receipts (365 days)	912,500
Assume that it will cost ten cents per word to transmit 5,000 words, (which is a great overestimate), then, as it requires but the sending of 5,000 words to deliver 50,000 words to the customers, the total daily cost of operation would be	500
Or, per annum, (365 days)	182,500
Leaving a net annual profit to the system of	730,000

This enormous profit seems incredible; halve the figures if you wish, even quarter them, and the showing is still stupendous. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that Mr. Marconi is anxious to get this branch of the system in operation at the soonest possible moment, and is bending all his energies to that end.

This is but one of the lights that have been thrown upon the future operations of the Marconi system by Mr. Marconi during his recent visit to New York.

The newspapers of the country have been filled with the details of his plans, and have universally endorsed the system.

Mr. Marconi is busy with big plans, which promise great results for the future.

If you want to be one of those to profit by the extraordinary opportunity offered by the Marconi investment you have not long to consider the question—but must make up your mind at once. Last week we quoted you the facts in relation to the organization, going into details at great length concerning the plans, prospects, and advantages of the MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF AMERICA.

This week we wish to call your attention to the fact that the time for taking advantage of this great opportunity is fast drawing to a close.

NOT AFTER JUNE 20th, 1904

If you wish to buy Marconi Securities at $5.00 each you must have your application in our hands on or before June 20th, with remittance to cover the amount of your subscription. That is positively the last day upon which we will accept applications for Marconi Securities at $5.00. Thereafter the price will be $6.00.

While we have named June 20th as the **last day** upon which we will accept applications at $5.00—we do not **guarantee to fill all applications received prior to that date.** If the allotment is over-subscribed on or before the date fixed, those applications received first, will be filled first, and those in excess of the amount we have to sell at $5.00 will be returned to the subscribers with their remittance. It will be to your advantage, therefore, to send in your application **at once.**

SOME PRESS ENDORSEMENTS:

New York Sun: "Marconi never makes a serious statement until he is sure that he is right. For months and years he declined to make any sweeping prophecy concerning his wireless system, and until recently his mouth was tightly closed as to the eventual commercial possibilities of the invention. He has proceeded in his work step by step, methodically, and has only talked and made assertions regarding those things of which he was absolutely sure."

New York Times: "Marconi seems to be 'doing things' which are of value in the commercial development of wireless telegraphy. He kept the Campania in communication with Poldhu for a distance of 1,700 miles, which was somewhat more than half way across. On the return voyage he will try the same experiment with the Cape Cod station, and if when that is lost he can pick up Poldhu the ship will never be out of communication a day on its voyage across. This is practical. Thus the solitude of the ocean is invaded and the rest of a voyage is broken by enough news to make one want more. This is, however, what the average man wants. Even when he thinks he wants a rest he is mistaken. Hence the popularity of the Marconi equipment on ships crossing the ocean."

New York Sun: "It had been said that Marconi himself might be able to send and receive long distance messages between ship and shore, but that the ordinary wireless operator would be unable to do so. On this trip Mr. Marconi has shown that any good operator can interpret readily the far-away signals."

New York World: "The daily publication of the Marconigram and Oceanic News is about to be undertaken, the newspaper to appear simultaneously on different ships on the high seas."

New York Tribune: "His experiments on the Campania last week satisfy him that he can now guarantee despatches every day during a voyage. . . . More than three years ago the Tribune pinted out the feasibility of printing papers on transatlantic steamships for which a portion of the news would be obtained by wireless telegraphy.

"To what degree the travelling public will welcome the publication of a daily newspaper on shipboard is an interesting question. . . . It is not unlikely that the majority of cabin passengers will want to know the result of elections, the outcome of the last battle in the East, and events of even less importance, without waiting to set foot on land."

New York Globe: "It may require two or three weeks to get everything in perfect order to receive news each day or hour all the way over, but at the end of that time it will be successfully accomplished, and the contemplated daily newspapers will become a reality. With the publication of the papers the Marconi Company will have nothing to do except to furnish the news."

From the Cunard bulletin, printed on board the steamship Campania: "One of Mr. Marconi's present objects is the completion and perfecting of an arrangement whereby in the near future items of news may be daily received on board from the coasts. As soon as this is effected the publication of the daily news bulletin on the Lucania last autumn will no longer be an isolated event, but the precursor of an every-day accomplishment."

New York World:—"At no time during the trip did Marconi lose communication with land, but after Wednesday night he dropped the Poldhu station and took up the station at Nantucket."

New York Telegraph:—"His long distance experiments by which he expects to girdle the globe will be first tried in about three months by special apparatus installed on British warships stationed at different parts of the world. He will endeavor to pick up the vessels stationed far apart, one after the other, and thus be able to send a wireless message around the world."

New York News:—"Marconi's Triumph.—Marconi approaching New York on the Campania by his wonderful wireless system, long in advance of his coming, that he has been successful in a series of experiments to demonstrate that it was feasible to keep in touch with the land all the way. . . . He has never descended to deceit, nor has he made any promises which were not abundantly justified. His wonderful achievements entitle him to the warmest praise and highest honors. His success has been so marvelous that it seems almost ungenerous to criticize anything he may say."

N. Y. Press:—"He expects to put this wireless girding of the earth into operation about the middle of August."

N. Y. Tribune:—"Regarding his recent works and present hopes Mr. Marconi continues to talk with characteristic modesty and caution. The two most important improvements which have contributed to the recent advance are the introduction of a new transformer at Poldhu to increase the power and range of the impulses sent from that point, and the use of a more sensitive receiver—the Magnetic Detector The Magnetic device will take forty words a minute."

N. Y. Herald:—"Daily news for the Cunard line.—Signor Marconi arrived on the Campania, having been in constant touch with land. Long distance tests will be made by British war vessels in different parts of the world."

NOW ACT!

As managers for the Marconi Underwriters who control the stock of the Company now offered for sale, we are enabled to offer Marconi Certificates at **$5.00** each, and will accept applications at that price until June 20th, subject to the conditions named above. Cut out the coupon below and forward with your remittance.

CUT OUT ALONG THIS LINE.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REJECT ANY OR ALL APPLICATIONS.

Applications for less than 100 share certificates will be accepted in amounts of 20 shares or multiples thereof only.

APPLICATION FOR $5 DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES FOR STOCK

IN

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America

ISSUED BY NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.

.....,the undersigned, hereby subscribe for.....of the above certificates at $ ═══════ each, and herewith enclose New York draft, payable to the order of **Munroe & Munroe,** for $..... Kindly send..... by registered mail, the above certificates.

.....Name

Dated..... .....Address

M H 5, 21, 04

Address all communications and make all checks payable to

MUNROE & MUNROE

Mangers for Marconi Underwriters,

CANADA LIFE BUILDING, Montreal. 25 BROAD ST., New York. KNICKERBOCKER TRUST BUILDING, New York. 19 CONGRESS ST., Boston.

U.S. Steel Common Was a Swindle; New Issues Total Over $600,000,000

STILL FAST ASLEEP.

Montreal Street Ry. Earnings for the Past Seven Months Are Big.

A very severe attack upon United States Steel has been made by the New York Journal of Commerce, which says in part:

The market value of the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation seems to be slowly sinking toward the vanishing point. If it could disappear and carry the entire volume of those saturated paper shares with it, it would be a substantial gain to the surviving securities and to the iron and steel interests of the country. The languishing condition of this stock affords a striking illustration of the infamy of such stock watering as was perpetrated when this bloated combination was formed. The $560,000,000 of these common shares represented absolutely nothing in the way of invested value, but only the hope of extracting from the industries of the country using iron and steel sufficient profit to pay dividends upon an enormously inflated or diluted capital. They were part of the inducement to bring the constituents of the combination together, and those who received them looked for gain in palming them off on a gullible public at a liberal fraction of their nominal par. Dividends were paid upon them, instead of accumulating a surplus commensurate with the expanded capitalization of the "combine," and the risks of fluctuation in the steel business, for the very purpose of facilitating the disposal of them at prices that would profit the promoters. Upon the public it was a swindle, but the public was not altogether so gullible as had been expected. The "securities" proved to be "indigestible" upon the stomach of the market. . . . Whether such financial offenses can be adequately dealt with by law under our complex system of State and Federal government is a serious question, but it needs only a general diffusion of intelligence and moral sense to make such attempts to defraud on a gigantic scale unsuccessful.

Montreal Street Ry.

Montreal Street Railway earnings for the month of April showed continued heavy operating expenses, but on the whole the statement was not a poor one by any means, the surplus for the month amounting to $40,263, or a decrease of $4,229 compared with the same month last year.

For the seven months the surplus amounts to $291,011, against $309,789 last year, a decrease of $18,778.

The gross earnings of the property for the seven months increased $127,871, and this is a very satisfactory gain.

The property is making big improvements, and the 90-pound rails being laid on St. Catherine street are the heaviest used by any street railroad on the continent. Vast additions are also being made to the rolling stock, and in a short while many of the small and dilapidated cars now in the service will be relegated to the scrap heap.

Montreal Exchange.

Montreal exchange quotations to-day are reported as follows by Maller & Hodgson:

New York funds, 5-64 to 1-16 discount bank, 1-16 premium to 1-4 counter; sterling sixty days, 8 31-32 to 9 bank; 9 1-16 to 9 1-4 counter; sterling demand, 9 7-16 to 9 1-2 bank, 9 9-16 to 9 5-8 counter; sterling cables, 9 58 bank, 9 3-4 counter.

Holiday Next Week.

The Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges will be closed on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

New Issues.

The following table shows the amount of securities underwritten and sold since January 1 by the various groups of railroads and industrials in the United States:—

Pennsylvania group	$101,834,000
Vanderbilt group	75,000,000
Morgan group	71,112,000
Gould group	26,071,000
Southern Ry. group	19,450,000
Rock Island group	14,658,000
Harriman group	10,100,000
Miscellaneous R. R.	33,228,000
Tractions	22,550,000
Industrials	63,465,000
Gas	17,000,000
Telephone and telegraph	29,752,000
Extraordinary	111,000,000
Total	$595,311,400

Of this vast sum a large part was raised for the purchase of new equipment and otherwise providing additional facilities for increased business while some of it, of course, was for refunding purposes, that is, for paying off older securities or floating debts.

The Loss $2,000,000.

As a result of its withdrawal from the poolroom business, the Western Union Telegraph Company's annual loss of income is conservatively estimated at $2,000,000

It is understood that the Western Union paid the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company $25,000 per annum to keep out of the sporting news business; and its daily revenues are estimated as follows:—

In New York City 100 pool rooms (individual) paid $20	$ 2,000
In New York City four syndicates, controlling 25 or more rooms, paid $250	1,000
Outside of New York City, in the United States and Canada, 200 poolrooms paid (average) $50	10,000
Daily total receipts	$ 13,000
Its contracts with various race tracks called for approximately, each day	$ 3,000
Leaving the daily income to the company	$ 10,000
There are about 200 racing days in the eastern racing season, making the annual revenue	$2,000,000

These figures are practically net because the poolrooms paid their own operators, and, aside from the sum paid annually to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, the expense of wire installation and maintenance was more than balanced by the net receipts of the "winter racing" season, which is usually of one hundred days duration.

The net revenue of the Western Union Company for the year ending June 30, 1903, was $8,214,472, and the surplus for the year was $2,268,722.

Railroad Earnings.

Twenty-one railroads have reported their gross earnings for the second week of May, thirteen showing decreases from last year, and the other eight increases. The net decrease of these roads is $205,065.

Bank of England.

The Bank of England's minimum discount rate was left unchanged to-day at 3 per cent., the rate established April 21. At the date last year the bank's rate was reduced ½ per cent.; in 1893, advanced ½. 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	4
1903	3½	1897	2
1902	3	1896	2
1901	4	1895	2
1900	4	1894	2
1899	3	1903	4

Six Hundred Millions!

Between Jan. 1, 1904, and May 14, 1904, 135 days, there have been underwritten and sold in the United States securities aggregating over $600,000,000

New securities have been sold to the investing public since Jan. 1 at the rate of about $4,450,000 a day. The capitalization of the citizens of the United States has been increased about $8.00 per capita in 135 days. It is impossible, of course, to say how much of the money raised on these securities came from abroad. Probably over one-sixth of the entire amount was subscribed by foreigners.

The sale of this aggregate of securities in so short a time, coupled with the fact that money can be borrowed to-day in Wall Street at 2 per cent., is suggestive of the tremendous capacity of the United States for the creation and maintenance of legitimate industrial and railroad enterprises.

A Dull Summer.

While the fact has received notice that there has been a moderation in the extreme of pessimism which has so long been a Wall Street characteristic, it is still claimed in observant quarters that there has been no real change of opinion as to the future of the market. "No one expects either dullness or declining prices to go on unchecked, but underlying factors are not of the kind to warrant anticipation of activity and advances for any length of time," was one summary of the situation. Rallies must be looked for, it was further pointed out, but only to be succeeded by a lower range eventually. The possibility of a very dull summer market was also spoken of.

Sao Paulo.

A cable advice gives the results of the Sao Paulo Company's operations for the month of April, 1904. The figures, compared with those for the same month of last year, are as follows:

Month of April:

	Gross. income.	Oper. exp.	Net increase.
1904	$119,000	$38,000	$81,000
1903	109,926	34,143	75,783
1902	90,857	36,028	54,828
Inc. over '03	$9,074	$3,857	$5,217

Jan. 1st to April 30th:

	Gross. Income.	Oper. exp.	Net increase.
1904	$487,354	$160,512	$326,842
1903	422,650	129,179	293,471
1902	360,581	146,292	214,289
Inc. over '03	$64,704	$31,233	$33,371

The figures of the cable advices are in round numbers for the hundreds. The exact figures will be obtained from mail advices now on the way from Sao Paulo.

Commission on Steel.

The Philadelphia News Bureau says: The present price of U. S. Steel Corporation common stock has drawn attention to what Philadelphia brokers consider the illogical position of the New York Stock Exchange in regard to the commissions for buying and selling stocks. These charges are based on the par value of a stock, and not on the selling price. For instance, Pennsylvania aRilroad, par $50, selling at $57 a share, pays a commission of 6 1-4 cents a share; U. S. Steel common, par $100, selling at around $ 1-2, pays a commission of 12 1-2 cents per share. Thus the broker in a transaction amounting to $5,700 charges only one-half as much for his services as he does in a transaction involving but $57.

The rules of the Philadelphia exchange are founded on a more sensible view of the matter. A commission of 12 1-2 cents per share is charged for stocks selling at or above $10 per share; below that price, 6 1-4 cents per share. Hence, it is much to the advantage of a dealer in U. S. Steel common at present to have his orders executed in the Philadelphia exchange.

"Soo" Affairs.

The interest and expense account which the Moffly reorganization committee, it is understood, will pay to Speyer & Co. at the same time with the latter firm's portion of the $5,050,000 loan, may be detailed with a fair approximation, as follows:

Int. on $3,500,00 loan, Jan. to April, 1903	$52,500
Commission same period	70,000
Interest same loan, April to July, 1903	52,500
Commission same period	$5,000
Interest on $1,050,000 loan April to July, 1903	23,250
Commission same period	15,500
Interest July 1, 1903, to May 1, 1904	252,500
Other expense charges of Speyer & Co.	48,750
Total	$530,000

The expenses of the Moffly committee and those authorized by them, including counsel fees and the expenses of the office in the North American building will be charged, of course, against the funds in the hands of the Fidelity Trust Company.

A member of the Moffly committee says:

"I understand that, when the $5,050,000 loan was first effected, the Moffly committee made substantially better terms with Speyer & Co. than it was offered by any other banking firm.

"There was only a single New York participant in the Consolidated Lake Superior loan, in addition to Speyer & Co., who declined to accept the 10 per cent. settlement. There were certain

CAN MAKE MEN SOUND AND STRONG

Detroit Specialist Discovers Something Entirely New for the Cure of Men's Diseases in Their Own homes.

YOU PAY ONLY IF CURED.

Expects No Money Unless He Cures You—Method and Full Particulars Sent Free—Write for it This Very Day.

A Detroit specialist who has 14 certificates and diplomas from medical colleges and state boards of medical examiners, has perfected a startling method of curing the diseases of men in their own homes; so that there may be no doubt in the mind of any man that he has both

DR. S. GOLDBERG,

The Possessor of 14 Diplomas and Certificates Who Wants No Money That He Does Not Earn.

the 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. He sends the method, as well as many booklets on the subject, including the one that contains the 14 diplomas and certificates, entirely free. Address him simply:

Dr. S. Goldberg, 208 Woodward Ave., Room 573, Detroit, Mich., and it will all immediately be sent you free.

This is something entirely new and well worth learning more about.

Gas in the Stomach

Many people who are not really sick have very unpleasant sensations after eating. Gas forms on the stomach, presses up against the heart and causes great apprehension.

No remedy compares with Nerviline, it instantly imparts a gentle stimulus to the digestive organs and effectually prevents the unpleasant consequences of gas forming in the stomach.

Nerviline

is sufficiently pleasant to be given to the youngest child, useful in all diseases of the stomach and bowels, simply indispensible in every household. Is it in yours. Price, 25c.

participants whose names Speyer & Co. always failed to divulge and that portion of the loan Speyer & Co. always treated as their own.

"The slump in the price of the stock since the re-organization plan was declared operative is not necessarily significant in a discouraging way. We calculate that about 25 per cent. of the stock is held by persons who realize that they cannot afford to pay $3 assessment. The reorganization wipes out the value of the holdings of those people and some of them seem to be trying the market for a sell."

Senator Forget Returning.

Senator Forget is now on his way home from Europe. Upon his return it is expected that Mr. Rodolphe Forget will see little of the stock market, and will spend most of the summer at St. Irenee, P.Q.

Money in Montreal.

Money in Montreal continues easy at 5 per cent. for call loans, and there is more than enought to go around. The demand is practically nil.

Trade in Montreal.

Trade in Montreal has been somewhat quiet the past week in some lines, and slow remittances are reported in some trades. Renewals have been requested in certain cases as a result of slow sales. In the country the situation is healthy and the outlook for a larger movement in wholesale business later on is encouraging. The dairy product markets are still very dull. The sorting trade in hardware and dry goods is moderately active. More vessels are arriving and there is more activity in shipping circles.

