THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—FINE AND WARM.
Sun rose to-day at 4.39, sets at 7.33.

24TH YEAR. NO. 175. MONTREAL SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

87—Dept. of Agriculture
Archives Branch
31 Dec. 01

DOUBTFUL IF YACHTS WILL SAIL TO-DAY

The Wind Was Very Light This Morning and Little Prospect of More.

SENNEVILLE CAN WIN IN ALL WINDS

Such is the General Opinion of the Royal St. Lawrence Club House.

Dorval, July 27.—(Special.)—From all appearances the race to-day will be a drifting match if, in fact, there is a race at all. The lake has scarcely a ripple and the flags on the buoys are flapping languidly under the effects of a light breeze from the southeast.

The course to-day is triangular, the same as yesterday. Each leg is one mile and a third, and the yachts circle the course three times. The time limit is three hours and a half.

The conditions are so much like those of yesterday, and as the course is the same, there can be little doubt of the result. If there is breeze enough to finish within the time limit it is generally conceded that the Senneville must win, bar accident. In fact it looks as if in any light wind the Greyfriar is not fast enough to win a race, and if the present weather holds, the Seawanhaka Trophy for small yachts will still decorate the mantel in the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club parlors.

The crew will be the same as yesterday, with Mr. Routh at the tiller. The showing he made yesterday justifies the opinion that even in the event of a heavier breeze coming up, when Greyfriar would be at its best, he will send the Senneville along with good enough judgment to win another race, and so make the ownership of the Seawanhaka Cup all the more secure for the local club.

While the local yachtsmen have all this confidence in the Senneville, they wish with all their hearts that the English yacht could win a race or two. They would like nothing better than to see the series two all and a final race to decide the contest. But this they do not anticipate, however much they would like to see it.

NOT AFRAID OF GREYFRIAR.

The general opinion here is summed up in what one of the Royal St. Lawrence yachtsmen said last evening after the yachts had returned to their moorings at Dorval. He said:

"We have no further fear of the Greyfriar, especially in a light wind. We have now seen her at work on all courses, and only on one leg of the fifteen sailed did she gain an inch. That was the spinnaker run on the second leg of the first race. But in the second race she lost on an exactly similar run.

"She is unquestionably outclassed in beating, and it is practically settled that in a time limit wind she can never win. What she can do in heavier weather is more uncertain; but her build with the long overhang will be against her in the short choppy waves of a reefed breeze.

"Moderate wind seems to be her best point, but there Senneville shines also, and it is with every confidence that I say that Greyfriar cannot win a race unless through accident or much improved form."

FIND WOMAN WAS KILLED

Ottawa, July 27.—(Special.)—The coroner's jury last night returned the following verdict in the Ottawa River mystery case: "That the woman found in the river was Anna Belle Morrison, and that she came to her death by being struck by some blunt instrument in the hands of some person or persons unknown, no evidence being shown as to when and where she came to her death."

FRANK WITH LORD MINTO

St. John, N.B., July 27.—(Special.)—When Lord Minto arrives here Sunday by the steamer Curlew he will receive a memorial from the Lord's Day Alliance courteously calling his attention to the fact that the law of this Province forbids Sunday steamers and trains, and asking him to cancel arrangements for leaving here by special train Sunday afternoon, August 4.

QUEBEC VETERANS

Some of the members of the Montreal company, which served in the Fenian raid, have made an application to the Ontario Government for a grant of land, and Mr. Aubrey White, the assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, has written to Capt. C. E. A. Patterson saying that the application will be noted. The Montreal company was under command of Capt. Bacon, now Lt.-Col. Bacon, of Ottawa; Lieut. Davidson, now Judge Davidson; and Ensign John Pugman. Quebec veterans, who served in Ontario, will be granted 160 acres of land on the following condition:

The applicant for a grant shall, in addition to filing evidence establishing the right to such grant, file additional satisfactory evidence of two disinterested parties, establishing that the land applied for is wholly unoccupied and unimproved and that there is no adverse claim to it.

Upon the applicant being found entitled to a grant, and there being no adverse claim to the land applied for, the land may be located to applicant.

The mines and minerals shall pass with the grant.

All pine timber shall be reserved to the Crown and the timber and lands shall be subject to the Crown Timber Regulations. The locatee may cut and use such pine timber as he may require for building or fencing upon his land, and that he shall have the further right to cut and to dispose of any pine timber required to be removed in actually clearing the land for cultivation, subject to paying the ordinary Crown dues for such pine timber so cut and disposed of.

The Crown or its agents shall have the right to enter upon and construct colonization roads and bridges over and upon any lands located, and to take free of charge timber, gravel or other material necessary to the construction of any such road or bridge.

If it is established that any grant was procured through fraud or deception, the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall have the right to cancel such grant, and the same shall be null and void and of no effect.

CELEBRATES ITS CENTENARY

The village of Boucherville will celebrate on September 3 and 4 the centenary of the erection of their church and the bicentenary of the foundation of the convent. The occasion will be enhanced by the presence of many church dignitaries. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will chant pontifical high mass, and the sermon will be delivered by Rev. Father Lalonde, of the Church of the Gesu. After mass on September 3, a banquet will be held at three o'clock, there will be a literary and musical seance at the convent. In the evening there will be general illuminations throughout the parish, and a display of fireworks. At the limits of the parish will be two fires of St. John.

On the second day a funeral service will be chanted in the morning for the deceased of the parish, and the address will be given by Rev. Father Lussier, cure of Beauharnois. In the afternoon there will be a musical and literary seance at the convent, for former students, and this will be followed by a solemn benediction at the church, at which a "Te Deum" will be chanted, and the celebration will then be at an end.

FUNERAL WILL BE HELD TUESDAY

Body of Late Rev. Dr. Mackay Will Reach Montreal by To-morrow.

No farther information concerning the cause of Dr. Mackay's death has reached his friends in Montreal. The body, however, is expected to arrive to-morrow morning, and the funeral services will probably be held Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 from the house to the church and thence to the cemetery.

The Presbytery of Montreal will take charge of the services, and a meeting will be held on Tuesday.

ON STEAMER DUERO.

A despatch from Cap a l'Aigle announced that the body of Rev. Dr. A. B. Mackay had been placed on board the coasting steamer Duero, by which it would be taken to Quebec, where it is expected to arrive to-day. It will then be brought on to Montreal, reaching here in the evening or to-morrow morning.

OF APOPEXY ?

Seven Islands, Que., July 26.—Rev. Dr. Mackay, of Montreal, who died here suddenly yesterday afternoon, was in good health in the morning and visited the wreck of the steamship St. Olaf. He took ill on his return, and died after about half an hour's illness, supposed to have been an attack of apoplexy. The body left here on the steamship Douro, at one o'clock this morning.

Mr. Robert Monroe, one of the elders of the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, who was in Quebec, together with Mr. James Ross, the treasurer of the congregation, who went down last evening, will escort the remains of Rev. Dr. Mackay back to Montreal.

THE PAYMASTER ROBBED

Soldiers Relieve U.S. Army Official of $20,000.

SUM HAD BEEN LOCKED UP IN A SAFE IN THE GUARD HOUSE.

Manila, July 27.—Robbery of the paymaster's safe at Santa Cruz of $20,000 yesterday is supposed to have been the work of soldiers. It appears that Major Canby, who was paying the troops in the Laguna district, left the safe in the guardhouse, and that while it was there the thieves succeeded in abstracting its contents. General Chaffee has sent the chief of Manila detectives to Santa Cruz to investigate the affair. Chief Paymaster Tower was not apprised of the robbery until informed of it by a representative of the Associated Press.

STONE FELL NEAR HIM

As a carter driving for Mr. George Maybury was passing the corner of St. Sacrament and St. Peter Streets this morning a stone from the top of the Board of Trade building fell to the curb and splintered to pieces, slightly injuring the horse and badly frightening passers-by.

HER CLOTHING CAUGHT FIRE.

Cecila Mathieu, the four-year-old daughter of Joseph Mathieu, 151 St. Christophe Street, set fire to her clothing yesterday afternoon, and lies severely injured at the Notre Dame Hospital. An eye witness says the little girl set fire to her clothing in trying to light a cigarette. The child's clothing blazed in a second. A gentleman who was passing ran to her assistance, and with some difficulty extinguished the flames. He carried her into her home and afterwards called up the Notre Dame Hospital ambulance. Her condition is critical.

LIVED IN FILTHY HOUSE

John Ryan, the tenant of No. 13 Dowd street, was fined in the Recorder's Court yesterday for keeping a filthy house. The Health Inspectors made a report against the place, saying it was in a most unsanitary condition and occupied by several people. The house has been vacated, and it is understood it will be torn down.

STEEL STRIKE MAY SPREAD FARTHER

An Attempt to Curtail Production of Raw Metal May be Made.

Pittsburg, July 27.—The Post says:—A serious spread of the steel strike is now threatened in an unexpected quarter. From the sheet, steel hoop and tin mills the contest is expected to reach out into the furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys, and cause a complete shut-down of those plants. It would throw many hundreds of men out of employment and curtail the production of raw material as well as the finished lines. From these furnaces it is believed that the danger will threaten with greater force than ever the union mills of the National Steel Company throughout Ohio. If it is not checked at that point the same spirit of unionism is feared to be strong enough to reach once more into Homestead and Duquesne.

ALL ORGANIZED.

When it was announced yesterday from Cleveland and Youngstown that the Bessemer Furnace Association had sold all of its product for August to the United States Steel Corporation, the fact was at once taken up by the Amalgamated officials. During the early portion of the present year the American Federation of Labor has had organizers at work among the furnace men in the two valleys. They have succeeded in getting together all the furnace men in the various plants of the association and forming lodges of the federation with large memberships. Under an agreement with President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association this work of organization was arranged in such a way that whenever it became necessary in case of a strike, the Federation of Labor was to be prepared to turn over all of those furnace lodges, as well as all other lodges it had in the iron and steel trade, to the Amalgamated Association. The fact that the Bessemer Valley Association is now tied up with contracts with the open contestant of the Amalgamated Association opens the way for the carrying out of the programme of the Amalgamated Association for claiming help of lodges of the federation at this critical time in its behalf. To take in these lodges and obtain their support for the strike will be the work of a few days.

In the meantime the union men in the works of the National Steel Company have been restless ever since the strike began. They have, according to President Shaffer, been kept at work in the mills with greatest difficulty. If the furnace men came out, in order to shut off the supply of Bessemer pig to the United States Steel Corporation, it is believed that further delay in ordering the strike at these mills will be impossible.

LIMITED RUNS INTO A FREIGHT

Toronto, July 27.—(Special.)—The International Limited from Montreal last evening ran into the rear end of a freight train which was shunting in the east end. Both engines were thrown from the track and seven flat cars were thrown down the embankment. Several passengers were thrown from their seats, but no one was injured. The loss was about $600.

FORCED TO EVACUATE

London, July 27.—Telegraphing from Pretoria under date of July 26, Lord Kitchener reports to the War Office as follows :—

"A detachment of Steinacker's Horse, occuping Bremersdorp, was forced to evacuate July 24 by a superior force of Boers, probably the commandos from Amsterdam and Pietretie. The detachment fought its way to Lembobo, a distance of 16 miles, losing about ten killed or wounded, and a few missing."

THE CANADA GAZETTE

Ottawa, July 27.—(Special.)—A number of Ottawa people are applying for incorporation as the Globe Registry Company of America, capital $10,000, head office Ottawa. Incorporation is sought for the purpose of carrying on a general business of registration, identification and assistance and protection to persons who, through illness or need of any kind, are incapable of helping themselves; to contract with any person or persons to register the names of all such persons who may require identification under any circumstances or in any place whatsoever, or whose signatures or papers or documents of any kind, or whose moveables or effects, may require identification under any circumstances whatsoever. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout Canada.

George H. Laurie, manufacturer; Frederick E. Nelson, merchant; James N. Greenshields, K.C., advocate, and William O. Taylor, physician, all of Montreal, are applying for incorporation as the Dominion General Engineering Company, capital $500,000, head office Montreal. The company propose to manufacture all classes of foundry and machine shop work, including engines, stationary, marine and locomotive, operated by steam, electricity, compressed air or other motive power, automobiles and locomotives and other vehicles.

Official notice is given that James Brown, of the Township of Tay, County of Simcoe, Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada next session for a divorce from his wife Abigail Brown, formerly of Township of Tay, but now residing in Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

CANADIAN VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

The members of this association and those of the Italian Military Guard are requested to attend a meeting to be held at 1521 Notre Dame Street, Sunday, July 28, at 2 p.m.

TITLE KING WILL PROBABLY TAKE

Lord Salisbury Introduces a Bill Authorizing the Change.

London, July 27.—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Salisbury, the Premier, introduced a bill authorizing King Edward to assume by proclamation, within six months from the adoption of the bill, such title as he may think fully recognizes his dominion beyond the seas.

The Premier added that His Majesty's title would probably be as follows:

"Edward, the Seventh, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India."

COLONIES WERE AGAINST CHANGE

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Will Probably Remain As it is.

Toronto, July 27.—(Special.)—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says it is believed that when Hon. David Mills returns to Canada he will report to the Government that there will be no change in the constitution of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. At the recent conference in London, called by the Imperial authorities to consider the question of giving each of the principal colonies permanent representation on the Judicial Committee, it is understood that the attitude of Canada was one of strong opposition to the proposal. The representatives of the other colonies supported the position taken by the Dominion, and it is believed the Home Government has now abandoned the idea of making any change along the lines contemplated, at least for the present.

RICE IN INSANE WARD

Kingston, July 27.—(Special.)—Frederick Rice, the Toronto burglar, is in the insane ward in Kingston Penitentiary. He was put there because the confinement will be more solitary than in any other part of the institution. His cell is the only one occupied in the corridor. The only person he sees is the guard who carries him his meals.

MUST BE MARKED WITH THE FLAG

U. S. Regulations for Importation of Exhibits at the St. Louis Exhibition.

(From the Resident Correspondent of The Herald).

Washington, July 26. — (Special.)—The United States customs officers have been informed of the regulations under which the Government will permit the free importation of exhibits for the St. Louis exhibition of 1903, in celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. The instructions are elaborate and while similar to those provided for the Pan-American exposition, are different to a certain extent. Considerable attention is given to the importations which are expected from Canada for this occasion.

In order to secure the privilege of free entry, all foreign shippers must attach to the packages a label about eight by twelve inches in size, representing the flag of the country to which he belongs, and across the face of it must be printed in black letters "Louisiana Purchase Exposition." This requirement of printing upon the flags of foreign countries is interesting, taken in connection with the agitation of laws in the United States for preventing the defacement of the American flag by printing upon it, either in the way of ordinary advertising, or any exploitation of the principles of any political party.

The goods are to be addressed to the surveyor of customs at St. Louis, and are to be plainly marked as meant for the exposition. The regulations in regard to invoicing are in the customary form. The regulations will apply to the importation of goods from Canada and Mexico, as well as from foreign countries not contiguous territory.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

Any person contemplating the exhibition at the Louisana Purchase Exposition of neat cattle of Canadian origin must make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for a permit to import animals for that purpose. This application must give the number of animals and a description of each, covering breed, registration number, and state at which of the ports hereinafter named the animals are to be imported, and the names of the railroads by which and over which the animals are to be transported to the city of St. Louis. The application must be accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary inspector of the Dominion of Canada where the cattle are located, affirming that no contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or rinderpest has existed in the district for the past year; also that the cattle have been examined by the veterinarian and are free from contagious diseases, including tuberculosis.

The Secretary of Agriculture will issue permits for receiving these applications properly filled out, and the cattle imported under such permits will not be required to undergo the regular quarantine of 90 days.

The cattle must be loaded at point of shipment into clean and disinfected cars for transport to the United States, and a certificate from the railroad agent must accompany the cars showing that the same were daily cleaned and disinfected in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture.

All Canadian cattle entering the United States for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition must be loaded and shipped in cars in which they can have proper food, water, space, and opportunity to rest, and these cattle are not to be unloaded until they reach the exposition grunds at St. Louis, but can not be so shipped under the immediate transportation act.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

"THERE IS ANOTHER Ontario vacancy in the Senate. Will there also be a demand for another $10,000?"—Gazoot.

Not unless Oom H. H. Cook eats Welsh rabbit and has another dream.

◆

STILL, THE GREYFRIAR might be able to defeat some of the lumber barges.

◆

THEY MIGHT GET the Parliamentary reports of Sam Hughes' speeches and scatter them around Lake St. Louis. The racing yachts need more wind.

◆

HEAVY FROSTS IN Manitoba, but wheat crop is not damaged. Merely a political frost, felt by Hon. R. L. Richardson, whose seat has been offered to Mr. Foster.

◆

A TORONTO MAN tried to body check a trolley car and knock it off the track. Same results.

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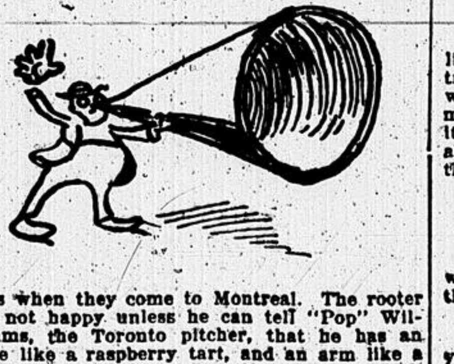
HERALD'S DICTIONARY.

ROOTER—(Pronounced Root-er)

(One who roots. A fiend, a noise maker at athletic sports. A man who gives you a swift pain.)

Tennyson.

THE ROOTER frequents baseball games. Rooters also go to lacrosse matches, but they are only class B rooters. The class A rooters go to baseball games. They are human beings with steel lined throats. No rooter is a rooter unless he can get into the baseball bleachers with the mercury at 106 in the shade and let his voice carry down as far as polling division 6 in St. Mary's ward, or west, as far as the ginger ale tavern half way to Lachine. The rooter owns a megaphone. He uses it in order to injure the ear drums of the Toronto baseball players when they come to Montreal. The rooter is not happy unless he can tell "Pop" Williams, the Toronto pitcher, that he has an eye like a raspberry tart, and an arm like a plate glass window. Say the word "umpire" to a rooter and you have to hold him down in his seat. The rooter loves umpires. If he had his way umpires would be tied down to the street car tracks while the Windsor and St. Lawrence, St. Catherine, and Mountain Belt Line cars were permitted to roll over him. In his quiet moments the rooter gets a cigarette, and hoisting his feet up on the row in front, reads the baseball column, and says the Baseball Editor is a ham because he did not roast Jimmy Hannon for that punk play he made the day before. The rooter can tell you what Dooley's batting average was in 1889, and admits that he—the rooter—knows more about baseball than any man living. He is an expert on throat sprays and knows the best things to get for hoarseness.



◆

SOME ONE HAS DISCOVERED that sunstroke is also the work of a microbe of peculiar shape and kind. It only remains now to find the germ which causes people to freeze to death in the winter time. The germ which invades the physical anatomy that has been struck by lightning and the bacillus that plays havoc with persons who are run over by railway trains can be hunted up and identified later.

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TORONTO AND BUFFALO will soon be able to talk to one another by searchlight. The lights may also afford Toronto people a cheap way of seeing the Pan-Am.

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HON. GEO. FOSTER SAYS he may not accept that nomination for Lisgar. No more 1,000 majority snowstorms for George.

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JOHN L. SULLIVAN will open a saloon in Boston and he may intend to give eighty bouts between himself and the demon rum as an attraction.

STILL, FOSTER OUGHT to cheer up and look pleasant. Mr. Blair is not going to run against him this time.

◆

THOSE SHOWERS the weather man predicted yesterday did not turn up. Possibly he meant the showers we had early in the week.

◆

SENNEVILLE'S SUPERIORITY is so sweeping that it might be applied, with profit, to Montreal's streets.

◆

SINCE THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE is sagging,
And the ferry boats collide,
New Yorkers may conclude that they
Had better swim than ride.

◆

"WHY DO YOU ROAST US. Lachine is all right."—Lachine man. Of course there are no flies on Lachine. Only mosquitoes.

◆

"YACHTSMAN DUGGAN seems to have a rope attached to the Seawanhaka Cup."—Ottawa Journal. Not only that. They have the cup nailed down.

◆

EVEN THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE found the weather too uncomfortably warm for suspenders.

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THIS IS THE WAY a Chicago Journal paragrapher puts it: "Capt. Strong and May Yohe Hope sailed for Japan yesterday under the name of Smith. For those who saw May when she was here a few weeks ago it is difficult to understand why Smith left home."

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EMPEROR WILLIAM is growing whiskers. Can it be an indication of his sympathy for the Boers?

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THINGS ARE GOING quietly with the Czar. Evidently the Nihilists are away on their summer vacations.

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Yachts

"NOWADAYS THE MAN who is unfamiliar with yachting terms is very likely to try to change the subject, and talk about the weather whenever the cup race boats are mentioned."—Boston Herald. Not a bit of it. It's the man who doesn't know anything about yachts who does all the talking about them. He is the wise guy.

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THE GREYFRIAR is not a gay flier.

◆

WHEN A BOY BEGINS to wash his face without being told, he is passing through the ordeal of his first love affair.

◆

ADAM WASN'T FAMOUS as a sprinter, yet he was first in the human race.

◆

SOME ONE SHOULD TAKE the U. S. naval heroes aside and tell them not to talk so much.

Cool Places

ANY CITY IN WHICH the thermometer is below 100 for three days in succession proceeds to advertise itself as a summer resort.—Chicago News.

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PRESIDENT SCHWAB refuses to talk just at present. Now is the time when he is earning his million-dollar salary by keeping still.

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CHINA IS TO BE given until 1940 to pay the indemnity. If it doesn't come up with the taels at that time something severe will be done.

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SAILORS ON THE SENNEVILLE ought to arrange to throw out anchor every three minutes and allow Greyfriar to catch up. Some way will have to be found to make a race out of the thing.

◆

Re-Dress.

TO THE EDITOR: When a cab horse standing at a street corner gathers up a hoofful of mud and throws it all over my light suit, what redress should I seek?

VEXED.

(Anything that looks well on you.)

BANDITTI ARE reported as causing "dissatisfaction" in the Province of Chi-Li. Try as a bandit will, he does not seem to be able to give satisfaction.

CENSUS RETURNS WITHIN A MONTH

Ottawa, July 27.—(Special.)— It is learned that the census bulletin giving the population totals will be issued not later than August 15.

WITHDRAWS THE CHARGE

Toronto, July 27.—Wm. H. Matthews, a well known private banker of Huntsville, was arrested on a charge of forgery preferred by John R. Whitesides, a lumberman, of the same place, a warrant was some time ago issued. He surrendered himself to the Police Court yesterday, and after the case had been gone into was dismissed. The circumstances were peculiar. A month ago Whitesides while in town and at the Molsons Bank was shown notes to the amount of $9,500, purporting to be signed by him and negotiated by Matthews, then on his honeymoon trip to the United States. He pronounced some of the signatures forgeries, though others were, he admitted, genuine. On this statement the warrants were issued. Yesterday morning Mr. Whitesides went into the witness box and swore that all the signatures were his own. The prisoner was dicharged.

SHAMROCK SAILS FOR AMERICA

Sir Thomas Lipton Starts His New Yacht on Quest of the Cup.

Gourock, Scotland, July 27.—The Shamrock II., accompanied by the Erin, sailed at 10.20 o'clock this morning for New York. Great enthusiasm was displayed as the challenger departed.

Captain Sycamore desired to go out under canvas, and he was favored with a light easterly wind, sufficient to keep the flags streaming in the direction the yachts had to sail. The challenger cut a strange figure with her stunted spars and scanty canvas as she lay ready to start. At ten o'clock Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Watson boarded her, and a few minutes later the challenger's moorings were slipped, her headsails broken out, and the Shamrock II. slipped away on her voyage across the Atlantic. Thousands of persons gathered along the shore and on the pier at Gourock, and greeted the yacht's departure with a great outburst of cheering, again and again renewed. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, guns saluted, and steam whistles and sirens shrieked. The Shamrock's crew were all mustered on deck, and, led by Sir Thomas, gave a hearty response to the greetings. For miles along the shore crowds occupied every vantage point, and the cheers passed from group to group until the challenger, with her racing flag at the masthead, and the Erin, with the Stars and Stripes flying at her fore, disappeared from sight.

Sir Thomas Lipton remained aboard the challenger until she was off Sumbrae, when he returned on a tug. Before leaving he addressed the challenger's crew, thanking them for what they had done already, and wishing them Godspeed on the voyage and a successful finish to their task. He said they had the best boat it was possible to provide for them, and that Mr. Watson had done his part well, partly for love of his profession and partly for love of the old flag the boat went to represent. They had a stiff fight before them, continued Sir Thomas, but the opponents they went to meet were generous. Whatever the result of the races might be, he knew the best yacht would win, and if any favor were shown it would not be to the disadvantage of the British boat.

OLD NAVIGATOR DEAD

Capt. Alexander McDougall, who was one of the best known captains in the service of the Allan Line, is dead at Barrow-on-Furness. He spent his life in the employ of the Allans, and for a quarter of a century he commanded different vessels of their fleet. He retired about eighteen months ago, and since that time he has resided at Barrow-in-Furness, with his son. He was first in command of the Polynesian, then he went on the Prussian, subsequently took charge of the Laurentian, and at the time of his retirement he was in command of the Buenos Ayrean. He was captain of the Polynesian, when, in 1889, she collided with the Thomson liner Cynthia, near Longue Pointe.

FATHER TESSELER COMING.

Rev. Father Tesseler, vice-president of St. Joseph's College, St. John, N.B., is about to be transferred to St. Cesaire College, Montreal.

REV. BROTHER ORESTUS.

Rev. Brother Orestus, prefect of the students of Mount St. Louis College, has been named director of the college of the Christian Brothers Schools at Lachine.

CONSENTS TO ASSIGN.

Albert Bryce, trader, doing business under the name of "The Albert Bryce Company," has consented to assign on demand of Gilman & Boyd, with liabilities of about $3,750.

MR. WILSON IS THREATENED WITH ARREST

A Prominent Montreal Legal Firm Demands Withdrawal and Apology.

MR. MONTGOMERY CLAIMS HE HAS BEEN LIBELLED

Declaration From Winnipeg That Other Brotherhoods Remain Neutral.

The Grievance Committee of the Trackmen's Union issued this morning a circular, in which they state that the determination of the men all along the line to stand firm appears to be as strong, if not stronger than it was a week after the suspension of work took place.

Thec ircular contains a letter from Messrs. McGibbon, Casgrain, Ryan and Mitchell, complaining that Mr. R. C. Montgomery, of Ottawa, has been grossly libelled by Mr. J. T. Wilson, the president of the Brotherhood, in the circular dated July 4th last. The letter from the legal firm named contains the following:

"The references to our client are, not only false and malicious, but have caused him serious injury, and have subjected himself and his family to humiliation and annoyance.

"Moreover, his relations with the men over whom and with whom he is employed, have been and are likely to be seriously prejudiced by this defamatory publication, unless contradicted.

"We have, therefore, to notify you, as one of those responsible for the publication and circulation of the offensive sheet, that the statements made therein with respect to Mr. Montgomery must be at once withdrawn and a proper apology tendered.

"After submision to us, the retraction must be given the same publicity by you and your associates as the original libel, and such other publicity as we may deem fit.

"Unless this is at once done, we shall advise Mr. Montgomery not only to cause your apprehension on a charge of criminal libel, under the Criminal Code of Canada, but to institute civil proceedings against you, before the Superior Court, for damages."

NO WITHDRAWAL.

There is no withdrawal or apology in the present circular, but the following comment is made with regard to it:

"Brothers, we are British subjects; we are not cowards and will not be frightened, nor swerved from duty. Had a British officer who aided in conducting the siege at Ladysmith during the South African war deserted the British flag, and become an aid to the 'Krugerites,' and had a firm of lawyers undertaken to defend him, every Britisher living under and protected by the British flag with a spark of patriotism in his heart, would have said that the deserter (the traitor) and his defenders deserved to be court-martialed and shot through the back without right of clergy. If there is any one thing more than another the people of Canada despise it is a 'traitor.' And those who attempt to defend him deserve to be treated with the same contempt. Some people say money can do everything; but the principles of honest men cannot be purchased. Although corporations with unlimited amounts of money at their disposal have many mercenaries, we expect to win in our efforts to secure a fair settlement with the C.P.R."

REMAINING NEUTRAL.

The committee have received the following statement with regard to mediation from Winnipeg:

To the officers and members of the B. of L.E., O.R.C., B. of L.F., B. of R.T., and O.R.T., of the Canadian Pacific Railway System. Dear Sirs and Brothers,—The undersigned General Chairmen hereby submit the following report for your consideration:

"Owing to the strike of the Maintenance-of-Way men of the system, and in compliance with letters and resolutions received from various points, requesting us to offer our services as a conciliatory board, we, on the 4th of July, entered into communication with Mr. McNicoll, and after letters and telegrams had been exchanged on the subject, Mr. McNicoll came to Winnipeg and asked us for an interview.

"On July 15th we met Mr. McNicoll, and after he had explained the position of the company, and the offers he had made the maintenance-of-way men, he requested us to deny the reports that the strikers would receive the support of the other railway organizations, to which we replied that we could not comply with his request, as from instructions which we had received we were required for the present to remain neutral.

"Before the close of the negotiations we made the following proposition, viz.: That if the company would sign an agreement with the maintenance-of-way men, and reinstate all strikers, that we would recommend the committee to settle on the advances made by the company. This offer Mr. McNicoll declined.

"Owing to the fact that Mr. Wilson and Mr. McNicoll both seem confident of winning in the present struggle without the assistance of the other organizations, we feel that we cannot do anything further at the present time.

(Signed),
CHAS. POPE, B.L.E.,
A. SHAW, O.R.C.,
A. W. JOHNS, B.R.T.

What is Going On.

TO-DAY.

Proctor's—"Our Flat" and "A Game of Three," 2 and 8 p.m.
Francais—"Camille," 2 and 8 p.m.
Arena—"Our Navy," West's moving pictures, 8 p.m.
Sohmer Park—Vaudeville, 3 and 8 p.m.
Baseball—Montreal vs. Buffalo, 3 p.m.
Lacrosse—Montreal vs. National, M.A.A.A. grounds, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

Probs.: Light to moderate winds; fine and warm.

Minimum and maximum temperatures yesterday: Victoria, 50—62; Kamloops, 58—72; Edmonton, 50—54; Qu'Appelle, 60—70; Winnipeg, 58—78; Port Arthur, 48—86; Parry Sound, 54—78; Toronto, 56—74; Ottawa, 52—78; Montreal, 54—72; Quebec, 58—76; Halifax, 57—74.

DEATHS.

MACKAY—At Seven Islands, Que., on July 25th, the Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, city. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 1011 Dorchester Street, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2.30 p.m., to Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, thence to Mount Royal Cemetery. 172

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

KIPLING'S TRACT FOR THE TIMES

How Young Canada Views the Present Conditions in Suuth Africa.

Toronto, July 27.—(Special.)—A Globe special says Rudyard Kipling has written for the Imperial South African Association what he calls a Tract for the Times on the science of rebellion to attack Britain through the pocket, and to keep Cape Colony on the see-saw, filling it with rumor and unrest, sympathizing here and suggesting there, just enough for the British Government to grant amnesty to rebels and recruit the Dutch party for further constitutional warfare.

A Canadian is represented by Mr. Kipling as making these acrid remarks:—"We needn't suspend the constitution for keeps, but we ought to have a family council, Canada, Australia and England, I mean, and hang the whole show up for two years, till our erring sister has got over her hysterics. A constitution for a country that don't know enough to cut its own hay, where I've had to lie out for years in the open for fear the pious voter would blow up the railway bridges behind me? No, sir."

Mr. Kipling scornfully concludes that the Bund prefers to keep an eye on the continent and court the favor of the Liberal Opposition in England, rather than merit the approval of the two healthy young nationalities, Canada and Australia.

AROUND THE CITY

WESTMOUNT.

Miss E. Morgan, Westmount, is visiting Miss V. Watson, University Avenue, Kingston, Ont.

Miss Taylor, of St. Catherine Street west, sailed by the SS. Corinthian on a short trip to Europe.

Mrs. A. H. Scott and Miss Scott, Argyle Avenue, Westmount, have returned from a visit to Toronto.

Mr. and Miss Bonner, of Lansdowne Ave., leave this evening on a two months trip to Little Metis.

The many friends of Mrs. Dr. Nelson will be sorry to hear of the illness of her young son through typhoid fever.

At the Church of St. Matthias, Westmount, to-morrow, the pulpit at the morning service will be occupied by Rev. Canon Ker, of Grace Church, Point St. Charles.

Mrs. W. W. Jordan and daughter, of Lewis Avenue, Westmount, have left on a trip to Chicoutimi. They will also spend a couple of weeks at Cap a l'Aigle and Tadousac.

Rev. George Extance, of Manistee, Mich., who is acting pastor at Bethlehem Church, Westmount, during the summer months, will deliver an address at the Men's Own Meeting at Calvary Church to-morrow afternoon.

POINT ST. CHARLES.

Miss Pickering, Grand Trunk Street, is visiting at Lac l'Achigan.

Mr. R. A. Mingie, Maple Avenue, left this morning to take up his residence at Winnipeg.

Mr. L. Care, of Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles has returned from a fortnight's holiday at Cacouna.

Capt. Egan, of No. 9 police station, corner Shearer and Grand Trunk streets, is spending his holidays at Cacouna.

Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, pastor of St. Matthew's Presbyterian Church, is spending a couple of weeks holidays up west.

Miss Mena Hamilton, Wellington Street, arrived home this morning from an extended visit to different American cities.

Mrs. B. Taylor, Grand Trunk Street, will leave in a few days to spend the remainder of the summer at Lac l'Achigan.

Rev. E. Bushell, of St. Matthias Church, Westmount, will preach at Grace Church, Wellington Street, to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Mena Hamilton arrived home this morning from the United States, where she has been spending some weeks.

A meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary Division No. 2, A.O.H., has been called for Wednesday evening next in St. Gabriel Hall, Centre Street.

Miss Inez Svendsen, of Richmond Street, is spending the summer months at Caledonia Springs. She will be joined shortly by her mother, Mrs. A. Svendsen.

R. H. Cunningham, of Algoma district, who has been conducting missions for some time in the Railway Y. M. C. A., will conduct to-morrow's meeting at 4.15 p.m.

Mr. Rod. Mingie left for Winnipeg this morning. He has been appointed accountant of the Nova Scotia Bank in that city. A large number of his friends were at the station to see him off.

Great interest is being taken among the members of the congregation of the Point St. Charles Congregational Church at the decision to be given to-morrow by the pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, respecting his recent call to the Congregational Church of London, Ont. Among the reasons advanced to have him stay in the Point was the one that owing to his training in the famous social schools of Chicago he was particularly well suited to govern a church in a working district.

Dr. Pierce's
GOLDEN
MEDICAL
DISCOVERY
STRENGTHENS
THE STOMACH
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
HEALS WEAK LUNGS.

The employes of the Dominion Bag Company will hold their annual excursion and picnic to Sherringham Park, on Saturday, August 10. Thee steamer Duchess of York has been retained for the occasion. The following committee has been appointed to make all necessary arrangements: Mr. H. L. Cohen, chairman of general committee; Mr. H. S. Brown, chairman of the games committee; Mr. W. Chauvin, secretary and Mr. P. Cantwell, treasurer. A fine programme of sports has already been drawn up. It is expected that a large number will attend.

HOCHELAGA-MAISONNEUVE

The Butchers' Association will hold their annual picnic at Delormier Park, on Aug. 14.

At the Mascotte Park this afternoon, the Point St. Charles Baseball team will play the 2nd Mascotte team.

Mr. M. Bouthiller, of Nashua, N.H., is at present visiting in the city, the guest of his sister, Mr. A. Desaulniers.

At the French National Theatre during the coming week, the well known play "The Poor of Paris" will be produced.

At St. James Church to-morrow the feast of the patron Saint will be celebrated. A special musical high mass will be sung.

On Monday next the children of the East End of the city will be given a picnic at Bout de l'Ile by the directors of the French paper La Presse.

A large number of the friends of the Henry J. Dart East End mission went down to Isle Gros Bois this morning on the annual picnic given by the members of the mission. Another boat will leave Hochelaga wharf at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

City News in Brief.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The annual excursion of St. Patrick's Society will take place Thursday, August 1. The steamer Three Rivers has been chartered, and the trip promises to be most enjoyable.

BUILDING BOOM.—Building improvements are conspicuous in Westmount at present, one of the most prominent among the many residences erected being that of Mr. William Rutherford, in Rosemount avenue, which is at the present time in the hands of the painters and decorators.

HOLD PIC-NIC.—The employes of the Gazette are holding a picnic to-day at Lavaltrie. The executive committee in charge of the arrangements is composed of Messrs. Thomas Larkin, president; J. Adair, secretary-treasurer, and J. W. C. Taylor, T. H. Harris, T. J. Finn, J. Levoux, J. L. Ryan and George Booth.

FELL AND BROKE HIS ARM.—Geo. Ste. Marie, 40 years old, while at work yesterday at St. Laurent, fell off a waggon, and broke his arm. He went into the city to a relative on Prince George Avenue, but was finally taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

The LATE MR. LEON AUGER.—The body of Mr. Leon Auger, son of the late registrar of Montreal East, was brought to Montreal last night from the Western States, where he died from the effects of a surgical operation. He was burried this morning.

MR. VIDAL INJURED.—Victor Vidal, 48 years of age, living at the Riendeau Hotel, fell on St. James Street, near St. Lambert Hill, at 8.30 last night and received a bad cut on the head. He was taken in the ambulance to the General Hospital.

CAR TROLLEY WAS CAUGHT.—At 6 o'clock last evening the passengers on a Windsor Street car had a fright through the trolley gearing on the car catching in the electric rods at a point of intersection. A car came along, and the passengers were transferred.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river opposite the Quebec wharf yesterday morning, by Constable Jefferson. The body was dressed in an undershirt and overalls, and is probably that of a sailor. The body will remain at the morgue for a time.

YOUNG MEN'S OUTING.—St. Anthony's Catholic Young Men's Society will have an excursion on August 13 to Sherringham Park. The steamer Duchess of York will leave Seigneurs Street locks at 8.30 a.m. It is expected that one of the largest crowds that ever visited the park will accompany the young men on their outing.

SLAB SAVED.—At the instance of Ald. Sadler the large granite slab which marked the site of the old St. Ann's Market, has been presented to the Chateau de Ramezay. It states the market was built in 1851. Some additional interest is attached to the subject, as the same stone marked the site of the old parliament buildings.

OUTING FOR CHILDREN.—Next Monday a picnic will be given to Bout de l'Ile, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Foresters, for the children of the East End. Tickets were distributed yesterday, under the direction of Dr. Laviolette, chief physician of the order for the Province of Quebec. The youngsters will be taken to Bout de l'Ile, where they will pass the day.

SUES THE CITY.—Z. Durand, hotelkeeper, Hochelaga, has entered an action against the city for $100, claiming that the opening into the drain at the corner of Notre Dame and Desery streets, is a source of pestilence by reason of the noisome smells which come from it, and that his business has suffered as a consequence.

MRS. RENFROY FOUND.—Mrs. Renfroy, of Calumet, Mich., who wandered away from her friends last Wednesday, was found yesterday morning by Chief of Police O'Farrell, of Maisonneuve. A kindly disposed person had cared for her during the night, and the chief of police brought her back to her daughter at the Stanley Hotel.

Word has been received from Ottawa that the name of the 2nd Regiment, C.A., was omitted by error from the list of Montreal corps going to Quebec in September, to participate in the review in honor of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Preparations for the visit of the regiment to Ste. Agathe, on the 3rd of August, are going on apace. Parades are called for Wednesday and Friday of next week, when some practical attack and defence drill will be done. A special train, conveying the regiment, will leave Place Viger station at 8 a.m. August 3rd, and will leave Ste. Agathe at 10 p.m. on the return trip. Representatives of sister corps, the Press, and a number of prominent gentlemen, including Lt.-Col. Roy, D.O.C., have been invited as the guests of Hon. Lt.-Col. Wilson-Smith and officers of the regiment.

The week after next will see active gun drill in preparation for the annual big gun competitions at the Island of Orleans.

TO CHECK GROWTH OF CONSUMPTION

Recommendations of the Tuberculosis Congress—Government Measures.

London, July 26.—At the final meeting of the British Congress on Tuberculosis, held to-day under the presidency of Lord Derby, resolutions were adopted in favor of legislation toward the suppression of expectoration in public places and recommending the notification of the proper authorities in cases of pthisis and the use of pocket spittoons, asserting that these sanitary provisions were indispensable in order to diminish tuberculosis. A resolution was adopted expressing the opinion of the Congress that the health officers should continue every effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through milk and meat, and that as the doubts concerning human immunity from bovine tuberculosis raised by Dr. Koch were of vital importance to the public health and the agricultural interests of the country, the Government should immediately institute a rigid enquiry into the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis. Other resolutions passed endorsed the educational work of the National Societies toward the prevention of tuberculosis, and invited legislation in support of this work.

The appointment of a permanent international committee to collect evidence, public literature and recommend means for the prevention of tuberculosis, was advocated. The members of this committee are to be nominated by the various governments from national societies.

DISTRICT NEWS

CALUMET.

Calumet, July 26.—The Calumet Graphite Co. are steadily pushing the development of their mine, and have already shipped a car load of ore. A party of shareholders, among whom was the president of the company, Mr. S. A. Whitaker, were here last week, and inspected the mine, which has a lot of ore in sight and is improving with depth. The visitors were highly satisfied with the prospects. Col. M. J. Rich is superintending the work in the interest of the company.

COTEAU LANDING.

Coteau Landing, July 26.—(Special.)—A carriage accident which injured three young ladies occurred here last evening in the road leading to Coteau Station. Mr. Leon Bourbonnais was driving along the road, which is bounded on both sides bya deep ditch, with his three daughters, when his horse was frightened at a bicycle coming in the opposite direction. The horse, at sight of the bicycle, ran away, upsetting the occupants in the deep ditch on the east side of the road. Mr. Bourbonnais escaped uninjured, but his three daughters have all been injured but not seriously. It is said that Mr. Bourbonnais will take proceedings for damages against the bicyclist, whose name is George Guilbault. Mr. Guilbault claims that no blame can be attached to him for the accident, as he was on the far right side of the road and running at a slow speed at the time of the accident.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, July 26.—Rev. Dean Biscit, of Nairn, Scotland, is visiting this country in the interests of Blair's College, near Aberdeen, Scotland.

Word has reached Glengarry from British Columbia of the drowning of Duncan Mackenzie, of Glen Sandfield, which sad event took place at Spring Creek in that province. It appears the young man with another companion attempted to cross a small river, when the horse which Mackenzie was riding fell into a hole some ten feet deep, and before horse or rider could be rescued both were drowned.

A well known and highly respected citizen of Kenyon township died on Monday, in the person of Mrs. Malcolmn McDougall, aged 70 years.

A resident of Lochiel, named Alex. McDonell, "Blind Alex," was fined here on Tuesday $50 and costs for selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

The rumored presence here for some days past of no less than five detectives has been occasioned by the supposed hiding in this vicinity of the notorious Blondin. He is well known in this part of the country, and several of his near relatives live in Alexandria and vicinity. That he would in all probability come among his friends gave cause for the incursion of so many detectives. No one appears to have seen Blondin around, therefore it will be still in order for the various supposed Blondins appearing in different other places.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, July 26. — On Wednesday evening, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hornibrook, Algonquin, that gentleman's beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Fanny, became the bride of Mr. James G. Dalton, of New York city. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. A. L. McTear. Miss D. McEwan, of White Plains, N.Y., was bridesmaid, and Misses Clara Allen and Mary Irvine were maids of honor. Mr. G. S. Trickey, of New York, was groomsman. There were about 125 guests at the wedding.

It is expected that the good roads team will commence operations at Proctors on Tuesday. At present a piece of road is being made near Lansdowne.

Joseph Ryan, G.T.R. fireman, who lost both legs in a railway accident at Little York on Wednesday night, is a son of Mr. John Ryan, of this town.

Mrs. Willis, wife of George Willis, died to-day in her twenty-fourth year of consumption. She was a daughter of Mr. John Bedlow, of this town.

RICHMOND.

Richmond, July 26.—Mr. W. L. Ball has returned from a business trip to Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Horace Wilcocks and two children from Picton, Ont., are visiting Mrs. Arthur Wilcocks, Richmond.

Mrs. Howe, East Hatley, is visiting Mrs. R. J. Hewton.

Miss Alice Fraser has returned from Ottawa.

Miss Needham, Clinton, Mass., is visiting Mrs. Woods, Melbourne.

Mr. Jeffrey, Lancaster, N.H., is visiting at Newhurst Grange, Richmond.

Miss Henderson is visiting Mrs. A. McKenzie, Melbourne.

Miss Julie Burbank, Danville, who has been visiting at Newhurst Grange, has returned to Danville.

Mrs. (Rev.) Deeprose, Huntingdon, who has been visiting in Richmond, has returned home.

Mr. R. A. Dunton, notary, Montreal, was visiting Mr. Campbell, Richmond, this week.

Mr. Frank Cleveland, Somerville, Mass., is visiting Mr. F. A. Cleveland, Richmond.

Miss J. McKenzie, Miss A. Coburn and Mr. N. Coburn have gone to Scotland for a trip.

All prospects of the bridge being rebuilt this summer are now given up; in fact, so far, no company has been found to rebuild.

NO CHANGE IN THE COURT OF APPEAL

Sir Louis Davies Thinks That Things Will Remain as They Are.

Ottawa, July 27.—Sir Louis Davies yesterday, referring to the conference called with regard to the organization of the Supreme Court of Appeal in London, said: "It has proven a complete fizzle, as we in Canada thought it would. There was nothing accomplished, and the proceedings made it abundantly clear that things had better remain as they are. The Lord Chancellor has to-day the right to call together the brightest legal minds in the United Kingdom for the deciding of important issues. Could anything be better than that?"

"How about the frequent mishaps we have had on the Canadian navigation routes this season? Are they going to still further injure us over in England?" was asked.

"The accidents," said Sir Louis, "are certainly most unfortunate from our point of view, as well as for the steamship people concerned. But I have been so far unable to discover that the routes are to blame or that the aids to navigation are seriously at fault. After the $40,000 our Government has spent on a new light at Belle Isle all the companies trading via the St. Lawrence appear to have abandoned that route.

WILL PROBABLY DECLINE

Hon. Geo. E. Foster Not Likely to Run in Lisgar.

SAYS HE APPRECIATES THE DISADVANTAGES OF TRYING TO REPRESENT THAT CONSTITUENCY.

Toronto, July 27.—(Special.)—There is not much likelihood of Hon. G. E. Foster accepting the Conservative nomination for Lisgar, which a despatch from Winnipeg says is coming his way by letter. Mr. Foster yesterday said he was in no hurry to get back into politics and Parliament. While he appreciated the consideration of the Conservatives of Lisgar, he also realized the disadvantages of attempting to represent the constituency at that distance.

SAYS HE IS A MONTREALER

Rochester, N.Y., July 27.—A man five feet three inches tall, dark complexion, smooth face, dressed in grey suit, with light Derby hat, and giving his name as Edward Gauthier, a French-Canadian, probably of Montreal, was arrested here last evening for grand larceny in having stolen a horse and buggy at Batavia. When searched a quantity of cheques were found on him, also two filled out for $10 each, on Rochester banks. The police believe they have captured a dangerous professional forger.

CASE FALLS THROUGH.

Sweetsburg, Que., July 27.—The Missisquoi protested election case, in which it was decided to unseat Mr. D. B. Meigs, the Liberal member for the House of Commons, has fallen through. The petitioner did not press his motion for a date to be set for the trial and the legal delay expired on the 17th. Consequently Mr. Meigs will retain the seat.

WILL BE ACQUITTED.

Manila, July 27.—The trial of Lieut. Preston Brown, of the Second Infantry, charged with murdering a native near Binangonan, is finished. In the course of the proceedings it was proven that the native was killed while trying to escape, and the acquittal of Lieut. Brown is expected.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The committee of management of this society have made final arrangements for their annual excursion, which will take place on Thursday next, August 1. The steaer Three Rivers has been chartered for the occasion, and the trip promises to be one of the best of the season. Those intending to take part in this outing may rest assured that everything in the power of the committee will be done in order that their enjoyment may be as complete as possible. Casey's orchestra has been secured for the occasion for the benefit of the young people who will attend. Refreshments will be supplied at city prices.

STORY FIFTY YEARS LONG

(The Kansas City Journal.)

The death of Uncle Jacky Martin, of Effingham, at the age of ninety, removes a remarkable character. In the very early days Uncle Jacky was a freighter across the plains, and he had many thrilling encounters with the redskins. It is said that the old man had one story that was so extended in its details that no one had ever heard it from start to finish. For something like fifty years it was his favorite story, and he could be easily started on it by the guests at the hotel of which he was the proprietor. People would listen for awhile and then go away, the crowd being kept constant by new arrivals, but no one ever stayed to hear the finish. Indeed, it is current in Effingham that the story never was finished, and that as it went along it grew wider and more amplified until it took in thousands of miles of territory and hundreds of personages with such a bewildering complexity of circumstances that a climax would be impossible.

WRECKED NEAR THE LUSITANIA

The Schooner "Whitway" Goes Ashore in a Fog on the Coast of Newfoundland.

St. John's, Nfld., July 26.—The schooner Whiteway was wrecked near Renews last night within a short distance of the points where were wrecked the Lusitania and the British steamer Delmar. A dense fog was the cause. The crew escaped in the boats and reached the land. Part of the cargo was brought ashore to-day.

The Colonial Government contemplates the early erection of a powerful fog alarm in that vicinity.

RAILWAY NEWS

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has, it is announced, forwarded to the Harbor Commissioners an offer to construct a grain elevator on the harbor front under conditions which will enable the company to handle a portion of its grain carrying business through this port. The letter from the Grand Trunk management will come before the Harbor Board at its next meeting, which takes place on Wednesday.

EXTENSION TO COTE ST. PAUL.

The extension of the Notre Dame Street line of the Montreal Street Railway Company was opened to-day to Cote St. Paul bridge. This extension, which is about a mile in length, will be a considerable boon to a large and growing district.

MR. TRUDEAU TO GO TO PARIS.

Mr. L. Trudeau, the principal roadmaster of the Montreal Street Railway, has decided to accept the position of superintendent of the Bordeaux tramway system, which was offered to him in a cable despatch from Mr. Duncan McDonald, the manager of the street railway system of Paris. Mr. Trudeau has been in the employ of the street railway for sixteen years. He started as a conductor and worked his way up. Superintendent Kennedy remarked last night that he was losing a good assistant, and felt confident that Mr. Trudeau would win success in his new field. The salary is said to be in keeping with the position.

THE PEOPLE'S RAILWAY.

The literary department of the Intercolonial Railway has just issued a handsome brochure in fancy cover of drab, fawn and very deep crimson, with a moose head in relief, descriptive of the Intercolonial Railway and its numerous attractions. A sufficient but not too exhaustive account is given of all the towns through which the railway passes from Montreal to the Atlantic to the Atlantic terminus of the system. Special attention is given to the watering places on the shores of the St. Lawrence Gulf, the Baie de Chaleur and the Bay of Fundy. The choicest fishing and hunting resorts are pointed out, and the many scenic beauties of the route are artistically described. The booklet is liberally illustrated with photographs of the principal features of interest seen from the trains or within easy distance of the railway.

NEWS NOTES

GENERAL.

Signor Francesco Crispi, who has been dangerously ill for several days, seems to be gradually weakening.

A heavy shock of arthquake was felt in Nevada yesterday afternoon. The vibrations were from north to south, and lasted three or four minutes.

The British barque Lizzie Bell, Captain Whelan, bound for Newcastle, N.S.W., has been wrecked at Cape Gwant, New Zealand, and twelve of her crew are missing.

W. A. Long, a waiter, aged 32, shot and dangerously wounded his wife Anna, aged 25, at Sea Breeze, N.Y., this evening, and immediately after committed suicide.

The detailed figures for the foreign commerce for the United States for the year ended June 30, 1901, have been completed by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. They show total imports, $822,673,016; total exports, $1,487,755,557.

The annual preliminary report of United States Commissioner of Inland Revenue Yerkes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $306,871,669, making an increase of $11,555,561 over the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Charles Anderson, colored, was publicly hanged at Little Rock Ark., yesterday, for a criminal assault on a white woman one year ago. When the black cap was placed over the man's head scores of negro women became frenzied with excitement, and rent the air with their screams as they rolled upon the lawn of the State House yard adjacent to the place of execution.

FOR THE FIREMEN.—Messrs. William Rutherford & Sons have forwarded $25 to Chief Massey, of St. Henri, for distribution among the firemen who helped to subdue the recent fire at their manufactory.

Encourage the Label.

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UNION OF AMERICA
ORGANIZED 1883

The Only Union Shop in the Province.

SMITH & CO.,
135 ST. PETER ST.
Prices Reasonable.

Furniture
REDUCED!

"Clearing-up time" is a notable occasion here. Samples that we think are long enough in stock, broken lots and the like, are sought out and literally sacrificed. Now is the time to buy your Furniture.

As a sample of what we are offering:

A lovely interwoven wicker-work Chair of artistic design, with full roll back and arms, extremely rich appearance—worth every cent of $5.50, the usual price. Sale price................ $3.75

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON
652 CRAIG STREET.
Mail Orders Carefully Filled. "The Home Furnishers."

Other Teas for other People, but 'OZO' For our Family says a Suburban Philosopher.

OZO Teas are pretty well acknowledged to be right in every way—right in quality and right in price.
OZO Ceylon Tea, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c a pound.
OZO Japan Tea, 25c and 40c a pound.

Hundreds of grocers keep OZO Tea. It makes new customers for them. Ask your grocer for OZO TEA.

COLONIAL HOUSE
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Mantle Dept.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS ON
Costumes, Jackets
and Skirts.

Ladies' Cloth Costumes, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF
Ladies' Cloth Jackets, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF
Ladies' Muslin Dresses, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF
Ladies' Silk Dresses, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF
Ladies' P. K. Suits, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF
Misses' Cloth Jackets, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF
Misses' Cloth Costumes, 33 1-3 PER CENT. OFF

Balance of LINEN and P.K. SKIRTS
At HALF PRICE.

Mail Orders Carefully Attended To.

Henry Morgan & Co.,
MONTREAL.

Compagnie de Colles de Fleur de la Puissance
Spécialités pour: Cordonnerie, reliure, tapisseries, papeteries & blanchissage.
A l'épreuve de toutes Vermines et Insectes, et d'un parfum sans égal

The Dominion Flour Paste Co.

C. GREAVES, Manager.

This paste is recognized as being the strongest, the best to preserve itself, the most agreeable to use on account of its perfume.

It is proof against all vermin and insects.

It is employed with great advantage in shoe-making, for chapping, box-toes, inner-soles, counters, etc., etc. etc.

It is used by book-binders, it being the strongest and drying the quickest.

It is used by paper-hangers for its good qualities and perfume, used for whitewashing.

It is the best also for pasting (labels) on all canned goods, etc., etc.

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THE SUMMER RESORTS | WHERE MONTREALERS ARE GOING THIS YEAR

BEACONSFELD

The fancy dress dance at the Grove last Wednesday was a great success. The room was prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and the various costumes were most attractive, making an extremely picturesque scene. Among the invited guests were: Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Auchmuty, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. F. Bacon, Mrs. Turpin, Mrs. Herrick, Mrs. Arthy, the Misses Mudge, Arthy, Herrick, Ellis, Shaw, Armstrong, Hebauch, Appelle, Marr, and the Messrs. Morphy, Bellhouse, Strange, Houston, McGill, Borthwick, Herrick, Mudge, S. Riel, Richardson, Burnett, Shaw and others.

Miss Mabel Vennor, who has been visiting here, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson are guests at the Grove.

Dr. and Mrs. Day are visiting friends here.

Miss Winnifred Sims has returned to Dorval.

Miss Van Giles, of the Montreal General Hospital, who has been visiting Miss May Robertson, has returned to town.

Mr. Warren Peck has returned from his holidays.

Dr. James Barclay is spending the summer here.

The Misses Nash are guests at Cottage No. 4.

Miss Wier (Boston), is visiting her nieces, the Misses Mudge.

Mr. C. Strange is visiting here.

The many friends of Miss Baugh will be sorry to hear that she will not be in Beaconsfield this summer.

Miss Helen Monk, who has been visiting Miss Maude Boulton, has returned home.

Miss Mabel Lewis, Montreal, is keeping house for her brother, Mr. F. Lewis, during Mrs. Lewis' absence at the sea.

Miss Mudge and Miss Doutre were the hostesses at a most successful tennis tea on Saturday afternoon. The courts were in splendid condition and playing was kept up till nearly seven o'clock. Among those present were: Mrs. Auchmuty, Mrs. A. H. Sims, Mrs. W. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. L. Skaife, Mrs. and the Misses Ellis, Mrs. Moore and the Misses L. Riel, Armstrong, Morphy, McGill, Shaw, Mudge and many others.

Mr. and Mrs. James Peck, accompanied by their little daughter, Miss Flossie Peck, returned home this week from England.

Miss Minnie Jordon, of the New York Hospital, is home on her holidays.

Mrs. Killey, who has been visiting Mrs. Doutre, has returned home.

Miss Steele has returned to Montreal.

Miss Ludington is the guest of Mrs. W. Kerry.

Mr. Arthur Robertson has returned home.

Dr. W. E. Deeks spent Sunday at the Grove.

Miss M. Mudge was the successful winner of the tennis tournament at the Grove.

Mr. Ernest Dawson spent Sunday here.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

The usual weekly hop was held last Saturday night, Miss Whitam officiating at the piano. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Venner, Mr. and Mrs. Bastian, Mr. and Mrs. Valiquette, Mr. and Mrs. Marquette, Mr. and Mrs. Cardinal, Mr. and Mrs. Fortin, Mr. and Mrs. Tetralt, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. Vennor, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lanctot, Mr. and Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Ouimet, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Moncel, Miss E. Browne, Miss E. Demers, Miss E. Hubbell, Miss O. Demers, Miss L. Hubbell, Miss McKewan, Miss C. Morgan, Miss F. Rafter, Miss Belanger, Miss Mead, Miss Wright, Miss A. Caron, Miss Y. Telfer, Miss Telfer, Dr. Geo. Browne, Mr. H. Perrault, Mr. Lecavalier, Mr. R. Lanctot, Mr. Ibbotson, Mr. F. Shallow, Mr. R. Kessock, Mr. Tudor, Mr. J. Shallow, Mr. E. Demers, Mr J. Rafter, Mr. Perrault, Mr. G. Harwood, Mr. E. Bailey, Mr. Duverger, Mr. I. Charlebois, Mr. C. Pease, Mr. C. Moncel, Mr. R. Moncel, Dr. Geo. Kent, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Gale, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Fortier, Mr. B. Marquette, Mr. Forthier, Dr. E. Kent, Mr. Ross and many others.

Mr. Alexander has registered at the Clarendon, where he will remain for the balance of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Haldimand and family have taken rooms at Delarie's for the summer.

Mr. Dunbar Browne and family have rented Mr. Caron's house for this season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross and family have taken a cottage near the Clarendon, where they will remain for the rest of the season.

Miss Grace Robertson has been out here for a fewu days, the guest of Miss Angus, at her home in Senneville.

Mrs. L. J. Forget gave a very enjoyable entertainment to the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Montreal, at her house in Senneville.

Miss Meade, who has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Bailey, returned to the city on Monday.

Mrs. Calder and Master Tom Calder, of Winnipeg, are here for a few weeks, the gest of her father, Mr. Grier.

Mr. and Miss Peters have retrned from their trip to St. Agathe des Monts.

Mr. E. Vennor is spending his holidays the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey.

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis and family have taken rooms at Dr. E. Kent's, for the summer months.

Mr. Tudor, of St. Paul, Minn., was the guest of Mr. Russell Kissock over Sunday.

The Misses Irwin are the guests of Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, K.C.

Mr. Taylor has returned to town.

Those registered at the Clarendon for the past week are: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wiliams, Mr. D. M. Lefebvre, Mr. F. Dugal, Mr. H. Woodhouse, Mr. E. K. Armour, Mr. Chas. S. Leed, Mr. L. Gagnon, Mr. R. Latour, Mr. E. E. Cummings, Mr. C. A. Chouillon, Mr. Lavajeau, Mr. R. Moncel, Mr. F. B. Rotuh, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. J. C. McRae, Mr. J. Little, Mr. J. Delfosse, Mr. H. Williamson, Mr. A. St. Onge, Mrs. St. Charles, Miss Williams, Mr. L. Brunelle, Mr. D. P. Bellair, Mr. O. Bastian, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Morris Wright, and quite a few others.

Mr. J. Monk was out on Thursday with Mr. F. Shallow.

Mr. Young is here spending his holidays, the guest of friends in Senneville.

Miss Jessie Mewhort, of New York, is the guest of Miss L. Grier.

Mr. Hodgson was the guest of Mr. G. S. Hubbell this week.

Mr. Brock Grier and Miss Winnifred Grier were here for a few days this week, the guests of Mrs. Jenifest.

Mr. and Mrs. Needham have returned from their trip to Buffalo and the Pan-American.

A very enojyable drive was given by the people of the hotel, to Pointe Claire, where they remained for the dance, returning by moonlight. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Valiqette, Miss F. Rafter, Miss Orphise Demers, Miss C. McKewan, Miss Boulanger and Miss Y. Ouimet. Mr. Hector Perrault, Mr. F. Demers, Mr. R. Lanotot, Mr. L. Kenny, Mr. Charlebois and Mr. Lecavalier.

Ste. Anne will be en fete next Saturday. After a somewhat protracted siesta the sportsmen have decided on a regatta for that date. They hope to see their friends out in force. The usual aquatic events will be followed by a fete de nuit and the customary bonnet hop.

ST. LAMBERT

A deputation of ladies from the town intend to wait upon third vice-president Morse, of the Grand Trunk Railway, with reference to the fares between here and the city.

Miss Little, of Toronto, who was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. R. Sullivan David, left for her home last Friday night.

The young ladies of the town, under the chaperonage of Mrs. Fred. Borne, andu Mrs. Harvey, gave a hay-cart drive to the young men on Thursday evening, which was largely attended and much enjoyed.

It is said there was considerable betting done on the Smith-McLean canoe race last Saturday, and that several Grand Trunkers are out of pocket.

Mr. W. H. Rosevear, jr., was in Portland during the early part of the week on business.

Miss Emily Freiberger, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Fannie Benjamin, of Kansas City, Kan., arrived in town on Monday on a visit to Mrs. Hart, "Villa Rosa," Victoria ave.

Miss Lillian Meservey of Quebec, has arrived on a visit to her cousin, Miss Gwendoline David.

Mrs. Lannigan is visiting her brother, Mr. R. Patton, here.

The Misses Reid and Folis have gone on a visit to friends in the townships.

Miss Robinson, Victoria Park, is on an extended visit to the Western States.

Mr. Evans and family are now occupying a cottage on the river front for the balance of the summer season.

Miss Alice Ness, of Howick, P.Q., is on a visit to Miss Mabel Andrews, Argyle avene.

Miss Mabel Andrews hase returned from a couple of weeks' visit to friends in Howick, P.Q.

Mrs. James Brown and family have left on a few weeks' visit to Athelstane.

Mrs. Macdonald and family have also departed for Athelstane.

Messrs. James Brown and Robert Doherty have been re-elected as school commissioners.