Dominion Coal.

The Dominion Coal Co. has closed a contract with the Boston & Maine R.R. for 75,000 tons of bituminous coal at a price of $2.58 per ton, delivered.

It was stated at the Montreal offices of the Coal Co., that the price is $3.25, the Coal Company paying the duty.

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.	Divid- end.	Pays on Invest- ment.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c
Canadian Pacific...	117	6	5.12
Montreal Street.....	209	10	4.78
Toronto Rails.....	100	5	5.00
Twin City	94	5	5.31
Detroit United	62	4	6.45
Rich. & Ont.....	87	6	6.89
Heat & Power	74	4	5.40
N. S. Steel	73	6	8.21
N. S. Steel pfd.....	117	8	6.83
N. S. Bonds	107	6	5.60
Dom. Iron bonds....	68	5	7.35
Mont. Steel, pfd	86	7	8.13
Mont. Telegraph ..	158	8	5.06
Bell Telephone.....	145	8	5.51
Ogilvie Mill. pfd...	117	7	5.98
Ogilvie Mill. bds....	113	6	5.30
Street Ry. bonds..	104	4½	4.32
Montreal Cotton....	107	9	8.40
Dom. Coal	65	6	9.23
Halifax Tramway...	95	6	5.26

BANKS.

	Last quotation about.	Divid.	Pays.
		p.c.	p.c.
Bank of B. N. A.....	130	6	4.61
B'k of Commerce,xd	148	7	4.72
Dom. Bank of Can ..	224	10	4.45
E. T. Bank, xd.. ..	156	8	5.12
B'k d'Hochelaga, xd	131	7	5.34
Imperial Bank, xd..	210	10	4.76
Merchants Bank, xd	155	7	4.51
Molsons Bank	202	9	4.45
B'k of Montreal, xd	244	10	4.09
Banque Nationale,xd	'97	6	6.18
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	201	8	3.98
B'k of Toronto, xd.	222	10	4.50
Union Bank, xd	129	7	5.42

PERFECT PHONOGRAPH RECORDS.

Wonderful improvements have been recently made in the manufacture of phonographs for commercial purposes. This especially applies to records. The first records were made of soft wax, which was at best but short lived, and liable to ruin by a mere touch of the finger. This was gradually improved out of existence, being replaced by the moulded record. This was a great improvement, being at least safe from destruction by a mere touch. It, however, was as brittle as thin glass, and consequently most such records had a very short career.

Now, however, the latest improvement placed on the market, the Lambert Indestructible Record, patented by the Lambert Company of Chicago, obviates all these difficulties, and furnishes the public with an absolutely reliable record.

These records are practically indestructible, hard, and of great tensile strength. So strong are they that they can be dropped from a great height without injury, or even stepped on. Washing does not injure them at all. The tone of these records is particularly loud and clear, and does not lose its distinctness for years.

The sole agents for Canada for the Lambert Records are the Canadian Music and Phonograph Company, 2100 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, who will mail a catalogue on request.

PATENT REPORT.

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

George A. Daigneault, Marieville, Que., washing machine; Alphonse Poirier, Normandin, Lake St. John, Que., clover huling machine; Richard Michell, East Selkirk, Man., potato seeder; George Makinson, Brigus, Nfld., heating device; David G. Buchanan, Montreal, Que., advertising device, Patrick Kenehan, Montreal, Que., wagon attachment; Richard H. Rusden, Rossland, B.C., miner's candlestick; Arthur E. Vance, Forest, Ont., fastening device; Eugene E. C. Nautre, Montreal, Que., suspender; Stanislas M. Barre, Winnipeg, Man., milk heater and cooler; Frederick S. McKay, Sherbrooke, Que., clothes drier; Elzear Michaud, Montreal South, Que., improvement in beds; Paul d'Aigneaux, Montreal, Que., chemical process and compound.

SUEING FOR HIS PENSION.

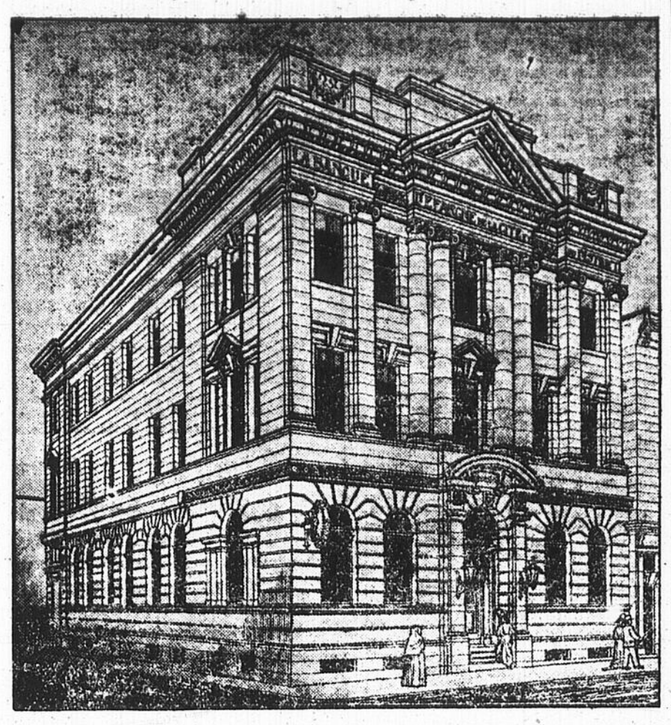
Mr. Beaubin, on behalf of Inspector Lapointe, this morning moved in the Court of King's Bench for permission to appeal to the Privy Council in his suit against the Montreal Police Benefit Association. Mr. Lapointe was obliged to resign from the force, and entered suit to compel payment of his pension, which had been withdrawn. He won his case in the lower court, but the judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal. He then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which declined to hear the case, declaring it had no jurisdiction. The Inspector then appealed to the Court of King's Bench for permission to carry his case to the Privy Council, but his application was refused, the court holding that it had neither power to grant or withhold such permission.

LAST CALL FOR NEW YORK.

To-day is the final day on which New York excursion tickets will be sold at the special rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets are good returning within ten days, and New York is a good place to spend Victoria Day.

Particulars at the New York Central office, 130 St. James street. Telephone Main 158.

New City and District Savings Bank Branch on St. Catherine Street East



The illustraiton gives a view in perspective of the new branch office which the bank is about to erect on the site of the present premises at the southwest corner of St. Catherine and St. Timothee Streets. The amount of business done at this branch has increased so much that larger accommodation has become a necessity, and the new building will include a much larger area than the present one. The St. Catherine Street front will be forty-seven feet in extent, and that towards St. Timothee Street ninety feet.

The entrance will be on St. Catherine Street, and a very spacious banking hall, forty-two feet wide and seventy-two feet long, will extend from the front almost to the extreme end of the building, with a lofty ceiling supported on Ionic columns, the manager's room and the public waiting room being, respectively, to right and left of the vestibule. For the public doing business there will be a series of ten tellers' boxes, arranged in horseshoe form, with in addition special counters for the opening of new accounts, while to the rear ample accommodation will be provided for the banking staff.

In the basement, besides heating room, storerooms, etc., a lunch room will be provided for the clerks and the large vaults in the rear of the building on ground and basement floors will be surrounded with fireproof walls, reinforced with hardened steel.

Between the bank and the adjoining store in which the bank will be temporarily lodged during rebuilding, will be a separate entrance giving access to the first and second floors at the St. Catherine Street end, and the intention is to rent these as commercial offices.

The doorway at the further end of the St. Timothee Street front, besides forming an exit for the staff after banking hours, gives access to the house of the manager, Mr. Henri A. Piamondon, whose devotion to his duties during many years has contributed very materially to the success of the bank in this part of the city.

The construction of the brick will be fireproof throughout. The floors and supports will be of steel cased with terra cotta and concrete; the external walls will be lined with hollow terra cotta for the exclusion of moisture, while the arrangements for heating and ventilation have received very careful consideration.

As regards external appearance the aim has been to erect a substantial building, suited to maintain the credit of the bank in the eyes of the citizens, and to be an ornament to this part of the city. Both fronts will be constructed entirely of Quebec limestone from the Deschambeault quarries, on a plinth of Stanstead granite. The classical character of the design tends towards refinement and dignity, rather than lavish display.

For the benefit of the public a clock will be placed in a prominent position on St. Catherine Street, and two electric lamps will illuminate the approach of the main entrance.

The architect is Mr. A. H. Lapierre; the construction is in the hands of Mr. Magloire Huberdeau, and Messrs. Labrecque & Mercure, contractors, and a commencement has already been made with the work.

The total cost of the building will be about $65,000.

Meantime the banking business will be conducted in the premises immediately adjoining, No. 1540 St. Catherine Street.

Gossip on Military Affairs.

The disagreeable weather during the past week has marred the out-door work of the city regiments to a great extent, and most of the drills were necessarily carried on indoors. The drill hall has presented a scene of activity each night during the week, and crowds of spectators were present nightly to see the militiamen at work.

So far as the city regiments are concerned, there will be no military demonstration here on Tuesday, Victoria Day, owing to the fact that the inspection of the local garrison follows so closely on the holiday.

The Prince of Wales Fusiliers will spend Victoria Day at Burlington, Vt., and, with this exception, no other parades are announced.

* * *

The Duke of York's Hussars' fixtures for next week are as follows: Monday evening, squadron drill, dismounted; Wednesday evening, non-com. class and recruit drill.

* * *

The 3rd Field Battery section gun-drill schedule next week is as follows: Monday evening, centre section, under Lieut. McCuaig; Tuesday evening, left section, Sergt.-Major Porteous; Wednesday evening, right section, Capt. Reford. A special class for drivers only, to take up field manoeuvres, is held Tuesday.

The Battery will go into camp on St. Helen's Island June 21st.

* * *

No. 4 company Canadian Army Service Corps will parade Monday night for company drill.

* * *

The Army Medical Corps companies will parade at the Drill Hall Monday evening for drill.

* * *

The 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery will parade next week as follows:

Monday, No. 1 company, at 8.15.
Tuesday, No. 2 company, at 8.15.
Wednesday, No. 3 company, at 8.15.

Friday the regiment will parade at 8.15 sharp for battalion drill. Band to attend.

The O. C. will be in attendance at the orderly room on Wednesday evening.

* * *

The Prince of Wales Fusiliers will leave the city Monday night, May 23rd, to send Victoria Day in Burlington, Vt.

* * *

The Victoria Rifles will parade at their armory next week Wednesday and Friday evenings for march out and battalion drill.

* * *

The Royal Scots will parade next week, Monday and Thursday evenings for battalion drill.

* * *

The 65th Regiment will parade next week on Wednesday evening for battalion drill.

* * *

The establishment of the Montreal Engineers has, it is understood, been increased to a total of 192 men, including nine officers. This gives a chance to the numerous men who have been waiting a chance to join this favorite corps.

* * *

At the semi-annual meeting of the Montreal Military Engineers' Association, held in the Engineer's armory, business of considerable importance was transacted, whereby the property which now constitutes the armory was transferred from the directors of the old Point A. A. A. to the Montreal Field Company of Canadian Engineers.

The Engineers' engagements are as follows: They will parade on Monday next for commanding officer's inspection.

* * *

The annual Government target practice of the 3rd Victoria Rifles and the 5th Royal Scots is ordered for this afternoon at the Point aux Trembles ranges.

* * *

The Queen's South African war medals for the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles will shortly be ready for issue.

* * *

The Victoria Rifles' sham-battle last Saturday evening in the vicinity of Back River proved most successful. About 200 members of the regiment turned out, and the operations, which lasted till five o'clock Saturday morning, were carried out in a most satisfactory manner under the direction of Captains Stewart and Hiam, who commanded the attacking and defending forces respectively.

* * *

A demonstration of the operation of the "sub-target aiming device" was given at the drill hall before the Canadian directors of the company. The sub-target gun machine is designed with the object of teaching beginners how to aim correctly. It is understood that the device has met with the approval of the militia authorities at Ottawa, and will shortly be installed at the headquarters of military districts throughout Canada. The Canadian directors of the company are as follows:

Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-Minister of Militia, Ottawa.
Col. H. M. Pellatt, banker, Toronto.
First vice-president, F. O. Lewis, hardware merchant, Montreal, Que.;
President, John H. Tilden, Gurney-Tilden Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.
Second vice-president, H. H. Wickwire, M.P.P., K.C., Kentville, N.S.
Treasurer, H. P. Coburn, Sawyer-Massey Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Robert Harmer, manufacturer, Toronto, Ont.
W. J. McCormick, gentleman, Toronto, Ont.
H. H. Dewart, K.C., Toronto, Ont.
Capt. R. C. LeVesconte, K.C., Toronto.
Chairman executive committee, J H. Jewell, banker, Toronto.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.

ENTERTAINMENT AT VERDUN.

The choir of Knox Church, twenty-seven strong, went by special car to Verdun Hospital last evening to afford the patients there a pleasant hour's programme. An audience of nigh 300 greeted the singers warmly, and applauded the efforts of their city friends to drive their cares away. Choruses, songs, recitations and violin selections made up the varied programme. Rev. Mr. Fleck accompanied the party, which was conducted by Mr. Peacock, the organist.

A BENEFACTION TO ALL.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the dull routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to injuries and ailments that those who toil not do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.—adv.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, solicitor of patents and expert, Temple building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians:

Violin, Benjamin Battram; sleigh, Francis B. McNamee; match-igniting device, Frederick W. Tuerk; sandpapering machine, Donald V. Hodd; dust guard for vehicle hubs, William H. Little; electric block signal system, Tony Silvene; electric alarm, Herbert Trull.

CLEANING LACE CURTAINS

This is immediate work with everyone as they enter upon housecleaning. Our cleaning of Curtains gives satisfaction. Phone, and waggon will call for parcel.

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.

Invest Now!

and secure a building lot in the future metropolis of the great NORTHWEST.

Edmonton, Alberta

This City is making rapid strides, and within the next two or three years, with all its exceptional natural resources, will positively become one of the most important cities in the Dominion, to the benefit of the realty investors.

Three Great Railroads

The C.P.R. at present runs into the City. In a very short time The Canadian Northern will have a terminal there, and the GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC has made Edmonton the western basis of operation. All this means a large demand for residential and commercial accommodation.

Electric Street Ry.

Contracts have been awarded for the construction of an electric road there, which will run through our property. This will bring thousands of dollars of trade into the town, which is a safe guarantee that the land is bound to greatly increase in value, and those investing now, will then reap large profits.

Five hundred and sixty buildings were erected last year, and contracts amounting to over One Million Dollars have already been made for this year.

Our Proposition

We will sell well situated lots in a progressive section of Edmonton at prices low enough to guarantee a handsome profit within a short time. Lots now selling at from $100 to $300, will soon be worth $300 to $600, or more. Terms to suit all purchasers.

Don't Wait! Call or write for Plans and Further Information.

R. P. INGLIS & CO.

110 Temple Building.

Phone Main 3874.

THE MONEY MAKER

CONTAINS

GOLDEN INFORMATION IN A NUT SHELL

It tells you of men and women prominently known in public life to-day, who took advantage of an investment in which every one hundred dollars invested returns to the purchaser in a comparatively short time $200, 400, and smaller amounts gave proportionate returns.

These people are pointed out to-day as lucky—a wrong idea. They simply examined a new proposition, then exercised their judgment. They allowed the work of a marvellous wizard to earn fortunes for them. They showed just a little wisdom.

The combined genius of four such men is once more at work. Their operations are being intently watched by the civilized world. Your opportunity is once more placed before you; your wisdom is simply called upon.

BRYANT'S MONEY MAKER deals fully with this past investment, and the present and future earning power of the most marvellous proposition ever offered to the public. This Financial publication will be mailed free of any charge upon application to NORRIS F. BRYANT, YORK CHAMBERS, MONTREAL.

"INVESTMENTS"

"Investments," just published, introduces, in an entirely original manner, new and important methods for the employment of and the means of obtaining capital. Among the

SPECIALLY-CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

are "Stock Markets and How to Profit by Them;" "Theory of Successful Speculation;" "How to Start an Account;" "The Advantages of 'Call Options';" "Contangoing Mining and Industrial Securities;" "How to Invest in Mines;" "American Rails, with Points for Operators in Yankees;" "The Purchase of Investment Securities by Instalments;" "General Principles for Investors;" "Rules for Investors in Mines;" "General Principles for Speculators;" "Stock Exchange Terms," being a Glossary for Market Operators; "Stock Exchange Parlance;" "Insurance, as a Means of Making, Raising and Saving Money;" "Colonial Building Land, Its Coming Importance."

AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE

is a collated list of Securities yielding from 4 per cent. to 20 per cent., and a table of "Average Values," which will enable investors to gauge the value of any particular security.

"Investments" (148 pages), sent post free on mentioning Montreal Herald.

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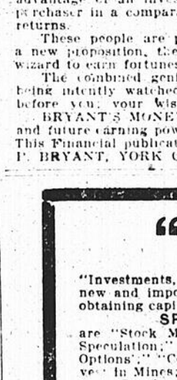

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Steel Arch
Binding Cases

are the acme of perfection. Accept only the best. Made by

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THE INTERCOLONIAL

COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.
Works—Drummond Colliery, Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

Head Office, Room 211, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

Long Distance Telephone

TO

St. Blaise, Que. (Grand Lignet)

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

has established Long Distance Telephone communication with St. Blaise, Que. Rates may be obtained from the Long Distance Operator at any of the Company's offices.

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English Boiler Purger, used extensively.
" Belting Syrup, preserves the belts and increases the power.
" Patent Plastic Cork Cement for boiler and pipe covering. It's the best for the purpose.

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FRISCO CIGARS

Can depend on a pleasant smoke. Made only by the best Union workmen. Once tried always used.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
Railway Company Car Equipment Bonds.

To yield 5½ per cent. We will be glad to mail particulars on application.

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Corporation, Limited.
E. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager
Canada Life Building.

Dale and Co.

Marine and Fire Underwriters,
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MONTREAL.

IT PAYS TO BUY OUR COAL

CITIZENS COAL COMPANY

BOARD OF TRADE BLD'G.

CALEDONIAN

Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Funds Over - $11,000,000

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

LANSING LEWIS, Manager

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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 359.