Miss Harline David, of 746 Sherbrooke street, city, was a visitor in town on Thrsday afternoon.

Mr. Watson, formerly night operator at the depot here, has gone to South Africa.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Barber, who resided down the river front, will regret to learn that Mrs. Barber's health continues in a very precarious state.

Very slow progress is being made in putting down the new walks, and at the present rate snow will be on the ground before all the work is through.

The Canada Plate Glass Co. have presented both toll houses on the Victoria Jubilee Bridge with large thermometers.

SWEETSBURG

Miss Mabel Virtue, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks here, a guest at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. H. Wolferstan Higgins, of Montreal, is a guest at the Sweetsburg House at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kirk, of Montreal, spent a few days here this week.

Mr. Artie Wilson, of Montreal, was a guest at the Sweetsburg House over Sunday.

Miss Wallace, of Westmount, who has been the guest for the past three weeks of Mrs. N. Vincent Jones here, returned on Monday.

Miss Chrissie Cole, of Montreal, after spending a few weeks here, the guest of the Misses Pickel, returned home this week.

Mrs. Richardson, of Montreal, is the guest here of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Scott, for a short stay.

W. C. Murray and family, of Montreal, are spending the summer months here, and are registered at the Sweetsburg House.

Among the Montrealers registered at the Sweetsburg House during the present week were A. Wilson, E. G. Rykert, W. Hainsworth, E. G. Fox, G. Fleet, F. Philpott, H. F. Sare, F. W. Buckle.

Mr. W. N. Gibson, of Calgary, N.W.T., registered at the Sweetsburg House this week.

W. S. Marson, of Montreal, was a guest at the Sweetsburg House this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. X. A. Giroux, have returned to Sweetsburg after a delightful trip down the St. Lawrence.

Mrs. Ernest Racicot, accompanied by Miss Mabel Macmillan, are spending a few weeks at the Montreal House, Old Orchard.

COWANSVILLE

Miss M. Boyd, of Mountain Street, Montreal, who has been the guests here of the Misses Chandler for the past few weeks, returned to Montreal on Tuesday last.

Mr. Dode Foster, of Boston, Mass., returned home, after spending a month's holidays here the guest of Mr. James O'Halloran, K.C.

Mrs. Lovell Ruiter, of Manchester, N.H., is th guest of Mrs. John McCabe.

Mr. Roy Leach, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Mr. J. L. Leach.

Mr. W. Ruiter, of Boston, Mass., is spending a few days here with friends.

Miss McClatchie, of Roxham, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. McClatchie.

The week's arrivals at the Ottawa included W. P. Hibbard, A. G. Rollo, T. S. Williams, B. Lippenz, R. Booth, jr., A. R. Paterson, J. A. Brosseau, W. Alex. Gault, W. P. Beauchamp, H. E. Haldy, J. F. L. Dubreuil, all of Montreal.

LANCASTER

Allan Cameron, senior, of Montreal, spent a few days recently at Glen Morris.

Miss Alice Macpherson, of Stanley Island, and her friend, Miss Lily McLean, of Westmount, were the guests of Mrs. J. A. McLean, Lancaster, on Tuesday.

Miss Ida Woods, of Montreal, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. T. Nicholson, South Terrace Street.

Mrs. Charles Reichling, of Montreal, is visiting friends in the fourth concession of Lancaster.

Dr. Dalton, J. St. Pierre, and Miss Laplante, of Montreal, were guests of D. Dennie, South Lancaster, recently.

Mrs. Hodgson and the Misses Ethel and Grace Hodgson, of Hudson, Que., are the guests of Mrs. T. H. Hill, South Lancaster.

Mrs. H. McLean and Miss Ella McDougall, of Lancaster, left Tuesday evening for Ottawa, where they will spend some weeks with friends.

Percy Rose and George Muirhead, of Montreal, spent Sunday last at the home of Dr. A. Harkness.

F. Storer, Montreal, is spending a short holiday, the guest of J. J. Fraser, Main Street.

Mrs. John Fraser and daughter, Marion, of Eureka, Ont., are guests of Miss Bella Fraser, Main Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Falconer and family, who have resided in Lancaster for several months, left on Monday for Deloraine, Man., where they formerly made their home.

Miss Armour, of Montreal, is visiting at the home of her uncle, Angus Armour

Miss Macpherson, of Montreal, spent some days recently a guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. McRae, South Lancaster.

LAKE ST. JOHN

Among the recent arrivals at Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John are:—H. S. B. Smith, Th. Chas. Casgrain, K.C., M.P., Montreal; D. W. Morgan, Geo. Lamothe, Mr. and Mrs H. B Jackson, Frank Carrel, Ernest W. King and wife, Quebec; P. A. Guay, J. A. Massicottte, Chicoutimi; A. H. Belliveau, Ottawa; F. Wagenmann, Vienna, Austria; Baron Frisching, Germany; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Herber, Paris.

THE MAINE COAST

Last Tuesday night a most delightful whist party was given at the Cliff House, under the care of Mrs. Ricker. Twelve tables were played. The first lady's prize was won by Mrs. Gibbs, and the second prize by Mrs. T. L. Paton, Montreal. Mr. Prentise won the gentleman's prize. Among those present were Misses Brotherhood, Miss Dedman, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, Mr. Ooyse, Mr. Wardwill, Miss Payne, Mr. and Miss Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hartley, of Westmount, have arrived at Willard for a couple of weeks stay.

FOSTER

The late arrivals at Mountain Farm are: Mrs. Lester, Miss Ruby Lester, Master Willie Lester, Mr. and Mrs. A. Durman, Miss Connie Durman, Miss Dorothy Durman, Mr. and Mrs. C. Klements, Miss M. Klements, Mrs. Chamberlin, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Finnie, Mr. T. I. Hoy, Mr. Herbert Holland, Mr. James Thompson, Mr. Dyer, Mr. B. Evans, Mr. Jones, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. McGarry, Montreal; Mr. Cochrane, Sherbrooke; Mr. Macdonald, Mr. T. Macdonald, Mr. Harry Scarth, Mr. Arthur Speid, Mr. Edward Henry, Mr. Louis Abbott, Master Percy Scarth, Lennoxville.

KNOWLTON

The following are at present summer boarders at the Lennox, the house of Rev. E. M. Taylor: Mrs. and Miss Kydd, of Montreal; Mrs. R. R. Gallagher and sons, of Winnipeg; Mrs. R. Gardiner and son, of Westmount; Miss Bremner and Miss Bancroft, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Bain have, this week, returned to Montreal.

SOUTH BOLTON

Among the arrivals at Bolton Sulphur Springs House are: W. H. Lynch, Miss K. Griffin, Chs. Burnet and wife, L. A. Lambkin, and wife, A. D. Macdonald, Charles Swift, Montreal; Miss Lynch, Miss Perkins, Miss Flossie Perkins, Miss F. H. Perkins, J. H. Perkins, Leon A. Perkins, D. F. M. Perkins, Archie O'Brien, Mansonville; Hon. H. Thos. Duffy, Geo. N. Galer and wife, Sweetsburg; W. K. McKeown, Cowansville; R. N. England, Mrs. R. N. England, Alice V. England, Knowlton.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS

The weather continues to be very fine and the numbers of visitors at the hotels is large, many having come to spend Saturday and Sunday.

The regatta which is causing so much interest is to come off next Saturday. There is a very large and attractive programme, which includes three or four races for military men only.

A very enjoyable dance was held at the Castel des Monts on Saturday evening, and the dance hall was crowded with residents and visitors.

Much interest has been taken in the small camp which for the past week has been in possession of Mr. Forget's property on the Presqu isle, consisting of four of the Duke of York's Hussars, who rode out from Montreal. The party consisted of Sergt.-Major C. O. Jost, Corpl. D. A. Inglis, Trooper Forbes A. Knight and Trooper A. Lebeau. The men started from Montreal on Wednesday and arrived here Friday afternoon, having covered a distance of seventy-five miles over very bad roads.

A most enjoyable and largely attended tea was given by Mrs. Von Rappard last Friday afternoon. The weather was all that could be desired and the verandah was crowded with daintily attired guests enjoying the magnificent view which is obtainable from this part of the lake. The table, which was prettily decorated with moss and wild flowers, was in charge of Miss Barr and Mrs. Samuel, assisted by Miss Irene von Rappard, Miss Cowan, Miss Robb and Miss Grace Roach.

Among the guests present were—Mrs. Raza, Miss Raza, the Misses Smith, Miss Lillie Heward, Mrs. Shultz, Mrs. Walker, Dr. Kerr, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Rolland, Miss Martin, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Mann, Miss Gertrude Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Gnaedinger, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Mr. Sidney Brown, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Bob Rolland, Mrs. R. Dickson, Dr. F. Frazer, Mrs. Wilson Smith, the Misses Wilson Smith, Mrs. Sparrow, Miss Sparrow, Mrs. W. Foster Brown and Mr. E. Gnaedinger.

Messrs. Tom and Arthur Saunderson are spending their holidays the guests of Mrs. Renouf.

Among the visitors of the past week at "Tuisisana" were—Dr. Roddick, M.P., Fred. Archibald, Mr. Gerald Birks, Miss Esdaile.

At "Avonmore"—Mr. Malard, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. Paul Galibert, Mr. W. O. H. Dodds, Mr. J. A. Vibert, Mr. and srM. Geo. H. Helen, Mrs. B. A. Macnab, F. Millard. John Bermingham, Master O. Sshafheitlin, Mr. Richard Coogan, Miss Fanny Coogan, Mrs. M. Mullins.

At "Castel des Monts"—W. C. Robillard, Chas. H. Durand, Mrs. Wm. Clendinneng, jr., Miss M. Lowry, Miss W. Lowry, Ernest C. Cole, H. R. Redpath, Miss Esther Rolland, H. Carter, W. J. Mitchell, Geo. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martin, Mrs. Geo. Martin, G. Moore, C. G. Babcock, G. H. Porteous, Dr. P. E. Mount, Mrs. Thos. Mulcair, Miss Mary, Miss Margaret and Miss Annie Mulcair, Mr. F. H. Giard.

At "Hotel Godon"—Mrs. L. G. Jarvis, F. Abegg, Brussels, Belg., W. R. Notman, and wife, O. Egan, R. Doyle, Chas. E. Frost, Mr. E. Miller, Miss Miller, L. P. Labrequ,e D. A. Inglis, F. A. Knight, A. Lebeau C. O. Jost Miss L. Charboneau, B. F. Foster, M. Murphy, E. Swineburne.

TADOUSAC

The season here is at its height, as is usual at this time of year, and the "Hotel Tadousac" bids fair to be quite as popular under the new manager, Mr. Wurtele, as it was formerly under Mr. Patterson. A seeker after health and fresh air might go far and wide ere meeting with anything more attractive, and it would only be the chronic grumbler who could find cause for complaint. A special feature is the orchestra, which discourses sweet music afternoons and evenings, thus adding greatly to the enjoyment of the guests. The after dinner programme is generally classical, and the evening one is wholly given to dance music, and the young people trip the light fantastic measure with unabated energy in the ball room. Time and space will not admit of all one could write about this charming and quaint old place, "Tadousac," but its popularity is proved by the return again and again of its numerous visitors. There is an old saying here that "anyone who has once visited Tadousac must alway return," and this is verified by the many familiar faces met with in the various haunts of park, beach and golf links. The fishing is excellent, there having been some large catches this season. The golf links, which are prettily situated, are very fine, good scope being given for hazards, bunkers, etc. This old-time game is a great source of amusement to both young and old.

The little church has been open for some time, and the services are well attended. Last Sunday a large and fashionable congregation assembled. Archdeacon Evans officiated, assisted by Dean Williams, of Quebec.

Among the habitues of the place are noticed at the hotel: Chancellor Bethune, the Misses Bethune, the Misses Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Yulle, Mrs. Campbell Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs. W. McLennan, the Misses McLennan, Mr. and Mrs. Laing, the Misses Bethune, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Dr. and Mrs. Dwight, of New York; Mr. C. Hague, of New York.

At Pension Boulliame: Mrs. Bastable, Mr. and Mrs. Barre, of Montreal; Mrs. Back, Miss Black, of Montreal, etc.

At the cottages: Miss Alice Buchanan is visiting Archdeacon's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom. Smith, of Montreal, and Mr. Edmund Smith are visiting their mother, Mrs. Herbert Smith, who has taken Madame Harington's cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Price now have the cottage formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry Price, and have quite a large house party.

Mrs. W. Robertson and family are settled in their pretty cottage, "The Bungalow," for the summer, and have as their guest Mrs. C. Handgside, of Montreal.

Miss Pentland, of Quebec, is at Mrs. Russell's.

Miss Conner, Miss Millar are at Miss Janes', Russelhurst, where Mrs. Wigmore is shortly expected.

RICHMOND

A great many summer visitors have come to Richmond during the past few days, and the following are amongst those from Montreal registered at the St. Jacob's Hotel: N. H. Greene, Wm. J. Irying, C. Kerr, of Montreal; F. Proulx, St. Hyacinthe; J. Patton, Wm. Fleury, J. A. Hawthorne, W. T. Stewart, F. F. Fisher, W. McElwan; T. S. and Mrs. Clough, R. Brown, A. A. Paterson, Hector Panneton, D. Leclaux, P. H. Valiquet, Jno. Taylor, H. W. Chislett, R. Filer, William Leslie, P. Larocque, all of Montreal.

The following are amongst those at the Grand Central Hotel: N. H. Geary, G. W. Lambly, J. H. McComb, Alex. A. Dewar, Thos. Hodge, C. G. Mussell, P. P. Chalond, J. C. Roy, J. E. Gauthier, Arthur E. Ibbotson, N. J. Gilmour, J. M. Wark, T. Trotter, J. J. Nelson, H. S. Buckland, J. A. Veitch, Silas McDowell, W. Hastings, all of Montreal.

Mrs. P. Brown, East Hatley, and Mrs. Wm. Ritchie, Toronto, are visiting Mrs. Mappin, Inglewood.

Rev. J. McLennan, Mrs. McLennan and children, Boston, are visiting Mrs. Dr. Kellock, Richmond.

Miss Gravel, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. E. J. Pearson, Richmond.

Miss K. Mallin and Miss K. O'Brien, Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. E. McGovern, Richmond.

Miss M. McDerley, Skowhegan, Me., and Miss F. McDerley, Portland, Me., are spending some holidays in Richmond.

Miss Dixon, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Chas. Campbell, Richmond.

Miss Laura Campbell, East Farnham, is spending some days in Richmond.

W. Christeson, Arthabaska, is visiting friends here.

LONGUEUIL

One of the largest crowds ever seen in the Longueuil Boating Club gathered there last Saturday night for the annual concert and hop. The concert was a great success and was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present. A pleasing feature of the entertainment was that the majority of the performers were local people and were well known to their audience. Miss Virtue's song, "For All Eternity," was much appreciated, and she kindly sang as an encore, "Good Night Little Girl." Mr. Ben. Giles was as pleasing as ever in his selected poems by Dr. Drummond. Mr. Rouleau's tenor solo was perhaps the best number on the programme, while Miss Reynold's song delighted most everyone. Mr. Walker, president of the Boating Club, was in the chair and a few well chosen words thanked the performers and those present for their efforts to make the concert a success. After the programme was concluded and dancing was begun, and was kept up until twelve o'clock, when everyone left well satisfied with the way they had spent their evening. Mr. Cooper furnished the music for the dancing, while Mr. Gray was accompanist for the singers. Those who took part in the programme of the concert were as follows: Miss Stella O'Hagan, Miss Grace Walker, Mr. Ashbury, Mr. Pickard, Miss Mabel Virtue, Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Beverly Giles, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Rouleau, Miss Reynolds, Mr. Gray.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Rev. Mr. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Louson, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Blaikie, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Ahern, Mr. and Mrs. Rouleau, Mrs. W. Thomson, Mrs. A. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Miss Kathleen McMillan (Montreal); Mrs. Brault, Mr. and Mrs. Chauve, Mr. and Mrs. Bissett, the Misses Abrams, Ahern, E. Ahern, Allan, M. Bolt, E. Bolt, Barton, Brown, Barry, Brault, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Clarke, Callaghan, Chase, Currie, Chauveau, J. Currie, R. Currie, Cookson, G. Cookson, Charlebois, Davis, Davidson, L. Davidson, Donnelly, Desrosiers, Danks, Edson, Globensky, Lavasseur, McKenna, E. McKenna, McKeown, Murray, Masson, G. Moffatt, O'Malley, O'Brien, Pierce, Quinn, Shaw, Sutherland, Sullivan, Severs, A. Severs, Manning, Reynolds, Smith, F. Smith, Stewart, Tully, Tremayne, G. Tremayne, Turcotte, Thomson, Virtue, Vallieres (Three Rivers); Walker, McLean, the Misses Ahern, Allan, Asbury, Brown, L. Brault, J. Brault, Bourne, Brunn, Benoit, Carmichael, Chauveau, Cole, Campbell, G. Duclos, H. Duclos, Desrosiers, H. Desrosiers, Davis, Dipple, Demers, Dufresne, Donnelly, P. Donnelly, Emblem, H. Emblem, Edson, M. Edson, Foley, Fairbairn, Giles, Globensky, L. Hurtubise, C. Hurtubise, J. Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, W. Hutchings, A. Hutchings, Hutchins, Hughes, Hill, Harrod, E. Johnson, A. Johnson, Labelle, Lightbourn, Metcalfe, Laurie, E. Laurie, Lanning, McColl, Monk, McVey, Mitchell, F. McKenna, W. McKenna, Matthews, Margraf, Malcolm, Millington, L. Marcou, J. Marcou, King, Pierce, M. Pierce, Pickard, Phelan, Sutherland, G. Smith, P. Smith, E. Smith, Snowdon, E. Snowdon, Shaw, Steinway, Stewart, Scott, Tully, Rawdon, Reynolds, Radcliffe, Thornton, Thomson, Trudeau, Turcotte, Wills, H. Wilson, C. Wilson, Doc. Walker, Virtue.

The Misses Joseph and Leon Hurtubise spent a few days last week with friends at St. Anicet.

The Misses Valliquette were in Longueuil this week and spent some time with friends.

Miss Vallieres, of Three Rivers, who has been visiting Miss Flo. Turcotte during the past week, returned home on Thursday.

Mr. Maurice and his daughter, Miss Rose Maurice, were visiting the Misses Smith, on Quinn avenue, Saturday afternoon.

Again last Saturday, on the cricket campus our cricket team proved their ability by defeating Westmount, who were leading the race for the league championship. Now Westmount and Longueuil are tied for first place, and the struggle from now on will be full of interest to all lovers of good cricket. The match Saturday was played before a large and enthusiastic audience, who liberally applauded the good play of both teams. The bowling of Mr. Chas. Harrod, of Longueuil, was the feature of the day, for in the first inning he bowled out nine men for twelve runs. At the end of the first inning the score was 31 to 29 in favor of Longueuil. As the second inning was not finished at the time agreed on to draw stumps, the match was awarded to Longueuil.

Mr. Sid. Bourke, of Longueuil, who spent some time in Granby last week, returned home on Monday morning.

Miss Lapointe, of 30 Quinn avenue, who has been visiting friends in Washington, D.C., returned to Longueuil this week.

Miss Davidson and Miss Marjory Davidson spent some time here this week the guests of friends.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Len. Dyer were over to the concert Saturday and spent Sunday at Montarville.

Miss Chase, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Jack Louson, on Victoria avenue.

Miss Mabel Virtue, Miss Davidson and Miss Abrams came over here Saturday, and were interested onlookers at the cricket match Saturday afternoon.

Miss Millie Tremayne, who spent a few days this week with Mrs. Robbie Elliott, returned home yesterday.

Mr. Metcalfe has taken up his quarters here and will remain in Longueuil for the rest of the summer.

The many friends of Mrs. Turcotte, will regret to hear of the serious illness of her youngest son. He is confined to the house with measles, but hopes are had for his speedy recovery.

The Messrs. Jim and Fred. Monk were in Longueuil last Saturday evening, and remained here for the concert and dance.

Miss Mary Sully spent the past week with the Misses Carmichael, on St. Jacques street.

Mr. Fred. Walker and Jack Marcou wheeled up to St. Lambert's Friday evening, and while there were present at the fortnightly dance.

Mrs. Jack Mason and Miss Delaney were visiting Mrs. McKenna, on Quinn ave., this week.

Mr. Gordon Bowie, of Westmount, was over here visiting friends last Sunday.

Mr. Ernie Laurie and Mr. Hill spent Saturday and Sunday at Mrs. Trudeau's, on St. Charles street.

Mr. W. Hutchings, who returned last week from a month's stay in St. Agathe, was over here for a short while on Thursday night.

Mr. Arthur Robert left this week for a trip through the Southern States.

Mr. Philip Dufresne was in Longueuil during the week, visiting friends.

Mr. Fred. Demers, of St. Anne de Bellevue, has taken rooms with Mrs. Viger, and will remain here for the month.

Miss Kendall, of Maisonneuve, was here over Sunday, visiting her sister, Mrs. Kendall, on Upper Quinn avenue.

Mrs. McGovern and Miss McGovern were in Longueuil Saturday.

Miss Olive Danks, who is well known in Longueuil, is the guest of Miss Shaw, Westmount. Both Miss Shaw and Miss Danks were in Longueuil Saturday, the guests of Miss Gracie Walker.

Miss L. Barry and Miss O'Malley spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. W. P. McVey, Guilbault street.

Mr. Arthur Hutchings and Sid Thornton were guests at Mrs. Trudeau's Saturday.

Miss Grace Elliott, of St. Lambert, was down here Tuesday afternoon, visiting Mrs. R. C. Elliott.

Mr. F. Macadam, of Halifax, was the guest of Mr. W. Davis this week.

Mr. Bullock paid a visit to some of his friends here on Tuesday.

Miss Howard and Miss Hilda Howard, of Stanley street, spent some time here Tuesday afternoon visiting friends.

Mr. A. McColl spent Saturday and Sunday at the Montarville.

Mr. C. Virtue was at the Montarville for a few days this week.

The third of the series of yacht races for the Yacht Club Cup was held last Saturday afternoon and proved quite interesting. In the beginning of the second leg of the course Sid Thornton's boat, "Ilva," broke her throat and this retarded her progress. After fixing the break he gamely continued the race and skilfully won first place. The order of the finish was: Sid Thornton, on the "Ilva," first; the Hurtubise Brothers, "Fleur-de-Lys," second; the "Marion," belonging to Rob. Elliott, was third, and the Marcou Bros., "Alma," brought up the rear. As the series now stands, Thornton is ahead, with 13 points. Elliott is second, with 12 points, Marcou is third, with 9 points, and the Hurtubise Brothers are fourth, with 8.

Next Saturday there is to be a cricket match on the home grounds, between the Carmon Cricket Club and the Longueuilers. This match will be an interesting one, as the Carmons of late have made much improvement.

The regular fortnightly hop of the Boating Club will be held at the Boat Club next Saturday evening. As usual Mr. Bob. Cooper will be at the piano.

The cold and miserable weather of Wednesday prevented the young people from holding a picnic to the old fort on St. Helen's Island as they had intended. The picnic has been postponed till next week.

Miss Carrie Buddo was over here Tuesday evening visiting Miss Bolt.

Miss McLean was visiting friends here during the week.

Mr. Louis Dufault spent some time here Wednesday, the guest of Mr. Sid. Bourke.

Quite a number of our boys have gone up to Lachine to-day to take part in their annual regatta, which is to be held this afternoon. The "blue and the white" of old Longueuil will be represented in the single, tandem and four-in-a-canoe. We shall also be represented in the swimming race, the hurryscurry and the single green.

Our own regatta will be held this year on the 17th of August, and from present indications it will be an eventful one. Every evening sees the course covered with canoes as they are paddled along by the boys training steadily for the regatta.

The usual impromptu dance was held in the Boat Club Wednesday evening and was well attended. Most of the young people were present, and a pleasant dance was the result.

Quite a few yachting enthusiasts went up Thursday, to Lake St. Louis, to be present at the Seawanhaka Yacht races.

Miss Campbell and Miss Cameron were here Thursday evening, spending a few hours with friends.

Miss Katherine Hicks was in Longueuil Monday.

A church festival was held Thursday evening in the school grounds, in aid of St. Mark's Building Fund, and was a great success. Despite the raw weather of the night there was a large crowd present, and one and all seemed to enjoy the programme that had been arranged. Among those who took part were the Misses Smith, Ahern, Reynolds, the Messrs. Foley, Jones.

MURRAY BAY

The weather here this summer has been ideal, and in consequence picnics, drives, boating parties, golf, croquet and all outdoor pastimes have been the rule. Murray Bay is unique in the number of drives to be found in its immediate vicinity, and the amazing variety of the scenery. Sea, lake, river, mountain, rocky cliffs, meadows, hay fields, wheat fields, flax, buckwheat, rye; what fastitious eye can demand more? Then the "processions of mystic pines," spruces, larches, balsams, and the every lovely Canadian birches, scenting the air with their delicious health-giving perfume, and in so many stretches of the road dividing the honors with equally delicious salty whiffs from the sea; no wonder Americans are flocking in hundreds to our Canadian health resort, and paying fabulous prices to obtain possession of even an acre of it. Canadians are slowly waking, and during the last two or three years have been purchasing land on which to build their summer homes, where they may enjoy that wonderful combination of mountain and sea air to be found on the banks of the Lower St. Lawrence.

"Mais la nature est la, qui invite et qui t'aime,
"Plonge-toi dans son sein qu'elle t'ouvre toujours."

Mrs. Green and family, of Montreal, have taken a cottage for the season.

Dr. Mackay, of Montreal, is in charge of the Convalescent Home.

Miss Dunlop, of Montreal, has arrived.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunter-Robb, of Cleveland, Ohio, spent a few days at Chamord's Hotel, while superintending the completion of their cottage at Cap a l'Aigle. Dr. Hunter-Robb was among the fortunate ones who bought land last summer.

The Misses Johnson, of New York, are spending a few days in Quebec.

Miss Baby, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Warner, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson, of New York, who have been some weeks at the Manor-Richelieu, have returned home.

Mrs. George Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, of Montreal, are at the Manor-Richelieu.

Mrs. Rowand and the Misses Rowand, of Toronto, are at the Manor-Richelieu.

Mrs. Gordon MacPherson, of Montreal, and family have arrived.

Mrs. and the Misses Drury, of Montreal, are among recent arrivals at the Manor-Richelieu.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, of Ottawa, are at Chamrod's Hotel.

The Rev. Mr. Fothergill, of Quebec, is at Cap a l'Aigle.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford and family, of New York, are once more among the cottagers of this season.

Professor Hutton, of Toronto, has arrived.

Mr. and the Misses Wickstead, of Ottawa, have taken a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Chopin, of New York, are occupying their handsome villa at the mouth of the Murray Bay.

Miss Amy Cundill, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Cundill, of New York.

Miss Carter, of Quebec, is staying with Mrs. Lemesurier, of Montreal.

The Rev. J. H. Parroche, of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, and family, have secured accommodation for the season.

Mrs. George Desbrats, of Montreal, is among recent arrivals.

The Misses Johnson, of New York, have arrived.

Mr. Walter Champion has returned to Quebec.

Miss Hampson, of Montreal, is spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Francis Cundill, of New York.

Miss Chesley, of Ottawa, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wright, of Ottawa, has returned home.

Miss Scarth, of Ottawa, has been spending a few weeks with Mrs. Avery.

Mr. Waring Parks, of New York, has arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. Cramp, of Montreal, are among the visitors to Murray Bay.

Miss Lou, of Montreal, has taken rooms for the season.

Miss Wolferstan Thomas, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Campbell, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Molson Macpherson, of Quebec, are among the guests registered at the Manor-Richelieu.

Miss Hagar, of Montreal, has arrived.

Miss Caley, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. Welch.

The Misses Lambe, of Montreal, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Harris.

Miss Reid Taylor, of Montreal, is visiting relatives.

Dr. Ward, of Albany, has taken possession of his cottage.

Mr. Corning, of Albany, has arrived.

Miss MacDonnell, of Albany, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. MacDonnell, of Montreal.

Mr. Angus, the member for the county, has returned from Quebec.

Riding parties are again much in vogue, and no more pleasant way of wandering through the lovely country can be imagined; there are many cross-roads through the farms, and all the courteous French-Canadian farmer asks for the privilege is, that his gates when opened are to be shut on passing through them.

POINTE CLAIRE

It is odd what a fascination there is in prancing around to a popular cake-walk. It has been too hot to row, too hot to ride or walk, too hot to do anything but dance, and there has been hardly an evening without its invitation to trip the light fantastic at some club-house hop.

On Friday of last week a party went up to the "grove" dance, at Beaconsfield, but the greater attraction at the St. Lawrence Yacht Club took many people down to Dorval.

On Saturday evening it was Lakeside that drew the young people away, or rather some of them, for a few assembled at the P. C. Boat house and had a little impromptu dance instead of the treat promised to the children, which had to be postponed.

There was an attraction at Beaconsfield on Saturday afternoon for tennis players, who went up to the tournament there.

'Bus loads of visitors came down from the stations on Saturday and the available accommodation in the village seemed to be taxed to its utmost. No wonder people are glad to escape from the heated city for a day or two of fresh lake breezes. Every scrap of canvas was spread on Saturday afternoon and nearly all the summer population was out on the water, where the chance of a near view of the famous racers was added to the pleasure of a sail for its own sake.

Out of this variety of wind and wave, old Lake St. Louis brought a special brand of gale and heavy sea as a treat for Sunday, which was respectfully declined by sailors, but accepted with thanks and very much admired by land lubbers.

English services at St. Mary's Church were held last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Lachine, rector of this parish. His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Mr. Thornlow, Bishop of Algoma, was present and preached the sermon at Evensong.

Miss K. Sanderson finished a visit of a week and returned to town on Monday.

A party including Miss L. Pipe, Miss May McGurk, Dr. S. Brown and Mr. E. Sanderson, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. C. A. Sanderson, at Madame Duchesneau's.

Mr. Theodore Lomer and Harold Hackett started last week on a camping expedition up the Ottawa to Three Nations.

Miss G. Edwards returned to town on Wednesday after a week spent with Miss M. Chillas.

The hop at the boat house on Wednesday evening was as usual a very pleasant affair. Visitors from Ste. Anne's and Beaurepaire came down by 'bus. The night was cool and everybody appeared to enjoy dancing to the end of the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. James spent Sunday last with Mrs. R. Meredith.

Mr. N. V. Robinson, of New York, was here visiting his sister, on Saturday last, when he took some charming views with which he hopes to add to his successes won in amateur photography contests in New York.

BANFF SPRINGS

Among the recent arrivals at the Banff Hotel, in the Canadian Rockies, are: Mr. Edward Whymper, London, Eng.; Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Stoddard, Boston; N. A. Belcourt, K.C., M.P., Ottawa; C. C. Ray, Ottawa; Jas. A. Smart, Ottawa; Captain Price, Moosomin; R. S. Lake, M.L.A., Grenfell, N.W.T.; C. R. Tyron, Grenfell, N.W.T.; M. W. Harketh, Montreal; Rev. T. S. Williams and family, Montreal; Lt.-Col. H. F. Dent, Calgary; T. Bowhill, Calgary; Major Gore, Calgary; Geo. Tennant, Fredericton, N.B.; Miss Elsie Muir, Westmount; Mrs. Walter Paine, Westmount.