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.

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No house in Montreal is better equipped with Office Supplies of all kinds, Stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
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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

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 20, 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 fyle 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.

THE ONTARIO BANK

Dividend No. 93.

Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after Wednesday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

C. McGILL,
General Manager.

Toronto, April 21st, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allan Line S.S. Sicilian, John A. Fairfull, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Finska Lloyd Navigation Co.'s steamer Hermes, S. Skogg, master, from La Rochelle Pallice, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

CHAS. N. BLAKELEY,
Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allan Line S.S. Pretorian, John M. Johnston, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Hansa-St. Lawrence Line S.S. Urania, from Antwerp, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the HALF YEAR ending 31st day of May, 1904, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, on Wednesday, the 15th June, 1904. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board.

D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.

Lukis, Stewart & Co.

INSURANCE. Fire Life Marine.

Special Agents Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
General Agents Maryland Casualty Co. (Employers' Liability and Steam Boilers.)
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118 ST. JAMES STREET.

Incorporated by the Dominion Government, December 7th, 1903. Officially authorized to sell contracts payable by the week.

GEORGE C. HIAM. O. C PANGMAN
HIAM & PANGMAN,
General Insurance Agents and Brokers.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.'s Building Montreal.

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

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LT'D

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, Due March 1, 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in pursuance of the Trust Mortgage, dated April 25, 1893, by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, to The New England Trust Company as Trustee, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE MARCH 1, 1913, of said Coal Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

Eighty-Three (83) Bonds, $1,000 Each, Numbers

16	242	536	1055	1448	1756	2109	2468
29	292	590	1056	1459	1818	2206	2487
37	333	594	1057	1490	1899	2208	2517
92	411	738	1060	1591	1962	2224	2534
149	451	780	1112	1623	1998	2227	2614
163	475	801	1142	1626	2025	2247	2623
175	479	852	1287	1627	2032	2321	
177	502	940	1235	1679	2057	2329	
215	519	954	1371	1696	2065	2417	
221	520	966	1398	1698	2090	2427	
236	535	980	1402	1745	2092	2441	

And Twenty-Four (24) Bonds, $500 Each, Numbers

A13	A88	A126	A208	A428	A512	A581	A634
A18	A99	A156	A316	A435	A521	A587	A654
A24	A121	A205	A335	A481	A563	A595	A740

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., ON PRESENTATION, at par and ten per cent. premium and accrued interest, THE INTEREST ON ANY OF SAID BONDS NOT PRESENTED BEFORE JUNE 1, 1904, TO CEASE FROM AND AFTER THAT DATE, in accordance with the terms of said trust mortgage.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustees,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A., May 13, 1904.

INCORPORATE

Why not limit your liability? We are specialists in obtaining CHARTERS, and if your enterprise is a good one we can help you get capital as soon as Company is organized.

The Corporation Trust Co.,
480 Temple Building, Montreal.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE

On easy terms—at current rates of interest. Low charges. No Delays.

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.,
1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of England.
Security over - $18,000,000
1741 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Sec'y.
Head Office and Agents' Tel. Main 4517.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Do you want to Buy or Sell Unlisted Stocks? If so, write

G. J. ADAMS & CO.
205 St. James Street.
PHONE MAIN 505.

Phone Main 981.

'THE PROVINCIAL'

Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Room 57, Guardian Building
Montreal.
A General Fire Insurance Business transacted at the Lowest Rates.
AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Wednesday, the First Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 12th April, 1904.

WHEN SICKNESS TAKES AWAY YOUR EARNING POWER

And your expenses continue, though the money stops coming in, then is the time you congratulate yourself for having started that bank account that will be your main stay until health returns. Begin saving now—$1.00 is enough to start an account with

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Cor. St. James and St. Peter Sts.
Cor. Guy and St. Catherine Sts.

Particular People

who want a particular article and want it particularly good for a particular purpose always ask for

CAMPANA'S ITALIAN BALM

for the skin.

Price 25c. by mail 35c.

Montreal Agent, J. O. QUENNEVILLE, Druggist
Three Stores:
1406 St. Catherine. 691 St. Catherine.
397 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

THE HUTCHINGS MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

E. R. O.

(Ethiopian Rheumatic Oil)

Cures Rheumatism

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

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Price 25 and 50 cents.

HIGH POLISH

or Domestic Finish, the right color and always absolutely clean. This will be the CONDITION OF YOUR LAUNDRY if you send it to us. We have made a long and careful study of the best methods for Laundering, and have attained a degree of perfection that cannot be equalled.

CROWN LAUNDRY CO.,

4218 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
PHONE MOUNT 1059.

THERAPION The Cure of Cures, by Dr. Le Clerc. The work on this popular remedy contains important information every man should possess. The knowledge it imparts, and the numerous prescriptions given, will enable those who have had the misfortune to contract disease to cure themselves at trifling cost, whilst those who from any cause are now left but a wreck of their former selves, cannot fail to benefit from its perusal. Post free, 12 cent stamps. MR. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, Eng.

Fashion Leaders

In Hair Goods—a sweeping assertion, nevertheless a fact—our Wigs, Switches, Toupees, etc., are the latest from Paris, and our new styles in Hair Dressing are creations that appeal to a woman.

SAMUEL TARRANTE,

2267 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
Tel. Up 1471.

WILSON High-Class **SCALES**

HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery

GASOLINE ENGINES

Get Special Terms To-day.
C. WILSON & SONS.
43 Esplanade St. East, Toronto, Ont.

GARDNER'S QUICK LUNCHES

are fresh and sweet, and nothing but the best served. That is why they are so popular. Try a 5c, 10c or 15c Lunch. Open day and night. 61 UNIVERSITY STREET.

The Name **San=Toy**

Stands for everything that is good in starch

Ask Your Grocer for It. He Sells It - -

In Packages, 5c and 10c.

J. H. MAIDEN, Montreal, Que.,
Sales Agent for CANADA.

Leather Belting

Genuine Oak. Also Mill Supplies. Our prices are better and the quality of our goods are too well known to dwell on.

D. K. McLAREN,

751 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL.
BRANCH. TORONTO.

COSSACK FIGHTERS.

Services They Have Done for the Russian Empire.

Just as the King of England found it good policy to call his heir Prince of Wales, so a Russian Czar propitiated his most intractable subjects by making the Czarevitchataman, or chief of the Cossacks, says Black and White. The personal escort of the Little Father is also supplied from a Cossack regiment. The world, indeed, has never seen a finer body of light cavalry, and it is no wonder that the Russian military authorities have allowed the hardy horsemen of the steppes to retain something of their own method of warfare, and to grant them a set of regulations distinct from those of the rest of the army.

No wonder the Cossack is a famous horseman. A sympathetic writer has recently described the average career of the future warrior. At the age of three he learns to ride astride a horse in the courtyard of his father's house. Two years later he shows himself on horseback in the village street and exercises with his young comrades. No wonder that at the age of twenty he seems almost to be one flesh with the sturdy beast that carries him. "When the wife of a Cossack, becoming a mother, went to church for forty days after her confinement for the prayer of purification, and returned home with her son in her arms, the father buckled a sword to the waist of the child, and, handing it to his wife, congratulated her on having given birth to a Cossack."

The Cossacks were not always under Russian government, and, indeed, are said by some authorities to have originated from emigrants who could not stand the slavery of the Russian system, and preferred, so far back as the tenth century, to lead a nomadic robber life in the steppes of the Tartars. These nomadic hordes grew in power and number till they became a formidable force, and as the Cossacks, or "freemen," were more friendly to their Russian kinsfolk than to the Tartars, they gradually formed a convenient buffer state. They elected their atamans (hetmans) or chiefs till the beginning of the present century. They owned large herds of cattle, and many of them attained considerable wealth. As they grew in power, they probably absorbed Tartar and Circassian stock. Those in the neighborhood of the Don and Dnieper became skillful boatmen and fishermen, though, at least till the days of Yermak, they gained the major part of their livelihood from piratical attacks upon Russian merchantmen plying on these rivers.

Under the present regime there are no fewer than fifty-one regiments of Cossacks, under eleven main tribal divisions.

At the Russian military reviews the Cossack always plays a notable part. In other respects the Russian army is much like those of other Continental powers, but the Cossack has his own manual of instructions. Every member of the squadron is a trick-rider, who could put the cleverest circus acrobat to shame, and the firing exercises introduce features which only clever riders with clever animals could perform. On campaign, moreover, the Cossack is particularly useful, as he is accustomed to scanty food and extreme cold, while no beter forager has yet been discovered in the armies of Europe.

The army of Napoleon on its retreat from Moscow had only too good reason to regret the prowess of this nimble scout, who harassed the dispirited flanks of the once victorious army. On the first day of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, a Cossack regiment covered seventy miles in twenty-four hours to secure an important bridge, and the latest reports from Corea show that Cossack scouts have made daring dashes to the south, in spite of the immense superiority of the Japanese forces in the triangle of Seoul and Pingyang and Gensan.

A remarkable feature of the Cossack and Russian soldier is his insensibility to pain. In the Balkan struggle men suffering from incredible wounds used to march stolidly to the ambulance, so that soldiers left in the firing line should not have to be detached to carry them away. A good story, though not strictly Cossack, is told of the soldiers in a redoubt at Sebastopol who were about to partake of the usual soup from the usual pan. A shell fell in their midst, but a cool-headed Russian ran, and, dropping it into the pan, cried: "Welcome, Mariah Ivanovba, and taste our soup."

BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

SINCE 1851 IRELAND HAS LOST 3,961,011 EMIGRANTS.

There is a pathetic as well as a deep political interest in the White Paper just issued containing the latest budget of "Emigration statistics for Ireland," says the London News.

Stated in cold figures, the general facts are that no fewer than 39,789 natives of Ireland left their country last year for some other land, bringing up the total number of Irish people who have emigrated since 1851, when the enumeration was begun, to the huge aggregate of 3,961,011. Of those who left last year more than four-fifths, or 84.2 per cent., went to the United States.

In a little over half a century nearly four millions of Irish people, mostly in their youth and early manhood, and forming a body more or less equivalent to the whole population of inner London, have left their native land.

Perhaps the fact helps to explain, says the News, why the Irish are so great a power abroad, and why Ireland suffers so much from losing so great a proportion of the flower of its youth.

LORD HUGH CECIL SPEAKS ON THE CONSCIENCE OF THE M.P.

Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., the younger son of the late Lord Salisbury, is fast gaining a great reputation as an orator, a thinker, and a wit. Speaking recently, he said: I observed the principle of what might be called "constitutional convenience" growing up. I viewed it with the utmost reprehension and dislike, and I venture to hope that all those who wish well for the continuance of our parliamentary institutions would set their faces against it. It seemed to be regarded now as a proper course that if a member of Parliament differed from his party on any question of serious moment he was bound either to resign his seat or, what was strangest of all, to give the party association in his constituency the choice whether he should resign his seat or not. That seemed to him the most amusing topsy-turvydom of constitutional law or constitutional custom that was ever invented. It amounted to this—that whenever a representative formed his own judgment on a matter which happened to be different from the judgment of those with whom he was accustomed to work he was required to pay a heavy pecuniary fine, quite apart from all injury he might suffer in his political career, a pecuniary fine amounting to not less than £500 and possibly to £2,000, according to the constituency he represented, before he was entitled in honor to go on conducting his political work. Such an idea of political representation was utterly foreign to all the best constitutional authorities. If that was to be so the House of Commons was no longer a free, deliberative assembly; it was at the worst an assemblage of servants. If the work to be done was that of a gramaphone, why not employ a gramaphone? (Laughter.) A member of Parliament was elected to do his best in Parliament according to his own conscience and not according to some one else's. He should go on until the Parliament came to an end, and the constituency could choose whether it would elect him again or not.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AND THE RAPPROCHEMENT.

M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador in London, spoke as follows at a banquet in London: "The nature of our arrangements is positive. They constitute settlements of affairs, exchanges of advantages, and their peculiarity consists in their having been negotiated in full liberty and peace, and in their having settled questions which could not have been settled in other times except by more or less sanguinary struggles. It is a rational, a wise work which has been accomplished, and the reception which has been accorded to it in both countries proves to what an extent the public mind has been modified and [illegible]. It is very difficult for the most sensible and best intentioned Government always to act reasonably. Governments are obliged to take into consideration passions, prejudices, and sentiments which have to be respected, or private [illegible] which [illegible] expose them to most violent attacks. History teaches us that often the best measures provoke opposition, and that [illegible] contemporaries. To-day we have done a rational work which is generally approved. I am justified to believe that it is because it is useful and [illegible] accordance with the interests of both countries it will be fruitful of results. I hope that in order to complete the rapprochement between the two countries we shall one day see the channel tunnel opened."

AUSTRALIA LIKE CANADA HAS FOOD TO SPARE.

At the St. Patrick's Day luncheon at Sydney, Australia, Cardinal Moran suggested that it would be a good thing for patriotic citizens to contribute to the purchase of a war vessel for presentation to the Federal Government. He was sure he could raise £1,000 for that purpose among his own friends. In acknowledging the Cardinal's offer Mr. Chapman, the Minister for Defence, said the Federal Government recognized that it was time to safeguard Australia, and every step was being taken in that direction. There was no question of what Australia would do if menaced by a foe. Australia would be self-contained and independent of oversea supplies. The Government recognized the gravity of the position, and the aim of the Commonwealth Parliament was to sweep away the petty provincial feeling which prevailed at the present time.

The effective part played by torpedo-boat destroyers in the Russo-Japanese war has greatly impressed the Australian naval authorities, and some of them have come to the conclusion that the Commonwealth Government, when devising a scheme of defence for its principal ports, will have to place most reliance on this class of vessel. The suggestion has been thrown out that ten of the most modern and powerful type of destroyers should be acquired. The cost would be about £40,000 each.

At the present juncture it is interesting to note that the last population returns of Queensland show that out of the 515,844 inhabitants of the State 23,686 are colored aliens, this number including 10,047 Chinese, 8,563 Kanakas, and 2,153 Japanese.

Statistics recently compiled in Brisbane show that, between 1860 and 1902 the birth rate in Queensland declined from 47.9 per thousand to 27.7, and that both the birth and marriage rates were highest when immigration was most active.

A DRUMMER'S TALE.

They Sometimes Tell True Ones.

A quarter of a century "on the road" gives one some knowledge of hotel life and the old drummer's experience with food is worth listening to:

"After 25 years service as a commercial traveller with its vicissitudes and perhaps a too liberal indulgence in the cigar habit, I found myself about a year ago very much the worse for wear.

"At that time I was suffering from nervous dyspepsia, my appetite was poor and I could not sleep, finally reaching a state bordering on complete breakdown.

"As medicine had failed utterly to help me I was forced to look into the diet end of it and what I learned induced me to try a course of Grape-Nuts breakfast food. When it was not on the bill of fare I asked for it and always got it; so for several months I made my complete breakfast on Grape-Nuts with now and then a bit of toast.

"Improvement commenced immediately and has kept up steadily and now, one year after, my general health is fine, better than it has been for years and I attribute the improvement to the use of Grape-Nuts. I have proved in my own case this food is perfect for stomach and nervous troubles and can recommend it to all my fellow commercial tourists." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Although Grape-Nuts is not always on the bill of fare nearly every hotel has it in the kitchen and the guest can get it if called for.

"There's a reason" why Grape-Nuts restores health and strength.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

World's Fair Exhibit, Space 103, Agricultural Building.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES STARTLING STATISTICS.

Detailed analysis of British trade in the financial year ended last March show a consistent growth in imports from foreign countries as well as from the over-sea Empire. The figures as yet available exclude corn and goods in transit but the total trade for the year, with these two elements excluded, reached the astonishing figures of £902,973,361, an increase of £25,343,908 over 1902, and of £88,403,720 over 1899. The increase, as the appended figures show, is mainly between 1899 and 1900 and between 1902 and last year:

Total Imports and Exports.

1899	£814,570,241
1900	877,448,917
1901	869,854,466
1902	877,630,053
1903	902,973,961

Comparing 1899 with 1903 the total imports were respectively as follows:

Total Imports.

	1899.
From foreign countries	£378,133,842
From British possessions	106,901,741
Totals	£485,035,583
	1903.
From foreign countries	£428,929,497
From British possessions	113,670,792
Totals	£542,600,289

Total Exports.

	1899.
To foreign countries	£235,213,441
To British possessions	94,321,217
Totals	£329,534,658
	1903.
To foreign countries	£240,889,483
To British possessions	119,484,189
Totals	£360,373,672

The annual excess of imports amounts to an average of £160,000,000 during the ten years, while, comparing 1894 with 1903, the excess has increased by no less than £47,000,000.

The principal items of increase in the imports of manufactured articles have been, in iron and steel nearly three millions; in cutlery and hardware nearly two millions, and imports classed as "apparel" grew from £160,335 in 1899 to £3,463,333 in 1903.

Raw Materials.

Imports of raw materials or articles mainly manufactured from foreign countries compare as follow with those from British possessions:

	Foreign Countries.	British Possessions.
1899	£100,956,987	£49,665,256
1900	121,019,707	51,145,362
1901	118,472,382	48,727,500
1902	119,633,615	49,412,941
1903	124,996,796	48,513,241

LONDON'S RAT POPULATION, OR LONDON'S RAT PLAGUE.

The number of rats caught and destroyed at the London docks during the year 1903 was 76,800. Dr. Williams, the medical officer of health, states in his report that London's rodent population is increasing, in spite of all the efforts of an official army of professional rat-killers.

Mr. Wilson, the senior doorkeeper of the British House of Commons, is about to retire after having served for thirty-[illegible] Parliamentary sessions.

Western Australia's gold-output exported and received at the Mint last month amounted to 216,576 ounces, which, after refinement and the Mint's portion, was valued at £768,836.

The value of food supplies destroyed as unfit for use during the South African campaign, and subsequently up to March last was £402,278. Supplies to the value of £31,517 were made good by the contractors.

During last month goods to the value of £17,710 14s 8d were exported from Huddersfield to the United States, being an increase of £4,004 11s 5d on the corresponding month of last year.

The value of cutlery and tools (including machines and agricultural implements) imported into Calcutta in 1902-3 amounted to £512,081.