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OUT-OF-TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Readers of the Herald going out of the city for the summer may have the paper sent to any address in the United States or Canada for 25 cents a month.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

In their letters to the Minister of Public Works Mr. Shaughnessy and Mr. Reeves, who may be assumed to speak with authority on the subject, insist that any large increase in the grain shipments from this port must rest on the provision of facilities for economical handling of larger quantities of package freight, and on such improvement of the channel as will reduce the heavy tolls ships now have to pay to the insurance companies. In the past, the two great Canadian railways have been terribly handicapped in Montreal harbor. No facilities for handling cars or package freight at all adequate to their needs have been available, and in consequence vast quantities of freight that should have gone aboard the ocean vessels at Montreal have been carried to Portland and Boston. One of the first things to be done to remedy this condition of affairs is the erection of commodious, permanent freight sheds and the construction of track facilities that will permit of the loading, unloading and despatching of cars at any time of the day or night, and in the briefest space of time. The development of an outward-bound package freight business should bring in return an increase in the imports via this port, and we would then, in the opinion of the railway authorities, possess the facilities for grain carrying so much desired, yet so impossible to procure so long as mixed freight is not being offered.

Briefly put, the heads of the railways believe that it is of more importance for Montreal that the Harbor Commissioners provide accommodation for handling package freight than for handling grain. They hold that the grain trade will follow the development of the general freight business.

But more important still is the subject of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the almost prohibitory rates of insurance now levied on ocean-going vessels. In fact, insurance at any price is in danger of becoming difficult to procure. Within the past few days it has been announced that two insurance companies have withdrawn from this route, and the success of the Chicago-Liverpool experiment of direct shipments is said to be in the balance on account of the excessive insurance rates. Much has been done to improve the channel and the aids to navigation that stretch from Montreal to Newfoundland, but the rates go steadily up instead of down. Our magnificent canal system will be of little value if its mouth is closed by the insurance companies. The chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and if vessels are barred from the St. Lawrence route by excessive insurance rates prompt action towards providing a remedy should be taken. A commission to investigate the whole problem of transportation, by land and water, should be appointed. Time presses. The magnitude of the harvest in the Northwest this summer, the wonderful development of our export trade, foreshadow the vast possibilities that may lie within that trade in a very few years. Ordinary business considerations dictate that no time should be lost in making provision for carrying it in Canadian channels, and for securing for the same routes as much as possible of the trade of the American Northwest.

THE CENSORSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

An agitation has been begun in England which aims at the abolition of the censorship of newspaper despatches by the officers of the British army. It is admitted that there was a time in the history of the South African campaign when censorship was necessary, but that time has passed. So long as news could be telegraphed back to the Boers in every place by way of Delagoa Bay information as to British movements was justifiably withheld, but when the whole of the Transvaal up to Koomati Poort was conquered by the army of Lord Roberts, there was no channel by which intelligence from Europe could reach the enemy over the cable, and yet, curiously enough, that was the time when the censorship became more stringent than ever. All through the war there have been complaints as to the manner in which correspondents have been dealt with by military authorities, and the arbitrary restrictions imposed upon them, and at the present time the British public are clamoring to learn the truth as to what is going on in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. The war has been in progress for rather more than nineteen months. Great Britain began the struggle with 50,000 men in the field, and there are now 250,000, and in the interval 16,700 lives have been sacrificed on the English side, while there are to-day some 14,000 men in the hospitals. The war expenditure up to now has been one hundred and twenty million pounds sterling, and the outlay is continuing at the rate of a million and a quarter a week.

There is a strong suspicion that the present state of South Africa is worse than the official despatches state. Some remarkable instances of the abuse of the censorship, which have been exposed, have tended to confirm the suspicion. The most flagrant instance of tampering with a newspaper correspondent's despatches has been that of Mr. Edgar Wallace, of the Daily Mail. It described the first fight in which the Victorian Bushmen contingent was engaged, and Mr. Wallace considered it essential in the imperial interests that their performance should be made as widely known as possible. When the telegram went through the hands of the censor on General Lyttleton's staff not only was all work of the Australians and Yeomanry carefully eliminated and everything possible done by erasure to minimize the good work accomplished by these irregulars, but other matter was inserted by the censor which was absolutely inaccurate. The question of the falsification of the message in question was brought by Mr. Wallace under the notice of Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief in South Africa, and the attention of Parliament has been drawn to it.

There is good reason to believe that had there been any considerable number of correspondents in South Africa in October and November last year the Empire would have received emphatic warning that the state of things was growing daily worse and the Government would have been compelled to send out in December reinforcements which did not sail till the end of February. There is a considerable unanimity of opinion on the point that had the real facts been published the Government would have been obliged to adopt an entirely different policy, with the result that the war might have been over by this time. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the extremely capable correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says in one of his letters: "The whole business of censorship as conducted in South Africa is a bungle and a blunder. So far as mailed letters to English newspapers are concerned these are always a month behind the event, and the extraction cannot be to prevent news being taken advantage of by the enemy. Rather it looks as if the enemy were the British public who were to be held in strings as much as possible, and only permitted access to the official bulletins." Other correspondents declare that the whole character of despatches has been changed by the skilful omission of a few sentences, and that in more than one instance the censors have divulged the news obtained by one correspondent to another correspondent, thus depriving energy and enterprise of their hard earned rewards. It is impossible to withhold sympathy from the protest which has been made by a large section of the British press, and one may hope that the extent of the agitation will be either the abolition of the censorship or a considerable modification of the powers of the censor.

THE MILLENARY OF KING ALFRED

Within a very few weeks the English-speaking people in the eastern and western hemispheres and under the southern cross will unite in the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of King Alfred, a heroic figure around whose head a great halo has glittered as the reputed founder of the English nation. The celebration may in fact be said to have already commenced, for an exhibition has been opened at the British museum in London, containing all the antiquarian treasures that the nation can boast as having relation to Alfred. The exhibition, according to the accounts of it which have come to hand, can show but little that is directly associated with the great Saxon king himself. The one precious relic, the Alfred jewel, which tradition and pious belief hold to have been his, and which, indeed, has the inscription, "Alfred had me made," is preserved in the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, and is only represented in the Bloomsbury collection by a careful fac-simile, which though it gives completeness to the exhibition, scarcely fulfils the demands of popular sentiment. The exhibition, however, contains the finger rings of Ethelswolf, King of Wessex, and Ethelswitha, Queen of Mercia, the father and sister of Alfred. They are simple and modest productions, but they show such skill in gold work and in the inlaying of the jewels as to make it a matter of question whether they, with the Alfred jewel, are not the productions of Roman rather than of English smiths.

But it is in Alfred himself rather than in the relics of his time that the public interest centres. He stands out as the purest, noblest and most venerable hero of this or any other race. His history is a panegyric. No country has had a personage more romantic, more heroic or more majestic in all the relations of public and private life. The great historians of the Victorian era have torn the halo from many of the deeds with which tradition has associated him, but they have only made Alfred himself more heroic. The true Alfred has been found to have been grander than the poetic Alfred. No weakness, no pride, no falsehood, have been revealed in his career. While it is a pious fable which has made him the founder of the English nation, there can be no doubt he was the saviour of his country in war, the organizer of its institutions in peace, and the restorer of its learning and civilization. Mr. Frederic Harrison, in an expository address on the Anglo-Saxon exhibition at the British museum the other day, said he believed the story of Alfred and the burning of the cakes had some basis of truth, and he would not deny the king's having gone disguised as a harper into the Danish camp. That Alfred rescued England from barbarism and heathendom, laid the foundations of the navy of England and of her maritime supremacy, and organized the militia, there can be no matter of doubt whatever. It has been usual to ascribe the division of the Kingdom into counties, hundreds and decennaries for the purpose of the administration of justice to Alfred, but Hallam says that neither the biographer of Alfred, Asserius, nor the existing laws of that monarch, bear testimony to the fact. As Alfred was never master of more than half the kingdom, the complete distribution of England into these districts cannot, upon any supposition, be attributed to him.

But if he did not lay out the divisions of the country, Alfred was a wise king, a great law-giver, a capable general and an able statesman. He was, moreover, the first great English writer, and it is from his writings that most is to be learned of his character. "Power," he wrote," is never a good thing unless its possession be good." This proverb may pass down all the ages and its truth will never be challenged. While Alfred was a man of great purposes and achievements, he never despised the lesser accomplishments. Themostocles declared at a great feast that he could not fiddle but he could make a small town a great city. Alfred made a small country into a great one, but he found pleasure in the music of his own harp. The range of his activities was immense. He gave an enormous stimulus to literature and education. By getting learned men about him and appointing them to the abbeys and sees where their influence was likely to be greatest, he encouraged and promoted the pursuit of knowledge. With his own hand he translated from the Latin into the vernacular Bede's Ecclesiastical History, the universal history of Arosius, written by a Spanish scholar early in the fifth century, the Consolations of Philosophy of Boethius, the work of a noble Roman who suffered death at the hands of an ungrateful master, and a large part of the bible. It seems strange, indeed, that no monument should exist to commemorate the virtues of a monarch so wise and good, and whom the Anglo-Saxon race owes so much. This reproach is likely to be shortly wiped away, however, for a colossal statue is to be erected in his honor at Winchester, his ancient capital. About the time the millenary is being celebrated in England, there will be on visit here a Prince who seems destined to succeed one day to Arthur's throne, and who, indeed, can claim descent from the great Anglo-Saxon, and it would be a pity should the event be allowed to pass unnoticed. The United States is now considering what form the celebration there will take, and in Australia the subject has been taken in hand by some of the learned societies.

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY

PROF. S. J. McLEAN

Professor Simon James McLean, who, under appointment of the Dominion Government, is acting as special commissioner to investigate the grievances of the shippers and manufacturers of the Dominion against the railways, is a young Canadian who has made rapid advancement in the past few years and who, at the age of 30, is regarded as one of the most competent authorities on railway economics on the continent. Prof. McLean was born in Quebec City in 1871, and graduated from Toronto University in 1894. In 1894-5 he was the Mackenzie fellow in Political Science, and in the former year was the Ramsay post-graduate scholar in economics. In that year he wrote an essay, "The Tariff History of Canada," which was subsequently published by the Ontario Government. In 1895-6 Prof. McLean was fellow in economics and sociology at Columbia University, New York, and in 1896-7 he occupied the same position in the University of Chicago. In 1897 he took his degree as Doctor of Philosophy and was appointed professor of economics and sociology in the University of Arkansas, which position he still occupies. Prof. McLean has made a special study of the transportation problem as it affects Canada, and has written much on the subject. In 1894 he commenced the publication, in the Journal of Political Economy of the University of Chicago, of a series of articles on the beginning of the railway policy of Canada to 1867, the latest of which appeared in the current issue. He has also had articles in the Canadian Magazine and many other publications.

GAMBLING IN ENGLAND.

The closing of the lotteries that infested Montreal up to the beginning of this year needed no justification. They were a curse to the city, and their removal stands justified of itself. But if any evidence were needed of the dangers that lie in permitting the gambling habit to gain a foothold in the community or the nation it could be found in England to-day, where the passion for gambling in one form or another has laid firm grips on the people. So threatening is the danger that a Select Committee of the Lords has been appointed "to inquire into the increase of public betting among all classes." The system of gambling is said to have stretched down to the roots of society, affecting every class, and tempting the earner of the very humblest wages. Professional bookmakers in large numbers furnish the opportunities, and the desire for easily made gains, or for relief from the monotony of life, provide the stimulus. The devotion of the English to physical sports has also done much towards the increase of the betting habit, which naturally thrives where rivalry of clubs or communities draws the people together and chance prevails. English social reformers have giant tasks before them in checking and modifying the evils that result from intemperance and from gambling. The lesson for us in Canada, who are free from the grosser manifestations of either evil, is to hold fast to our present safeguards, and to maintain inviolate the public spirit that has provided them.

The title which King Edward will assume, according to Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords yesterday, in order to embrace within its terms his oversea possessions, is far more modest and fitting than the ones with which newspaper rumors have been threatening King and colonies. It reads as follows: "Edward the Seventh, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India." "The British Dominions beyond the seas" is a happy phrase, conveying clearly the idea of unity and inclusion, and avoiding the objections that might lie against the terms "King" and "Emperor," and that would certainly prevail against so sloppy a phrase as "Sovereign Lord."

The Canadian Antiquary

An account of the destruction of the first Christ Church, organized in 1803, and which stood where the Court House now stands, should be interesting reading to its large congregation of to-day, as well as the general reader.

"Montreal, June 27, 1803.

"From the unavoidable confusion attendant upon the removal of such parts of our printing materials as we were enabled to save, we had it not in our power to give our readers a particular account of the late fire in our last paper. It is now given as succinctly as we can, and have only to lament the melancholy and distressing event.

"On Monday, the 6th instant, about 3 o'clock p.m., the alarm of fire was given by bells and otherwise. It broke out in the centre of the St. Lawrence suburbs (the wind then blowing exceedingly hard from the northwest), which with the nature of the buildings, being mostly constructed of wood, in a very short time indeed extended itself in a most distressing manner and committed ravages almost beyond description, about 15 or 16 houses having been consumed in less than one hour, the consequence of which to the unfortunate sufferers may be more easily conceived than described. The fire in the suburbs was not totally subdued, though every exertion from the inhabitants of the town had been made, when the cry of fire in town resounded from all sides. As was natural, the persons more immediately interested returned to protect themselves. The wind, it would appear, had conveyed some sparks of fire to town, which fell upon the roof of the gaol, one of the buildings most exposed to its fatal influence, which communicated with the Jesuits' Church, and both were entirely consumed. The Protestant (Christ) Church, next to it, a neat and elegant structure, soon experienced the same fate. That large, new and elegant building, the Court House, was in imminent danger for some time, the venetian blinds in the west end windows having actually caught fire, and part of one of the small gates in front having been burnt. By uncommon exertions and the fortuitous circumstances of a fire plug nearly opposite, belonging to the Montreal Water Works, which afforded a very large supply of water, the house of Mr. Justice Panet was saved, although on fire several times; but the exertion there did not prevent the fire from extending its ravages further. In a few minutes the house of Mr. J. Gray (probably he who was the first president of the Montreal Bank, 1817), occupied by the Chief Justice, was in a blaze, and immediately communicated to Mr. Dufort's next door, thence to Madame Pouvelle's and to two houses adjoining Cross Street, belonging to Mr. Gilbert Miller, one of which he had purchased but a few days before, and thence to the house of T. Walker, Esq., occupied by his mother and sisters, which were soon consumed with the greater part of the property they contained. In the meantime the house of Mr. Langan, opposite to that of the Chief Justice in St. Paul Street, caught fire and continued thence westward down that street its dreadful effects, consuming the houses of Colonel Longueuil, Joseph Kay and James Bliss. The large building occupied by General Burton, the next in the line, though covered with sheet iron, and at a considerable distance, very narrowly escaped by cutting away and removing the outhouses, etc., but the college, that venerable pile, unhappily for the public, was not so fortunate. It fell a sacrifice to the devouring element, as did the post office next door, and General Burton's, which, having a wooden roof, could not so easily be protected.

"In short, the progress of this dreadful fire was only arrested at the house occupied by T. Walker, Esq., next door to the post office.

"It is but justice to say that the citizens are very much indebted to the officers and soldiers of the garrison and to the party of the 41st Regiment, who marched into town during the conflagration, for their kind and timely assistance. The very examplary conduct of Mr. Gabriel Roy, who lives at a distance from either town or suburbs, was beyond expression kind and humane. He conducted his own hose and water cart, came to town on the first alarm, and continued with great labor to procure water for the fire engines. To such characters public honors are due."

• • •

A curious will of a Montreal furrier in 1808 runs as follows:

"Died—In this city, Benjamin Tepper, a native of Dantzic, who by his last will has bequested £15 towards furnishing and completing the Protestant Episcopal Church erected in Montreal, with £10 more to the poor of the said church, and £5 to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the residue of his estate, after payment of his debts, to His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, towards the support of the present war against the enemies of his country, his crown and dignity."

• • •

SUNDAY SALE OF CHURCH PEWS.

"Notice.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, immediately after Divine service in the forenoon, will be sold by public auction at Christ Church two pews, being those which lay behind the rector's pews.

"I. G. BECK,
"S. SEWALL,
"JOHN WILSON,
"Churchwardens.

"Montreal, 7 May, 1803."

• • •

"Public notice is hereby given that John Jackson, John Bruce and John Molson, of the City of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature this session for a law giving them the exclusive right and privilege of constructing and navigating steamboats or of causing steamboats to be constructed and navigated within the limits of this province for the space of 15 years, to be computed from the 1st day of May next.

"Montreal, February 14, 1810."

THE EARLY VALUE OF FIRE BUCKETS.

"Lost at the last fire, 5 leather fire buckets, marked James Brown, No. 20 St. Francois Xavier Street. Whoever will return them or give information where they may be found will receive the thanks of the subscriber.

"JAMES BROWN.

"Montreal, 1815."

• • •

A MONTREAL THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN 1804.

"Theatre—

"For the benefit of the poor (by subscription), the Reverend Dr. Mountain and S. Gerrard, Esq., Trustees on this occasion. This evening, Monday, December 17, will be presented a favorite piece called "'Miss in Her Teens,'
to which will be added a farce called the "'Mayor of Garrat.'

"Particulars may be seen in a subscription paper at the City Tavern (Place d'Armes Square), and at Mr. Radford's at the theatre. Subscribers are requested to send to the theatre for their tickets, as the number are limited, and there being but a few left, those who are inclined to visit the theatre on this occasion will please apply in the course of this forenoon.

"N.B.—The curtain will rise at half-past six precisely."

• • •

When the Duke of York visits the vestry room of Christ Church Cathedral, he will find there a large folio Bible, printed by Blackie & Son, London, 1846, with this inscription in the handwriting of his illustrious father, the King:

"Presented to the Cathedral of Montreal in memory of the 28th August, 1860.

"ALBERT EDWARD,
"Prince of Wales."

Father and Son.

Hamilton Times: By the death of the Hon. George William Allan, an outline of whose career will be found in another column, Toronto loses a popular and highly respected citizen, and the Dominion Senate is deprived of one of its few remaining charter members. Senator Allan was a native, and a life-long resident of Toronto, benevolent, industrious and uniformly courteous. His life and that of his father, Hon. William Allan, who died in 1853, cover the term of the whole history of Toronto, and, indeed, of the Province of Upper Canada, or Ontario. The books of biography say that Hon. William Allan "was a pioneer settler who took up his abode in York during Governor Simcoe's term of office," that is, some time between 1792 and 1796. He was the first postmaster and the first customs collector in York, now Toronto. In the Canadian Archives of 1898 Mr. Douglas Brymner has copied a letter, probably written about the year 1827, designed to express the popular discontent at the monopolization of all the public offices by a few families. The letter, which was anonymous, was addressed to Lord Bathurst and dated at Montreal in August (no year), and purported to give the experience of an Oswego man who visited Toronto, and met Hon. William Allan at every turn. The story is in these words:

The following very pleasant story was related to me a few days ago by an acquaintance on whose veracity I placed confidence. A gentleman crossed to York from Oswego; on arriving at the little capital he inquired for the custom house, as he had some goods aboard to enter at that office; he was shown the place hard by the quay. The collector proved to be a very mild, good natured gentleman as might be; quite a man of business, too, very conversant with figures, in short a man very well known on 'Change, as the saying is; he was Mr. William Allan. On opening his trunk, Mr. Z. found some of his letters were to be left at the post office of York; he inquired where it was located and in the postmaster recognized —Mr. William Allan. He had some bills which he wished to discount, had them properly endorsed, posted off to the Bank of Upper Canada, was shown the president of that institution, and the president was the indefatigable—Mr. William Allan. A day or two later he was accompanying a friend, who had come to town to pay some money for a store and tavern licenses; on arriving at the office of Inspector of Licenses, he was amazed to find that functionary also in the person of—Mr. William Allan. A review of the militia took place while he stayed; he had the curiosity to go and see it, and recognized in the colonel his (now) old acquaintance—Mr. William Allan. A row took place in the hotel where he lodged, his evidence was wanted, and the acting magistrate was —Mr. William Allan. Taking up a newspaper to amuse himself, he read the names of the society for strangers in distress, the treasurer was—Mr. William Allan. He happened to overhear a debate about a property which had been forfeited by a man who ran away in the time of war; the names of the commissioners were mentioned in the course of the argument and one of them was—Mr. William Allan. Another day he met a friend from Niagara in doleful mood, enquired the cause, and was informed that the commissioners for war losses had cut off half his claim. Who are the commissioners? asked he of Oswego. The reply was A. B. C. D. and —Mr. William Allan He sold some of his goods to a merchant who gave him an order on the treasurer of the district. The treasurer was—Mr. William Allan. He had occasion to enquire for a black chip hat and was directed for a good one to apply at the store of—Mr. William Allan. He could hold no longer, but, amazed, astonished and confounded, exclaimed: How I pity the poor man, this Mr. William Allan, if he does the duty of so many situations, his life must surely be a burden to himself, and if he does not how I pity a country, the laws of which allow one man to hold such a number of important trusts at one and the same time. Poh! said my uncle Sim, who lives near President Allan, in the same street, you are a stranger and should be silent. You see but a small specimen of the blessings of our Provincial Government. The Colonel is an Aberdeensman. An Aberdeensman, quoth I. Yes, says he, a Scotchman you know. Ah! I have you now, a favorite of the Government. Exactly so, was the reply, a townsman of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Strachan, owner of the palace there, a real man of business and worth a plum; in short he is—he is—Mr. William Allan. (Q. 337-1 p. 111).

This, Mr. Brymner says, is no doubt a fair sample of the method of criticizing the actions of the ruling party in the province. The fact appears to have been that William Allan was a man of more than ordinary ability and possessed a good education, which was an advantage rather uncommon in those early days. He married a daughter of Dr. John Gamble, who belonged to a prominent U. E. Loyalist family, and had been a surgeon in the Queen's Rangers. Thus he was qualified to perform the many varieties of work which fell to his share.

The son inherited the father's ability and fondness for public life, and had in addition a large fortune, which the growth of the city and country had brought to those who were fortunate in the selection and acquirement of lands. It cannot be said of Senator G. W. Allan that he was a grasping man, adding dollar to dollar and acre to acre. Rather he appears to have been one who felt his wealth and position involved a duty to the community in which he lived. Thus he won and retained the respect of his contemporaries, and his name will be held in honor by coming generations.

Literature an Anodyne

(The Spectator.)

That was an interesting story told the other day by Mr. Choate about James Russell Lowell. When Lowell was lying on his couch waiting for death, he was visited by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who asked his brother poet how he was. Lowell replied that he had forgotten all his bodily pains, for he was deep in "Rob Roy." The story is not only a testimony to Scott; it is a testimony to literature as the most powerful anodyne we know. We may well throw physic to the dogs when we can stir the pulses of our declining frames by the words of the great masters of human thought and emotion. The particular kind of book which cheers and consoles a human spirit in times of bodily weakness varies a great deal. Tennyson called on his death bed for "Cymbeline"; George Eliot was found, when dying, with the "Imitations" in her hand; Whewell, the omniscient, preferred in the same circumstances to read "Mansfield Park." But all testified, like Lowell, to the power of literature to ease the distress of the body.

Modern science has taught us more and more that many of the ills of the body, however they may be caused—and their roots lie deep—can often be more thoroughly treated by mental and moral means than by mere material devices. To rally the moral and mental forces of the torpid nature to call forth latent moral energy, to make the mind supreme over the body—this is the great aim of medical science in many, if not in all, cases. Even when no chance exists of curing a disease, and nothing but alleviation of suffering is possible, then it is still the object of the wise physician to rouse the inner mind forces and rely on them, rather than to treat the patient as though he were a mere bundle of tissues and bodily organs cunningly put together. Whatever of quackery there may have been in the development of healing by suggestion, or in so-called mind cures (and doubtless there has been much), still the central idea of the mind cure has forced itself on the reason and imagination of the doctor, and has persuaded him to modify his practice and abandon practical materialism for the doctrine that man is at bottom a soul.

This, we suppose, is the reason for the power of literature on the sick-bed in leading men to forget their pain and live in another world than that which seems to surround them. Medicine cannot effect this. We administer drugs faithfully, but the patient groans and tosses the night long. Even the most sympathetic nurse too often finds all power of soothing useless. Every conscious moment brings up images of misery and of dread. What is needed is that the patient should be taken out of the actual into the ideal world, when his imagination may be stirred and aroused into new relationship with his surroundings. It is vain to enter on the question whether mental surroundings born of the unseen are real; the point is that they are real to him. He is caught up into the third heaven of delight, and sees and hears that which cannot be uttered. There are few of us who have not enjoyed this experience in the midst of an illness which seemed to envelop us in horrors black as night. What a sweet sensation it was to emerge from this pit of despair for a time and to sit, as it were, in the light of day, taken away from ourselves and borne into some ideal land! Even the pain and distress of the illness itself can almost be excused for the temporary relief, just as we can put up with thirst for the sake of the cooling liquid which follows.

The book of fine imagination destroys the spell of disease so that it may place us under a higher and purer spell. It takes us out of the actual world, not that it may drug our senses, but that it may introduce us into an ideal world. We are absorbed in new interests, but not in an unhealthy way. We thread the forest of Arden with Rosalind, we tramp along the English roads with Jeanie Deans, we are free of the old haunted Pyncheon house, we enter with breathless eagerness into all the details of Crusoe's strange dwelling, we weep over filial ingratitude with Lear and Goriot.

The world of disordered beds, and medicine vials, and heavy sick room odors has passed from us wholly; we are in the midst of adventures, we are threading the mazes of character, we are involved in the problems of hate and love, we are back once more in the scenes of youth, when the world was fresh; we have hopes and smiles and tears. Here is the blessed effect of literature on the suffering body through the mind.

The great writer, then, is really a good physician, a physician of the body and the mind. Little did Shakespeare or Scott or Dickens dream of the diffused power which would radiate from their works and lighten up the mind of countless sufferers. A chapter from "Pickwick" is as good as a tonic—better than most tonics, because we know and see all its constituent elements. A play of Shakespeare's is a deep draught of purifying and healing drink, of more value than that in the bottle by the bedside. The nature poetry of Wordsworth sinks insensibly into the soul with its healing and blessing agency. And the hidden but sure sources of spiritual power dominate the body, and reach out into all its ducts and veins, and if they do not cure they help us to bear our bodily infirmity. Thus literature lives in the lives not only of those who are vigorous, but perhaps it performs its highest and noblest work in the diseased and the stricken.

AT ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Among the guests at the Abenakis Springs Hotel are the following Montrealers:—Geo. S. Day, Mrs. George B. Day, Jos. C. Vibert, Mrs. Joseph C. Vibert, Miss Isabel Vibert, Miss Isabel Vibert, W. D. [illegible], L. B. Curran, J. P. Curran, H. L. Sheridan, Jos. Lemoine, Mrs. Jos. Lemoine, Miss Antoinette Lemoine, Mrs. L. [illegible], Henry W. Prendergast, Mr. R. [illegible], P. McDonald, Jas. F. Whelan, Miss E. Prendergast, R. G. Starke, Mrs. Judge Curran, Selkirk Cross, S. S. Lagowitz, Mrs. S. S. Lagowitz.

NEW GERMAN TARIFF

Berlin, July 27.—The Reichsanzeiger today publishes a draft of the new customs tariff law and the customs rates. The tariff bill stipulates that in any new commercial treaties entered into by Germany the duties shall not be lower than 5 marks on rye, 5½ marks on wheat, 3 marks on barley and 5 marks on oats.

MAY LAY CORNER STONE

Kingston, July 27.—(Special.)—At the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York, Queen's will confer an honorary degree on His Royal Highness and ask him to lay the corner stone of the new building. The ceremony will occur on the campus, so that thousands of people can witness it.

ABANDONS YUKON TRIP.

Ottawa, July 27.—(Special.)—Hon. Mr. Sifton has been compelled to abandon his contemplated trip to the Yukon this summer. There are a number of British Columbia and other western matters that require his attention. Advices from the Yukon show that the administration is going on very successfully under the new governor, Mr. Ross.

THE LAMENT OF PEGASUS.

In vain from the barn sounds my piteous neighing,
In vain do I stamp with my fire-shod hoofs,
On the sides of my stall are my wings fraying,
Oh! I long to be off over hill tops and roofs.

I had hoped that E. Markham might do his spring ploughing,
While I plodded patiently, row after row,
In harness ahead of him, thereby allowing
A rest to the overworked man with the hoe.

But Markham's forgotten, alas! all about me,
He's become a commercial acquisitive bard,
And he reels off his sonnets and ballads without me,
And closes them out at five dollars a yard.

I believed that Al Austin could never refuse me
A chance to tell Kruger Britannia must rule,
But Austin, it seems, is unable to use me,
And the job is let out to the Government mule.

And then there was Kipling, who often would mount me,
And ride over ships, love, and armies, rough shod,
So boldly that men soon began to account me
The spirit incarnate of some Hindoo god.

But by and by Kipling began to get tired,
And now I shall have no more gallops with him;
He's got past the age when a man is inspired,
And is giving his time to a heathen called Kim.

All chance to get out for a run is denied me;
Just think how a haltered-up Pegasus feels,
Though other fair poets there are who could ride me,
They'd rather take chances with automobiles.

—San Francisco Post.

WILL FURNISH DESKS.—W. P. Stanton & Co. have secured the contract to furnish all the Catholic schools of Montreal with masters and pupils desks, etc.

I.O.O.F., M.U.
Loyal Victoria Lodge No. 5896.

The Members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Bro. G. M. White, from his late residence, 229 Liverpool Street, on Sunday, 28th, at 3 p.m., to Grace Church. Sister Lodges please attend.

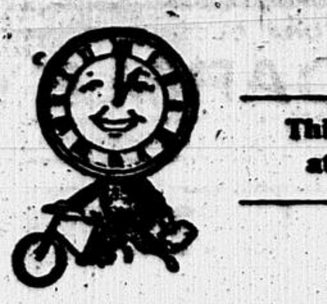
W. PAPPS, Sec.

P. Q. R. A.
Province of Quebec Rifle Association Matches will be held at new Point aux Trembles Ranges, August 13-14-15. Special inducements are offered to "Nursery" shots.
$2,306.00 CASH PRIZES.
Besides Cups, Trophies, Badges, etc.
Return trips on all railways at single rate for competitors. For programmes, and full particulars, address the Secretary, P.O. Box 889, Montreal.

Rotary Chairs!
TEES & CO. 300 St. James Street.

PURE WHITE CLOVER HONEY!
NEW CROP—SEASON OF 1901—NEW CROP
THE VERY FINEST STRAINED HONEY,
In Glass Jars, Four Sizes.
Pure Honey, in glasses ....20 cents each
Pure Honey, in pint glass jars ....30 cents each
Pure Honey, in quart glass jars ....50 cents each
Pure Honey, in half-gallon glass jars ....75 cents each
SEASON OF 1901. Honey! Honey! Honey! SEASON OF 1901.
PURE CLOVER HONEY. NEW SEASON'S MAKE.
Finest Comb Honey ....15 cents per section
In boxes of 12 and 18 sections each—
$1.65 per box of 12 sections.
$2.50 per box of 18 sections.
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

ONLY A FEW CASES LEFT OF
The "CHIANTI" WINE.
Of the Vintage of 1896, shipped by the best house in Italy—
MR. RAFFAELLO CASSELLI.
"CHIANTI" WINE (Italian Claret),
In litre flasks ...... 70 cents per flask....$2.00 per case of 1 dozen.
In half litre flasks.. 40 cents per flask....$3.00 per case of 2 dozen.
BARKHAUSEN'S
Chateau Lamothe Claret.
VINTAGE OF 1899.
In quarts ....[illegible]
BARKHAUSEN'S
CERONS GRAVES SUPERIEURE [illegible]
Per case of one dozen quarts ....
Per case of 2 dozen pints ....
FRASER, VIGER [illegible]



This Establishment Closes

This Afternoon at 1 O'clock.