Musicians are warned by the secretary of the South African Union of Musicians not to go to South Africa. He declares that £3 a week, which is a salary rarely exceeded, is not enough at Johannesburg for even the thriftiest of bachelors to live upon.

Durand, the leader of the Boer desperadoes arrested in the Eastern Transvaal, is stated to have given information to the authorities, and to be aiding in the arrest of the remainder of his followers.

During the season just closed the Liverpool sales of Canadian and American apples have totalled 1,560,591 barrels and 130,620 boxes.

In reply to the complaint of the Porte that it had not been consulted in regard to the Anglo-French Agreement concerning Egypt, the British Foreign Office declares that the arrangement does not affect Turkey's rights of suzerainty over Egypt.

Sir A. Jones, of the Elder, Dempster Co., speaking at Liverpool, said in order to develop the relations between Canada and the Cape his company had resolved to carry Canadians and a certain quantity of cargo to the Cape free.

"Q"

With Some Suggestions as to Minding Your P's and Q's.

One absurd suggestion is that the warning to mind one's p's and q's refers to the resemblance of the two letters to one another — a resemblance which hardly exists save in imagination, says the London Globe. A wilder idea, a quite delightful example of far-fetched ingenuity in guesswork, is that the phrase originated in the dancing master's admonition to his pupils to mind their "pieds" (feet) and "queues" (wigs) when bowing! It would be difficult to beat that even among the many curious and etymological diversions which have been provided for the delectation of students by the philological amateur. The most probable explanation is that the p's and q's which originally required to be watched were those of the tavern scores which Boniface used to chalk up behind the door, or on the window shutters of the alehouse—the p. standing for pints consumed and q. for quarts.

In literature Q has been the adopted pseudonym of several writers. Jane Taylor, well known in conjunction with her sister, Anne, as a writer of hymns and verses for children, wrote various prose papers in the Youth's Magazine under the doubtful initial, and published them in book form as "The Contributions of Q. Q. to a Periodical Publication" — a title which would assuredly be sufficiently to sink any book nowadays. Then there was Jane Taylor's contemporary, who sometimes wrote under the title of "Q. in the Corner." This was Thomas Haynes Bayly, of whose sentimental ditties, which were highly popular with our great-grandmothers, Mr. Andrew Lang has made delightful fun in one of the papers in his "Essays in Little." His "I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower," and other songs of the same light and rather feebly sentimental style, were once to be heard in every drawing room, but they all long ago faded away with the "illimitable inane." Some of their titles are still familiar tags, but few people connect them with their author. "She wore a wreath of roses," "Oh, no, we never mention her," and "We met—'twas in a crowd" were all the first lines of songs which were once extraordinarily popular, and were all written by Bayly—"Q. in the Corner."

Bayly wrote novels and other prose works, as well as some three dozen dramatic compositions, most of which had a contemporaneous success, but his prose predeceased his verse. His pseudonym of "Q. in the Corner," it may be noted, by the way, seems to have been an old name for the children's game of "puss in the corner." One of the characters in Miss Burney's "Cecilia" says: "I will either hide or seek with any boy in the parish, and for a Q in the Corner there is none more celebrated. In more recent days Q was only the pseudonym of the late Thomas Purnell, an industrious writer and journalist, who never achieved the degree of success which he deserved. But the best known literary Q. is no doubt Mr. Quiller-Couch. It was as Q. that he became known to the world of story-loving readers, and Q. was a force to be reckoned with in fiction some time before the real name veiled under that pseudonym became public property.

IMITATIONS AND GENUINE PANAMAS.

"There will be no Panama hats worth mentioning worn this season," said M. B. Cross, representative of a house dealing in headgear, to a Washington Post repirter. "The summer of 1902 marked the climax of what might be called the Panama craze. Last season there was an immense slump in this style of hat, and this year hardly a store in the country will have them in stock. The cause of their decline in public favor is easy to understand. As long as the real and costly article was only in evidence, the demand was keen, and the higher the price the bigger the demand. This led to the importation of cheap counterfeits, which so flooded the market that the Panama became common, or rather its imitation. Anyway, as soon as this occurred, men of style and fashion discarded the once prized ornament of dress and reverted to the simpler and always better looking sort of straws. In another decade the Panama may once more become the rage."

The Pope's Doctor

AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF A FAMOUS CHARACTER.

How He Differs From His Canadian Colleagues—An Example Worthy of Being Followed.

Dr. Lapponi, the famous physician to the Vatican, whose name has recently come so greatly to the front on account of his unremitting attention to His Holiness the late Pope Leo XIII., and the high esteem with which he is regarded by the present Pope, His Holiness Pius X., is a man of commanding genius. But he is something more than that. He is more than a mere man of science. He is a man of original and independent mind. He stands out among medical men of all nations, themselves the flower of the world's intellect, by reason of his fine independent personality. He has had differences with his fellow scientists. But no one has ever disputed for an instant the remarkable nature of his professional attainments or the unflinching integrity of his personal character. He is afraid of no man. But he has a higher courage still. He is not afraid of the bugbear of professional etiquette which frightens even some of the greatest doctors.

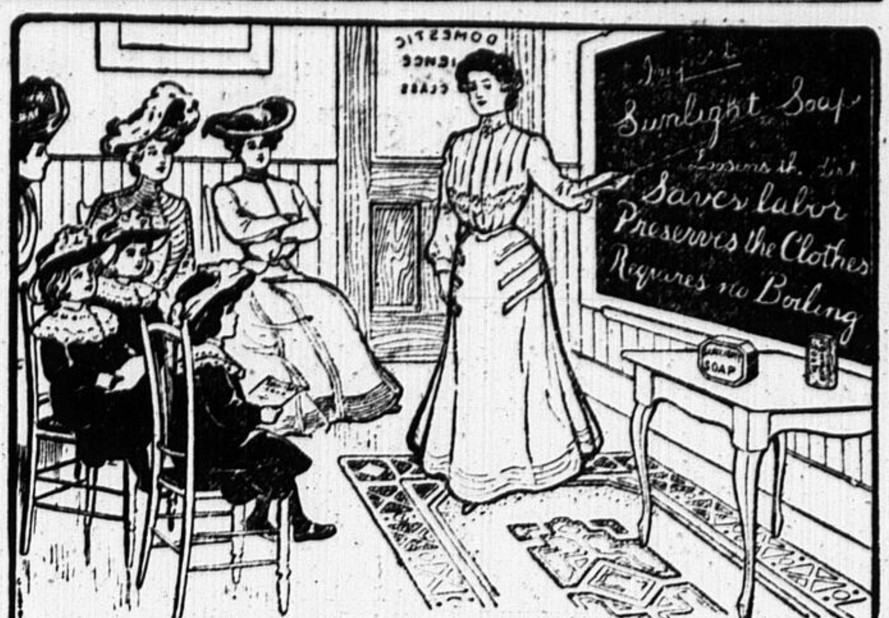
As an example of this may be mentioned one very interesting respect in which he has differed from the medical men of this country. The latter are trammelled by medical etiquette. No one disputes their scientific skill or their unselfish devotion to their work. But they are limited in their labors by one remarkable scruple. They will prescribe and experiment with drugs of all kinds sanctioned by the Pharmacopoeia or newly introduced; but when a medical discovery, even when it is the life-work of a regular practising physician, is recommended to the general public by a manufacturer, professional etiquette steps in and frightens them. No matter how overwhelming the evidence of what such a discovery, when sold as a proprietary medicine, has accomplished, they look coldly upon it and will rarely admit that they have used it with success. It would be "unprofessional" to do so! Dr. Lapponi is troubled by no such scruples. For instance, the numerous remarkable cures which have been proved by newspaper reports, independently investigated, to have been accomplished by the medicine sold in Canada under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, must be well known to all Canadian doctors. They have been published far and wide. There can be no doubt of their accuracy. The names and addresses of the men and women cured are freely published. Their statements have been investigated by some of the most important newspapers in this country and abroad. No one has ever attempted to dispute the facts. But Canadian doctors have never cared to admit publicly that they have availed themselves of this discovery. Dr. Lapponi, however, has availed himself of Dr. Williams' discovery, and has, in his own fearless way, had no hesitation in making the fact publicly known. The following letter, with his signature, freely avows the facts and endorses the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with an authority no one will venture to question.

TRANSLATION.

"I certify that I have tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in four cases of the simple anaemia of development. After a few weeks of treatment, the result came fully up to my expectations. For that reason I shall not fail in the future to extend the use of this laudable preparation, not only in the treatment of other morbid forms of the category of anaemia or chlorosis, but also in cases of neurasthenia and the like.

(Signed) Dr. Giuseppe Lapponi,
Via dei Gracchi 332, Rome.

The "simple anaemia of development" referred to by Dr. Lapponi is of course that tired, languid condition of young girls whose development to womanhood is tardy, and whose health, at the period of that development, is so often imperilled. His opinion of the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at that time is of the highest scientific authority, and it confirms the many published cases in which anaemia and other diseases of the blood as well as the nervous diseases referred to by Dr. Lapponi, have been cured by these pills, which, it need hardly be mentioned, owe their efficacy to their power of making new blood, and thus acting directly on the digestive and nervous system. In all cases of anaemia, threatened consumption, decline, indigestion, kidney disease and all affections of the nerves, as St. Vitus' dance, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, they are commended to the confidence of the public, and now that they have received the emphatic endorsement of so high a professional authority as Dr. Lapponi, the trusted physician of the Vatican, they will be accepted by the medical and scientific world at their true value.



Sunlight Soap is recommended, by those who have investigated the different kind of soaps, as being the best and purest on the market. Those who have gone still farther and tried the different methods state that the Sunlight way of washing is greatly superior to ordinary methods because it requires much less work and makes the clothes whiter and cleaner. Because Sunlight Soap is quite pure and free from adulteration it will not injure delicate fabrics or the user's hands.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

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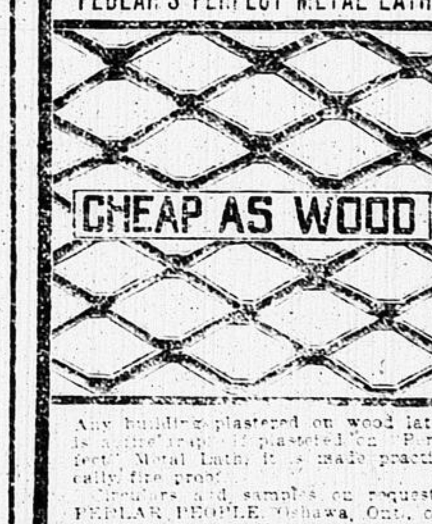

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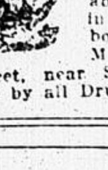

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk.

That is a curious sort of pride which we take in considering ourselves rather indispensable in our own little circle. The housekeeper-mother doesn't mind at all being told that it isn't half so nice downstairs when she was ill. She rather enjoys going about setting things to rights. She glories in the tidying up which most mother folk do more or less of, and which, being their especial duty and privilege, no one else can be expected to look after.

Some of us object dreadfully to being useful while we're at it, but we like the mental feel of it after we've finished.

A woman trots about her house, pulling this, making the other better, planning, changing, experimenting, doing the oddest and the littlest jobs as well as the biggest and most important ones, and sometimes — you women know though men never can understand it—she gets very tired, and it doesn't really seem as if she had been doing anything at all. She thinks over it at dusk, and wonders where the hours and minutes slipped away to, why she didn't work faster or to more advantage, and if she really has a lazy streak in her some place.

Sometimes she wonders this for years and she doesn't tell anyone her wonderings, because, you know, you don't want to hunt for sympathy with out and out queries, and you have very often, too, a feeling that you'd just as soon not hear disagreeable truths, anyway.

But the housekeeper feels ill, and things don't go quite so well. Everybody notices it, but they don't tell her till she is all better, and then they explain that downstairs isn't a real homey place when she isn't about, and how glad they are to have her down and about again. And it does her good, even if it does make her eyes misty and give a grip at her throat. She's so glad she is of use, and that, if things had gone dreadfully wrong up in that white sick-room, there would have been, for a little while, a gap, just to show where a human being had stood and been busy and hoped and loved.

"Housekeeping is queer work, isn't it?" said the bride, smoothing out her sewing and looking wise and important and happy with her brand new happiness. "There's a good deal of undecorative work in it," the elder matron answered, "the sort of work which has to be done over and over, keeping things clean, and oiling up the creaky places.

"That's it," said she of the new marriage ring, "and I get awfully out of patience doing things in the morning, that I know must be done all over again the next morning. Making improvement, that's different; making new things, hanging pictures, arranging rooms, all that sort of work is delightful, but making beds, dusting the same old chair rungs over and over again, tidying up the toilet table, sweeping up crumbs, oh, it's horrid!"

"You mustn't let yourself drift into that way of thinking," the elder woman said, so imperatively that the bride looked up quickly. She had said the same thing hundreds and hundreds of times and most women acquiesced and told her that dish-washing was horrid, too—that is, the women who will admit that they ever washed dishes did, the others looked on very puzzled and very superior whenever dishes and their cleansing were mentioned. It was something new to be told gravely that you mustn't allow yourself to dislike the plain matter of fact duties.

"One does so much better work if one is interested," the elder woman continued, "and dusting is really an art, as well as a scientific pursuit. Cooking is interesting chemistry, and looking out for oneself in the market is a sure means of developing wordly wisdom. "And do you know, in the house where the mistress understands housework, gives credit where it is due, but is not afraid to criticize, her servants appreciate the value of work well done, and take a certain pride in the doing of it.

The woman who despises housework and groans loudly of the difficulties of housekeeping, is the one who finds it hard to get help, harder to keep it, and impossible to do without it. The old-fashioned housekeeper smiled, and said laughingly, "But I mustn't preach. You'll find these things out for yourself as you go along."

The little bride was thinking hard with knitted brows and far-away eyes. Then she began slowly: "It never occurred to me that it was really dignified work to make things clean; that there was a sentimental as well as a practical value in dusting, and that one could get as much out of even the plainest work as one put in. I'm coming along, though," she said, and she will think it all out for herself—she's that sort.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Lamentation, when she came to see the baby, "he's so small; aren't you afraid he's undersized? Maybe he'll pick up, though, and maybe it's his nature to be small. He has a lot of hair, hasn't he? It always comes out, though—that first hair. "Oh, you're not going to let me kiss him or hold him. You believe it isn't good for babies to be mauled about and kissed. Well, perhaps it isn't, my dear, but I nursed babies before you were born, and mine always got kissed and rocked and dandled. "I suppose you put him off to sleep by himself in his own bed, too. I thought so—it always gives them that peeked look. They get cold, poor dears! And do you feed him by the clock and keep him out of doors in all sorts of weather, and give him cold water to drink? I've got grandchildren being brought up that way, so I know all about it. I'm not allowed to look at them, either, but I thought it was because my son's wife was extra foolish. I didn't think it was general."

"I suppose there isn't any consumption in your family? Nor liver trouble, either? Well, maybe it's in your husband's, and you haven't heard of it. It often skips a generation or so. He seems to have a little cold, too, and you never can tell what a cold will lead to. Such a little takes them off."

"I hope he'll live to grow up, but I never expect to see these new-fashioned babies thrive. And they miss so much too—just like my grandchildren. Oh, yes, they're healthy enough, but they've lost all the comforts of home, so to speak. No petting, no coddling, no dandling—just eat and sleep, live by the clock, go to sleep all themselves and get weighed every week. They're kept at just so many degrees of heat, and everything is boiled that's given them, inside or out. Maria—that's my daughter-in-law—would have a fit if you didn't go and wash your hands before you touched the baby. Such nonsense! I always washed mine afterwards. What's that? Maybe I needed to, eh? Now you're real sarcastic."

The girl who wears open-work hose and donesn't want to show them is in a turmoil about some articles, which recently appeared in some far-away newspapers, on that rather personal subject. "It's downright mean—that's what it is," she cried passionately. "I wear them because they look nice and I like to look at them myself. I don't go about thrusting out my feet, or dragging my skirt up over my instep every time I sit down. Those nasty articles were written by men anyway, I know they were. I wonder if they never buy any garments which are nicer or finer, or more elaborate, or more shocking than some others, simply because they like them, or are we to understand that they wear only hats and coats and trousers and shoes?"

The girlie was very cross, and she was out of breath besides, so she stopped her tirade, and asked the other girls what they thought.

They all thought as she did, and, will you believe it, eight out of ten of the women in that room wore open-work hose, and had them on that blessed minute. The two others confessed to a liking for the kind that you can't see through. Such fun as they had—the prim, old-fashionad ones saying things about holes, and the others, strenuously defending their peek-a-boos. They even said that they were more hygienic, but retreated from that position, when short skirts were recommended to go with them.

A clear whistle came from over the road. The first oriole had arrived. Such a splendid fellow, he was, "and so proud of himself, too! He dashed into the horse-chestnut under the window and began whistling for the insects to come to him. When they didn't come, he went after them, hopping lightly from twig to twig, seeming to bound with happiness, catching morsels of food and flinging out the gay notes of his musical song between whiles. Mr. Oriole has much faith in human nature, for the flirts his gay feathers about the shade-trees and in the open lawns, but his wife is a bit more timid, or, perhaps, it is worldly wise, for she loves to choose the upper branches of a tall elm or poplar to swing her cradle-nest from. Like the bob-o-link, Mr. Oriole is a proud fellow, for he will hop about beneath your very eyes, whistling his way through the branches. And Bob will slug on a fence-post while yon come down the road, reckless of the fact that his gleaming coat and his song together expose him to all the dangers of birdland. What a pity that there still are dangers for the pretty folk of the trees and meadows! Birds are such happy creatures; they are so much a part of the outdoors, which is loved by "what is best in us"; they are so wise, so wonderful, and so beautiful, that it chills one's heart to remember how many are the hands raised against them. And, speak it softly, and so gently, lest you tread on someone's tender toe, many women still wear song birds on their hats. Even those who won't wear a whole bird, say "Why, wings are not so bad," as if they thought that, somehow or another, birds grew extra wings for the sole purpose of having them plucked off for millinery ornaments, and that the plucking didn't hurt at all. "Tiny blackbirds are much worn in the hair, and make a very chic addition to a handsome evening toilette, a fashion note said one fine day. The black seemed quite appropriate. One could almost fancy that the spirit of evil had ascended and perched on the head of an evil-doer—perhaps a thoughtless one, but an evil-doer just as surely.