Scroggie's

Ladies' Outing Hats That are High in Favor

MADAGASCARS—The favorite style with tourists, because it is so light in weight—no heavier than a straw, yet much more durable, and can be worn where a straw hat would be deemed bad taste. Presents a regular linen effect. Actually worth 75c. Our Price, each 59c

ELECTRIC BLUE PIQUE HATS, with a prettily made band of a red and white design. Only 6 left, and offered to clear at, each 35c

Some Straw Hat Chances

AN ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, various shapes, worth many times more than the price we ask, each 5c

Another lot, marked to clear at, each 10c

LADIES' STRAW HATS, sailor and other shapes, grouped to clear, irrespective of regular value, which ranges from 95c to $1.50, at, each 25c

Children's Washable Tams Under-Price

WHITE PIQUE AND WHITE DUCK TAMS, with black, navy blue and red bands, and names and flags embossed in contrasting colors thereon. Worth from 55c to 69c. Our Clearing Price, each 35c

Children's Straw Sailor Hats

Now 39c Instead of 49c.

MOSTLY LIGHT COLORED ROUGH BRAID STRAWS, with white bands and streamers. In several the outer half of the brim is a mixture of light and dark straw, giving a pleasing effect. Hats that have been selling right on through the season at 49c, now marked to clear at, each 39c

A Successful Remnant Sale

So successful, indeed, that we've resolved to continue it until the last day of the present month—next Wednesday. Late comers will get excellent bargains, but early ones will find a larger assortment—therefore, a greater choice. It's worth while making the effort to get here early Monday morning.

REMNANTS OF SILKS, Velvets, Dress Goods, Linings, Dress Muslins, Prints, Linens, Cottons, etc., etc., at 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

Demonstrating That Cooling Temperance Beverage--Lime Juice

For a drink that will quench your thirst on a warm day, try our Lime Juice. Come in and try it at our expense. Come in, whether you're acquainted with its merit or not, as we will have samples of the ingredients of which it is made to show you. Our Lime Juice is of the purest and highest strength, yet sold at the lowest price; the regular 1 quart size bottle that elsewhere costs you 35 cents, can be obtained here for 25c

WOOLS—A Well Patronized Dept.

It is evident that our facilities for meeting every demand in Wools has been borne in mind by those who are spending their vacation at sea-side and country, as well as by the stay-at-homes. Our Mail Order Department has been exceedingly busy filling the orders of shoppers by mail, and we have had to repeat orders to maintain assortments.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A NUMBER OF NEW SHADES IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE BERLINS, ALSO SHETLANDS.

Among the new arrivals there is a new line in Shetlands, colors cream, black, two shades of pale blue and two shades of pink. Others are charging 9c and 10c skein for same article. Our Price, per 1 oz. skein 5c

When it is desired that goods shall be sent by mail, always send sufficient money to cover postage charges.

We deliver goods to Montreal West, and as far as Lachine on Tuesday. Orders must reach us Monday afternoon.

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

The HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY..

PRINTERS
RULERS
BINDERS

Bookbinding

We have in connection with our Job Printing Department a splendidly equipped up-to-date Bindery for the manufacturing of Fine Blank Books, and all kinds of edition and library binding. WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF FLEXIBLE FLAT-OPENING MUSIC BINDING. Estimates cheerfully given.

603 Craig Street. Tel. Main 1919.

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Ottawa, July 27.—Trade enquiries from the High Commissioners' office were received by the Trade Department to-day. The names of manufacturers in Canada of iron and steel work, cast and wrought iron piping, steel plates, steel angles, etc. A well-known firm of stationers in London is open to take up the agency for England of any Canadian specialty in its line of business. The names of Canadian exporters of cheese-box wood and hoops for barrels are asked for. A Manchester firm asks for the addresses of Canadian paper mills supplying "news."

SENNEVILLE WAS WINNER BUT FOR THE TIME LIMIT

Yacht Race Called Off With Canadian 27 Minutes Ahead.

DIDN'T FINISH IN THE 3 1-2 HOURS

Senneville Showed That in a Light Breeze She Can Beat Greyfriar on Any Course.

The second race between Greyfriar and the Senneville was started yesterday afternoon at 1.50. It will probably be finished this afternoon, if not on Monday.

Flushed with the victory of the day before, it was expected the Canadian defender of the yachting blue ribbon of the St. Lawrence would speed over Lake St. Louis, flinging foam from her sharp prow, and amid a thunder of applause sweep across the line to a second triumph. It was also expected that the stubborn Englishman, undaunted by defeat, would course swiftly over the blue waters like a homing pigeon with the sun on his bringht wings, following the fleet Canadian like a shadow.

THE LIMIT.

Hundreds of people with ideas like these, or worse, went to the scene of the race yesterday to have them realized. Fortunately, the thoughtful gentlemen who wear white ducks and constitute the racing committee of e Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club labored under no such delusions. They placed a time limit of three hours and a half on the race. They have the thanks of a thousand sunburned people for their kindly office. During the three hours and a half the Senneville and Greyfriar were permitted to pose as racers yesterday afternoon they covered eight and six and two-thirds miles respectively. This means that the Canadian boat moved along at the dizzy speed of a little more than two miles an hour. The impetuous English craft sped over the blue at a little less than two miles an hour.

NO HURRY.

The race resembled the decoration of a drop curtain. A glacier would have left the boats far behind. Had there been a family of anthozoa in Lake St. Louis the boats would have had to sounded for newly-constructed coral reefs.

It was a beautiful day and nature smiled on the scene in a way that brought out unwonted freckles on aristocratic noses. The sunshine, however, was not strong enough to move the boats.

THREE-CORNERED COURSE.

The course was a triangular one, and when the race started a little wind was blowing from a south-easterly direction. It was too light to straighten out the flags which festooned the spectator-laden craft about the starting line. The course announced was a triangular one, of a mile and a third to a leg, or four miles around This was to be sailed three times over.

There was no change in the arrangement of the crew of the Greyfriar. Mr. Maudslay held the helm, Mr. Currie the main sheet, and Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Pike were forward.

On the Senneville, however, Mr. C. H. Routh took the helm, replacing Mr. Duggan, who, with Mr. Shearwood, looked after the forward sails. Mr. J. K. L Ross held the main sheet, Mr. W. A. Angus having given up his place in the boat to Mr. Ross.

SMART JOCKEYING.

Mr. Routh opened his career as steersman of the cup defender brilliantly. Mr. Maudslay, by skilful handling, got the Greyfriar before the starting line in such a position that it could not be passed to windward, and held there. Mr. Routh, seeing this, held back from the line a hundred feet, and timing his distance, to a nicety sent the Senneville's bow over the line on time to the second, making a flying start with all the speed that could be obtained from the light breeze. At the same time the Greyfriar's head was brought around and pointed over the line, both boats on the port tack, the Greyfriar to windward. Mr. Mandslay had taken advantage of the very light breeze to hang on the line in the windward berth. Mr. Routh went him one better, for, seeing that the light breeze which permitted the Greyfriar to hang on the line was too light to allow of the boat being gotten under way quickly, he went into the unfavorable berth with headway on the Senneville, which carried him a length beyond the standing boat. Then he ran the Senneville across the Greyfriar's bows, shutting off the wind, crossed to the weather position and was in the choice berth before the Greyfriar had enough speed on to prevent the move. It was a piece of work that Duggan might have been proud of.

BEATING FOR A BUOY.

The boats stood for fifteen minutes on the port tack, the Senneville pointing higher than the other boat as she did the day before. At 2.05 the Greyfriar went about to a starboard tack, and the Senneville did the same a minute later. It could then be seen that the better pointing of the Canadian boat had gained her three hundred feet.

At 2.07 the Greyfriar went back to the port tack, the Senneville doing the same. For a time the Canadian boat pointed higher. At 2.16 the Greyfriar seemed to get a trim which brought the head up, for the boat pointed closer to the wind and footed as fast as the Senneville. At 2.20 the yachts were side by side on absolutely even terms. They came into the starboard tack that way. At 2.25 they went back to the port tack, and it is remarkable that the Greyfriar had lost ability to point and the Senneville gained. The Greyfriar tacked to starboard, and ran for the buoy at 2.34, the Senneville going about at 2.35. At 2.39 the Senneville hauled up on the port tack and slid up to the buoy half a minute later. The spinnaker was drawing twenty-five seconds after the buoy was turned. The Greyfriar turned a minute and a half after the Senneville, and was slow getting out the spinnaker.

The time for the first leg was :—

FIRST LEG.

	Start.	1st buoy.	Gain.
Senneville	1.50	2.39.30	1.30
Greyfriar	1.50	2.41.00	

The second leg was a spinnaker run to an inshore buoy. The Senneville had a lead of a couple of hundred yards. The spinnaker of the Senneville was set on the port side and her mainsail on the starboard. On the English boat the spinnaker was set on the starboard and the mainsail on the port side. This proved the wrong combination for the challenger. The Senneville ran down to the second buoy, dropped the spinnaker and rounded without trouble. The Greyfriar could not make the buoy, and had to drop the spinnaker and jibe the main over to the starboard. The operation cost time, as the figures show :—

	2nd buoy.	Lead
Senneville	2.59.35	3.30
Greyfriar	3.03.05	

Senneville's gain on this leg, 2.00.

The third leg was a reach, in which the Greyfriar did not show up so badly.

THIRD LEG.

	Home buoy.	Lead.
Senneville	3.11.00	4.15
Greyfriar	3.15.15	

Senneville's gain on the leg, 00.45.

The fourth leg, the beginning of the second round of the triangular course, was a beat, and on this leg the defender did superior work to windward.

FOURTH LEG.

	1st buoy.	Lead.
Senneville	3.50.20	13.40
Greyfriar	4.04.00	

Senneville's gain, 9.25.

On the fifth leg the Greyfriar's crew, profiting by former experience, got the spinnaker on the port side, and did the leg almost as fast as the Senneville.

FIFTH LEG.

	2nd buoy.	Lead.
Senneville	4.14.40	14.10
Greyfriar	4.28.50	

Senneville's gain, 00.30.

On the sixth leg, a reach from the second to the home buoy, the Senneville made the greatest gain of the day.

SIXTH LEG.

	Home buoy.	Lead.
Senneville	4.31.10	27.10
Greyfriar	4.58.30	

Senneville's gain, 13.00.

The two boats were on the third round of the triangle when the time limit was reached. The Greyfriar had gone about a third of a mile on the seventh leg and the Senneville the same distance on the eighth, having turned the stake boat at :

	1st buoy.
Senneville	4.59.00

The defender was therefore about a mile and a third in the lead. Yesterday's performance shows the Senneville to be a great light weather boat. She gained on every leg, and seemed to move through the water when there was hardly a breath of wind stirring.

The race this afternoon will be over the same triangular course.

Hay Fever, or Hay Asthma

ITS TRUE CAUSE AND CURE

This distressing disease is not caused by irritating emanations of the grasses as commonly supposed, but by Micro-organisms that develop at this season of the year.

Hay Fever originates from a germ just as does Typhoid or Diphtheria. The germs invade the air passages and breathing organs of the body, producing an itching sensation about the eyes and nose, violent sneezing, cough and difficulty of breathing.

When the true cause of Hay Fever was known to be a germ, scientists knew the disease could be cured by a remedy capable of being supplied to the affected parts, provided it possessed the power to kill germ life. The problem was solved when "Catarrhozone" was discovered, for it fulfilled every requirement, and proved so satisfactory to doctors and druggists alike that they have since unhesitatingly endorsed it as an absolute specific for Hay Fever.

Catarrhozone is inhaled through the mouth and nostrils and reaches all parts of the breathing organs. It instantly kills the Hay Fever germ, and thus by removing the exciting cause, it prevents any further development of the malady. Germs simply can't live in an atmosphere of Catarrhozone, and since it so thoroughly permeates every vestige of the respiratory organs it cannot fail to benefit.

Catarrhozone, besides being a powerful destroyer of microbic life, is also a wonderful healing agent, and quickly restores to a natural condition the inflamed mucous membrane. Catarrhozone makes breathing easy and regular, removes the cough and distress about the nose and eyes. If you want to be permanently cured of Hay Fever, or any Lung, Throat or Bronchial trouble you must use Catarrhozone, which is, beyond all shadow of doubt, the best remedy for these troubles in the world to-day.

CATARRHOZONE.

Two months' treatment guaranteed to cure. Price $1.00, small size 25c. At druggists, or by mail from Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

HIS SIZE A NUISANCE

Buffalo, July 26.—"Down in front!"

"Sit down!"

"We can't see through you."

These and similar cries from people sitting in the back of the auditorium drowned out the strains of the languorous music of the orchestra in the Hawaiian Theatre yesterday afternoon.

At first the man to whom these cries were addressed paid no attention to them, and those at the back of the house were visibly incensed that he did not heed their remonstrances. When he still remained in an unchanged position they grew very indignant and some began to cry:

"Put him out!"

At this the disturber turned about and said:

"If the management will stop the show long enough to have an excavation made for me I am willing to view the performance from the same level as the rest of you. I am sitting down, and I am doing the best I can to prevent inconvenience to those behind me."

To prove the assertion of this the speaker arose. When he did so he towered like a giant over everybody in the house.

It was Edward Beaupre, the Canadian giant. He is 7 feet 10 inches tall when he stands, and measures about 5 feet, 6 inches when seated on an ordinary chair. His other measurements are in proportion, so it is no wonder the people behind him kicked, but after he had exhibited his real size to them they were content to have him sit down, and wondered quite as much at his huge size as they did at the gyrations of the hula-hula dancers.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT

An interesting judgment has just been rendered by Mr. Justice Curran in a case arising from a misunderstanding at a recent meeting for the election of officers of the Montreal Poultry Association. In the case Clendenning et al. were petitioners and Fyfe the respondent. Both parties were members of the association.

Petitioners allege that a meeting of the association was held on the 21st of February last and that with a view of controlling the election of officers, which was to take place, and to deprive the officers who had been duly elected to their office, and to prevent their re-election, the defendant procured a large number of the members of the association, and even others who were not members, to be brought to the meeting.

That at the meeting defendant proposed the election of 35 new members, and a motion was made that one ballot should be cast for their election. The plaintiff, Samuel R. Clendenning, the president, then presiding, declared the motion out of order and ruled that the constitution of the association required a regular election by ballot.

That the ruling of the chairman was rejected, by a majority of one, and in defiance of the protests of those who desired a legal election, the 35 new members were then and there elected by the casting of a single ballot by the secretary-treasurer.

That on the 7th of March last the annual meeting was held, and that the 35 members thus illegally elected were brought there by defendant for the purpose of securing his election to the presidency.

Plaintiffs pray that defendant be declared to have illegally usurped the office of president, that he be excluded therefrom, and fined in a sum not exceeding $400.

Defendant pleaded to the effect that he had always acted honorably and legally in his proceedings. That he had been guilty of no fraud. That as regards the election of the 35 members, some of whom he did not propose, that they were elected in the manner usually adopted in the association, since its formation, by the casting of a vote by the secretary-treasurer. The facts of this case are simple, and the duty of the court has been reduced to the adjudication of one question, by the mode of its presentation on behalf of the petitioners—i.e., did a majority of the old members vote for the motion to adjourn the annual meeting before proceeding with the election of defendant and the other officers of the association? The election of 35 members without a regular ballot, when an objection to the casting of such ballot had been made, was totally irregular, but that question does not come up for the reason just stated. At the annual meeting there were at least 89 regular members of the association present, outside of the 35 objected to. The minutes of the meeting filed by the secretary certify that 17 members voted to adjourn. The court, in view of the allegations of the petition, and further because the secretary-treasurer is a member of the association, and took an active part in the election, against the views of petitioners, allowed proof to be made as to how the old members voted. This proof, the court feels bound to say, confirms the minutes of the secretary as to the number who voted for the adjournment. Seventeen voted to adjourn, leaving the petitioners in a minority, even setting aside the 35 new members. A great deal of the most flagrant contradiction has been indulged in by persons whom the court feels bound to respect, on both sides, but, in the face of so much uncertainty, it is impossible to reject the minutes of an officer, whose honor has not been impeached. When the motion to adjourn had been declared lost by the chairman, one of the petitioners, and the defendant and the other officers had been declared elected, without any opposition, the chief petitioner congratulated defendant on his election, wished him joy and expressed the hope that all differences would be forgotten. In so far as Chaudery is concerned, he acquiesced in all the proceedings. As to the others, they, with him, placed all their reliance in their ability to prove that a majority of the old members of the association had voted against the adjournment. In this they have failed, and the petition is dismissed with costs.

BODY IS IDENTIFIED.

Woodstock, N.B., July 26.—The body found on the C.P.R. track yesterday cut in two, has been identified as that of Chas Hillery, a farm hand. It is not known whether he fell from the train or was struck while on the track. Hillery's relatives live in Boston.

ARENA TO-NIGHT At 8.15.

WEST'S "OUR NAVY."

Prices—Admission, 25c; reserved seats, 50c and 35c. Seats on Sale at Star Branch Office

FRANCAIS | SUMMER STOCK SEASON

BALDWIN-MELVILLE CO.

Matinees Wed., Friday and Saturday.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday. Camille

Prices—Night, 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c. Matinee, 10c and 25c. No higher..

Next week—THE DANITES.

SOHMER PARK

3 & 8 P.M.

COOL BREEZES FROM THE RIVER

Finest Vaudeville IN THE LAND.

10c

BAND.

Children, including ride on the Carousal 5c

All Cars Go to Sohmer Park.

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY

9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION - - 25 cts.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

Under the auspices of

St. Mary's Church of England Y.P. Society

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 2nd, 1901.

Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK will leave Victoria Pier at 8 o'clock and Dezery Street wharf. Hochelaga, at 8.15. Orchestra in attendance. Refreshments on board.

TICKETS - - 25 Cts.

R & O

SATURDAY and SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

SATURDAY—To Quebec and Return, $3.00. Going Saturday, returning Sunday or Monday. To Prescott, $5.00. Going Saturday, 11.30 a.m., returning Sunday, 6.00 p.m. Meals and berth included. To Vercheres, 50c. Going 2.30 p.m., returning 8 p.m.

SUNDAY—To Sorel, 90c. Going 8 a.m., or going 3 p.m., return 11 p.m. Three Rivers, going 3 p.m., return Monday, 6 a.m., $1.50. Isle Gros Bois, boat leaves 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE—128 St. James Street.

PROCTOR'S | THE POPULAR FAMILY THEATRE.

F. F. PROCTOR, Prop. and Manager. J. AUSTIN FYNES, General Manager.

NIGHT PRICES—Orchestra 50c, Balcony 25c, Gallery 10c, Box Seats $1.00.
AFTERNOON PRICES—Orchestra 25c, Balcony and Gallery, 10c, Box Seats, 50c.
BOX SEATS ONLY RESERVED. TEL. UP 2425.

WEEK Commencing Monday Afternoon, JULY 29........

EIGHTH WEEK IN MONTREAL AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF

THE F. F. PROCTOR BIG STOCK CO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL TWICE EVERY WEEK.

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Every Afternoon and Evening. "INCOG," Preceded by "MEADOW-SWEET."

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Every Afternoon and Evening. "A BATCHELOR'S HONEYMOON," And "MEADOW-SWEET."

General Stage Director—Mr. Frederic Bond.

BETWEEN THE ACTS—PALEY'S KALATECHNOSCOPE; J. S. McCARREY, "The Habitant"; BESSIE NEILSON, Soprano; TRAVEL VIEWS, Etc.

Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.

ARENA

Special Engagement! ALL NEXT WEEK.

Exposition of Life in the Royal Navy. Photographed by permission of the Admiralty

GREAT SUCCESS OUR NAVY

"The most marvellous moving pictures in the world."
"Intensely interesting." "Audience was simply charmed."
"At Sea on Rolling Waters." "Instructive to the highest degree."

AND IN ADDITION:

The Queen's Funeral—The Pageant on Sea and Land

And Other New Films. (Beautiful Music.)

PRICES—25c & 35c. Reserved, 50c. Seats on Sale at Star Branch Office.

"COME WITH US."

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY ANNUAL EXCURSION

(In Aid of the Charitable Fund.)

TO LAKE ST. PETER, on THURSDAY, AUG. 1st, 1901.

The Palatial Steamer THREE RIVERS will leave the Island Ferry Wharf at 1.30 p.m. returning at 10 p.m. Casey's Orchestra has been engaged for dancing. Concert on return trip. Refreshments supplied by D. H. Welch. Staterooms can be secured at Sadlier's, or on board the boat. Adults 50c. Children 25c. T. P. TANSEY, Rec. Sec.

CALEDONIAN GAMES

M. A. A. A. GROUNDS,

SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST, 1901

Professional and Amateur Wrestling Matches, Bagpipe Playing, Highland Dancing, Fancy Drill by Highland Cadet Corps, Military Competition, Association Football Match, Professional Events, Amateur Events

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 31st.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, 50c; Grand Stand, 35c; General Admission, 25.

Reserved Seats can be secured at "Star" Uptown Branch on and after 25th inst. Members desiring a Reserved Seat may secure same from the Secretary on presentation of membership ticket for current year and payment of 25 cents.

W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary.

PIANOS

Steinway
Heintzman
Nordheimer
Howard

Best pianos in America. Can be had during our Alteration Sale in choicest woods and designs at 20 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount. If you have an old piano to change, we will take it at proper value and allow you most liberal terms of payment on the balance.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,

2366 ST. CATHERINE ST.

East End Branch—1622 St. Catherine Street.

Ottawa Branch—107 Bank Street.

Three Rivers—Mr. Bureau, Manager.

Remember

your wearing apparel is your home. You live much of your time in it. Why not make your home comfortable, and if your means allow it—elegant. Why not? By consulting Seath, you can learn at what a really moderate cost you can do this.

Trousers, $4 and up.

Robt. Seath & Sons

Merchant Tailors,

1817 NOTRE DAME STREET.

THE Crichton School.

1170 SHERBROOKE ST., MONTREAL.
School Residence—705 Pine Avenue.

Rector: Rev. J. Williamson, B.A. (Oxon.)

Assisted by: C. W. Jackson, M.A. (Cantab.); H. G. Creelman, B.A., B.Sc. (Edin. and London); P. J. de St. Maurice, B.A., B. Sc. (Paris); and special masters for German, Drawing, Physical Training, etc.

Primary School ....for boys of 9 to 11
Secondary School ....for boys of 11 to 18
McGill Matriculation Class.

Preparation for the universities a specialty. Thorough training in modern languages, mathematics, etc., for boys intended for business.

Small classes, individual attention, thorough work.

The buildings are new, with a hall for physical training, and a large playground.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT.

At the School Residence, 705 Pine Avenue, there is unsurpassed accommodation for 10 resident pupils.

Prospectus on application.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for

Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.

Great Success

Has Attended the Sale of

NICHOLSON & BROCK'S

Jelly Powder

Because of it's pure, choice quality. Try it.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

POTATO CROP WILL BE SMALL

Housekeepers Threatened With Scarcity and High Prices.

Farmers from all sections of the country complain of the scarcity of potatoes. This year's crop has not been prolific, and to render matters worse the absence of rain threatens to destroy the growth at present in the fields.

A few days ago housekeepers were surprised to find potatoes go up in price from 25 cents to 40 cents a peck. At the Bonsecours Market potatoes took a wild jump from $1 to $1.50 a bag. Yesterday farmers were asking $1.10 and $1.25 for first growth and 65c, 75c and 90c for second growth.

Farmers say there is no prospect of prices going down. On the contrary, they speak of potatoes being sold at $2 a bag before very long if rain does not come to relieve the situation.

THE LONG DROUGHT.

The scorching rays of Old Sol during the past weeks and the long-continued drought has already destroyed in part potatoes planted early in the season. Farmers have no hope of saving these. A downpour of rain would now come just in time to save the fields planted later in the season.

"I live in the best potato-growing section of the country, and I own the best potato growing land in that section. I planted several acres of potatoes, but my crop this year has been a great disappointment. Why? I don't know. Everybody tells me the same. Potatoes are scarce everywhere." This statement was made to a Herald reporter yesterday by Mr. Casimir Poupore, one of the most prosperous farmers of the parish of St. Michel. His statements were corroborated by the farmers beside him.

ALL CROPS POOR.

Mr. Bartholomew Dufresne, of Ste. Rose, took part in the conversation. He was smoking tobacco of his own culture in a long-stemmed clap pipe, and looked very pensive. "It is too bad," he said, "I planted forty acres of potatoes, and now I would sell the whole crop for $50. We want rain. If it comes in time we may save a few more bushels, but if this dry weather continues we might as well leave the rows unturned and not pick a single potato up. Of course we will have all the potatoes we want, but city people will have to pay perhaps $2 a bag."

THE LAPRAIRIE FIRE

Yesterday thousands of people went out to Laprairie to view the scene of yesterday's conflagration. Everything in the burned district is destroyed, the houses being completely burned down. The partial destruction of the village across the river recalls the big fire of August 6, 1846, when Lapprairie was almost wiped out. The population was then 5,000, while to-day it is but 1,460. A new list of yesterday's losses has been made. Mr. Alphonse Bonneterre, tinsmith, loss $500, no insurance; Alphonse Lussier, butcher, and Medard Page, losses $1,000, small insurance; Dr. Doyon, loss $2,000, insurance $1,000; Miss Alphonsine Ouelette, organist at Laprairie, loss $1,000; the Convent of the Sisters of Congregation, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000; James Bourdon, loss $1,500; the estate J. A. Roberge, loss $500, covered by insurance; Gaudias Simard, loss $2,000, covered by insurance; Henri McNeil, loss $3,000, insurance $1,800; Mrs. Cyrille Aubry, loss $2,000, insurance $1,200; Louis Bourdeau, loss $600, no insurance; Ludger Beauvais, loss $5,000, insurance $2,000; Octave Poitevin, loss $500, covered by insurance; Cheri Lefebvre, loss $200, covered by insurance; Simeon Beauvais, loss $1,000, insurance $500; Paul Thomas, loss $1,000, insurance $500.

AFTER MR. DORE'S SCALP

Ald. Larivière, chairman of the Incinération Committee, has not as yet decided whether it is desirable to investigate the conduct of Superintendent Dore, who admitted, at the investigation into the charges against Foreman Dawson, that he was aware independent collections were being made from citizens for scavenging work. Mr. Dore alleged that he had put a stop to these, after he had found that unpleasantness would arise over them, but Mr. Dawson swore that he had no recollection of any such order. In any event, Mr. Dore gave his countenance, in the first instance, to a proceeding which was entirely irregular, and Aldermen Bumbray and Roy are of the opinion that he should be made to walk the carpet.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following partnerships and business changes have been registered: William Swail, of Richelieu, and Frank Swail, of Montreal, sign painters, picture framers, and window shade manufacturers, under the style of "Swail Brothers." Gershon Bulkis and Moses Gold, as "G. Bulkis & Co.," wholesale clothing manufacturers. Arthur and Napoleon Labossiere, of Chambly Canton, barbers, as "Labossiere & Frere." The partnerships existing between Abraham Saunders and Moses A. Silverman, as "The Canadian Wrapper Manufacturing Co." has been dissolved by mutual consent. Arthur Jennings has ceased to do business as "A. Jennings & Co.," wheelwrights. The publishing firm known as "La Societe Co-Operative de Publication," has been dissolved by mutual consent of its members, L. G. Robillard, Jos. M. Amedee, Denault and J. E. Dery.

WILL COMMENCE DECISION.

Rev. D. S. Hamilton will commence tomorrow at the special vestry meeting by the Point St. Charles Congregational Church, his decision with regard to the call received from the Congregational Church of London, Ont.

LEWIS VS. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. Justice Pagnuelo rendered judgment yesterday in the case of Lewis vs. Cunningham, dismissing the action of the plaintiff. The judgment is of particular interest to shipping men. Mr. Cunningham is the shipping master. His office was formerly in the Board of Trade, but after the fire he moved to 13 St. John Street, where he rented an office from Mr. Lewis.

When the steamship Monteagle returned from South Africa, May 29, where she had gone with horses from New Orleans, came to Montreal, she had forty-six horsemen whose destination was New Orleans. These horsement had to be paid off before the defendant, the shipping master. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the paying off of these men at the office of the shipping master obstructed the entrance to the premises which were occupied by other tenants.

The proof showed this to have been an isolated case, and the judge laid down the principle that an isolated case could not warrant an application for ejectment against the defendant, who was only acting in the discharge of his duties as an official duly appointed by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Charles M. Holt appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. F. Mackie for the defendant.

KING EDWARD'S PORTRAIT.

COUPON No. 34.

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

8 of these coupons, consecutively numbered and 10c, will secure the Herald's Portrait of King Edward VII.

A TENACIOUS DOG

Police Constable Beattie and Special Constable Clearmont had an exciting chase in Point St. Charles last evening. A disturbance was being created at the corner of Shearer and Centre Streets—a disturbance which has been repeated so frequently as to have become a nuisance to the neighbors. When the causer of the trouble saw the policemen heave in sight, he took to his heels, but had not gone far before he was gripped securely by a bull terrier owned by Clearmont. This was not the first occasion, either, that the same dog has assisted materially in making an arrest, and P.C. Beattie thinks he should be put on the regular force with first class pay.

MIND OF MONKEY RESEMBLE MAN'S

New York Professor Lectures on Our Relationship to Simians.

New York, July 27.—Monkeys, their characteristics and their impulses, were told of by Professor Edward Lee Thorndike, of the Teachers' College, Columbia University, in his lecture on "The Mental Life of Monkeys," before the Columbia Summer Session, in Schermerhorn Hall yesterday.

Professor Thorndike said that he kept one monkey in his home in this city for more than a year, and two other monkeys for about four months. He studied them thoroughly, and asserted that in a way the mind of a monkey resembles the mind of a man in that monkeys, like men, pursue the method of learning by selecting impulses and associating them with impressions.

Though there is a wide practical difference between the minds of monkeys and those of men, the Professor said, he expressed a belief that if monkeys had the same chance for advancement as men, some of them might have as good minds, and he added that monkeys have earned the right to be placed in the same mental class with men.

"The monkeys that I studied were South American monkeys of the genus Cebus," continued Professor Thorndike. "I used all sorts of contrivances to test their intelligence. One of my tests was to place a looped string on a wire nail and have monkey No. 1 pull it off. Although this monkey succeeded very well and was watched by monkey No. 2 for many months, the latter was never able to pull the string off the nail. This shows that the sense of observation in monkeys is very weak.

"While a monkey cannot be compared to an adult person in intelligence, it can be compared to an infant. I taught the three monkeys that I had to unwind wires to operate levers and to do other things of a similar nature. After many experiments I came to the conclusion that monkeys have very little ability to learn from human beings. They are taught mainly by means of the power of sense."

Professor Thorndike said that human beings are governed by much the same impulses that govern cats and dogs—there is a general tendency in all to select the situations which are the most comfortable.

According to the Professor, monkeys rely more upon the power of vision than they do upon the power of smell.

"Like man, they have the power of clear vision," he said. "A monkey will notice a hair on your hand six feet away. In this way he resembles man."

KILLED AT CONEY ISLAND

New York, uly 27.—Frank McCann, of New York, July 27.—Frank McCann, of injuries which his friends assert he received in the "loop the loop," at Coney Island.

McCann, a son of Thomas McCann, of No. 112 Lewis avenue, was twenty-two years old, and was an usher in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby and Lewis avenues. He had many friends in the St. John's College settlement.

With a party of friends young McCann went to Coney Island last Sunday evening, and they visited the "loop the loop," a Coney Island affair which Deputy Police Commissioner York has since closed as unsafe.

After the party were given seats in the car they were strapped in, and the car made a wild dash down a sharp incline. When the loop was reached the car shot up along the rails, making a complete revolution, during which the heads of the passengers were downward.

McCann sat in his seat on this trip, securely fastened in the car, as he supposed. Just as the car was "looping" the loop the strap broke and he was thrown violently against the side of the car.

LITTLE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

There is very little contagious disease in existence in the city at the present moment, the reports latterly having been practically nil, so says Dr. Laberge, the medical health officer. There are only eight cases being treated in the contagious diseases hospital now—six of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria.

MR. BEAUCHAMP BURIED.