SHANTUNG SHIRT-WAIST SUIT.

Shantung, in the champagne shade, fashions this shirtwaist suit, in which the broad cape collar and the flounce are in cut-work over a silk net of the same shade. The blouse is fulled into a French curved belt, and the skirt, in eleven gores, has a circular flounce applied beneath the handsome band of embroidery. The hat is in fancy straw to match, with ostrich plumes and pompons in white.

Corresponden.ce

Correspondents may have their handwriting delineated without charge.

Jane.—I know just how difficult it is to take a great many books about in the trunk or two you usually allow yourself, and yet how hard it is to do without your pet ones. You can always get reading enough, I suppose, after a fashion, but old books are friends, and yuor mind often harks back to something you've read. Besides there are many books you want to re-read. Certain books suit certain days, and certain moods, though I'm not sure that we should allow ourselves moods in these days. And all this, of course, you say in your letter, with much between the lines, and I fancy we understand each other pretty well. A couple of soap boxes, which any grocer will sell you for ten cents, will carry your precious books. Paper the choice ones to prevent harm from moisture or rubbing, nail the cover down, and don't let the nails go into the books, as I did once, cord them, so the checks can be put on, and no one will grumble at their weight, because they are of a size that can be conveniently lifted about. 2. Cretonne or fancy denim will transform your room. The good chintzes wash well and bedroom belongings which can be washed are far the best from every point of view. 3. I know how you feel about the summer gowns, for the season is very short for sheer cotton fabrics, and they do grow antiquated of course. I wonder if we are not a little foolish about fashion? It isn't anything against a gown that it was made last year, and yet we do go to such pains—ripping, sewing, patching, adding to and taking from it, in our, almost always, fruitless efforts to disguise the fact. Don't you think a little independence upon our part would save us a lot of trouble and worry and give us many precious minutes and much coveted strength for things more important?

A. B. G.—Use your fork only, and, of course, in the right hand. 2. I daresay you can make the house fit to live in, but if I were you I should be very careful to have everything attended to, papering and painting everything, having the plumbing inspected and paying particular attention to the floors. A single scrubbing with soap and water will not make an infected house fit to live in. You should constitute yourself a whole health department, for the good health of your family, and perhaps even their lives depend upon your vigilance in making the place they are to live in really clean.

Kate.—The mixed straw ready-to-wear, ought to do nicely for most occasions, and the black and white ones will surely be suitable for all dress-up times. Put the hat money into something which lasts more than one season—lace, furs, linen or the little niceties for your room, which most of us are fond of, and yet often deny ourselves that we may buy things which are, after all, more or less, finery. 2. The July girl wears a ruby, if she is both wise enough to know she should, and lucky enough to have it.

L.—You will never hurt yourself with work that you are not driven to do. I don't say you are actually lazy, but whatever nice word you can find which means just a little less, you might use to describe yourself. 2. Use the oil of peppermint for your creams, and some day when you want green bon bons with an indescribable flavor which will puzzle everybody, you might try chopped parsley, tying it up in a bag and fishing the bag out at the last minute.

Agate.—Sympathy expressed by a message written on a card seems best unless you know the bereaved ones very intimately, and even then I'm not sure that a simple clasp of the hand is not the best condolence. Real sorrow is far too deep for words, and so often when we use them we blunder and, with the very best of intentions, "rub the sore, when we should bring the plaster."

Armitage.—Borax will clean the bottles, and soft tissue paper poked in will polish the inside as it is swished around by water. It can easily be hooked out with a button-hook, a bent hairpin, or a wire, and indeed, some of it will dissolve and come out in a think pulpy stream.

Amiel.—Take the good and leave the morbid, unreasonable stuff. We must do that with all of life, choosing what is best for us, ignoring or casting aside the rest. That is digestion of our mentality.

Edith May.—Conscientious, mirthful, persistent, enduring and very sure of yourself.

Georgine — Unassuming, deliberate, methodical, hopeful and very candid.

G. L. N.—Prudence, versatility, candor, ambition and self-control.

Ambi.—Resolute, industrious, rather reticent and very ambitious.

Gertie G.—System, mirth, fair patience, hope and self-reliance.

Aldrythe.—Method, firmness, candor, courage, and self-reliance.

W.—Sympathy, endurance, persistence, and hope.

W.—Sincerity, self-reliance, energy and industry.

Jean.—Ardent, sensitive and not very practical.

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.]

A FEW SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO CHOCOLATE.

The best flavor to add to chocolate is vanilla; next to that, cinnamon. Beyond these two things one should use great caution, as it is very easy to spoil the fine natural flavor of the bean. Chocolate absorbs odors readily; therefore it should be kept in a pure, sweet atmosphere. As about eleven per cent. of the chocolate bean is starch, chocolat and cocoa are of a much finer flavor if boiled for a few minutes. Long boiling, however, ruins their flavor and texture.

STRAWBERRY SHERBET.

Crush a pound of picked strawberries into a basin and add a quart of water, with a sliced lemon, and let it stand for two or three hours. Put one and a quarter pounds of sugar into another basin; cover the basin with a cloth and through this cloth strain the strawberry juice; when the sugar is fully dissolved, strain again, and set the vessel into which it is strained on ice until ready to serve.

CHOCOLATE.

Dissolve three tablespoonfuls of scraped schocolate, or equal parts of chocolate and cocoa, in a pint of boiling water and boil for fifteen minutes; add one pint of rich milk; let scald and serve hot.

All gems and muffins, as well as popovers and batter cakes, will be much improved of the batter is given a thorough beating with an egg whisk or a Dover beater just before it is turned into the pans. When making gems with sour milk, always add a little plain cold water to the batter, to "take up" any of the soda which the acid of the milk may have failed to counteract, or try the milk with a bit of red Litmus paper, which turns blue in milk to which too much soda has been added.

The best results are obtained by sifting the dry ingredients together, then mixing the beaten egg with the sweet milk, and turning it into the batter, adding the fat, which has been melted, the last thing before beating the batter.

GELATINE ICING FOR CAKES.

One scant tablespoonful of gelatine, dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of hot water; mix with powdered sugar till quite stiff, spread on the cake and smooth with a knife dipped in hot water.

CREAM OF SWEET POTATO SOUP.

This Southern delicacy is made by peeling four sweet potatoes, covering with boiling water and cooking five minutes, after which they should be drained and the water thrown away. Then cover them with one pint of boiling water, adding a slice of onion, a stalk of chopped celery, a bay leaf and a pinch of thyme. Cover and cook until the potatoes are tender, then press them through a colander. Add one quart of milk and turn into the double boiler; rub together two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour; add to the soup and cook until smooth; season with a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne, and strain through a very fine sieve. Reheat and stir in two tablespoonfuls of thick cream. Serve with tiny farina squares.

CODFISH A LA MODE.

Take a large cupful of salt codfish that has been boiled and finely shredded, add a gill of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a saltspoonful of black pepper, the juice of half a lemon, a little minced parsley and one egg well beaten. Form in balls with the hand in oval shapes and roll in egg and cracker crumbs. Fry in hot fat, and serve with Bechamel sauce.

BOILED ICING.

One and one-half cups of sugar; put to this two tablespoonfuls of water. Let it boil on the back of the stove until it is waxy or stringy; then add the whites of two eggs.

GEORGIA HOE CAKES.

Sift one pint of meal and a pinch of salt into a dish, and pour enough water over it to make a thin batter, stirring all the while. Melt five level tablespoonfuls of fat, and add to the batter; turn onto a well-greased griddle and brown. Heat a second griddle and grease, and when the cake is brown on one side place the second griddle on top of the cake; invert the irons, and brown the other side. Serve at once on a hot plate. No hot cakes of any kind should be served on a cold plate, since the steam which is thus generated is apt to make the cakes heavy and clammy.

A variety of hot cakes affords a pleasing change for the spring breakfast or luncheon, and the list of easily-made muffins, rolls, biscuits, gems and batter cakes is almost infinite. The plain one-egg muffins are, perhaps, easiest of all to make, although it is not always necessary to use an egg, if one have plenty of good fresh buttermilk, or sour milk or cream that is not too old.

In nearly all recipes butter is given for shortening, but almost any kind of fresh fat may be used instead, and the cakes are equally as good and more healthful, since other fats allow a higher degree of heat without becoming indigestible that can be used with butter.

CREOLE VEGETABLE SOUP.

Wash and cut into thin slices half a dozen good-sized okras; place them in a saucepan with a pint of stewed tomatoes and one thinly-sliced onion. Cover the whole with two quarts of cold water and simmer for two hours; add two teaspoonfuls of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, and two tablespoonfuls of butter; when the butter is dissolved stir in a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup and one tablespoonful of chopped green sweet pickle. Serve with triangles of toasted bread.

TO COLOR CAKE PINK.

One drachm of cream of tartar, one drachm of saleratus, one drachm of alum, half drachm of cochineal. Boil the cochineal in three tablespoonfuls of water, then strain it into the other ingredients. Color a portion of the cake batter and put it in alternate layers to suit the taste.

PLAIN ECONOMICAL SOUP.

Take a cold roast-beef bone, pieces of beefsteak, the rack of a cold turkey or chicken. Put them into a pot with three or four quarts of water, two carrots, three turnips, one onion, a few cloves, pepper and salt. Boil the whole gently four hours, then strain it through a colander, mashing the vegetables so they will all pass through. Skim off the fat and return the soup to the pot. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with two of water, stir it into the soup and boil the whole ten minutes. Serve this soup with sippits of toast.

Sippits are bits of dry toast cut in a triangular form.

CREAM PASTE.

Sift one saltspoonful of salt and a bit of soda size of a pea into one pint of sifted pastry flour. Moisten with cream sufficient to make a very stiff dough. Roll out half an inch thick and spread with a piece of butter the size of an egg. Shave it off in thin slices, dredge with flour, roll up, put it away in a cold place and when cool roll out as directed for plain pastry. Sour milk or buttermilk may be used, enough soda to sweeten the milk.

APPLE PIE WITH MARMALADE.

Cover a pie plate with a rich crust, and spread a layer of peach, grape, or quince marmalade on the crust. Core and pare four small apples and place them on the plate, one on each quarter section. Lay a half inch strip of paste across the middle of the plate and another at right angles, letting the paste come between the apples. Put a rim of paste around the edge, fill the core cavities with sugar and the spaces between with the marmalade. Bake quickly and serve with cream. Or core and halve the apples, and put on more strips of paste, and when done cover with a meringue.

Pitter-Patter.

Stitching, braiding or stitched bands and collars of contrasting color are the trimmings for mohair suits, and severely tailored mohair coats with braiding or stitching and buttons for trimming are to be worn by small girls.

A bedroom set for a young girl in white enameled wood with large pink roses was admired. The bed was of wood, with a rather high headboard of a graceful shape, and the roses were disposed over it carelessly. The dressing of the bed was original. There was a roll bolster covered with cretonne pink roses on a cream ground, and the spread was of the same material. This was cut to exactly fit the top of the mattress, and had a full ruffle, which did not, however hang over the sides, but were tucked in along the sides. The effect was of a full puff. All the cushions, etc., of the room, were in this cretonne, and the curtains were barred dimity, with a quaint, old-fashioned valance of cretonne.

"Locomotive whistling has in our country become a menace to public comfort, sleep, and health," says American Medicine. "We do not mean the whistling of the engineers at grade crossings in the country (which should also be done away with by abolishing the grade-crossings), but that of the switching-engines, in or near towns and cities, at work all night, and which is done solely for the convenience of the trainmen. In no other country in the world is this nuisance allowed. In some of our cities stringent laws exist against it, as, e.g., in Philadelphia, but they are utterly ignored by the officers sworn to execute the law. The officials seem to prefer to execute the people. There can be no doubt that a majority of the people of cities, especially in summer, are injured in health because of loss of sleep, and that the sick and convalescent are dangerously harmed."

A toilet water recipe from a very old book, reads as follows: "In a sufficient quantity of river water, boil, for the space of two or three minutes, several of the following aromatic herbs:—Anise, clover, July flowers, balm, sweet basil, bastard marjoram, fennel, hyssop, laurel, lavender, rosemary wild thyme, wild mint, or any other herbs that have an agreeabe scent. Having strained the liquor off from the herbs, add to it a little brandy or camphorated spirits of wine. A jugful may be added to a bath of hot water." This was said to be an excellent bath to strengthen the limbs to remove pain, the consequence of cold, and to promote perspiration. An aromatic bath for the feet from the same book is composed of penny-royal, sage, rosemary, four handfuls of each; juniper berries, four ounces. These are to be boiled in a sufficient quantity of water, the liquid strained and a little brandy added. A teacupful of the decoction is to be placed in the foot-bath. To make an emollient bath for the feet, boil in a sufficient quantity of water a pound of bran, with a few marsh-mallow roots and two or three handfuls of mallow-leaves.

There seems a desire for more color and variety in men's jewelry than for many years past. The plain pearl or gold studs are no longer the only sort of jewelry permitted with evening dress. At the Metropolitan Opera House in New York one sees every evening men wearing enamelled gold, plain enamelled studs in light tints and diamonds and jewels of various kinds, with links to match.

Some of the enamelled studs are pale crimson, Nile green and turquoise. One pattern in studs is made of white enamel of six-sided form outlined with brilliants. Another is of bright crimson, with rococo work of brilliants in platinum over enamel.

A new material for neckties is announced. It is called radium in honor of the newly-discovered metal which has caused such a tremendous commotion in the scientific world. The new material possesses a radiance which suggests that of the metal. The most fashionable colors in neckties are steel-gray, gray, white and cream-colored.

There may have been a touch of cynicism in the remark of my friend, the physician, when he said that children's teeth should not make such a to-do in coming to the surface. His three children seemingly have not been conscious of the teething process. "Children have stomach troubles during the period of teething, because they are not rightly fed, and their parents attribute the disturbance to the teeth," says this doctor. Intelligent feeding is a study, calling for recognition of the needs of the individual child.

"An allowance gives a woman a certain amount of pride. She is spurred on to live within it and it teaches her to know the value of money. She will endeavor to save a little every month and will stretch it oftentimes for personal motives, which by the way, may not be so commendable.

"A man who gives his wife unlimited credit in the shops is doing her an injustice. If she has an account wherever she goes she will purchase things she has no need of, but if she has her own allowance or income, and has, in consequence, had a business training, she will think twice before she buys, and frequently will conclude she can get along without.

"There are, as every business man knows, fluctuations in every income. Some months there may be a greater shrinkage or inflation than others; therefore if a man will make a confidant of his wife, treat her like a being of intelligence and common sense, not as a child, she will soon learn to guage her expenditures according to his income.

"Begin with the girl. Give her an allowance, if it is only $1 a month, and she will soon learn how to get the most for that dollar. It is as much the duty of fathers and mothers to teach girls the value of money as to train their boys; it is the duty of the husband, in case parents have been neglectful, to instil financial rules or to continue the education if it has already been commenced. If you do not handle money how can you know its worth?"

The coming in of this shawl collar, the pelerine, etc., has given the surplice a new lease of life, and a large number of the latest frocks show fronts demurely folded surplice wise. The idea is an excellent one for the thin summer frock, compromising as it does 'twixt choker and decolletage.

A surplice waist may be prettily trimmed yet easily laundered, is not difficult of achievement, and with the aid of huge sleeves and a soft high girdle is eminently picturesque.

Are we to have hoop skirts. Some people do say so. If the fatal decree should be issued from Paris perhaps the American woman will be as sensible and strong minded as was the Princess of Wales, who, always an enthusiastic sportswoman, refused to adopt such a costume as out of keeping with modern habits.

At the time it was said the Princess refused to wear the style because it was French. As ar matter of fact this greatest horror in fashion's history originated in England. Queen Victoria, in the 50's, wore high boots reaching to her knees. The ladies at court wishing to assert their loyalty in following Her Majesty's fad, invented a costume to show their boots.

They wore their gowns, raised with cords, over a petticoat of red flannel. This petticoat flapped against their ankles and proved so awkward that they evolved an outerskirt, with whalebones run about the edges to some depth. This stood out all around them, and while not touching their ankles still showed them.

The full grown hoop skirt succeeded this. Mme. de Metternich saw them in England, and wore them, and all Paris followed her lead.

Now Paris is again recalling them to us. Though there are some women who will wear anything that fashion decrees, no matter how unbecoming or uncomfortable it may be, still there are so many women with common sense and good taste in the world it hardly seems probable that the style will succeed.

Madge Merton

THE BROADWAY BOW.

The stock of white linen has an elaborate design in Russian cross-stitch worked in scarlet and two shades of blue. The white linen bow is attached separately, and has plain hemstitched ends with French knots in white. Little rods of silk-covered featherbone shape the stock. The sheer blouse of batiste has a handkerchief bertha emphasizing the long shoulder, this design being repeated in the loose sleeve ruffle.

Even Your Smiles

Are bound to bring, in time, wrinkles and crow's feet about your eyes and around your mouth, and, if not attended to, they become, day by day, deeper and deeper.

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Blue and Black Serges.
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CUPID ON THE WIRE.

The telephone bell rang and Wilkinson started to answer it.

"Er—drop that receiver, Wilkinson, at once."

The command came from a tall, pajamaed apparition in the doorway.

Wilkinson, who had seen his master, not five minutes before, wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, and who knew his aversion to rising before 9, nevertheless (well trained servant that he was) yielded the receiver to Churchill's impatient hand without allowing the slightest trace of surprise to show in his face.

He could not, however, repress a slight snicker as the following half of the dialogue that ensued penetrated to the room where he was preparing his master's bath:

"What?"

"——"

"Yes, I'm holding the wire."

"——"

"Oh, no; no apologies necessary; tell the lady not to hurry."

"——"

"Yes, I'm still holding the wire."

"——"

"Finished? No. Central; haven't even begun yet."

"——"

"Yes; I'm holding it."

"——"

"What! It isn't a lady?

"——"

"Who the—Robinson & Smith? Who are they?"

"Butchers! Well, what do I care whether you send sweetbreads or—here, Wilkinson, this call is for you, I fancy," and Churchill threw down the receiver in disgust and strode off to finish his toilet.