The funeral of the late Mr. Beauchamp, the collector of Inland Revenue, took place this morning, the service being conducted in St. James Church, St. Denis Street, by the cure of the parish. Perreault's requiem mass was sung. Among the pall-bearers were Dr. E. Fortier, J. Ouimet, J. O. Chartier and A. Laramee. Interment was had at Cote des Neiges cemetery. A large assemblage of friends and acquaintances was present, among these being the clerks of the Inland Revenue office, J. A. Dupuis, deputy collector; John Fox, accountant, and Thomas Lane.

JAMES HAMILTON'S DEATH.

St. John, July 27.— (Special.)—James Hamilton, a prominent lumber merchant, and one of St. John's best known and wealthiest citizens, died this morning very suddenly, from heart disease. Mr. Hamilton was until a year or so ago actively engaged in the milling business. One son survives.

WILL ATTEND ASSEMBLY.

The Knights Templars of Montreal will attend the assembly of the Sovereign Great Priory Knights Templar of Canada, at St. John, N.B.

The pilgrimage will leave Montreal on Monday evening, August 12, by Canadian Pacific Railway, in special vestibuled sleeping cars.

HISTORY OF THE WHEAT TRADE

How the Grain Traffic Has Ebbed and Flowed in Recent Years.

Winnipeg, July 27.—Twenty years ago, when this part of the Dominion was being opened, it was expected that our export wheat, such of it, at least, as was destined for Europe, would go by the St. Lawrence route to Montreal. It is proverbially difficult to guess the direction which a stream of traffic originating in a new country will take. The rule is that, like a river, it will take the route of least resistance, but so many minute, unexpected and perplexing factors enter into the equation that it is not easy to determine just where the line of least resistance will be.

As a matter of fact, most of the wheat destined for Europe goes via Buffalo and New York. The exports of grain from Fort William to all points east during the past five years (1896-1900) have been as follows:—

To—	Bushels.
Buffalo	25,500,000
Montreal	16,230,000
Prescott and Kingston	2,848,000
Depot Harbor	578,000
Midland	6,372,000
Owen Sound	4,987,000
Collingwood	654,000
Goderich	3,499,000
Sarnia	2,056,000
Toronto	337,000
Walkerville	80,000
Port Huron	1,078,000
Total	64,219,000

This does not include the flour shipped from Fort William; it is the total for wheat alone. To arrive at the aggregate exports of Manitoba and the Territories it would be necessary to add the grain, a comparatively small quantity, shipped from Port Arthur by water, as well as that shipped all-rail from Fort William, together with the exports by water from Duluth, which probably amount to 10 per cent. of the annual crop. But the figures just given are instructive enough. The exports via Prescott and Kingston go to Montreal, and may, therefore, be included in the Montreal total. A fair percentage of the exports via Midland may also be set down as going to Montreal for shipment to Europe, although of late the Grand Trunk has been carrying a great deal of the Midland grain past Montreal to Portland. Some of the grain shipped to Open Sound has been carried by the Canadian Pacific to West St. John for export to Europe. Counting everything going directly or indirectly to Montreal, the total in the five years probably did not exceed 20,000,000 bushels, as compared with over 25,000,000 exported by way of Buffalo and New York.

The shipments, which began in 1899 via Depot Harbor and the Canada Atlantic, are quite unimportant; that route is fed with American grain from Duluth and other American ports. The grain that went to Collingwood, Goderich, Port Huron, Sarnia and other minor ports, was not sent to Europe, but used by Ontario millers for domestic consumption; so, too, with the greater part of the grain shipped to Midland and Owen Sound. In 1899 and 1900 rates from Fort William to Buffalo and New York were higher, as compared with rates to Montreal, so that whilst 6,000,000 bushels took the Buffalo route, nearly 7,000,000 bushels took the Montreal. At present writing the export rate from Fort William to Montreal is between 5 and 6 cents; New York via Buffalo, between 6 and 7 cents.

A GOOD THING TO GET.

It goes without saying that it would be a good thing for Montreal and for Canada at large if the Northwest grain which goes to Buffalo could be diverted to the St. Lawrence route. Our American friends make a lot of money out of us in lake and rail freights, in the wages paid to the labor employed in handling the grain east of Fort William, in bank charges, ocean freight, insurance, and so on. Besides, it is a rather painful anomaly to see the bulk of our ocean-bound wheat passing over a foreign route in view of the enormous sum we Canadians have spent in developing a route of our own.

The general belief here is that the Ottawa Government cannot do better than open navigation from the Georgian Bay via French River to the town of North Bay. As Mr. Tarte has shown, the cost of building two or three locks will not be heavy. The Canadian Pacific would then be in a position to put regular wheat steamers on the upper lakes and forward the wheat by rail from North Bay to Montreal at a low rate, the grades between those two points being mostly down hill. A good many Manitoba wheat men, however, favor a more ambitious project. They would like to see the Canadian Pacific place a line of freight steamers on the Atlantic. It is the only railway traversing the great wheat belts of the West which runs over its own rails to the Atlantic seaboard, and the logic of the situation seems to call for steamers on the Atlantic in order that the grain originating up here may be shipped direct to Liverpool. The through rate would put Montreal on its feet as a grain shipping port by securing for it all or most of the traffic now going by Buffalo and New York, simply because it would be cheaper to send wheat to Europe that way.

HOW RATES HAVE FALLEN.

It may interest Eastern people to learn how our rail rates on wheat to Fort William have been reduced since the Canadian Pacific was opened. The rates from Brandon, which is a good average rate point, to Fort William, since 1885, have been as follows. The distance is 562 miles:

	Per 100 lbs.
1885	33 cents
1886	30 cents
1887	24 cents
1890	24 cents
1893	19 cents
1898	17½ cts.
1899	16 cents

The 16-cent rate is still in force. It will be seen that since 1885 the rate has been cut in two. We have "no kick coming" on this question, rates from Manitoba and territorial points to Lake Superior being a shade lower than rates from Minesota and Dakota points, notwithstanding the larger population of those states, the greater amount of through and local traffic and the lower cost of railroad material.

It is apparent, however, that if the wheat buyer in Manitoba could ship direct to Liverpool on a through bill of lading over the Canadian Pacific rails to Fort William, thence by Canadian Pacific lake steamers and Canadian Pacific rails to Montreal, and then by Canadian Pacific freight steamers crossing the Atlantic, the increase in the value of our crops in consequence of the reduction in rates would amount to an enormous sum every year; whilst Montreal would also reap an important advantage, to say nothing of the gain to Canadian labor and capital from handling the traffic. I repeat that most of us here are of opinion that this is the only way in which our export grain trade can be effectually diverted from American channels. We are aware, of course, that the wheat trade, so far as English buyers are concerned, has been revolutionized of late. Instead of buying whole vessel cargoes, as in former times, the English purchaser now buys, so to speak, from hand to mouth, his unit of quantity being the "load" of 1,000 quarters or 8,000 bushels. But it would not be difficult to establish through bills of lading under this new system.

At present the Canadian Pacific carries the wheat to Fort William, where a second carrier conveys it to Montreal and turns it over to a third. If it goes by Buffalo, carrier No. 2 conveys it down the lakes to Buffalo, No. 3 hauls it by rail to New York, and No. 4 takes it to Liverpool. The elimination of all the carriers save the one on whose lines the wheat grows would effect a saving that would put the Canadian route far ahead of the American.

AN OCEAN SERVICE IDEA.

The proposal that the Dominion Government should subsidize a fast passenger line has never evoked enthusiasm here. People fail to see why public money should be spent in gratifying a few holiday-makers with a quick trip across the Atlantic. In the nature of things a fast passenger steamer is not a cheap freight carrier, and it is by carrying freight, not passengers, that the country would be most benefited. The plan favored in Manitoba is this:—Let the Government give a subsidy, if it pleases, to a fast passenger line in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but in conjunction therewith let the Canadian Pacific operate a line of ocean freight steamers sailing from Canadian ports and carrying, not only the products of Eastern Canada, but the grain brought by the Canadian Pacific from the Northwest. If something of this sort is not done, Buffalo and New York will continue to get the lion's share of the grain traffic from this part of the Dominion; and let the eastern reader bear in mind that this year our total exports of wheat are likely to reach 50,000,000 bushels, of which 40,000,000 will be destined for the United Kingdom.

STARS RECEIVE VERY BIG FEES

Musicians and Singers Reap a Rich Harvest in London.

London, July 27.—Never before have musicians and operatic stars received such very large sums for performing in private houses in London as they have done this season. Kubelik, the youthful violinist, is easily the lion of the lot. He never played at a private concert for less than 120 guineas and generally got 200, and there was scarcely an evening that he was not found at the house of some millionaire. One well-known woman gave a Kubelik party each week, and, not satisfied with paying the maximum sum for his services, presented the virtuoso with a Stradivarius worth £1,500.

Mme. Melba's London agent asserts that she has received 500 guineas twice for appearing at private parties, which works out at about 125 guineas per song. Paderewski got 1,000 guineas for two performances in houses on Carlton House Terrace. In many cases these large sums are paid by Americans.

An agent who generally supplies these luxuries to London's millionaires said, in the course of an interview, that only a few years ago all the leading artists might be secured for a private party for what one now demands.

"Performers," he added, "receive far more for this class of entertainment, which is organized mostly by nouveaux riches, who want to do everything on a scale beyond the means of even the richest, than they get for public appearances."

This harvest from the foibles of the rich is practically over now, however. The town mansions are closing, and the aristocracy are departing for Goodwood, Cowes, house parties, Scotland and the cures at Aix, the Wagner festival at Beyreuth, and other continental resorts.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been entertaining elaborately, giving week-end parties at Blenheim, although, of course, these functions do not compare with their great political fete to be given at Blenheim August 10. The Duke and Duchess dispenses hospitality in the most lavish manner. A small army of footmen, wearing the picturesque liveries of the house of Churchill, embroidered with mottoes, attend the guests at Blenheim, who go to dinner in a stately procession to the accompaniment of a string orchestra.

EARL LI'S SON MAY GO TO WASHINGTON

The Adopted Child of Li Hung Chang Mentioned as Minister.

Pekin, July 27.—A messenger from Hsiang-fu states that the Empress has degraded the Heir-Apparent, which makes his succession impossible.

Wang-wen-sao and Lu-chuan-hn, both anti-foreign in their sentiments, are losing favor, and their removal from the Cabinet in the near future is considered probable.

Li Chin Fang, Li Hung Chang's adopted son, is mentioned as likely soon to succeed Wu Ting-fang at Washington.

Li-Chin-Fang, Lord Li, has already seen many years of diplomatic service. His novitiate was spent in London as secretary of the Chinese Legation to the Court of St. James. He made many friends there through his amiability and intelligence. After his return to China he was appointed Minister to Japan, but before his term of three years had expired the death of his mother, according to the Chinese custom, very rarely deviated from, compelled his retirement from office.

Lord Li was sent to Japan again and was Minister at the Japanese court up to the outbreak of the Chino-Japanese war. The reverses of China brought about Lord Li's, disgrace, as he was charged with having failed to keep his government informed of the military and naval progress of Japan and of its real aims in Corea. He was summoned to Pekin and stripped of his dignities. As in the case of the Viceroy, however, fortune's smiles have followed her frowns, and Lord Li, accompanying Li Hung Chang to Japan as his secretary, took an important part in the negotiations for peace, the more important because when Li Hung was struck down by a would-be assassin Lord Li acted temporarily as the envoy extraordinary of China. Lord Li is an accomplished diplomat, speaking both English and French fluently.

An edict issued in January, 1900, by the Emperor, Kwang-Hsu, but really by the Dowager Empress, appointed Huk Wei (the son of Tsai Chee, Prince Tuan), a boy of nine years, as heir-apparent under the title of Po Ching. He was present with the Emperor when the Dowager Empress received the wives of the Foreign Ministers in audience.

In the absence of Minister Wu Ting Fank and the attaches of the Chinese Legation, nothing is known here of the report that the adopted son of Earl Li Hung Chang is to succeed Minister Wu.

It was, however, known, as recently as a week ago, that Minister Wu understood that he was to remain in Washington three years longer. He is now in Atlantic City.

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.—Adv.

B-P. WRITES TO THE PREMIER

Commander of the South African Constabulary Praises Canadians.

Ottawa, July 27.—(Special.)—The Premier has received the following letter from Major-General Baden-Powell, dated Zuurfontein, Transvaal: "Will you forgive my writing you a short note to tender my gratitude for all that you have done in assisting the development of the force with whose organiaztion I am charged? By your good offices the Canadian contingent has been added to our establishment, and with the excellent material of which it is formed it will be a valuable addition to our strength. I have learned in the recent campaign to admire and to appreciate the worth of the Canadians in the field, and am, therefore, truly glad to welcome your contingent to our corps. Comprising, as it does, men from every one of our great colonies, as well as from the home country, the South African Constabulary is par excellence an Imperial corps, and as such I hope it will typify the Empire itself as working honestly and harmoniously in the great work of bringing peace and prosperity over the territories now added to our rule. And in this work the Canadians will have a prominent share. I trust the connection thus commenced between Canada and South Africa is but an augury of a close and profitable connection in the future."

Men, Women and Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. A. Falconer, have left by the Tunisian for England.

Mrs. A. McGowan is spending the summer at Les Aboulements.

Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Gardner, have left for Little Metis.

Mme. A. H. Masson and Mr. Nelles Masson, of Terrebonne, are in Kamouraska.

Miss Smith and Miss Farrington, New York, are at the Stanley.

Rev. C. J. Killan, of Toledo, is at the Queen's.

Mrs. M. A. Goddard, Somerville, is at the Hall.

Rev. R. J. Dowdall, Egansville, is at the Hall.

Mrs. L. M. Errich, Buffalo, is at the Windsor.

Miss Hills, Philadelphia, is at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Bacon, New York, are at the Place Viger.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Phillips and Miss Phillips, of Fenton, Mich., are at the Place Viger.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Roy, New York, are at the Carslake.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce, sailed for England by the Tunisian.

Mrs. R. H. Campbell, of the Interior Dept., Ottawa, is spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. Geo. Connolly and daughter, Madge, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Byara Young.

Mrs. Robert Dixon, of Ottawa, sailed to-day by the Tunisian, to spend three months in England.

Mr. A. E. Robinson, representing Messrs. Whaley, Royce & Co., music house, of Toronto, is at the Hall.

Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, Mme. Taschereau and Master Taschereau, of Ottawa, are at the Carslake.

Among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, are Mr. T. Chase Casgrain and Mr. D. W. Morgan.

Sir Thomas Taylor, and Lady Taylor, president of the National Council of Women, are spending the summer at Georgian Bay.

Mrs. W. Alfred Booth and son Clarence, of Point St. Charles, together with Miss Booth, are summering at High Lawn, Huntingdon.

Mr. H. R. Nicholson, of the C.P.R. freight department, returned yesterday with his family from Portland where they have been spending a few weeks.

Mrs. T. P. Williams and Miss May Williams, of 481 St. Denis St., have returned from Ste. Agathe, where they were the guests of Mrs. H. Whitaker Garth, Wildwood, Ste. Agathe.

At Cornwall, this week, Miss M. Galoria, daughter of Mr. William Galorie, was married to Mr. James Madden, of Montreal. Miss Tessie Madden, sister of the bride, attended her, and Mr. W. Madden, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride wore cream cashmere, with heliotrope silk. The bridegroom's gift was a gold watch. Mr. and Mrs. Madden are living in Montreal.

There was a wedding party at the Congress Square Hotel Wednesday, which attracted a good deal of attention. There were ten or twelve in the party, who were driven from the church to the hotel, where a suite had been handsomely fitted up. A reception was held and a wedding breakfast served. The bride and groom left on the six o'clock train. The groom was Mr. Sherman Deemer Ford, a well known Boston architect, son of Mr. Thomas J. Ford, of England. The bride was Miss Florence Morgan Miller, daughter of Mr. George M. Miller, of Montreal.

The bride and maid of honor wore beautiful white gowns, the bridal bouquet being of roses, while that of the maid of honor was of sweet peas.—Portland Argus.

Arrivals at the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs, Ont., for the week ending July 25th:—Mrs. Rayside, David Rayside, A. McArthur, Miss McArthur, D. M. McPherson, A. McLennan and wife, Lancaster, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Stevens, Steven's Mills, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Barrows, Woodsville, N.H.; Col. L. H. Carroll, Concord, N.H.; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Smith, Evansville, Vt.; L. B. Rollins, Boston, Mass.; E. D. Herrick, D. W. Steele, Highgate, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Underwood, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; H. S. Root, E. Lane, Newport, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. John Bromley, Mrs. J. H. Bromley, Joseph Biggs, Pembroke, Ont.; D. T. O'Neill, Robert Harvie, Miss Watson, Miss Smith, Mrs. T. McAnulty, Miss C. McAnulty, Master T. Burke, Miss G. Burke, Thos. F. Ferguson, W. Ferguson, W. S. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Poustie, Mrs. Dakers, Mrs. J. C. Cameron, Henry Munderloh, Jas. McNab, E. Mathieu, A. Davis, Miss Byrne, Miss M. F. Byrne, L. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. D. Tansey, Miss Tatley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Darling, Master M. Darling, Miss Milks, Rev. Thos. Bennett, N. Tousignant, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Matthews, Mrs. Sturgeon, Montreal; R. A. Haskill, M. Ruiter, Cowansvile, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. D. McInnes, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Miss Cushman, Miss Higginson, C. M. Higginson, l'Orignal, Ont.; C. A. McNee, Ottawa, Ont.; A. R. Brown, Mr. Sheriff McNab, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leitch, Miss Pitts, Cornwall, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Parris, Miss Parris, Lachute, Que.; Madam Judge Papineau, Valois Que.; Miss Papineau, St. Jerome, Que.; Miss Sawle, Welland, Ont.; Hiram Robinson, Mrs. Jas. Ross, Master Ross, Hawkesbury, Ont.; J. A. Shannon, Burlington, Vt.; D. McLaren, Galetta, Ont.; Thos. Baird, Ormstown, Que.; Matthew J. Strong, Cambria, Que.

THE BIG STORE CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 27th. 1901.

July Cheap Sale!

GIGANTIC SELLING IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Fashionable Fabrics for every use, for every place. Stuffs that will sun themselves on the mountain and at the seashore or add grace to the home. Catchy fancies, pretty colors, handsome effects. It's a telling story at every counter, a money-winner from every looker, with present prices below anything we have ever known. All reduced

From 33 1-3 p.c. off to less than Half Price

FOUR LEADERS

33 PIECES FANCY PLAID DRESS GOODS, in pretty range of colorings, light summer weight, suitable for Ladies' and Children's wear. Regular 27c to 35c. Sale Price 18c

33 PIECES LIGHT SUMMER DRESS GOODS, 40 inches wide, English Fabrics, all selected shades and designs. Regular value 55c. Special Sale, yard 19c

21 PIECES FANCY DRESS GRENADINES black grounds, colored stripes and lace insertion, 2½ in. apart. Regular value, 55c to 65c. Special Sale, yard .. 38c

73 PIECES FANCY CHECK DRESS MATERIAL, 40 inches wide, French Fabrics, in all the most recherche shades and designs. Worth from 67c to 95c. Special Sale, yard 38c

The Best Store of Linens

We repeat that his is the best buying time. If that were all you might consider it a commonplace fact. But we can tell it, and tell it until you know that we're telling it in your interest, rather than in ours. Hotels are about as quick as anybody to catch the scent of Cheap Linens. Such values as these are sure to bring out the sharpest buyers.

TRIMMED HUCK TOWELS.

Every kind of Linen Towels that you wish for in stock. Just what you want, and cheap

Size 14 by 24 inches. Special 4c
Size 15 by 28 inches. Special 5c
Size 18 by 38 inches. Special 9c
Size 20 by 40 inches. Special 13c
Size 22 by 42 inches. Special 18c

FRINGED GLASS TOWELS.

Size 13 by 25 inches. Special 3c
Size 16 by 30 inches. Special 4½c
Size 17 by 35 inches. Special 6c

DAMASK NAPERY.

White and Colored Damask Tray Cloths. Worth 15c. July Sale Price 9½c

Fancy Bureau Covers, damask finish, 45 inches long. Worth 25c. July Sale Price 21c

Irish Table Damask Covers, red and white, blue and red, green and red, size 2 by 2½ yards. July Sale Price.. .... $1.85

New Memphis Damask Table Covers, in red and black, green and cream, also blue and cream, fringed all round. July Sale Price $1.13

Stylish Wash Goods Reduced

THRONGS OF PEOPLE VISIT THE WASH FABRIC SECTION every day. All go away satisfied with goods bought at these great reductions. It is not selling, but giving away. Get here early on Monday, as a few hours will clear most of these lines.

200 PIECES BEAUTIFUL SATEENS, Muslins, Ginghams, Foulards, Scotch Zephyrs, all the latest patterns. Worth 27c. Sale Price 10c

150 PIECES POINT D'ITALIE, Toile des Indes Muslins, Belgium Dress Ginghams, in pretty silk stripe effects, neat checks, newest colorings. Worth 30c. Special 12½c

180 PIECES NEW BRUSSELS GINGHAMS, Fancy Piques, in a large variety of lace pattern effects, checks and floral designs, latest colorings. Worth 37c. Special 15c

130 PIECES MOUSSELINE D'ALSACE DRESS MUSLINS, Mercerized Ginghams, in selected colorings, dainty patterns The latest in Summer Dress Fabrics. Worth 50c. Special 20c

SLEDGEHAMMERS FOR MONDAY

	Regular.	Monday.
Malt Breakfast Food	15c	12½c
Swiss Food	15c	12½c
Wheat Marrow	15c	12½c
Olive Oil Soap	5c	2½c
Pears' Unscented Soap	15c	11c
Heliotrope Soap	10c	6c
Virgin Castile, per doz.	30c	20c

	Regular.	Monday.
Wire Fly Traps	25c	12½c
Enamel Wash Basins	35c	18c
Grass Scycles	30c	15c
Crystal Fruit Dishes	5c	3c
China Jug Stands	8c	5c
Dish Mops	6c	3½c
Shoe Brushes	15c	9c

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL

HIS LIFE WORK BURNS

New York, July 27.—Dr. R. Johnson Held, of 126 East Thirty-fourth Street, a specialist in diseases of the eye and ear, a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, wrote the last of 6,500 pages of a medical work which was to be submitted to a publisher within a few weeks. Very much fatigued the author then sat down in an armchair and lighted his long pipe, the manuscript lying on a table beside him.

He fell asleep a few minutes later, and was subsequently awakened by a sense of suffocation. He found the room full of smoke and the table on fire, sparks from his pipe having set fire to the tablecloth. Dr. Held ran to the elevator and tried unsuccessfully to arouse the engineer downstairs by ringing the elevator bell. At that instant Policeman Wiegand, who had been passing the house, ran in, and both fought the fire with hand grenades.

When the flames were under control some firemen from Fuel Depot No. 12 were summoned, and they completed the work. No regular alarm was sent out and only a few persons in the seven-storey apartment house knew there had been a fire.

The damage to the furniture and building was estimated at $500. Dr. Held says the loss of his manuscript, which was consumed, is irreparable.

THE GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; west.

River du Loup—Clear; west.

Father Point—Clear; west. In—Midnight, Fremona.

Martin River—Clear; west.

Fame Point—Clear; calm. In—6.30 a.m., Fortuna; 7.30 a.m., Loughrigg Holme and Ramore Head. Out—6.30 a.m., Manchester Corporation. In—Yesterday, 5.20 p.m., Fridtjof Nansen.

Cape Rosier—Clear; calm. In—8 a.m., one four-masted steamer.

North Shore—Clear; west.

Anticosti—Clear; calm.

Heath Point—In—8.40 a.m., Etolia.

Fox Point—Clear; north. In—2 a.m., Cacouna; yesterday, 7.30 p.m., Symra. Out—Yesterday, 11 p.m., Mora.

Cape Ray—Clear; variable. In—Yesterday, 6 p.m., Europa.

INJURED BY A FALL.—At 8.58 this morning, John Black, a workman on the Allan Line wharf, was taken to the General Hospital, slightly injured by a fall on the wharf.

BODY NOT IDENTIFIED.—At the morgue yesterday there were 60 persons to identify the body of the unknown man found at the Quebec boat wharf, and 15 up to ten o'clock this morning, but so far without success.

NOT INCENDIARY.—The Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon held an inquiry into the origin of the July 23rd fire, at Miss R. Duverger's house, at 1147 St. Denis street. It was shown that it had originated through the upsetting of a coal oil lamp while the inmates of the house were absent, and that there could be no suspicion of an incendiary attempt.

ABENAKIS The one place where you can find rest and regain health and strength. Country air, excellent boating, fishing, and the famous health-giving Abenakis Mineral Water. For descriptive booklet and rates, address R. G. Kimpton Abenakis Springs, P. Q.

Too Late for Classification

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED, NEW HOUSE, family of two, no children. Exposed plumbing, porcelain bath, hot water summer and winter, night and day. View of flower garden, lawn and grove, eight blocks from Post Office. P.O. Box 565, city. 178x

FOR SALE — MODERN COOK STOVE, five holes, round fire pot, water reservoir, attachment for hot water, set on base; perfect order. Sell cheap. P.O. Box 565, city. 178x

WANTED — PATTERN MAKERS. APPLY Canadian General Electric Co., Peterboro, Ont. 180x

WISDOM FOR POLICE

New York, July 27.—Police sergeants who were up before Deputy Commissioner Devery on charges yesterday learned some Deverian wisdom. Sergt. Petty, of the Madison Street Station, for instance, discovered that it was not to his advantage to be a gunshot wound expert. Yesterday he was charged with having been absent from duty July 13. He said he was subpoenaed to the District-Attorney's office to testify as a gunshot wound expert.

"As a what?" said Devery, sitting up, with his hair bristling.

"A gunshot wound expert," said Petty, proudly.

"I have known you for a good while," said Devery, "but never thought you knew anything about gunshot wounds. Ever shoot anybody?"

"No."

"Ever get shot?"

"No."

"How do you learn about the wounds, then? Go to hospitals to look at them?"

"Yes, sir"—very conciliatory.

"Humph! "Well, you better learn your duty before you learn any fads. Say, I don't believe you know anything about gunshots. I wouldn't believe your testimony about such things under oath. Twenty days' pay!"

Sergeant Henry Hulburt, of the McDougal Street Station, was fined for calling a man from his post to do writing for him. Ten women had been arrested. Sergt. Hurlburt was very busy. He called in Policeman John Burke to make out the bonds, and when Inspector Adam Cross happened in he discovered the different writing.

"Why didn't you enter the bailing of those women on the margin of the blotter as you used to when you were a sergeant under my captaincy?" asked Devery gruffly.

"Didn't have time."

Mr. Devery sat upright and cleared his throat. "Well, take time to hear this: As a warning to all sergeants in this line of making out bonds—of squeezing people —I am going to recommend that you be dismissed from the Department."

Sergt. William Burke, of the Union Market Station, was given severely to understand that he was not a police court magistrate and felonies were not for him to sit in judgment on. It was a case of a diamond ring, an alleged grand larceny, and an enraged jewellery dealer. Burke had discharged the person accused. Judgment withheld.

Policeman James Lockhart, of the Church Stret Station, was up for being off duty. "Young man," growled Devery, "you ain't fit to wear the cloth. Twenty days' pay."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BALL—At East Bolton, Que., on July 13th, the wife of Ezra Ball, of a son.

BERRY—At Warden, Que., on July 8th, the wife of C. W. Berry, of a daughter.

BRUNDRETT—At Revelstoke, B.C., on the 7th of July, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Brundrett, a son.

CLARK—On July 13th, at Winnipeg, to Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Clark, a daughter.

CULKIN—At Rochester, N.Y., on the 20th inst., the wife of Dr. J. R. Culkin, of a daughter.

FLECK—At Nelson, B.C., on July 10, the wife of Alvin Fleck, of a son.

HENDERSON—At Lethbridge, N.W.T., on July 6th, the wife of Mr. John Henderson, of a son.

HENNESSEY—At Old Barnes, N.S., on the 19th of July, to Mr. and Mrs. Jotham J. Hennessey, a daughter.

HENRY—At Huntingdon, Que., on July 13th, the wife of Eben Henry, of a daughter.

HUTCHISON—At Quyon, Que., on July 18, the wife of Mr. C. C. Hutchison, of a daughter.

KYDD—On July 21st, 1901, at 316 Cote St. Antoine Road, Westmount, the wife of R. A. Kydd, of a daughter.

McARTHUR—At Kamloops, B.C., on July 11th, Mrs. A. S. McArthur, of a daughter.

MACLEAN—On July 13th, 1901, at Winnipeg, the wife of A. L. Maclean, of a son.

MILLER—At Smith's Mills, Que., on July 6, a daughter to Mrs. David Miller.

ROBINSON—At Brockville, Ont., on July 17, the wife of John C. Robinson, of a son.

ROW—At Brockville, Ont., on July 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Row, a son.

SWEET—At Fulford, on July 8th, the wife of Benjamin Sweet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPPEL-STEEVES—At Stevescote, Albert County, N.B., on July 10, by Rev. C. W. Townsend, John A. Chappel to Mrs. Ruth Steeves.

CUMMINS-BURRELL—At Trout Lake City, B.C., on July 7th, by Rev. S. J. Green, A. C. Cummins, of Ferguson, B.C., and Berthia Jane Burrell, of Trout Lake City.

CURRIE-CORBETT — At the residence of Adam Stafford, South Fork of Old Man's River, N.W.T., by Rev. H. R. Grant, Presbyterian minister, on July 3, Colin Campbell Currie to Mary Corbett, of Port Elgin, Ont.

DANDY-PARKER—At Cayuga, Ont., on July 17, by Rev. James Black, assisted by the Rev. James Brown, B.A., and by the Rev. J. D. Edgar, B.A., Annie Bethune, daughter of the late Wm. Parker, Esq., Registrar of the County of Haldimand, to Wm. P. Dandy, B.A., of Morrisburg, Ont.

FEEK-KIBBE—At South Bombay, N.Y., on July 17, by Rev. R. E. Andrew, Dr. Robert G. Feek, of Brushton, N.Y., formerly of Cornwall, to Miss Allie J. Kibbe, of South Bombay.

McKINNON-HOPE—At Glen Robertson, Ont., on July 3, by Rev. A. McCallum, of Ste. Anne de Prescott, Angus McKinnon, of St. Eugene, to Maud, daughter of John G. Hope.

MARTIN-NEWMAN—On July 15th, at Kingston, by Rev. Douglas Laing, Walter Martin to Margaret Newman, daughter of the late Wm. Newman.

MATTHEWS-WILLIAMS—At Rossland, B.C., on July 8th, by Rev. A. M. Sanford, B.A., John A. Matthews and Winifred Gill Williams.

MIZENER-JERSEY—At South Bolton, Que., on July 3rd, by Rev. D. Brill, Geo. Mizener, of Bolton Glen, to Sadie, youngest daughter of Mrs. F. N. Jersey, of South Bolton.

PICKARD-HARRISON—At Vernon, B.C., on July 10th, by Rev. . Westman, T. D. Pickard, of Fairview, B.C., and Miss Mary L. Harrison, of Sackville, N.B.

STEEVES-SMITH—At the Methodist parsonage, Dawson City, on June 14th, by Rev. A. E. Hetherington, J. Franklin Steeves to Miss Gertrude E. Smith, all formerly of Hillsborough, N.B.

VANCOUR-SEVIGNY — At West Stewarton, N.H., on July 2, 1901, by Rev. Father Lennen, Edward Vancour, of Beecher Falls, Vt., to Adele, youngest daughter of Mrs. Julia Sevigny, of Cookshire, Que.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

EVANS—At his residence, 807 Dorchester Street, on Thursday, July 24, Thomas Alfred Evans.

MORRISON—In this city, on July 25th, 1901, Margaret Morrison, aged 86 years, mother of Peter S. Morrison. Interred at Mount Royal Cemetery. Funeral private. Glasgow papers please copy.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

ANDERSON—At Winnipeg, on July 16, Ellen, beloved and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, aged 1 year and 9 months.

AUGER—At Clinton, Ky., on July 24, Leon Auger, son of the late J. C. Auger.

ANSLEY—At Port Dover, Ont., on July 21, Ozias Ansley, in the 74th year of his age.

BAUER—At Moncton, N.B., on July 19th, Edith M., wife of Clarence Bauer, a native of Fenure, of Newfoundland.

BLINN—At Stanbridge, Que., on July 16th, Nathan Manly Blinn, aged 94 years, 5 months and 12 days.

CHURCHILL—At Penron Park, N.W.T., on July 6th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. David Churchill.

COSTELLO—In Quebec, July 19th, Harriet Perlew, widow of Michael Costello.

CULKIN—At Rochester, N.Y., on Saturday, July 20th, Anna, infant daughter of Dr. J. R. Culkin.

FLEMING—At Toronto, on July 18th, Everett Noble Fleming, aged 18 years and 4 months, eldest son of Robert J. Fleming.

FORTUNE—At Huntingdon, Que., on July 16, Mrs. John Fortune.

GLENN—At Toronto, on July 18th, Samuel Glenn, aged 49 years.

GRAHAM—At Rexton, N.B., July 15th, Wm. Graham, aged 46 years.

GREEN—On July 19th, at Ottawa, Lola, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Green.

LEMAY—On July 19th, at Ottawa, Emile Arthur, son of J. Arthur LeMay, aged 11 months.

McPHAIL—At McPhail's Corners, Ont., on July 13th, Mrs. McPhail, widow of Duncan McPhail, aged 83 years.

MALLOY—On July 20th, at Quebec, Mary Ethel Ida, aged 10 months, infant daughter of T. A. Malloy.

MACKAY—At Seven Islands, Que., on the 25th inst., the Rev. A. B. Mackay, pastor of Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, city. Intimation of funeral to follow. tf

NICHOLSON—In Kingston, Ont., on July 19, Margaret Holland, infant daughter of Amos Nicholson.

O'CONNOR—On July 16, at Winnipeg, Louis Harding O'Connor, aged 14 years and 10 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor.

PURCHES—At Edmonton, July 9th, Ethel Raymond Purches, second daughter of Mrs. Geo. Purches, aged 6 years and 21 days.

REMAS—At St. Albert, N.W.T., on July 10, Rev. Father Remas, O.M.I., in his 78th year.

ROBINSON—At Calgary, N.W.T., on July 16th, 1901, David Bishop Robinson, second son of S. B. Robinson, of Ponoka, aged 28 years.

SCOTT—At Calgary, N.W.T., on July 15th, Ethel Mary, second daughter of Mrs. Scott.

THOMPSON—At Toronto, on July 17, Fanny Trew, daughter of A. J. Thompson, aged 24 years.

THURSTON—At Sydney, C.B., on the 26th inst., after a short illness, Isaac D. Thurston, late of Montreal. 176x

WALL—On July 18, at Moncton, N.B., Lloyd F., son of A. E. and Elizabeth Wall, aged 3 years and 4 months.

WEBSTER—At Buctoche, Kent Co., N.B., on July 11th, 1901, David Webster, in the 72nd year of his age.

WHITE—On July 20th, at Ottawa, Anne Barclay, wife of James G. White.

WILSON—At his residence, Sutton, July 13, Andrew Wilson, aged 81 years.

Swallowed Petroleum
but liked lady charlotte gelatine better.

MARRIAGE LICENSES,
ISSUED BY
O'HARA BAYNES, B.C.L.,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
204 ST. JAMES. TEL. M. 1717.

SIR BINDON BLOOD TO TAKE COMMAND

Lord Kitchener to Leave Africa For India—The Vlakfontein Incident.

London, July 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard, confirming rumors which have been in circulation for a fortnight in London, says:—

"Mail advices say it is reported in Pretoria that Lord Kitchener will give up his command August 31, and proceed to England where he will remain five months, then taking over the supreme command in India and that Sir Bindon Blood is expected to succeed him in South Africa."

THAT VLAKFONTEIN AFFAIR.

The Daily Mail publishes Lord Kitchener's official report regarding the Vlakfontein affair, which is as folows:—

"Lieut. W. S. B. Duff, has given me the following:—On the day after the fight at Vlakfontein, May 29, Lieut. Hearn told him that while lying on the ground wounded, he saw about 20 yards from him Lieut. Spring and Sergt. Findlay, both slightly wounded. They were binding up each others wounds when a young Boer, with a pink puggaree around his hat, came up and shot both dead. Lieut. Hearn lay quite still. The Boers, thinking him dead, contented themselves with taking his spurs and leggings. Lieut. Hearn also said that others of our wounded were shot by Boers.

"Lieut. Duff collected this testimony of eight privates and non-commissioned officers who affirmed that they saw Boers shoot our wounded.

"Several of the men saw a Boer, evidently some one in authority, trying to stop his men from shooting our wounded."

The foregoing is taken from Lord Kitchener's first mail report on the subject. He has wired that he would supplement it by sworn testimony.

FIGHTS IN ST. HELENA.

Jamestown, St. Helena, July 26.—Bad blood among the Boer prisoners in St. Helena over the question of taking the oath of allegiance to King Edward has led to so much fighting and disorder that it has been necessary to remove those who have taken the oath to a seperate enclosure.

There were several severe encounters and the vigilance committee of the irreconcilables subjected those who had taken the oath to indescriable indignities.

The ringleaders have been imprisoned in the fortress.

CONNAUGHT MEN IN FIGHT.

Cape Town, July 26.—A fight is reported to have taken place between Jamestown and Lady Grey, Eastern Cape Colony. Fouche's commando attacked a hundred Connaught Rangers, but scouts from Aliwal North appearing, the Boers retreated, apparently thinking that the scouts were strongly supported. The Boers are said to have lost heavily.

Two Cape rebels were executed at Kenhardt yesterday afternoon.

The Government issued a proclamation to-day authorizing the commandeering of horses in the Mount Fletcher and Matatiele districts.

EXPECT WAR TO END SOON.

Kimberley, Cape Colony, July 26.—The western border of the railway is now well protected by blockhouses. Gen. Lord Methuen is actively harassing the scattered bands of Boers. His forces have killed or captured a considerable number of the burghers. His work is very difficult, but the results thus far are encouraging. The Boers are in a miserable condition. Whenever one of the laagers is captured both men and women are found to be attired in rags.

The Boers are practically impotent and it is the opinion of everyone, the military included, that the war will end in a few months. The concentration of the women in camps affords a chance for the men desiring to surrender to come in. While the women were in the laagers or on farms these men were practically forced to remain on commando.

MARK TWAIN GROWS OLD

Kansas City, July 27.—Mark Twain, in a letter to the secretary of the Jubilee Association, which is planning a celebration to commemorate the admission of Missouri into the Union, regrets his inability to be present at the exercises August 10.

The letter is dated "Among the Adirondack Lakes, July 19," and reads, in part, as follows:

"I am admonished in many ways that time is pushing me inexorably along; I am approaching the threshold of age; in 1977 I shall be 142. This is no time to be flitting about the earth; I must cease from the activities proper to youth and begin to take on the dignities and gravities and inertia proper to that season of honorable senility which is on its way and imminent—as indicated above. Yours is a great and memorial occasion, and as a son of Missouri, I should hold it a high privilege to be there."

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.

The comedy season at Proctor's will be continued next week, when Division E., of the F. F. Proctor's stock company, will play a return engagement. Beginning Monday afternoon and continuing until Wednesday evening, "Incog," Mrs. Roland Pacheco's side-splitting comedy, will be presented. It will be preceded by the pretty rural comedietta, "Meadow Sweet," by C. M. Prevost. On Thursday afternoon and for the rest of the week, "A Bachelor's Honeymoon," John Stapleton's farcical comedy, and "Meadow Sweet," will make up the programme.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

To Hay Fever Sufferers.

Sufferers from hay fever and summer catarrh will be interested to learn that there is a new, simple, inexpensive but effective home treatment for this obstinate and baffling disease, and that a little booklet fully describing the treatment will be mailed free to anyone by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Doubtless this statement of a cure and positive preventative of hay fever will be received with skepticism by the thousands who have found the only relief every year was a change of climate during the summer months.

But whether skeptical or not, it will cost nothing to investigate this new treatment. Simply send name and address on a postal card to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., for the booklet, which besides describing the treatment contains a concise treatise on the cause and character of this peculiar disease.

TRUST FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE

Uses Weapons of Amalgamated Association in the Steel Strike.

Pittsburg, July 27.—The National Tube Works Company at McKeesport has made an unexpected move intended to checkmate the Amalgamated Association. Their skilled workmen have been asked to sign individual contracts to practically repudiate any union labor and they have ben given but a short time to think the matter over. It is understood that should they not sign the contracts they will find their positions vacant and the axe is expected to fall to-day. It transpired yesterday that late on Thursday evening the 600 welders of the mills were paid off and then taken into the office of the general superintendent where they were presented with individual contracts to be signed for at least a year. Some demurred while others signed the contracts.

This movement, fighting fire with fire, carried consternation into the ranks of the strikers. It was intimated by friends of the welders that they would all sign the contract.

Definite announcement that the officials of the American Sheet Steel Company would start the W. Dewees Wood Mill at McKeesport, as a non-union plant on Monday reached the quarters of the Amalgamated Association early yesterday. That the movement would not be permitted to be made without a decided attempt to check it, was subsequently shown by long and earnest conferences that took place during the afternoon. President Shaffer was closely confined to his private office and there was a constant stream of visitors calling on him who were shown in as soon as possible. These visitors were mostly mill workers and a number were recognized as McKeesport residents.

While the rank and file of the strikers are not acquainted with the plans of the campaign they now believe that there are some important developments to take place, which will change the aspect of affairs considerably. The report that an attempt would be made to start the Demler plant of the American Tin Plate Company shortly was scouted by the Amalgamated officials. Among the officers of the manufacturers the same studious silence is preserved. The feling of the leading officials of the trust is that the strike will not last long after the summer weather is past.

TAILORS WIN STRIKE.

New York, July 26.—General Secretary White, of the United Garment Workers of America, to-day announced that the strike was practically ended, except in the cases of several firms against whom the workers have grievances. The agreement drawn by the strikers was signed to-day by a large number of manufacturers. The strike affected about 70,000 workers.

A general strike of the cloakmakers of Greater New York may be ordered after a meeting of the executive committee of the Cloakmakers' Union, to be held tonight. Five hundred struck yesterday at one and this demanding a recognition of the union and the reinstatement of a number of discharged fellow-workers. And as there is a strike among the button makers of this city, 5,000 cloakmakers are now idle. It is estimated that if a general cloakmakers' strike is ordered 17,000 will walk out.

MANY QUEER QUESTIONS

Ottawa, July 27.—The Government is in receipt daily of enquiries on points of etiquette in connection with the visit of the Duke of York. One city, being anxious to know what colors should predominate in the local decorations, was informed that the royal colors were purple and crimson, and that while these colors would undoubtedly be largely used in any decorating which would be done, yet, it did not necessarily follow that the municipality should confine itself to them. As to the use of the Royal Standard it has been laid down that this flag can only be flown over a building occupied by a member of the Royal family. Thus, it will be quite proper in the event of the Duke visiting the city halls of Montreal or Toronto to fly the Royal Standard when His Royal Highness is actually in the building, but not otherwise.

A swell social club in British Columbia has asked the privilege of tendering a dinner to the Duke. The club was informed that no engagement of this kind could be made for His Royal Highness without his permission, and that the invitation would be laid before him immediately on his arrival at Quebec.

The grant of $10,000 to the Citizens' Reception Committee is nullified until such time as a notice of reconsideration given by Ald. James Davidson can be disposed of, and as the City Council does not meet again until September the committee is absolutely blocked unless the alderman withdraws his notice of motion. Some of the members of the committee are very much annoyed at the alderman's action, and unless the difficulty is got over immediately it is likely the Reception Committee will resign in a body.

MAY ISSUE REQUISITIONS.

Ottawa, July 27.—A militia order gives the following as the revised list of officers who are authorized to issue transport requisitions:

The major-general commanding, or his A.D.C.

The adjutant-general.

The deputy adjutant-general.

The assistant adjutant-general for artillery.

The quartermaster-general.

The deputy assistant adjutant-general, Army Service Corps.

The inspector of musketry.

The director-general of medical services.

The officers commanding military district and Ottawa brigade.

The officer commanding the R.C.R.I.

The officer commanding 3rd (S.S.) Bn. R.C.R.I.

The officer commanding the Citadel, Quebec.

The commandants of schools of military instruction.

The commandant Royal Military College.

The officer commanding reconnaissance survey (R.M.C.)

The deputy minister of militia and defence.

The chief superintendent of military stores.

The secretary of the department.

The chief engineer of the department.

The superintendents of stores.

The superintendent of the Dominion arsenal.

VIOLENT STORM VISITS LONDON

The Metropolis Experiences the Heaviest Downpour of Recent Years.

LONDON, July 26.—A thunderstorm, one of the most prolonged if not the most severe that has visited the country for years, was experienced yesterday, and London and the neighborhood had their full share of it.

Traffic for a time was seriously interrupted. Outdoor amusements and public functions were stopped. House basements and even the underground railway of the Metropolitan Company were flooded. But for all that no serious damage up to the present has been reported.

From an early hour in the morning the sky was overcast. It became blacker and blacker till it was evident from the character of the clouds that a thunderstorm was imminent. Shortly before noon the first deep, distant rumble was heard. Lightning began to play around and the thunder came nearer, till about noon it was roaring over the metropolis, while the rain descended in a perfect deluge. The lightning for a long time was almost blinding. One peal of thunder had not quite died away before there was another awful crash.

The streets became deserted, the unlucky pedestrians seeking what shelter they could anywhere to be out of the storm, and a long wait they had, for it was well on in the afternoon before the first burst of the storm had spent itself. Even then the rain continued to fall in torrents, the streets ran like rivers, the pavement below the level of the streets was flooded.

On the Metropolitan District Railway it was found impossible to continue running trains, owing particularly to the inundation of the tunnel between King's Cross station and Farringdon street. It is believed that this was caused by the bursting of sewers overhead, the water thereby pouring in a perfect torrent onto the line. The station master at Farringdon street said he had walked through the tunnel a short way, with the water up to his knees. But it was worse at King's Cross, where the water rose to six feet. To prevent passengers coming down to the stations the doors were closed. This continued till well in the evening, after the storm had spent itself.

The crops in the country surrounding London were laid low by the storm and the telegraph wires were torn down. Several suburban transportation lines are temporarily blocked as a result of the downpour, the water, in some cases reaching over the footboard of the trains.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS

Toronto Sent $300,000 More to States Last Year Than Before.

AMOUNTS TO 125 PER CENT. IN LAST FOUR YEARS.—U. S. CONSUL'S REPORT.

Toronto, July 27.—Exports from Toronto to the United States have increased more than $300,000 during the last year. During th last four years the increase has been about 125 per cent. For 1898 the total exports to the States were: $880,000; 1899, $1,469,731; 1900, $1,562,507, and for 1901, $1,851,705. In the same period the increase in the general export trade of the city has been about 800 per cent. These statements were made by Col. Sewell the U. S. consul here. They are based on figures for the consular district of Toronto, which runs east as far as Oshawa and north to Peterboro. Further they include only declared exports which means that all consignments under $100 in value must be reckoned in addition. The total value of exports from Toronto to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1901, was $1,851,705, of this amount $372,359 was bullion (gold and silver); $176,806 cattle and calves; $27,476 animals for breeding purposes; $108,547 emigrants effects; $177,427 gum chicle (crude); $33,686 horses; $39,331 sheep and lambs; $82,087 wheat; $29,366 whiskey; $63,229 wool; $112,283 tea, and $176,806 cattle grazing.

"Canada," remarked the colonel, "seems to have a strong hold on the tea trade. Gum chicle is a new item and a considerable one. There has been a large increase in the exports of gold, due to the Klondike gold, which is senet to the States through Toronto. Another large item is that of pitch and tar, of which the exports were valued at $112,000. A curious export is the item for wheat. This is what is known as 'goose wheat,' and it is shipped from the United States to Italy, where it is made up into macaroni and sent back to the United States in that form."

TALK BY SEARCHLIGHT

Buffalo, NY., July 27.—In letters of light, flashed across the sky, the citizens of Toronto will soon be invited to attend the Pan-American exposition. They will accept the invitation with a reply flashed to Buffalo across the black night sky. Geo. F. Seaver, superintendent of electrical exhibits at the Pan-American, is making arrangements to signal to Toronto with the big searchlight on the electric tower. The signal will be answered from a natural elevation back of Toronto, 399 feet above the level of the lake, Mr. Seaver is confident that the experiments will be a success, and that even at the great distance it will be possible to read the messages.

Thursday night, from the top of the tower, Mr. Seaver, in the presence of the electrical jury, carried on a searchlight conversation with Niagara Falls, for the purpose of demonstrating to the members of the jury the feasibility of sending messages with searchlights.

HULL HAS IMPROVED

Ottawa, July 27.—The city of Hull is in a much better position now than it was before the gerat fire fifteen months ago. The assessment rolls, which were all received at the City Hall this morning, place the taxable property in the transpontine city at $3,165,000. A year ago, before the building operations following the fire were far advanced, the estimate was $1,700,000. Before that date the taxable property was valued at $2,500,000, so that the city is $665,000 ahead as a result of the fire. The difference is accounted for by the better class of buildings erected. The non-taxable property, churches, schools, etc., is valued at about $1,000,000. The population of the city, according to the assessment rolls, is 13,594.

PRECEPT TO THE INQUIRY COURT

The Sampson-Schley Controversy Will be Sifted to the Bottom.

Washington, D.C., July 27.—Secretary Long yesterday formally announced that he had selected Captain Sam. C. Lemley, the law officer of the Navy Department, to be judge-advocate of the Schley court of enquiry. Captain Lemley has accepted the detail. The precept to the court which was prepared by Captain Lemley as the judge-advocate-general of the department is as follows:

"To Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N.,
Washington, D.C.:

"Upon the request of Rear-Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States navy, made in a letter dated July 22, 1901, copy herewith, a court of enquiry, of which you are hereby appointed president, Rear-Admiral Lewis A. Kimberley and Andrew E. K. Benham, U.S.N., members, and Captain Samuel C. Lemley, United States navy, judge-advocate-general, judge-advocate, is hereby ordered to convene at the Navy Department, Washington, D.C., at one o'clock p.m. on Thursday, the 12th day of September, 1901, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of the said Schley, commodore in the navy, during the recent war with Spain, and in connection with the events thereof.

"The court will thoroughly enquire into all the circumstances bearing upon the subject of the investigation hereby ordered, and to this end, besides examining orally all proper witnesses whose attendance can be secured, will call upon the department for all documentary evidence in relation thereto on its files.

"Upon the conclusion of the investigation the court will report its proceedings, and the testimony taken, with a full and detailed statement of all the pertinent facts which it may deem to be established, together with its opinion and recommendations in the premises.

"While the department relies upon the discretion of the court to make its examination into this matter full and complete, as requested by the officer at whose instance it is convened, the report should show the conclusions reached upon certain important points, to which attention is specifically directed, as follows:—

"1. His conduct in connection with the events of the Santiago campaign.

"2. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the flying squadron, off Cienfuegoes, in May, 1898.

"3. The circumstances attending, the reasons controlling, and the propriety of the movements of the said squadron in proceeding from Cienfuegoes to Santiago.

"4. The circumstances attending the arrival of the flying squadron off Santiago, the reasons for its retrograde turn westward and departure from off Santiago and the propriety thereof.

SCHLEY'S DISOBEDIENCE.

"5. The circumstances attending, and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley, of the orders of the department contained in its despatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

"6. The condition of the coal supply of the 'Flying Squadron' on and about May 27, 1898; its coaling facilities; the necessity, if any, for, or advisability of, that return of the squadron to Key West to coal; and the accuracy and propriety of the official reports made by Commodore Schley with respect to this matter.

"7. Whether or not every effort incumbent upon the commanding officer of the fleet under such circumstances was made to capture or destroy the Spanish cruiser Colon as she lay at anchor in the entrance to Santiago Harbor, May 27 to 31, inclusive, and the necessity for, or advisability of engaging the batteries at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, and the Spanish vessels at anchor within the entrance to said harbor at the ranges used, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"8. The necessity, if any, for, and advisability of, withdrawing at night the 'Flying Squadron' from the entrance to Santiago Harbor to a distance at sea, if such shall be found to have been the case; the extent and character of such withdrawal; and whether or not a close or adequate blockade of said harbor to prevent the escape of the enemy's vessels therefrom was established, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

THAT "LOOP" MOVEMENT.

"9. The position of the Brooklyn on the morning of July 3, 1898, at the time of the exit of the Spanish vessels from the harbor of Santiago. The circumstances attending, the reasons for, and the incidents resulting from the turning of the Brooklyn in the direction which she turned at or about the beginning of the action with said Spanish vessels, and the possibility of thereby colliding with or endangering any other of the vessels of the United States fleet, and the propriety of Commodore Schley's conduct in the premises.

"10. The circumstances leading to, and the incidents and results of a controversy with Lieut. Albon C. Hodgson, U.S. navy, who, on July 3, 1898, during the battle of Santiago, was navigator of the Brooklyn, in relation to the turning of the Brooklyn, also the colloquy at that time between Commodore Schley and Lieut. Hodgson and the ensuing correspondence between them on the subject thereof, and the propriety of the conduct of Admiral Schley in the premises.

"The foregoing specific direction are given primarily for the information and guidance of the court, but do not restrict the scope of its enquiry into the "entire matter," the investigation of which is asked by the officer concerned.

"Rear-Admiral Schley has been informed of his right to be present either in person or by counsel, during the investigation; to cross-examine witnesses, and to offer evidence before the court should he so desire. The court may at any time grant to others interested and entitled thereto like privileges.

"The investigation will be held in open court.

"This employment on shore duty is required by the public interests.

"Given under my hand at the Navy Department, Washington, this 26th day of July, 1901.

"JOHN D. LONG,
"Secretary."

Electric Illuminations!

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Customers who desire to be supplied with Electric Current for Illuminating purposes during the approaching visit of T.R.H., the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, will confer a favor by advising us of their requirements as early as possible, in order that there may be no disappointments.

Apply to
THE LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC AND LAND CO., LIMITED,
33 VICTORIA SQUARE.

We deliver parcels along the Lakeshore every Wednesday and Saturday during July and August. We c'ose on Saturdays at ONE O'CLOCK.

HAMILTON'S

SPECIALS FOR MONDAY MORNING'S SHOPPERS

The following items are genuine bargains we have made for Monday morning's selling, knowing that you will be interested if we make prices to your liking. Read over these lines and we believe you'll find a great deal to attract you in these prices for Monday morning. Come early if at all possible.

Fruit Jars.

The old reliable Crown make, with ground tops, elastic bands, and hermetically sealing airtight screw tops. 12 gross of these on Sale Monday morning, the most handy size, pints, each 4½c

Laundry Soap.

The careful housewife, in ordering her grocery supplies, usually winds up with "so many bars of soap." You'll find Soap on most every order. You'll find it on Monday's order when we sell good Laundry Bar Soap at 2c

50c Plain Colored Twill Foulard Silk, "all shades," Monday, 25c

Ladies' Vests.

A small lot we are willing to part company with at 7½c, instead of 12½c and 15c, Cream and White Ribbed Cotton, short and no sleeves, ribbon trimmed, 35c dozen. On Monday at 7½c

Wide Laces.

By cutting the price in two we hope to clear this lot Monday morning. Butter Color Guipure Laces, 6 to 9 inch net, with work more than half depth of net, all this season's designs, per yard 5c

10c FANCY UNBLEACHED BATH TOWELS, MONDAY, 7½c

Baby Bonnets.

If there is a baby in the house you can't afford to miss these Baby's White Muslin Bonnets, 10 rows of tucking, muslin, box pleat and lace edge border. Bonnets imported this season, worth 19c and 25c, for 10c

Children's Dresses.

There is some rare bargain choosing in this lot. 42 Children's Fast Color Percale Dresses, sizes 2 to 6 years, some plain, others braid trimmed. Dresses that weer marked to sell at from 50c to 89c. Your choice 39c

25c CHILDREN'S STRAW SAILORS AND DUCK TAMS, MONDAY, 15c

Silk Drapes.

Bright Japanese Silk, embroidered in silk and gold, size, 54 inches long, 18 inches wide, for Chair, Easel or Table Drapes. During the holiday season we sell such at from 75c to $1.00 each. Monday 49c

Ladies' Straw Hats.

First of all understand they're all this season's styles. Ready-to-Wear Hats, worth up to $1.50. Shape Hats, worth up to 75c. Sailors, both White and Colored, worth up to 75c. Monday morning you can pick them at 25c

All Shades in 4 inch All Silk Taffeta and Duchesse Neck Ribbons, Monday 25c yd

In Our WASH DRESS GOODS SECTION for Monday's Sale we have gathered together the balance of our White and Colored Muslins and Lawns—a few Dimities amongst them. They are the materials we sold so freely early in the season at 7½c. and 10c. a yard. You'll need to get here sharp at eight if you want a good choise, for we'll clear them at.... 4½

No Mail or Telephone or Orders Filled for Above Lines.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine & Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Our End of the Month Sale

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY!

Our End of the Month Sale for July will commence Monday, and to make a record-breaking finish to a great four weeks of bargain selling, a fresh impetus will be given to buying by additional "cuts" in all the departments. Subjoined are some "examples" of the money-saving "chances" that await shoppers for the balance of the month:

BALANCE OF OUR MUSLIN HATS AND BONNETS, to clear at Half Price.

ALL BOYS' WHITE PIQUE TAM AND GALATEA HATS, at Special Prices, Less 25 Per Cent. Discount.

100 BEAUTIFUL DRESS SKIRTS, latest, to clear at 33 1-3 Per Cent. Discount.

ONE LINE PRINT WRAPPERS, regular $1.00 goods, to clear at 45c.

ONE LOT SILK MOREEN UNDERSKIRTS, in Roman Stripes, to clear at Half Price.

THE BALANCE OF OUR AMERICAN PRINT DRESSES, for Children, sizes from 4 to 14 years, to clear at 25 Per Cent. Discount.

12 ONLY, SHORT CLOTH CAPES, in drab, light grey and blue, nicely trimmed. Prices were from $10.00 to $12.00. Your choice, $4.75.

6 ONLY, SHORT CLOTH CAPES, in light grey only, lined silk and trimmed. Were $15.00 and $17.50. Your choice for $5.75.

12 ONLY, CHILDREN'S REEFERS, in Navy Blue Serge, sizes 3, 4 and 6, to clear at $1.50. Less than Half Price.

12 ONLY, LADIES' WATERPROOF ULSTERS, shape box back, in green only, worth $9.00, for $3.95.

3 ONLY, LADIES' MADE LUSTRE COSTUMES, in grey and navy, worth $12.00, for $8.50.

50 YARDS HOMESPUN, 56 in. wide, in dark shades, worth $1.00, for 50c.

75 YDS. GOOD ALL WOOL TWEED, for men's wear, 27 inches wide. Marked 85c, 95c and $1.00. To clear at 50c.

REMNANTS OF CLOTH AND TWEEDS, at Less than Half Price.

BALANCE OF OUR TRIMMED HATS at Half Price.

75 FINE WHITE STRAW SAILOR HATS, marked 65c and 75c, to clear at 25c.

25 PIECES BLACK BROCHE SILKS, all pure silk, latest designs. No old goods, but a great bargain. For this Sale, Price only
69C PER YARD.

2,000 YARDS COLORED BROCHE SILKS, all pure silk, choice designs, colors white, cream, sky, heliotrope, pink, Nile, rose, brown, grey, mauve, gold, cardinal, yellow, garnet, etc. This lot of Silks cheap at 90c. Sale Price,
69C PER YARD.

A LOT OF FANCY BROCHE SILK, red and black, green and black, gold and black, grey and black. Price, for this Sale, only
65C PER YARD.

Remnants of Dress Goods.
Remnants of Plain and Fancy Silks.
Remnants of Bleached Cotton Sheetings.
Remnants of Unbleached Cotton Sheetings.
Remnants of Prints, Ginghams, Sateens.
Remnants of Bleached Table Linens.
Remnants of Cream Table Linens.
Remnants of All Linen Crash.
Remnants of Roller Linen.
Remnants of Glass Linen.

50 PATTERNS FANCY GINGHAMS. Regular prices, 10c to 20c. The End of the Month Sale Price,
10C PER YARD.

7c-Sale in Basement-7c

IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR END OF THE MONTH SALE, we will continue our 7C SALE IN THE BASEMENT.

The following articles will be offered at 7c each, and every one of which is at least worth double:

Cups and Saucers
China Plates
Peppers and Salts
Berry Dishes
Dover Egg Beaters
Potts' Iron Handles
Lamp Chimneys
Furniture Polish,
Mustard Dishes
Flower Vases
Shaving Mugs
Tea Trays
Bread Knives
Machine Oil
Scrub Brushes
Rolling Pins
Lamp Burners
Whisks
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

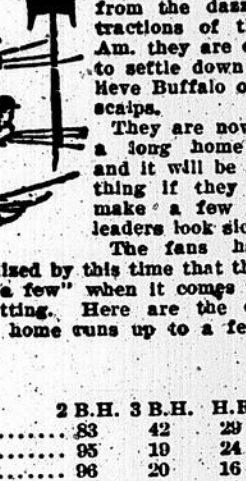
GET OUR END OF THE MONTH PRICES in Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Etc., Etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street.
TERMS CASH. TEL. UP 933. COR. METCALFE.

BASEBALL

BEST FIELDERS IN EASTERN LEAGUE

Birds Top the List—They Are Home Here To-day for a Long Series.



THE BIRDS came home this morning, and away from the dazzling attractions of the Pan-Am. they are expected to settle down and relieve Buffalo of a few scalps.

They are now in for a long home series, and it will be a funny thing if they do not make a few of the leaders look sick.

The fans have, of course, realised by this time that the Birds are "quite a few" when it comes to long-distance hitting. Here are the doubles, triples and home runs up to a few days ago:—

	2 B.H.	3 B.H.	H.R.	Total extra bases.
Rochester	83	42	29	254
Worcester	95	19	24	205
Montreal	96	20	16	184
Toronto	77	24	19	182
Providence	193	14	10	161
Buffalo	97	12	10	151
Hartford	75	13	5	116
Syracuse	60	17	5	109

In fielding, the Birds now lead the league, having a slight margin over Providence. The figures are:—

	P.O.	A.	E.	Av.
Montreal	1,721	848	142	.947
Providence	7,806	916	153	.946
Hartford	1,731	901	156	.944
Worcester	1,611	798	142	.944
Rochester	1,707	791	151	.942
Toronto	1,479	717	142	.939
Syracuse	1,500	730	166	.930
Buffalo	1,684	859	203	.926

Buffalo, July 26.—Hastings held Montreal down to three hits for eight innings and won the day's game. In the ninth Sheehan, Delahanty and Odwell got hits and two runs were scored. Shearon lifted the ball over the right field fence. Lincoln, an amateur from Silver Creek, N.Y., was signed by Buffalo, and Schwem departs. Score:

BUFFALO.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clymer, c.f.	5	2	2	3	1	0
Hayward, s.s.	5	0	2	0	4	1
Halligan, l.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Fisher, r.f.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gettman, r.f.	2	0	2	1	0	0
Lincoln, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, 1b.	4	1	2	19	0	0
Andrews, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2	1
Vought, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Speer, c.	4	1	0	3	0	0
Hastings, p.	4	1	2	0	5	0
Total	37	7	13	27	16	2

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Raub, c.	3	1	0	2	0	0
Shearon, r.f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Delahanty, l.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Odwell, c.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, 1b.	4	1	0	10	0	1
Sheehan, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	4	0	1	4	4	0
Quinlan, s.s.	4	0	0	2	5	1
Felix, p.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	5	6	24	11	2

By innings—

Buffalo ....3 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 *—7
Montreal ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5

SUMMARY.