A few minutes later the bell rang again. This time the discreet Wilkinson, contrary to his usual silent habit, was splashing the water about noisily, which, of course, drowned the tinkle in the hall, and served him as an excuse for ignoring it. The sound, however, was evidently audible in Churchill's bed chamber, for Wilkinson could hear his master making his way into the hall, leaving a trail of overturned chairs and stools to mark his eager path.

"Yes, this is 200 38th street; 1492 Brooklyn? Oh, yes. Yes, I'm holding the wire."

It was evidently the call this time. Wilkinson softly closed the door.

"Good morning, Miss Chanler," the conversation at the 'phone continued.

"Good morning." (The voice that replied to Churchill was low and musical; quite a pleasant contrast to the usual American voice, the Englishman had decided the first time he had heard it.) "How is the patient this morning?"

"I'm sorry to say—er, I mean, of course, glad to say, that he is much better. In fact" (regretfully), "the doctor says he's to be taken home today."

"And you are lonely at the mere prospect! Your voice sounds quite desolate, Mr. Churchill. Shall you miss Harold so much?"

"Miss—er—Harold? Oh—oh, yes, of course. Yes, I shall miss—Harold—awfully."

"You've grown so much attached to him since he's been ill, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes, indeed. I've grown wonderfully attached to—er—Harold."

"But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good, for when he leaves I shall not be bothering you with my daily requests for bulletins as to his health."

"That's the trouble; that's just——"

"I'm sure you must consider our family a great nuisance," the voice in Brooklyn hastily interrupts. "First, you invite Harold to spend the night, and he's inconsiderate enough to develop typhoid on the spot and remain two months. Then his cousin monopolizes your mornings at the telephone making inquiries about him."

"A nuisance, Miss Chanler!" expostulated Churchill, as soon as he is allowed to put in a word. "Quite the contrary, I assure you. I——"

"And you have been good enough to answer my calls in person, too, which has been so much more satisfactory to—mother."

"Yes, and to—er—Harold, too."

"Harold is mother's only nephew, and she quite dotes on him. But I won't detain you any longer, Mr. Churchill. Give Harold mother's and my love and congratulations. Good-b——"

"But, Miss Chanler!" (The Englishlishman clenched the air in his desperation as he felt himself helpless to detain that elusive voice.) "Wait a minute, please." (If he could hold the wire—and the little person at the other end of it—not figuratively, but actually, in both his big, strong hands!) "I want to assure you that—you don't know how I've looked forward to these—these talks with you. Why, the days have seemed forty-eight hours long, at least, and I——"

How banal it sounded when he put it into words—especially when uttered to an uninspiring wooden instrument, and with the possibility confronting him of his ardent avowal being poured into the ears of "Central" or of an incidental butcher or baker.

He paused. There was an appalling silence (but a keen ear might have detected a mischevious little gurgle at the Brooklyn end of the wire).

"Are you still there, Miss Chanler?"

No answer; a series of despairing "hellos," and then:

"I think we were cut off, Mr. Churchill; what was it you were saying?" came, in an innocent voice, from Brooklyn.

Churchill repeated his declaration, but without enthusiasm.

"Really, I'm afraid you've been learning the reprehensible American habit of flattery—from Harold, I suppose. You mustn't allow him to teach you any of his naughty tricks. And now I really must say good——"

"But, Miss Chanler, you haven't kept your promise. You know you said you'd come and take tea with—Harold—some time; and" (suggestively) "he's going to-day."

"Thank you so much, Mr. Churchill, but—I'm very sorry—it's impossible. Misfortunes never come singly, you know, and mother has sprained her ankle."

"But couldn't you get some one else to chaperon you?"

"I'm afraid not. I don't know a soul—a married soul, I mean. You see, we only came back from Europe last month, and we were over there so long we are almost aliens in our own country."

There was a silence, during which the Englishman put his rather slow wits to work to try to solve the difficulty.

"Well—about our bet on the yacht race," he said at last. "I've lost, of course. What size do you wear?"

A ripple of laughter, then a mischievous voice replied:

"Sevens."

"Oh, come now," expostulated the Englishman, "you're not telling the truth, you know."

"Harold never taught you that, I'm sure."

"But you're laughing at me up your sleeve, really now, aren't you?"

"No, Mr. Churchill, because—well, because it would be a physical impossibility." Another ripple of laughter from Brooklyn.

"How expressive my voice must be."

"It is indeed; it has told me a number of things."

"Well, that you are small and slender, and have gray eyes with curly black lashes."

"Oh, I'm sorry my wicked voice has told you such untruths, for I'm six feet and I weigh 200 pounds. Now, do you want me to come to tea?"

There was a gasp from New York; then a laugh from Brooklyn.

"Oh, you're joking," announced the Englishman at last, in a relieved tone, when, somewhat tardily, he had discovered that fact.

"No, indeed, I never joke—with an Englishman."

"And besides, you forget that Harold has a picture of you."

"Taken when I was six; I've grown since then."

Suddenly there was a peal of laughter from Brooklyn.

"But please proceed with your portrait, Mr. Churchill. This grows interesting. Perhaps" (sarcastically) "you can tell from my voice what color my hair is, too."

"I can" (triumphantly); "it's golden."

"So I have a golden voice," laughed the girl in Brooklyn.

"Yes," said the Englishman, growing bolder, "and a silver laugh."

"Why, I'm a perfect Klondike, am I not? But, really, Mr. Churchill, I think you've had quite enough of my voice this morning. Suppose I give you a taste of silence for a change. That's said to be golden also. Good—"

"But, Miss Chanler, why mayn't I call?" pleaded the voice in New York as a last resort.

"You may when Harold is able to bring you; not before. Why, we haven't even been introduced."

"And the doctor says he won't be about for weeks!" groaned Churchill.

A pause; then the Englishman announced excitedly:

"I have an idea!"

"Not really?" (The voice in Brooklyn is insultingly incredulous.) "It must be the effect of the American climate."

"I have, though. If I can accomplish the introduction, may I come?"

"Yes, that's safe enough to promise, and now really, this time—good-bye."

"No, au revoir!"

* * * *

That afternoon, when Harold awoke from his nap, he turned over to find a telephone beside him.

"For you—for me—for both of us, old man!" and Churchill, who had been sitting beside the bed all the afternoon, anxiously awaiting this moment, and hardly able to restrain himself from cutting short the invalid's siesta, reached eagerly for the telephone.

"1492—Brooklyn, please,' he demanded.

Yes, Miss Chanler was at home; would he hold the wire?

"Now, Harold," and Churchill thrust the receiver into his friend's hand, "introduce me to your cousin—quick!"

Harold was not slow to grasp the situation, and with a twinkle in his eye he performed the necessary ceremony.

"Awfully pleased to meet—I mean—to know you, Miss Chanler," said the Englishman, formally."

"Charmed, I'm sure; but how in the world——"

"Never mind how; you promised, you know."

"Yes, I know."

"At five this afternoon, then?"

"If you like."

On the first stroke of five there was a ring at the doorbell.

"I am at home to Mr. Churchill, Mortimer," said Miss Chanler.

She was standing with one foot on the fender, the firelight shining on her face, a little smile playing about her lips. It was so Churchill saw her first.

"Who says I can't see through a telephone?" he murmured, as the gray eyes with their curled black lashes met his. "But it's very American, isn't it?"

Churchill was sitting opposite her at the little tea-table. "I like America," he said, as he took a cup of tea from her hand.

THE WORST FLY.

A dreadful pest of the lower Florida swamps is the Cape Sable horsefly, says a writer in Country Life in America. Specimens measure an inch and a quarter in length. Their bite draws blood like the thrust of a knife. Imagine a swarm of them darting around one like so many humming birds. Fortunately, they are not, at least early in the season, inclined to attack man. The only domestic animal that can live in this country is the mule, and even his tough hide requires a fly-proof stable for its protection and a suit of armor when outdoors. One day I engaged a mule and tipcart to save several miles of weary lugging along the strip of prairie before we struck off into the interior to visit a great rookery. When the guide brought the animal, it presented a truly remarkable appearance, clad in a suit of burlap that would have afforded complete protection, save that the legs of the "trousers" had been slit down, as the animal could hardly have been induced to put them on. So the flaps hung dangling about the legs, the ears projected above, and the calm eyes gazed out through the loopholes, surveying the swarm of flies and the stranger. We left him tied to a palm tree for the day. At dusk, when we returned, the legs of the poor beast were dripping with blood, and he was fairly frantic with pain. We had a stormy experience in harnessing him, having to be very spry to avoid being killed by the flying hoofs. I felt sorry for the mule that was born to live in such a country.

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TWO CONFUSING VERBS IN ENGLISH.

"There are two verbs that are always confusing," said the man who minds his p's and q's, says the Birmingham News. "They are rent and Marry. 'I want to rent a house' says your friend the broker, and no one can tell whether he desires to be a landlord or a tenant. The verb applies to either the act of letting some one have property for hire or the act of paying some one hire for property. "Marry is no better. 'I just married a charming woman,' says your friend the preacher, and if he has been a bachelor you do not know whether to congratulate him or inquire the amount of his fee."

HIS SENTIMENTAL AFFAIR

All this happened in the Broadway office of Jones & Jackson, but had it taken place anywhere else it would still remain as neat a little romance as one need care to hear about.

Jones & Jackson do a tremendous business in typewriting machines. So many machines do they handle that it takes eight stenographers, seven men clerks and five errand boys to keep track of the day's transactions.

Among that score of employes there were at one time Mr. Sargent, Miss Clarkson and Miss Wakeman. Miss Clarkson and Miss Wakeman were stenographers. Mr. Sargent was a general utility man. He was capable of doing anything from writing a check to oiling a machine, and, next to the heads of the firm, he was credited with knowing more about the business than anybody. The esteem in which Mr. Sargent was held was indicated by the desk assigned him. That was desk No. 10.

Desk No. 10 was no better, intrinsically, than the rest of the office furniture, but it occupied an advantageous position. It was wedged into an alcove between the telephone booth and the cloakroom, which was really a kind of a private office without doors.

The only other desk in that cosy nook was No. 11. Miss Clarkson sat there. It was her duty to write circular letters. This she did conscientiously from 9 o'clock till 5, except at times, when the supply of that ponderous literature ran out. Then she talked to Mr. Sargent. Sargent enoyed those leisure moments, and whenever it was left to him to assign Miss Clarkson her portion of work for the day he gave her as little as possible, so she could find more time for conversation.

From that it might be inferred that Sargent liked Miss Clarkson. He did like her. He liked her better than any girl he knew. She was just the girl for him, he said, because she had so much sound common sense. Sargent, notwithstanding his responsible position, was not overburdened with common sense. Outside of office hours, and in them when Miss Clarkson was around, he ran strongly to sentiment, and although neither of them ever told anybody, the chances are that when they were alone together in their secluded corner he said some very foolish things to her.

At any rate, Miss Wakeman imagined that he did. Miss Wakeman liked Mr. Sargent even better than he liked Miss Clarkson. Her desk stood facing the alcove, and when she saw Mr. Sargent lean over and talk to Girl No. 10 with a light in his eyes that never glowed there for her or any one else except Miss Clarkson, her throat closed up and ached to the point of choking, and her eyes grew so misty that she could scarcey see the keyboard so she was just as apt to strike one letter as another. At those times Miss Wakeman's mind ran riot with rebellious thoughts.

"Oh, why can't she let him alone?" was the unvarying cry. "She doesn't care for him one-half as much as I do."

Which was probably quite true, for after awhile Miss Clarkson told Sargent that she was going away, and surely that was something that Miss Wakeman would never have told him. Sargent suffered a painful sensation in his own throat when he heard that news.

"Going away?" he said. "When?"

"Next week. I gave notice this morning."

"But where are you going?"

"To Porto Rico."

"To Porto Rico?" gasped Sargent. "What on earth are you going there for?"

"To study Spanish," said Miss Clarkson.

"To study Spanish?" Sargent repeated. "I don't see what you want to learn that gibberish for, but even if you do feel that you have an irresistible call that way I don't see why you can't study the stuff here in New York. There are plenty of good language schools here."

"Oh, no, that would never do," she protested. "I must gain a thorough knowledge of the language, and the only way to do that is to tackle it on its home ground. I want to learn it for business reasons. My sister's husband has a friend who is in the South Sea trade. He wants a stenographer who can speak and write Spanish. He says if I will learn he will give me the situation at $40 a week."

"Whew-ew-ew!" whistled Sargent.

"Pretty good, isn't it?" said Miss Clarkson. "I'll warrant you are not getting any more than that now."

"Any more?" cried Sargent. "I am not getting that much. I won't work up to that notch a day before I'm fifty, and I'll be lucky if I do then. If I had that much now," he added, after a moment's silence, "I wouldn't let you go away."

"Oh, indeed!" said Miss Clarkson. "But supposing I didn't wish to be kept. What then?"

After that setback Sargent sat looking at her in a kind of mute despair. "That's all right," he resumed, at length. "I'll be most beastly lonesome after you're gone, anyway."

She nodded in self-appreciation. "Let's pretend that I am dead and buried and that you can come here every day and mourn. Won't that be nice?"

"Sure," said Sargent, with his natural enthusiasm for the fantastic. "And I'll bring flowers and put on your grave."

Miss Clarkson did a little figuring on an envelope. "I would suggest that you make it carnations," she said, "instead of violets. Violets really do come too high."

There was general regret in the office when it was learned that Miss Clarkson was going away. No one went to the sentimental extreme attained by Sargent, but everybody was sorry to see her go. The only exception was Miss Wakeman. She did not delude herself into believing that there was much chance of Sargent's caring more for her, but she knew there was a chance of his caring less for Miss Clarkson, and there was much consolation in that. Mr. Jones, however, being more ambitious, was not content with that neutral state of affairs. He was a hard-headed man of sixty-five, and had not the slightest notion how matters stood in the public office, but unconsciously he became an important factor in the little drama. Miss Clarkson left the office at three o'clock of a Wednesday afternoon. When she had gone Mr. Jones called for Miss Wakeman.

"Miss Wakeman," he said, "I had occasion to stand over by your desk for several minutes this morning, and I distinctly felt a draft playing around my head Have you ever felt a draft there?"

"Yes, sir, at times," said Miss Wakeman.

"I thought so," said Mr. Jones. "Possibly it was you whom I heard sneezing out there a while ago."

"Possibly," said Miss Wakeman. "I believe I sneezed."

"Too bad, too bad," murmured Mr. Jones, sympathetically. "We can't have that. You'll be down with pneumonia the first thing we know, and we can't spare you. There is no necessity for your sitting in a draft. I am going to move you up to Miss Clarkson's desk. Would you mind sitting there?"

Miss Wakeman clapped her hand over her mouth for the purpose, she afterward said, of keeping her heart from jumping clear out of her body. Mr. Jones repeated his question kindly, 'Would you mind sitting there?"

"Oh, no," said Miss Wakeman. "I shouldn't mind it at all."

"Very well," said Mr. Jones, "you may move up there in the morning."

So the next day Miss Wakeman took possession of desk No. 11. Desk No. 10 was unoccupied that morning. Sargent was taking a vacation for the purpose of seeing Miss Clarkson off. He performed that solemn rite with a floral magnificence that evoked from Miss Clarkson severe denunciation of his extravagance.

At noon Sargent went back to the office. As he approached the mortuary shrine with his floral offering the absurdity of the situation struck him, and he wondered what the other clerks would say. With that thought in mind he looked around guiltily as he passed through the outer office. Luckily there was no one there to see him. It was the hour for luncheon, and with the exception of an errand boy, the rest of the employes had not yet come in. Sargent purloined a glass from the manager's room and set it on Miss Clarkson's desk, with the flowers drooping shyly over the rim. Presently the clerks, stenographers and messengers began to drift back for the afternoon's work. Sargent was not in a sociable mood, and he scarcely looked up as one after another called out a few words of greeting. Not until he heard a noise at desk No. 10 did he really raise his eyes from the papers at which he had fallen to work. Then he turned and saw Miss Wakeman raising the lid of Miss Clarkson's desk as if prepared to take possession. At sight of her standing there, Sargent's head went around dizzly. In his regret at losing Miss Clarkson he had overlooked the possibility of a substitute, and even though an old acquaintance, she was not a welcome acquisition. In the first place, he didn't know what she would make of the violets. The deceit of decorating the suppositious tomb of the departed fitted in excellently with his depressed mood, but the prospect of that tomb figuring in a resurrection episode and disgorging a good-looking young woman who, for six hours a day, was privileged to admire and wonder at the fruits of his devotion to her predecessor, irritated him in the extreme. He eyed the flowers jealously and made a movement to push them to the further end of the desk, but Miss Wakeman prevented by dipping her nose into the fragrant blossoms.

"How lovely!" she said. "Did you put these here?"

"Yes," said Sargent.

She beamed upon him gratefully. "It was awfully kind of you," she said. "How did you ever happen to think of it? How did you know I was going to move up here? But I suppose Mr. Jones told you. He decided yesterday to make the change."

And the worst of it was the poor little fool kept on thinking he meant them for her. Day after day Sargent bedecked her desk with contributions of flowers, which varied in quantity and kind.

"Mr. Jones had a letter from Miss Clarkson," she told him one morning between pages one and two of a new circular letter.

"Yes?" said Sargent. "What did she says?"

"She has stopped studying Spanish. She will not need it in her new position. The South Sea trader does not need a stenographer, after all. What he wants is a wife. He is going to marry Miss Clarkson."

"Gee!" he said. "That is lucky for her."

Then he drew his chair nearer to desk No. 11 than it had been since the days of Miss Clarkson's regime. "Miss Wakeman," he said, "why do you suppose I have been giving you these flowers every day for the last three months?"

Miss Wakeman did not blush or appear in any way confused. She was too transcendentally happy to doubt or dissimulate.

"I think you gave them to me because you like me," she said.

"Only like you?" said Sargent, reproachfully.

"No, love me," said Miss Wakeman.

Later Sargent asked Miss Wakeman if she had ever wondered at his choosing that fantastic way of declaring his devotion. "Didn't strike you," he asked, suspiciously, "that it was strange that I never said a word, all that time, but just simply courted you with flowers, flowers, flowers?"

"No," said Miss Wakeman, "I thought it very beautiful. I would have thought it strange in anybody else, but not in you. I knew you were brimming over with sentiment and had your own way of doing things."

"Yes," said Sargent, 'I certainly do seem to have the knack of getting there. But I couldn't have done that with anybody but you. Nobody else would have understood. But you are such a sensible girl I knew you would appreciate my whimsicalities."

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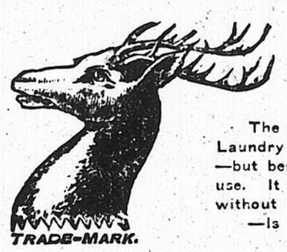

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BY EDWARD CROKER.
Chief of the New York Fire Department.

The average man knows precious little about fighting fire in his own home. His ignorance of the subject is about described by the one word "total."

He does not even know where the fire alarm box nearest his home is located. Ask the next man you meet if he knows where his box is, and it's dollars to doughnuts that he will give you the answer that many a man has given me: "I don't know." Keep on asking men, and the answer will ever be the same. I know a man who put this question to the dozen or more occupants of his office, and the sole reply he got was "I don't know."

Of course, then, the average man also knows nothing, or next to it, about how to turn in an alarm. He is in dense darkness as to where such information can be obtained. Yet every fire alarm box—his own among them—has the instructions on it in plain letters and unmistakable words; and all he has to do to become proficient in the first lesson of fire fighting is to spend a few minutes walking around his neighborhood until he runs across his box and then carefully to read the instructions thereon. After that, if the occasion ever arises, he will not waste precious moments frantically inquiring of passersby where the nearest fire alarm box is, and, when he has at last reached it, waste other valuable time trying to learn how to operate the box.

It is not enough that the head of every family possesses this information; he should rigorously see to it that each, and every member of his household who can read and walk is equally well posted. He should insist especially on the servants being thus equipped for emergencies, for if they can do nothing else, they can, at least, be sent to turn in an alarm. It would be no loss of time for an employer to show his servants where the box is, and explain fully the method of operating it. His trouble may pay him a hundred-fold when he is in sore need of assistance.

Always Turn in an Alarm.

This, then, is the first lesson to learn in fire fighting, and it should be so thoroughly instilled beforehand that when the moment comes to put it into practice the shortest possible time will be consumed in doing so. There is no better way to keep this all-important lesson fresh in mind than once a week to ask the family at the dinner table to tell you again just how an alarm is turned in. If there are guests in the house, take the opportunity that the dinner hour affords to tell them where your box is located. It is information that they may thank you for later.

Right here, before proceeding further, let me impress upon all as hard as I can this point—never fail to turn in an alarm, no matter how small the blaze. Seemingly insignificant puffs of smoke have developed into holocausts more than once. Don't think you are showing a cool head by ignoring the existence of a fire department, maintained with your money, and electing to be your own fire fighter. Your supposed coolness is foolhardiness. Send in an alarm. If you yourself are busy tearing down the flaming curtain, or throwing a bucket of water on the burning rubbish pile, send some one else to turn in an alarm. You owe this precautionary step to yourself, your family and your neighbors; even if you think it reasonably certain that you can cope with the blaze. Send in an alarm. Bring the firemen to your side to give you aid if needed. That is what they are paid for. That is what you and your fellow citizens are taxed for. Don't be afraid of hurting the firemen's feelings because you give them a run for nothing. If you are, the roof of your house, falling in, may hurt them seriously, physically, within the half hour.

Till the Firemen Come.

In discussing what to do till the firemen come, first let me remind you that while it may seem hours before the engines reach your street, in reality, in the average case, it will be but a few minutes. Remember, too, that it takes time for a fire to spread and endanger you at every point—generally a much longer time than it takes for the firemen to come to your succor. Therefore, don't be rash. Don't act like a horse, frenzied by fire, trying to plunge into it to its own destruction. Apply your common sense to the situation. You do so in a business emergency; do so when your life is threatened.

Never jump out of a window, and restrain any one who is trying the trick. The percentage of people who jump in an effort to save their lives and attain their object is very small. Even if the fall does not kill instantly, it usually mangles more or less fearfully.

If the fire presses and your judgment—your cool, better self—tells you that you must act for the salvation of your own and yourself, call a rope into service.

A good, strong rope, capable of bearing a strain of 300 pounds, is the simplest and the best of all fire escapes, and so inexpensive that any one can own it. Moreover, it is a duty of every householder to have such a rope at hand. It would not be a bad idea to have one for each floor of the house, and, still better, one for every sleeping room.

Escape by Rope.

Each rope should be long enough to reach from its particular floor to the ground, with enough to spare to make a fastening around a bed-post or some other solid object, and for tying around the waist and up under the arms as far as possible of the person lowered. It is a simple matter to get ropes of the required length; tie one end of a ball of twine to a bed-post, then drop the ball out of a window. Keep each rope handy. A good place is under the head of the bed within easy reach. Keep it always in the same spot, and see that every occupant of the house, or the floor, or the room, as the case may be, knows where the rope is. Then not a second's valuable time will be lost in bringing it into play.

By such means, if escape is cut off from the stairways or the regular fire escapes, a man may lower his entire family to safety in a few minutes; and if the head of the household is absent, the mother or the eldest son, even though he be in his lower teens, may do the trick. But always bear in mind the importance of first lowering some one who will be able to release those members of the family who, through youth or infirmity, are unable to perform this service for themselves.

And again, I say, don't jump—never jump, if you value your life.

Also, when you waken in the night to find the house on fire, don't begin to tear about the house like a chicken with its head cut off. Most fires sweep along the halls. By opening the bedroom doors and going into the hall, you give the fire a broad entry into your one place of safety. Always be sure through the medium of inspection that all the doors leading into the halls are shut tight when you go to bed, and when you smell fire in the house and know it is not in your room let the door stay shut, and make haste to throw up the windows as far as they will open. Then you will be assured of plenty of fresh air until help comes or until you can escape by a rope. Under ordinary circumstances the door will not be burned away before you have reached safety, and the smoke and heat that will come through the cracks will be more than counterbalanced by the oxygen coming in abundance through the open window.

On the other hand, if the fire is in your room, do not neglect to shut the door after you as you make your escape into the hall. A hall is a fine chimney; it draws splendidly. If you leave the door open longer than it takes for you to slide through it, you may cut off the entire family's escape down the stairs—a thing which would have been easy except for your loss of common sense when it was most needed.

If these two rules are closely followed, there will usually be an avenue of escape; but if it happens that all natural ways of escape are cut off, and you have no rope at hand, and no time to improvise one out of sheets, I still say, emphatically, never jump. The chances are heavily in your favor that the firemen will get to you in plenty of time. Any seasoned fire-fighter will back me up in this statement, based on years of experience.

Combating Smoke and Heat.

But there are several things you can do to throw protection around you.

It is the great American habit to have a pitcher of water placed in the bedroom at night. When you find that escape is cut off, soak a sponge in water—each room should have as many sponges as there are occupants—and take it with you to the window, where you must always go when escape is impossible. When the smoke begins to surge around you—if it has that opportunity before a ladder is put up to you—place the sponge over mouth and nostrils. Then the smoke will not be able to choke you, and you can breathe with more or less freedom. In going to arouse members of the household, and to bring them to or to take a rope to them, if such a thing is necessary, and it is wise to do so under the circumstances, always go armed with a sponge. You may need it in order to reach your destination.

Heat, which is responsible for the majority of deaths in fires, is far more difficult to cope with. Happily, heat lags some moments behind smoke, and in that time, in all probability, the firemen will have reached you. But if you feel the hot air beating about you, lean further out of the window, and as a last resort climb out on to the ledge. You will be able to hang on—the instinct of self-preservation that is strong in us all will enable you to cling with one hand, while you bury your mouth and nostrils in the palm of the other. This latter device will afford you some protection from the heat, especially if you are careful to keep your mouth shut and to breathe as little as possible through the nostrils. This bit of knowledge put into practice has saved the life of more than one person ere now, for it has given him the few moments of respite necessary for the arrival of the firemen—and every moment counts when heat is pursuing you in waves and waiting for a chance to suffocate you—to burn you up internally.

But this shielding of the mouth and nostrils with the hand will be of little avail if you are fearful of going the limit, so to speak, in reaching out for fresh air. Above all things, do not hesitate to step out on the ledge when such a course becomes necessary. You'll know when it does.

Of course, as I have said, the instinct of self-preservation will enable you to cling in safety on a narrow ledge, but if you, as the head of the family, have insisted on a home fire drill at regular intervals, the bare possibility of accident befalling any member of the family will be reduced to impossibility in the average case. I do not argue that in the home fire drill you should leap out on the ledges, but confidence, for use in just such an emergency, can be awakened in various members of the household by sending them down the fire escapes and even lowering them to the ground on ropes. Children are taught how to get out of a burning school building in the quietest and safest way. Why should they not have the same instruction in the home, where they spend many more hours? They will certainly enter enthusiastically into the spirit of the drill, and along with the grown-ups become acquainted with unaccustomed sensations, so that when fire really breaks out and it is necessary to go down a rope, every one will realize that it can be done in perfect safety, and no one will be made sick[illegible] at the thought. Then, it is but a step for the mind to grasp the fact that there is no reason in the world why its owner cannot, in the fight for life, stand steadily on a ledge till the firemen come.

But a Cool Head is the Big Thing.

These are the principal and simple rules that should be observed by any one caught in a burning building. Of course, conditions may make this or that additional procedure necessary, but whatever is the best thing to be done will be done, through the instinct of self-preservation, if this one great, overshadowing, dominating fact will be continually borne in mind—keep cool, and for God's sake grow cooler as the fire gets hotter.

Without a cool head you are powerless. You will run shouting up and down the halls, thereby giving the heat and smoke the best possible chance to get into your lungs. You will fling open doors and windows and feed your enemy by increased draught. You will be possessed of a wild idea to save some trinket—as if it were more precious than life itself! You will plunge hither and yon in the heat and smoke, communicating your panic to others, screaming information that should be given in a quiet, even and fear-allaying tone. In short, you will make your home your funeral pyre; for the man who lets common sense desert him in a time of supreme need virtually takes his own life; and if by chance he does escape with a singed skin, it is only through the mercy of Providence. Therefore, keep cool, and the odds are heavy in your favor that you will escape, just as surely as hundreds of other persons I know of have come out of seething furnaces alive, not because they were more lucky than their fellows, but simply because they kept cool, and became cooler as the danger grew.

Simple Precautions Against Fire.

Right here comes in another highly important point—the taking of proper precautions against fire. It is the twin of the rule, keep cool.

Just as there are hundreds of people who lose their heads in the emergency of fire, so there are hundreds who neglect to protect themselves even ever so slightly against fire. They let children handle matches, when no child should ever be allowed to strike a light. They insist on, or are tolerant of, swinging gas brackets before windows, where the curtains are blown against them whenever the windows are open, which is constantly in summer. They never think to caution their servants about lighting the gas in their rooms, and, as a result, more than one fire has been caused by a servant striking a match near a curtain, which a spark ignited.

Above all things, they actually neglect, criminally, the source of the majority of fires the cellar. Here they are in the role of first-class fire promoters, even though they are unconscious of it.

"Where shall I put this box and the packing that the new china came in?" asks the servant.

"In the cellar," replies the mistress.

"I wonder what a can do with all these worn-out clothes?" says the mother.

"Chuck 'em in the cellar," advises the father.

Many a well ordered householder lives over a rubbish heap that needs only a glowing match-head, thoughtlessly tossed aside by the furnace caretaker, who not infrequently happens to be the man of the house, to give it the spark that some hours later springs into the roaring fire that threatens the whole family.

Then think of the gross negligence displayed around the average furnace. The ceiling and beams over the heating apparatus are protected, not by asbestos, as they should be, but by thin and rusted sheets of tin, and I have seen heavy cardboard used instead. The glowing ashes are placed, not in metal receptacles, but in wooden boxes and barrels, which are not infrequently set up against a wooden partition or supporting post, when they should be kept free of contact with any wooden thing whatsoever. Is the householder showing the good sense which he flatters himself he possesses when he lets such a state of affairs exist in his house day after day, year in and year out, the while he nurses to himself the delusion that disaster will always strike the fellow in the next block? Away with rubbish! Isolate the furnace! Banish swinging gas jets! Discharge the servant who you find has left the marks of striking matches on the walls close to inflammable stuffs, such as curtains.

Fighting Fire in the Summer Cottage.

Another thing, which applies more particularly to houses outside a city where there is only a volunteer fire department or none at all, as may be the case where your summer cottage is located. See to it before you go to bed that your garden hose, which should be long enough to reach well around the house, or to be carried into it up to the second and third floors, is attached to the water main and all ready for instant use. A garden hose can throw a stream of water that will put out a fairly good sized blaze—that is, if it can be brought into play without loss of time.

To help out the hose, it is a safe plan to have buckets of water in various easily accessible places throughout the house, as well as the fire extinguishers that common usage stamp as being good. Then the servants and the members of the family who are in the house at the time, having been drilled beforehand, can do a lot toward putting out the fire, or at least holding it in check until every one has escaped and the volunteer department or the neighbors have arrived.

A Word to Travellers.

Now a word to travellers, which we all are at some time. When you enter a hotel or a strange house, never lay your head on the pillow until you have ascertained by diligent investigation how you will escape if a fire breaks out in the night. I always do this as religiously as I see to it that the hall doors in my house are closed at night. Locate the fire escapes, the elevators and the stairways, and be sure to walk down the stairways, so that you will know where they lead and can act accordingly, if you are called upon to do so. The loss of life that usually attends a hotel fire would be greatly reduced if the guests observed these simple rules of precautions. It is the guest who is ignorant of the means of escape, and who rushes frantically up and down the halls, that is later taken out from the ruins a corpse.

If Your Clothing Catches Fire.

A final word to those who ask: "What should I do if my clothing catches fire?"

Here, again, as in dealing with fire under any circumstances, keep your wits about you. Don't go running from room to room or out of doors, and thereby fan the flames. Don't scream, and thus get the heat inside you and insure death to yourself. Instead, either tear off your skirts with your hands—women are the greatest sufferers in this respect—or, better still, if a rug or anything of the sort is handy, lose no time in wrapping yourself in it, and thus smothering the flames. Dropping where you stand and rolling over and over on the floor is also efficacious, as, of course, is water if that is near. But whatever you do, do quickly, but with a cool head, and with your mouth shut and your nostrils taking in air as scantily as possible.

Boiled down, the gist of all I have said is this: Would you appear to bear a charmed life in the midst of the burning fiery furnace?" Then be forehanded, take the proper precautions—and keep cool.

COMBATING THE DESTRUCTIVE MOTH

With the spring moving or house cleaning comes the old, vexing question of disposing of winter garments. To the presiding genius of a real house, with well arranged cellar and attic, the problem is comparatively simple; plenty of moth balls and newspapers from which to evolve shapeless bundles, old boxes, barrels and trunks, and the thing is done.

But for the city housewife in her apartment or flat, the proceeding is more complicated. When storage space is limited to a couple of steamer trunks under beds or in shallow closets, or in the dusty bin of the apartment house cellar, every inch must count.

The fundamental principle upon which to work is to discard everything that is not worth saving. This is not a plea for wastefulness, for if the average woman is frank she will admit that year after year she saves articles of wearing apparel which she knows full well will never be utilized again.

Before sorting out the winter clothing lay in a plentiful supply of tar bags, clean newspapers, tissue papers for wrapping delicate fabrics, boxes for garments whose shape must be preserved, sweet lavender to scatter among feathers, and some anti-moth preparation. It must be borne in mind that there is no death-on-moths preparation.

Some anti-moth preparations keep the little pests from entering a box or a package, but none will kill them if they are already in the garment. If a small moth, or even an egg, is in the package when packed, no amount of so-called preventive will kill it. It is therefore necessary to have the garments thoroughly cleaned, aired, beaten and sunned before packing.

Must First be Marked.

Starting with the underwear, all flannels must be washed with more than ordinary care, as the oil from the skin is particularly attractive to moths. For the same reason, the housewife should insist upon having the woollens rinsed thoroughly, as moths look with favor upon the oils used in strong soap. Wrap in small, flat bundles, and mark legibly.

Men's suits and women's costumes should be well dusted and cleaned. If in very bad condition, send them to the tailor's or scourer's before packing. It will have to be done before the garments are donned in the fall anyway, and dust invites moths. Collect all garments that are outgrown, or which for some reason you know will be unavailable next year, and sell them to the first old clothes man who happens along.

Large outer garments, such as jackets, coats and top coats, should be put away in tar bags. These come in three sizes, 30 x 50 inches, 30 x 60, and 30 x 90. The garments, swathed in tar paper, and caught on the regulation coat hangers, should be hung close together in the closest closet the flat or house affords. At intervals during the hot weather they should be taken out, examined thoroughly, beaten and returned to their summer quarters.

Many gowns which would not pay for storage as a whole can be ripped up to advantage. Select the best parts of the cloth, clean and press and roll away for a winter blouse.

Lace should be cleaned and laid away in tissue paper. Silks, satins and ribbons should be rolled, and passementeries and appliques should be dusted, bits of thread removed, and the trimming rolled neatly in boxes or wrapped in tissue paper.

The same procedure [illegible] for millinery. An old shape may be turned inside out, brushed, steamed and saved for a new shape. Feathers should be put in boxes and sprinkled with lavender. Heavy silk waists should be stuffed with tissue paper and packed singly in flat boxes.

Treatment of Furs.

The most important work, and by far the most uncertain, is the packing of furs. In a large family whose members possess valuable furs, it pays to have them sent to a cold storage house. This, in fact, is exactly what dealers do with furs consigned to their care.

After being beaten carefully, cleaned, aired and wrapped, the furs are sent direct to a cold storage plant. The explanation is simple. Moths generate in a hot atmosphere, but they cannot move or increase in extreme cold.

The woman who values her furs, yet cannot afford cold storage, should air and clean them thoroughly, and examine them with extreme care. Tails seem the favorite nesting place for moths, so the tails of the muff, boa or stole should have special attention.

The more valuable the fur the more danger from moths. For instance, Russian sables cannot be mended, and in four weeks a single moth can ruin, by the help of rapidly increasing generations, an entire sable garment.

Dyed skins are comparatively safe from moth inroads, because the acids employed in dyeing are poisonous. For example, in sealskin, the moth eats only in spots, that is, where there is least acid; in natural furs it eats straight through the garment.

Moths hatch in March, and their work goes on merrily during the warm weather. A moth may lie dormant in cold storage for six months, and then when the infected garment is exposed to warm air once more it promptly begins to burrow its obnoxious way.

It is a mistake to suppose that keeping out the air is a safeguard for furs. Far better is it to take out the furs once in a fortnight and look them over, if they are not kept in cold storage. In so short a time as a fortnight an ordinary moth can work irretrievable damage.

Cleanliness is the saving grace of furs, and the housewife who cannot afford the care of experts should pack her furs where they are accessible, clean them thoroughly, and examine them at regular intervals.

Human Body Has Its Equinoxial Storms

In Its March From the Cradle to the Grave, the Body Has Its Periods of Change Which are Associated With Alarming Disturbances.

There are two great periods in men's lives. About forty-five every man realizes that some new condition has arisen, and if this time is happily passed, about sixty the health barometer takes another dip and storms of great import cloud the horizon of life.

These storms must be met, and wise people will fortify the resisting power of the body by Ferrozone, which builds up bodily strength, renews the blood, strengthens the heart and vital organs. New tissues are formed by Ferrozone, which enables the body to resist disease and prevent the organic changes so likely to supervene at this critical time.

No matter what the age or sex of the individual, as a nerve builder, a brain strengthener and general body invigorator, Ferrozone is the best medicine. It pushes back the feeling and appearance of old age, and puts the elasticity and vim of youth into systems that ordinary remedies fail to rebuild. This is not mere theory, but a claim that is reinforced by overwhelming evidence of the honest merit of Ferrozone.

Unlike oily emulsions, and alcoholic bitters which are no longer prescribed by intelligent physicians, Ferrozone contains the latest and best strengthening elements in tablet form. Its quality, therefore, is uniform, its dose is small, just one tablet at meal time. You can't fail to be greatly benefited by Ferrozone, which is sold at druggists, price 50c. per box or six boxes for $2.50. Insist on having only Ferrozone. Refuse all substitutes. By mail from N. C. Poison, Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

We paid $100,000 for Liquozone; and we paid $500,000 more to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick.

We paid $100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone. And we have spent $500,000 in the past four months to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Don't you realize that this product must be of wonderful worth to humanity? Won't you see what it means to you?

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process which requires immense apparatus and 14 days' time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. The process by which these virtues are concentrated into liquid, stable form, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research for more than twenty years.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does! Oxygen is the nerve food, the blood food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. For that reason, medicine is practically helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and an excess of oxygen—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetal matter. Liquozone is certain destruction to germs, yet to the human body it is the most helpful thing in the world. There is no other way to end the cause of any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anaemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhoea	Scrofula—Boils
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
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Gonorrhoea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

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Indigestion not only tortures; it kills. It weakens the body so that it is an easy mark for infectious diseases. It is the cause of Appendicitis. The time to check it is now. The means of checking and curing it is Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. The proof is thousands of cures like that of Ademard Coderre, of St. Jacques de L'Achigan, Que., Mr. Coderre writes:

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Money-back means: If you change your mind about any purchase made at this establishment when it arrives at your home—don't want it, or are not thoroughly satisfied with it—return the goods and receive back the full amount paid for same. Exceptions to this rule are made in the cases of Millinery, Toilet Articles and goods cut from the roll only.

Making rapid strides in the Mail Order department now. A greater proportion of the out-of-town public is patronizing this institution this year than last. So soon as our fame for the prompt and proper fulfilment of orders becomes known in a locality, so soon is an appreciable gain in the number and extent of the orders received from that section recorded.

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Everything in favor of the home furnishers: liberal stocks well assorted, supreme values, and the most favorable opportunities for determining the merit of each. The Art Drapery department's quarters upon the third floor are the lightest and brightest in the city.

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Always busy in this section of this busy store. New lines of Dress Goods, coupled to the fact that prices are always less than the ordinary run, turn the tide in favor of Scroggie's for all kinds of Dress Materials.

SPECIAL TABLES.

Laid out on tables for easy selection, full ranges of Colored and Fancy Tweeds, Voiles, Etamines, Crepolines, Canvas Voiles and other Novelties, all of this year's importations, and all specially priced. Per yard, 19c, 25c, 49c, 69c and 98c.

BROADCLOTH—AN ALL DAY SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

6 pieces Fine Satin Finish Broadcloth, in colors of green, brown, fawn, blue, gray and black. Worth $3.00 yard; choice of colors, Monday only, per yard $1.25

VOILE DE PARIS SPECIAL.

An extra special value in French Voiles. Colors are two-tone grays, two-tone fawns, champagne, sage green, light blue and navy; width 42 and 44 inches. Monday's special price, per yard 50c

BEDFORD CORD—Cream Bedford Cords, suitable for children's coats, etc.; width is 38 inches. Per yard, 30c and 35c

CREAM LUSTRE—Special line Fancy Cream Lustre, 40 in. wide. Per yard 25c

CREAM CREPE DE CHENE—40 inches wide All-wool Cream Crepe de Cnene, for, per yard 50c

CREAM VOILE—44 inches wide Cream Voile de Paris, all-wool. Per yard 55c

CREAM BASKET CLOTH—38 inches wide Cream Open-work Basket Cloth, for young ladies' costumes. Per yard..... 49c

Wash Fabrics OF VARIOUS KINDS

SNOWFLAKE ZEPHYRS.

There is a remarkable demand for this dainty fabric. Remember that Scroggie's price for all colors in Fine Snowflake Zephyrs is only, per yard 15c

GINGHAMS.

An unequalled range of Scotch Ginghams, in every style of stripe, check and color, and all fast colors, too. Per yard, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS.

Remarkable for their exquisite blending of color tones, beauty of design and reasonable prices. Per yard, 7½c, 10c, 15c and 20c

ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

White Organdie Muslins, in all grades, priced from, per yard, 25c to 95c

SWISS MUSLINS.

White Swiss Muslins, in plain grounds and checks of various styles, from, per yard, 10c to 30c

LENO OR FLY NETTING

Protect your windows with Leno and make home comfortable. Scroggie's keep it in single and double widths, all colors, and can supply any quantity.

Whither Bound ON THE 24th?

Reduced rates to ——— on Victoria Day! All aboard for ——— on the 24th! 'Mid the multitude of excursions and cheap trips advertised for the 24th, there is ample opportunity for all to spend an agreeable and enjoyable time on this, the recognized inauguration of the public summer pic-nic season. What's the need in wearing apparel? In Groceries, etc., etc.?

A list of suggestions to assist in refreshing the memory—to minimize the chances of forgetting until the eleventh hour some important need—to further impress the fairness of the prices prevailing at all times at this establishment.

LADIES' OUTING HATS

These study your comfort and are very jaunty and stylish in appearance. We've just been strengthening the assortment, in anticipation of an unusually brisk demand for Outing Hats on the part of the Ladies for Victoria Day.

The Amsterdam Outing Hat, made up in a pretty short back wide brim sailor style, with tailor stitched brim. Colors of blue, red and fawn, faced with white. Our special price 75c

Ladies' White Duck Outing Hats, made in a natty new style, trimmed with large gold buckle and bow, also gold braid edges lined with white. Our special price $1.25

Ladies' White Pique Outing Hats, made in the new boat effect, trimmed with black and white mercerized cloth, black velvet buttons and quill. Our special price..... $1.25

Ladies' White Duck Outing Hats, made in a handsome shepherdess effect, trimmed with rosette of self, gold buttons, gold braid and quill. Our special price..... $1.25

Ladies' Linen Outing Hats, made in the natty Rough Rider shape, made with fedora crown, wide rolling brim, finished with tailor stitching and leather band. Colors: natural and white. Our special price $1.50

WHAT A GENTLEMAN NEEDS

In the Furnishings Line for the Victoria Day Outing

Men's fine Summer Outing Shirts, in fancy blue and white, also black and white stripe, soft bosom, detached cuffs; sizes 14 to 17. Regular value $1.25. Special $1.00

Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, warranted fast colors, spliced heels and toes, in black and white, polka dots and mottled grays, double soles. Regular value 35c pair. Special at.. 25c

Men's plain White Cambric Shirts, fancy tucked bosom; sizes 14 1-2, 15 and 15 1-2 only. Regular price $1.00. Special 59c

Men's Leather Belts, in new shades of brown and tan, nickle buckle. Special 45c

Men's Fancy Lisle Thread Half Hose, extra spliced, in red and white plaid. Regular price 45c pair. Special 25c

Boys' Fancy Cambric Shirts, laundered bosom, cuffs detached, all new patterns. Special price 75c

Boys' Black Patent Leather Belts, strong nickle buckle. Regular value 25c. Special 19c

Also a fine line of Boys' Tan Belts. Special... 25c

Boys' White Kid Belts, covered buckles. Special 45c

SPECIAL LINES IN Ladies' Hosiery and Undervests

Ladies' plain and ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, summer weight, very fine quality, English manufacture, extra spliced heels and toes, full fashioned, seamless. Per pair 45c

3 PAIRS FOR $1.25.

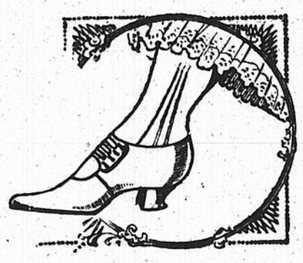
Ladies' Ribbed knit Cotton Undervests, low neck, no sleeves, shell stitched neck and armholes, soft and elastic. Pink and pale blue only. Regular value 15c. Monday's special price 8c

Ladies' White Knitted Cotton Undervests, short sleeves and without sleeves, nice quality cotton garment 10c

CHILDREN'S OUTING HATS

$1.00 VALUES FOR 75c

Children's Rolling Brim Sailar Hats, made up of superior quality linen, in colors of navy, brown and white; leather sweat bands; white ribbon with flowing ends. Sold elsewhere at $1.00; our price..... 75c



HOLIDAY FOOTWEAR

Any Pair of Our 33 Distinct Styles of

$3.00 SHOES

Will make you feel comfortable and well dressed for the holiday. These Shoes are productions of the best makers, and represent all the best leathers, latest shapes and styles, from the dainty Patent Enamel Dress Slippers or Oxford Shoes to the sturdy Box Calf "Golf" or Mountain Climber's Boot. All sizes, 2½ to 7; widths, A to E; makes this the best value ever offered at $3.00

MONDAY MORNING EXTRA SHOE BARGAIN $2.00 SHOES for 95c

Ladies' Patent Leather Oxford Low Shoes, light soles, French heels; sizes 3½ to 7. Good, full fitting Shoes, made to retail for $2.00. Monday, 8 a.m. Special 95c

"No 'Phone Orders Accepted."

The Belt is the COMPLETING LINK IN THE SUMMER COSTUME

A lot of Ladies' Belts, in silk, sateens, moire and crushed leathers. Pure silk in black only. Moire in black and black and white. Crushed leather in brown and black. Monday, your choice each 25c

Early Shopping Silk Special

10 pieces Colored Shot Taffeta, exceedingly rich two-tone effects. Special heavy quality—rustling glace finish, for Linings. Drop Skirts, Fancy Waists, etc. Sold every day at 75c. Special price for early shoppers from 8 to 12 a.m. 59c

PAPER EDITION OF A GOOD BOOK

"THE VIRGINIAN," a Horseman of the Plains; by Owen Wister. Paper edition. Our special price 23c. Postage 5c extra.

GROCERY SPECIALS

PEA MEAL, WINDSOR BACON. PER LB., 18c

MAPLE SYRUP. Quart Can, 20c

22 LBS. GRANULATED SUGAR, for $1.00
CHRISTIE'S SODA BISCUITS, 3 lb. pkgs. 23c
3 LBS. FINEST SELECTED VALENCIA RAISINS 25c
2 TINS KITCHEN MOLASSES 25c

BUTTER. FINEST CREAMERY. PER LB., 18c

"ASSAM" TEA. PER LB. ..... 30c. 5 LBS. $1.40

Corned Beef, 2 lb. tins 25c
2 lbs. Table Raisins 25c
2 lbs. Mixed Nuts 25c
2 lbs. Table Figs 25c
3 pkgs. Dates 25c
3 boxes Small's Chocolates 25c

Mixed Chow, Onion or Walnut Pickles 25c
Maple Sugar, 2 lbs. 25c
Tongue, Lunch, 1 lb. flat 25c
Boiled Ham, per lb. 25c
Jellied Tongue, per lb. 25c

Strathcona Coffee, 1 lb. can..... 30c
French Peas, 1 lb. tin 12½c
Canned Beets, 2 lb. cans 5c
Canned Apricots, 3 lb. cans 22c
Assorted Jams, 1 lb. glass 8½c
Whole Green Peas, per lb. 5c

W.H. Scroggie

LIMITED.

St. Catherine and University Streets.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

NUMEROUS GOOD STYLES

You have abundant choice in the character of the fabric, and are free to select the mode of making and the style of trimming that best pleases your fancy. Skimping the qualities would be the only way to cheapen the undernoted prices.

Black Lustre Dress Skirts, made in a stylish design, seven gore with deep flare, finished with several rows of tailor stitching around bottom $2.98

Ladies' Skirts, made of fine quality Sicilian, in a most becoming style, with deep box pleats, finished with tailor stitching, well made and splendid fitting $3.75

Fine Black Lustre Dress Skirts, made in a well designed style, seven gore with panel front and handsomely trimmed with folds of self and fancy silk ornaments $5.75

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of fine quality Sicilian, in colors of navy and black. These are made in an up-to-date style, with side pleats, deep flounce, headed with several rows of shirring, self folds and buttons, well tailored throughout... $9.00

HAVEN'T REACHED THE END OF OUR

Superior Whitewear Values

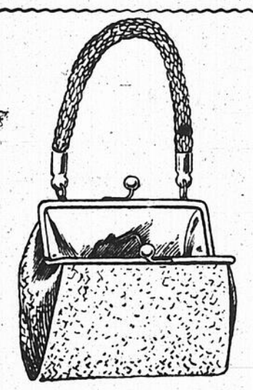
So long as you evince such a whole-hearted appreciation of our achievements, so long will we concentrate our effort upon securing the best fashioned, rightly made Underwear to sell at the lowest known prices.

Ladies' Night Gowns, cambric, square neck and square yoke, made with clusters of hemstitched tucks and embroidery insertion, trimmed around neck, front and sleeves with embroidery and ribbon beading 75c

Ladies' Drawers, cambric, made with tucks, trimmed with deep embroidery 59c

Ladies' Underskirts, cambric, lawn umbrella flounce, made with hemstitched tucks, trimmed with deep embroidery.... 59c

Ladies' Corset Covers, cambric, full front style, front trimmed with rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, trimmed around neck with lace and ribbon beading 19c



Wrist Bags

An Exceptional Value

The newest style, brown, gray or black leathers, nickel frame, small purse to fit inside pocket, plaited leather handle. Excellent value at 89c. Special price Monday 75c

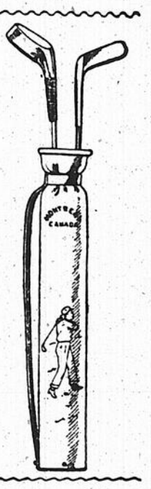
A NOVELTY IN

Hat Pins

that will interest exponents of Golf

Silvered Brassie and Driver, 2 pieces for 25c

Same in leather caddy, upon which is depicted a typical golfing scene, with the words Montreal, Canada, burnt in the leather. All for... 45c



Fabric Gloves for Summer Wear

Ladies' fine Lisle Thread Gloves, with 2 bone dome fasteners. Colors: modes, grays, white and black. Sizes 5 1-2 to 7. Per pair 20c

Lithographed Cushion Tops

Something new, figure subjects worked out in beautiful tones of color, faces full of expression. Lithographed on the best satin sheeting, size 24 x 24 in. The smallness of the price will surprise those who investigate the value behind the price. Each 25c

Cotton May Be King

But, at this establishment, at least, it isn't drawing the high salary a monarch is presumed to command.

Victoria Cambric, suitable for ladies' underwear; a soft finish cloth, free from dressing. Worth 15c yard, for 12½c

Horrockses' Fine Long Cloth, for all family purposes, full yard wide. Worth 16c yard, for 12½c

Plain Bleached Sheeting Cotton, 2 1-2 yards wide, marked in stock 33c yard. Monday, special 26c

Gray Sheeting Cotton, in either plain or twilled, 2 1-4 yards wide. Worth 25c yard, for 20c

Ready-made Sheets, with wide hems top and bottom, heavy cloth. Per pair: 98c, $1.40, $1.50 and $1.60

Good Sorts of Linens

LINEN SHEETINGS.

2 yards wide, for, per yard 89c
2 1-4 yards wide, for, per yard $1.00
2 1-2 yards wide, for, per yard $1.10

PILLOW LINENS.

40 inches wide, for, per yard 45c
42 inches wide, for, per yard 65c
44 inches wide, for, per yard 65c
46 inches wide, for, per yard 75c
48 inches wide, for, per yard 75c
54 inches wide, for, per yard 95c

STAIR LINENS—ALL WIDTHS.

18 inch, fawn centre, red floral border. Per yard 20c
18 inch, plain centre, red fancy border. Per yard 25c
18 inch, plain heavy make, red border. Per yard 29c
18 inch, gray centre, with fleur de lis. Per yard 18c
20 inch, gray centre, with clover border. Per yard 22c
27 inch, gray centre, flowered border. Per yard 35c

LITTLE THINGS THAT SHOULD BE IN

Every Picnic Basket

Strongly made Hammocks for 59c
Good size Picnic Basket, 15c, 20c and 25c
Tin Mugs 3c
Enamel Mugs 10c
Pie Plates, 3c and 5c
Knives and Forks, each.. 5c
Tin Saucepan 10c
Water Glass 2c
Steel Can Opener 7½c
Corkscrews, 5c and 10c
Rubber Balls, 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c
Boys' Lacrosse Sticks... 23c
Large assortment of Fishing Tackle—every description, at various prices.