Earned runs, Buffalo 2, Montreal 2; left on bases, Buffalo 2, Montreal 4; first base on balls, by Hastings 2, by Felix 1; home run, Shearon; three-base hit, Sheehan; two-base hits, Halligan, Andrews; stolen bases, Odwell, Vought; double plays, Quinlan, Johnson and Wilson, Clymer and Carey; wild pitch, Felix; passed balls, Raub 2; umpire, O'Loughlin; time, 1.15; attendance 1,000.

TORONTO WON.

Toronto, July 26.—Both McPartlin and McFall pitched good ball, but the Toronto twirler had a shade the best of it. Toronto scored three in the fifth on a fielder's choice, a base on balls, and Bonner's home run over the left-field fence. McFall would have scored a shut-out but for errors by himself, Bemis and Carr. Blakey, Toronto's amateur, played right field and distinguished himself both at the bat and in the field. Smith, Hargrove and Blakey made sensational catches. It was ladies' day, and there was a very large attendance of the fair sex. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	10013000*—	5	8	4
Rochester	000100100—	2	6	4

Batteries: McFall and Bemis; McPartlin and Phelps. Umpire, Warner.

PROVIDENCE WON.

Brockton, Mass., July 26.—Poor pitching by Pfanmiller and loose fielding by Syracuse in the first inning to-day gave Providence a start that Syracuse could not overcome. A Fall River amateur, Costigan, played a creditable short stop for Syracuse. Attendance 300. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	501010000—	7	10	3
Syracuse	100000022—	5	11	5

Batteries: Dunkle and McCauley; Pfanmiller and Roach. Umpire, Hunt.

HARTFORD WON.

Hartford, July 26.—Hartford easily defeated Worcester to-day by hitting Klobedanz at critical times. Griffin opened the third and fifth with two-baggers, but could not get around. Miller pitched finely and was well supported. Attendance, 800. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Hartford	00002302*—	7	12	1
Worcester	000102000—	3	10	1

Batteries: Miller and Urquhart; Klobedanz and Doran. Umpire, Gaffney.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Toronto	44	27	.620
Rochester	48	30	.615
Providence	48	32	.600
Worcester	36	38	.486
Montreal	36	42	.462
Hartford	34	41	.453
Syracuse	28	42	.400
Buffalo	28	50	.300

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	012001000—	4	7	1
New York	000201000—	3	6	2

Batteries: Willis and Kittredge; Phyle and Smith.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn-Philadelphia game postponed; wet grounds.

At St. Louis—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	600001000—	7	10	3
St. Louis	01400043*—	12	18	3

Batteries: Phillippi and O'Connor; Chesbro, Powell and Scriver.

At Chicago—

		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	002000000—	2	8	2
Chicago	00030002*—	5	7	0

Batteries: Stimmel and Bergen; Hughes and Kahoe.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	47	31	.603
St. Louis	47	35	.573
Philadelphia	43	33	.566
Brooklyn	41	37	.526
New York	34	37	.470
Boston	35	40	.467
Cincinnati	32	45	.416
Chicago	32	53	.376

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Chicago—

		R.	H.	E.
[illegible]	001000000—	1	[illegible]	1
[illegible]	10001000*—	2	[illegible]	1

Batteries: Garrick and Clark; Griffith and Sullivan.

At Cleveland—

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	002011020—	6	10	2
Cleveland	100000000—	1	4	4

Batteries: Foreman and Bresnahan; Hart and Yeager.

At Milwaukee—

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	100111000—	4	11	2
Milwaukee	000000020—	2	8	3

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	52	28	.650
Boston	46	29	.613
Baltimore	41	30	.577
Detroit	43	35	.551
Washington	31	38	.449
Philadelphia	32	41	.438
Cleveland	30	48	.385
Milwaukee	27	53	.338

STAR'S NEW MANAGER.

At the meeting of the Star Baseball Club, held on Thursday night in the Prince Arthur Rink, for the purpose of electing a manager, was attended by a large majority of its members. Mr. G. Hinton, well known among the amateur ball clubs, was chosen to fulfil the duties of manager. Mr. H. Bowen having resigned as captain through illness, was replaced by Mr. J. Heenan, who will be in line on Saturday afternoon, when the Stars meet the Carmon Baseball Club on the Exhibition Grounds, at three o'clock.

BALL NOTES

Buffalo here to-day.

Game called at 3 p.m.

Made only 6 hits yesterday.

Birds lead the league in fielding.

The Birds now have a big home series.

Noisy Bill Clymer is with the Pan-Am. team.

Sheehan poked out another three-bagger yesterday.

Toronto's short left-field fence helped them to win yesterday.

Joyce may pitch the game this afternoon. Danny Sheehan seems to be boosting his batting average quite a bit.

"I don't know what this umpire business is coming to," remarked Bob Emslie, the best umpire of them all. Well, Bob, no one else does, either. It may yet involve the country in war.—Washington Post.

The Torontonians are busy selecting a spot upon which to plant the pole that is to flaunt the Eastern League pennant. Although a little previous, the Canadians appear justified in going ahead. 'Twould be too bad to interfere with such a pretty dream.—Syracuse Journal.

Now just one more paragraph on Leonard, says the Syracuse Telegram. He may be—we don't say that he is—a good business manager, but he does not understand ball players. If he is a good business manager, why didn't he turn Mason out to pasture? His first lovely piece of work was to trade three of his best men, who have developed into the best players in the league, for two very poor ones and one good one. He gave the two heavy-hitting, fast outfielders, Brown and Hargrove, and the speedy pitcher, Altrock, for Bannon, who has a glass arm; Lynch, who has a glass head; and Roach, who is pretty good. Leonard practically gave Manager Barrow the pennant in this trade. He has made a few lovely mistakes since then. One of them was when he refused to give Lou Carr a chance.

CRICKET

MONTREAL VS. M. W. MILLS.

This match will be played on the grounds (Point St. Charles) of the latter to-day, play to start at 3 o'clock sharp. The following will represent Montreal: H. M. Lambert, E. Grundy, G. Ferrabee (captain), H. F. Sare, R. S. Baron, Dr. Fiske, G. H. Harman, H. Rees, C. Colville, Holmes a Court, A. N. Other.

McGILL VS. WESTMOUNT AND MONTREAL.

The McGill cricketers will play a match on the campus this afternoon with a combined team picked from the Montreal and Westmount clubs. Game to start at 2.30. The following will play for McGill: Montgomery, Walker, Gunter, Hamsworth, Philpott, McLea, Oughtred, Saxe, Grasett, Parris, O'Brien and Howell.

MONTREAL WINS AGAIN.

Toronto, July 26.—Montreal eleven defeated Parkdale team at Exhibition Park yesterday by 95 to 80. This is the second match they have played and won.

MONTREAL BEAT PARKDALE.

On the Parkdale grounds on the 25th the Montreal Cricket Club defeated Pargdale after an exciting match, by the narrow margin of 15 runs. Indeed, when eight wickets were down, Montreal still required 8 runs to win, and F. S. Chambers was bowling in a manner which struck terror into the heart of each new batsman. J. M. Hogan (not out, 10), with the help of F. N. Southam, succeeded in knocking off the much-needed runs.

Parkdale won the toss and elected to bat first. Their innings produced 115 runs. Sterling played well for 34, and Vikers added 25 runs by hard and clean hitting.

Montreal had made 20 runs without the loss of a wicket when rain stopped the game for nearly two hours. The chief scorers for Montreal were: Gilbert 11, Fleet 20 and Rykert 26. For Parkdale F. S. Chambers took 9 wickets for 70 runs.

LACHINE REGATTA ENTRIES

The thirty-eighth annual regatta of the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club will be held to-day, and good sport is promised. Following is the entry list:

1. Sailing race, handicap, about six miles—Adue, A. H. Edwards; Avon, W. Pomphrett; Stella, B. Plow; Strathcona, A. Amos; Tombola, F. Drechsel; Canoe, P. W. Ward.

2. Single canoe, open, half mile with a turn—Johnston Smith, St. Lambert B.C.; C. W. McLean, Grand Trunk B.C.; E. Johnson, Longueuil B.C.; F. A. Shackell, Lachine B. and C.C.

3. Tandem canoe, green, half mile with turn—A. E. Marshall and Allan McLean, Grand Trunk; F. Drechsel and M. Levin, Lachine; A. Y. Paxton and L. A. W. Brooks, Lachine; P. C. Howard and W. H. C. Mussen, Lachine; J. W. Lowe and W. R. Charlton, Lachine.

4. Tandem canoe, green—A. Ward and K. Morrison, Grand Trunk; O. Brownrigg and Charles Boas, Grand Trunk; H. T. Johnson and L. Baby, Lachine; J. M. Oxley and F. H. Elliott, Lachine; W. Pomphrett and R. R. J. Magor, Lachine.

5. Four in canoe, half mile, with turn—A. Christie, Johnston Smith, John Smith and J. Andrews, St. Lambert; C. W. McLean, A. Veary, C. N. Marshall and A. L. Marshall, Grand Trunk; Louis Turcotte, L. Brault, Leon Hurtubise and Louis Hurtubise, Longueuil.

6. Tandem canoe, final.

Tandem canoe, 17 years and under, half mile with turn—S. W. Shackell and T. A. Church; Ira Nichols and G. H. Hecklinger; R. D. Manson and R. D. Young; C. Dumaresqu and G. F. Elliott; M. Drechsel and G. Glassford, all of Lachine.

Hurry scurry swim 25 yards, paddle 200 yards, jumping out twice clear of canoe—Louis Hurtubise, Longueuil; P. W. Ward, F. H. Elliott, P. C. Howard, Lachine.

9. Single canoe, green, half mile with turn—W. A. Anderson, Pointe Claire; G. Smith, St. Lambert; A. E. Marshall, Grand Trunk; Chas. Wilson, Longueuil; W. St. C. Manson and G. Davison, Lachine.

10. Tandem canoe, open, half mile with turn—John Smith and A. Christie, St. Lambert; C. M. W. McLean and A. Veary, Grand Trunk; C. N. Marshall and A. L. Marshall, Grand Trunk; Leon Hurtubise and Louis Hurtubise, Longueuil.

11 War canoe, half mile with turn—Grand Trunk B.C.; Pointe Claire B.C. and Lachine B. and C. C.

12. Gasoline launch, handicap, about five miles—H. H. Smale, R. Baby, Lachine; R. Lucas, Lachine B. and C.C.

12. Canoe tournament—F. A. Church and M. Levin; P. W. Ward and C. E. Truscott; H. T. Johnson and L. Baby; G. F. Elliott and S. W. Shackell; P. C. Howard, and F. H. Elliott; A. Knight and J. W. Lowe; L. A. Brooks and A. Y. Paxton; R. J. R. Magor and F. A. Shackell; G. Davison and R. M. Charlton; L. Morris and C. C. Balfour, all of Lachine B. and C.C.

13. Four-oared race, club, three-quarters mile, straightaway.—P. M. Charlton, bow; Jas. Wilson, 2; D. Campbell, 3; G. Davison, stroke.

L. A. W. Brooks, bow; J. D. McDonald, 2; F. Roberts, 3; E. J. Van C. Strathy, stroke.

15. Swimming race, handicap, 200 yards—M. J. Edson, Longueuil; A. Hooper, St. Lambert; P. W. Werd, F. H. Elliott, T. A. Church, F. A. Shackell, Lachine.

MISCELLANEOUS

ANNUAL TRAP SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

Programmes have been issued to-day for the first annual tournament of the Dominion of Canada Trap Shooting Association, which takes place in Ottawa on the 15th, 16th and 17th of August. The tournament promises to be a great success, as seven clubs throughout the Dominion have guaranteed a purse of $50 each, which alone means a good attendance of all the best clay pigeon shots.

There are two events scheduled for the first and second days and seven for the third, the entrances being $1.50 for the 15-bird races and $2 for the 20. On the last day (Saturday) the big event will take place, which is the team match of five men from each club for the celebrated "Mare Trophy," held for many years by the St. Huberts, of Ottawa, and now put up by them for open competition.

Handicaps will be given in all events except the team match. Each man will be handicapped by distance according to his past records, and the committee will change these handicaps from time to time as they see fit. The handicap committee will meet in the evening of Wednesday, the 14th, and is composed of A. W. Throop, of Ottawa; R. B. Hutcheson, Westmount Gun Club; Dr. J. E. Overholt, Hamilton Gun Club, and Mr. Duff, of Toronto. The objects of the association are to promote and extend the art of trap shooting as well as to assist the authorities in the propagation and protection of game, and it is hoped that every member of an organised spared to have the shoot run smoothly.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

Toronto, July 26.—The date for the United States-Canadian international cricket match was fixed to-day. Secretary Hall, of the Canadian Cricket Association, received a letter from Secretary Brown, of the Associated Cricket Clubs, of Philadelphia, suggesting Monday and Tuesday, September 16 and 17, as the dates for the international match, which the C.C.A. has decided shall be played at Rosedale. Mr. Brown has also received word from Mr. B. J. Bosanquet stating that it is improbable than an English eleven will visit America this season, but in case the Englishmen do come, Mr. Brown says the international match will have to be played a week earlier, September 9 and 10.

"It may be considered final, though," concludes Mr. Brown, "that September 16 and 17 will stand as the dates for the match." The Canadians have agreed to this, and say they can put a strong team in the field this year."

RULES FOR SWORD CONTEST

The rules that will govern the sword combats at Delorimier Park, July 28 are: The contestants are required to be mounted in military style and clad in armor, with regulation cavalry swords. They are allowed two horses and two seconds. The referee is selected by the seconds. When the contesting swordsmen enter the lists the bugler will sound the charge. The contestants must come to the centre line at the gallop and meet right hand to right hand. They can attack one another until either is unhorsed or makes a clear cut on the body part of his opponent's armor. The combat will be the best in eleven charges, or until either gives up the fight.

WHEEL

TO RIDE TO BUFFALO.

Messrs. M. A. Lepage and H. K. Dussault, captain and lieutenant of the Montagnard Bicycle Club, will leave on the 27th inst. to ride on their bicycles to Buffalo. The Montagnard Bicycle Club will escort the two hardy cyclists to Ste. Anne de Bellevue and wish them a bon voyage. The distance from Montreal to Buffalo is 553 miles. The long distance does not scare the two adventurers. This is not their first experience at long riding. Mr. Lepage rode two years ago to Burlington, Vt. He rode also another time from this city to Stafford Mines. Mr. Dussault has a good experience at riding, having made previous long trips and winning a few prizes in racing.

FOOTBALL

THE POINT ASSOCIATION.

There will be a meeting of the Point Association football players on Monday evening in the gymnasium at 8.30. All members are requested to attend this meeting, as business of importance has to be transacted.

FORMALLY ACCEPT OFFER

Pekin, July 26—The Ministers of the Powers, after to-day's meeting, dispatched a note to the Chinese Peace Commissioners formally accepting the recent Chinese offer, which was in anticipation of the Ministers' plan for the payment of 450,000,000 taels as indemnity at 4 per cent. interest, the final payment to be made in 1940. The total payments of principal and interest would be one billion taels.

MAY SUCCEED TO SENATE

Toronto, July 27.—(Special.)—A Globe special from Ottawa says:—It is believed in well-informed circles that Mr. James McMullen will get the seat in the Senate rendered vacant by Hon. G. W. Allan's death.

DOMINION TEACHERS

The triennial meeting of the Dominion Educational Association is to be held in the Normal School at Ottawa, on August 14, 15 and 16. A varied programme of papers will be read. The addresses of welcome will be responded to by Dr. J. A. MacCabe, the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D., Hon. Richard Harcourt, Hon. Boucher de la Bruere, Dr. J. R. Inch, Dr. A. H. MacKay, D. J. Goggin, M. A. Alexander Robinson, Esq., D. J. MacLeod, Esq.

On Thursday evening the following papers will be read: "The Desirability of Dominion Registration of Trained Teachers," S. P. Robins, LL.D., principal McGill Normal School; "Patriotism in Schools," Mrs. Clark Murray, Montreal; "Comment Cultiver le Sentiment National a l'Ecole Primaire," Prof. C. Magnan, Laval Normal School; address by Prof. Robertson, of the Department of Agriculture.

BITTEN BY TARANTULA.

Picton, Ont., July 27.—(Special.)—Mr. L. A. Wright is having a serious time with a sore arm. The other day he was pulling bananas and was bitten near the elbow by one of those poisonous spiders which frequent the banana bunch. In a few minutes it had spread all up his arm and was only checked by the efforts of two doctors. The poison is now showing in red spots on his foot.

THE TURF

CRESCEUS TROTS A MILE IN 2.02 3-4

Fastest Time the World Has Seen—Ketchum Given a Great Ovation.

Cleveland, July 26.—Amid the enthusiastic cheers of nearly 10,000 people, Cresceus, the world's champion trotting stallion, again demonstrated that he is the peer of all trotters by trotting a mile this afternoon over the Glenville track in 2.02¾. This establishes a new world's trotting record for both sexes, replacing the former world's record of 2.03¼, held by The Abbott. Owing to the heavy rains of last night the track was not in the best of condition today, and it was about 6.30 p.m. before the track was deemed to be in sufficiently good shape to warrant making the attempt.

After having been given several preliminary miles, George Ketcham came out with the stallion to attempt what seemed an impossible feat. Ketcha nodded for the word on the third score, the horse trotting like a machine.

Accompanied by a runner, the chestnut stallion fairly flew to the quarter, the timers' watches registering just 30 seconds. As Cresceus swung into the back stretch he was joined by a second runner, and reached the half in 1.01. As the time was hung out the immense crowd broke out in cheers, as it was evident that the mile would be a fast one. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1.31¾, and as the great stallion trotted into the stretch, a runner on either side, his frictionless, machine-like stride was fairly eating up the distance.

Never once faltering, notwithstanding the terrible clip, he fairly flew to the wire, being sustained only by his indomitable courage and almost human intelligence, not being touched once by the whip, his sole urging being the driver's voice and the thundering hoof-beats of the accompanying runners.

As the time for the mile was announced —2.02¾—and the immense crowd realised that a new world's record had been established, Ketcham and his favorite stallion were tendered an ovation, such as has been but seldom witnessed out on the track, and Ketcham was lifted from the sulkey and carried to the grandstand on the shoulders of admirers.

JOCKEY WAS HURT

New York, July 26.—Little Gordon Wilkerson, who was so badly hurt at Aqueduct last spring, had another bad fall at Brighton Beach to-day, which fortunately did not result seriously. He had the mount on Merriment in the third race and, rounding into the stretch, his horse fell while running in the middle of the bunch. The boy lay stunned in the dust while the field swept on. He was picked up and carried to the jockey room. Later reviving, he was taken home in an ambulance. He was badly bruised and shaken up, but unless hurt internally his injuries are not expected to prevent a speedy recovery. The other interesting events of the day were Roehampton's good race in the mile and furlong event, in which he equalled the track record of 1.15 1-5, and Cochran's success in the saddle.

First race, 5 furlongs—Schwalbe, 105, Cochran, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Enright, 105, Shaw, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Musidora, 105, Burns, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.01. Knight of Harlem, Irrisdict, Knockabout, Father Den, Curtailed, Loeschen and Lord of the Manor also ran.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Bedeck, 111, Landry, 3 to 5 and out, won; Gertrude Elliott, 102, Cochran, 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Balloon, 101, Smith, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.48 1-5. Barbetto also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 70 yards, selling—Fatalist, 101, McGinn, 5 to 2 and even, won; Oread, 96, Wilkerson, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Armor, 103, O'Connor, 3 to 1 and even, third. Time, 1.45 1-5. Godfrey also ran.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Fair Knight, 108, Cochran, 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Francesco, 124, Shaw, 3 to 5 and out, second; Lady Sterling, 103, Bremman, 4 to 2 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.14 1-5. Carmald, Byrne of Roscrea, Lady Holyrood, Bella, April Showers and *Merriment also ran.

*Fell.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles—Rochampton, 94, Cochran, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5, won; Wax Taper, 106, O'Connor, 7 to 2 and even, second; Monarka, 94, Smith, 11 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time, 1.51 1-5. Ethics also ran.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Ante-Up, 87, Cochran, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, won; Mayor Gilroy, 104, Shaw, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Robert Metcalf, 103, Beauchamp, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.13 4-5. Connie, Jack McGinn, Thorncroft, Maiden Anecdote, Goebel, Brandysmash, Bastile, Marblehead, Hengist and Himvarite also ran.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT

Cleveland, July 26.—Last night's rain gave the track at Glenview a thorough soaking and the judges did not call the first race until two o'clock, so the track might be gotten into record-breaking condition. It took six heats to decide the 2.18 trot. In the first heat Charles Mac, driven by Durfee, went out and won the heat with ease. Susie J., favorite in the betting, romped in in the second, but was relegated to the background in the third and fourth heats by All Right, second choice in the talent. In the fifth and sixth heats Durfee let Charley Mac out and he won the money in easy style.

The free-for-all pace was a disappointment. There were only four entries in this race—Coney, 2.02; Connor, 2.03¼; Indiana, 2.04¼, and Anaconda, 2.02½. Anaconda romped home in the first heat in the slow time of 2.06, and after a hard drive with Coney, he also took the second heat in the still slower time of 2.03½. Harold H. was a favorite in the 2.11 pace, and won in straight heats. The 2.25 trot went to Coxey. Summary:

2.18 class, trotting, purse $1,500—

Charley Mac, blk.g., by McKinney (Durfee)	1	7	4	4	1	1
All Right, b.g. (Atkinson)	5	6	1	1	2	3
Susie J., ro.m. (McKee)	8	1	2	2	6	3
Alice Carr	2	2	6	3	3	dr
Eula Mc	3	5	3	7	9	dr
Rand	9	3	8	9	4	dr
Stockton	4	4	7	5	5	dr
Effie G.	7	8	5	8	8	dr
Oneonta	6	9	9	6	7	dr
Neighbor Girl	dr					

Time—2.15, 2.15, 2.13, 2.14, 2.14½, 2.16½.

Free-for-all, pacing, purse $2,500—

Anaconda, b.g., by Knight (Tout)	1	1
Connor, blk.g. (McDonald)	2	3
Coney, blk.g. (McDowell)	4	2
Indiana	3	4

Time—2.06, 2.03½.

2.11 pace, purse $1,500—

Harold H., b.g., by Roadmaster (Proctor)	1	1	1
Balmy L., br.m. (Turner)	4	2	4
Pussy Willow, b.m. (Munson)	5	4	2
Council Chimes	2	5	5
Major Marshall	3	3	3
Albert Allison	6	6	dr

Time—2.08, 2.10, 2.10¼.

2.25 class, trotting, purse $1,200—

Coxey, b.g., by Judge Cox (McHenry)	3	1	1
Algoneta, b.m. (Sanderson)	1	2	2
Nutbearer, b.g. (Foote)	6	3	3
Blue Flower	5	4	4
Betsy Ross	4	5	5
Ted	2	6	ds
Saint Ilario	7	7	ds
Edna Dillon	dr		
Celerte	dr		

Time—2.14, 2.16½, 2.13½.

AT FORT ERIE.

Fort Erie Race Track, Ont., July 26.—Weather clear, track heavy. Summary:—

First race, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs—Spurs, 104, Alarie, 20 to 1, won by two lengths; Edinborough, 110, Trozler, 8 to 5, second; The Brother, 96, Wonderly, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1.17. Punctual, Hurry, Dick Warren, Badinage and Matoaka finished as named.

Second race, 2-year-old fillies, 4 furlongs—Wanita, 103, L. Thompson, 7 to 2, won by a length; Artificial, 103, J. Daly, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lauretta Burke, 103, L. Jackson, 6 to 1, third. Time, .50½. Peronelle, Silver Owl, Orla, Silver Chimes, Dash and Pauline ran as named.

Third race, 3-year-olds, 5 furlongs, in heats—First heat, Francis Reis, 100, L. Jackson, 6 to 5, won by two lengths; Alzora, 94, Gough, 15 to 1, second; Competitor, 105, L. Thompson, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1.02¾. Ida Penzance, Ziegfeld, Souprep, Blackford and Verna K. also ran.

Third race, second heat—Frances Reis, 100, L. Jackson, 2 to 5, won by a length; Ida Penzance, 100, Postel, 7 to 2, second; Competitor, 105, L. Thompson, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.03. Ziegfeld, Alzora and Souprep finished as named.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—The Common, 112, L. Jackson, 3 to 1, won by one length; Meditation, 109, L. Daly, 3 to 1, second; Silk Cord, 112, L. Thompson, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.03¼. Lac, Santa Bonita, Frank Becker and Snuffers finished as named.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and up, 1⅛ miles—Flag of Truce, 100, Wonderly, 2 to 1, won by a length; Obstinate Simon, 109, McQuade, 4 to 1, second; Kaslo, 98, L. Thompson, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.56¾. Toddy Ladle, Isaac Hopper and Wood Trice finished as named.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Imp Albula, 105, Wonderly, 7 to 10, won by a length; Edith Q., 100, Gough, 3 to 1, second; Magnetic, 97, Alarie, 15 to 1, third.

LEPINE PARK RACES.

There will be mixed races at Lepine Park on August 20, 21 and 22. Following is the card:—

First Day—Tuesday.

2.40 class, trot and pace; purse, $200.
Local flat pace, half mile heats, weight for age.
2.18 class, trot and pace; purse, $200.

Second Day—Wednesday.

2.30 class, trot and pace; purse, $200.
Special steeplechase, 2½ miles, weight for age.
2.25 class, trot and pace; purse, $200.

Third Day—Thursday.

2.35 class, trot and pace; purse, $200.
Open class, trot and pace; purse, $200.
Entries close August 14.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

London, July 26.—P. P. Gilpin's Mount Prospect (Maher) won the Liverpool Cup of 1,200 sovereigns at the second day's racing to-day of the Liverpool July meeting. E. Corrigan's Semper Vigilans (Thorpe) was second and E. Bonner's Light Comedy was third.

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived July 26.

Steamship Tritonia, Stitt, Glasgow, R. Reford & Co., general.

Steamship Campana, Demers, Lower Ports, J. G. Brock & Co., general.

Cleared July 26.

Steamship Ovidia, 908, Nordin, London, McLean, Kennedy & Co., general.

Steamship Forest Holme, Benton, Cork, McLean, Kennedy & Co., deals.

Steamship Tunisian, Vipond, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Forest Holme, 1544, Bruton, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Boliviana, Harrison, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite Sohmer Park.

Tunisian, Vipond, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Ovidia, Nordin, McLean, Kenney & Co. Moored at Dobell's wharf.

Montcalm, A. E. Evans, Elder, Dempster & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Teutonia, Kircheim, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored at Hochelaga.

Almerian, Highton, F. Leyland & Co. Moored opposite the Customs House.

Garth Castle, Cross, Franco-Canadian Transatlantic Line. Moored opposite the Customs.

Ontarian, Gambell, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Tritonia, Stitt, R. Reford & Co. Moored near Sohmer Park.

Campana, Demers, J. G. Brock & Co. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Schooner.

S. M. Bird, 430, Patterson, W. Peterson. Moored opposite Place Royale.

Sailed.

Steamship.	From.	For.	July
Rembrandt	Montreal	Cape Town	5
Virginian	London	Quebec	10
Pergenian	London	Quebec	10
Iona	Durban	Montreal	10
Belgian	Antwerp	Montreal	16
Huronian	Montreal	Glasgow	17
Em. of Japan	Hong Kong	Vancouver	16
Lake Megantic	Montreal	Liverpool	19
Jacona	Newcastle	Montreal	18
Rosarian	London	St. Lawrence	20
Nebraska	Glasgow	New York	20
Sarmatian	Glasgow	St. Lawrence	20
Adalia	Quebec	London	20
Lakonia	Glasgow	Montreal	20
Cervona	Portland	London	21
Mexican	London	Quebec	23
Brazilian	Montreal	London	25
Torr Head	Montreal	Cork	25
Assyrian	Glasgow	Boston	24
Lake Superior	Montreal	Liverpool	26
Parisian	Liverpool	Montreal	25
Monteagle	Bristol	Montreal	25
Boliviana	Montreal	Antwerp	26
Tunisian	Montreal	Liverpool	27
Europe	Montreal	London	27

Arrivals.

Steamship.	At.	From.	July
L'Aquitaine	Havre	New York	26
Wassau	Havre..NN.	Montreal	26
Phoenicia	Hamburg	New York	26
Corean	Glasgow	Phila	26
Toronto	44	27	.620
Norwegian	Glasgow	Boston	26
Commonwealth	Boston	Liverpool	26
F. Bismarck	New York	Bremen	26
Nord America	New York	Genoa	26

LAKE ONTARIO DUE TO-NIGHT.

The Elder, Dempster & Co. steamship Lake Ontario, Captain Evans, arrived at Quebec at 11 o'clock last night and is due here this evening.

THE TUNISIAN SAILS.

The Allan Line Royal Mail steamship Tunisian, Captain Vipond, sailed this morning with a full general cargo and a large list of saloon passengers.

The Allan Line Royal Mail steamship Numidian, Captain W. S. Main, passed Cape Race at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She is due at Quebec on Monday morning and at Montreal the following day. Following is the list of her cabin passengers: Miss Bowring, Mrs. Burgess, Lieut. Callahan, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Dore, Mr. M. Keogh, Mr. J. Keogh, Mr. Kinsella, Mrs. Kirby, Master Kirby, Mr. J. G. MacGregor, Mr. D. McCauley, Lieut. McDonald, Mr. R. B. Morrice, Miss Moss, Dr. Bennett Munro, Miss L. F. Nairn, Mr. A. B. Owen, Mr. C. M. Perry, Mr. C. D. Rawlinson, Mr. C. F. Roberts, Lieut. Ross, Lieut. Ryan, Mr. Stanley Single, Miss Rose, Mr. F. Gowdie Smith, Mrs. Gowdie Smith, Mr. L. J. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Swift, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. A. C. Vachell, Mr. H. Wallis, Mrs. Wallis, Miss M. Woodward.

PRETORIAN'S TRIAL TRIP.

Messrs. H. & A. Allan received a cablegram yesterday that their new steamship Pretorian has had a successful trial trip. This steamer, which is of 9,000 tons capacity, has just been delivered from the yards of Furness, Withy & Co., Hartlepool, on the east coast of England. She is classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's under special survey. Her dimensions are 436 feet between perpendiculars, 53 feet width and 32 feet 8 inches in depth. Her cylinders are 32 inches, 53 inches and 88 inches respectively, with 54-inch stroke. She has four single-ended boilers, 15 feet by 12 feet and 180 lbs. pressure. She is fitted with Howden's forced draught and her shafting is considerably in excess of Lloyd's requirements. She has two telescopic masts, seven water-tight bulkheads and bilge keels, centrifugal, circulating pump, Weir's feed pumps, etc. Her measurement capacity is 597,460 cubic feet, dead weight cargo capacity 8,200 tons. She is fitted for 100 first class passengers and sixty second class. All her cabin accommodation, both first and second cabin, is in the central part of the ship and the rooms are all on the spar and promenade decks. Her speed is fourteen knots. The steamer will take her place in the service, sailing from Liverpool on Thursday, August 8, and from Montreal on Saturday, August 22. She will take the place of the Corinthian, which has been assigned to the Glasgow-Montreal service.

BOUND FOR THE GULF.

The Royal Mail steamship Atlantic sailed from Montreal yesterday for Gaspe and way ports, with the following list of saloon passengers and a full general cargo: Mr. Tucker, Mr. A. Tucker, Mrs. and Miss Esnouf, Mr., Mrs. and Misses Turner, Mr. Haviland, Mr. Lavallee, Mrs. Ashline and two children, Mrs. and Miss Binnmore, Mrs. Tracy, Miss Ehrlick, Mrs. Brice, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Ward, Mr. Martin, Mr. Fogerty, Mr. and Mrs. Houston, Mrs. and Miss Hoetor, Mr. and Miss Welster, Miss G. Smith, Miss E. Morgan.

GARTH CASTLE SAILS TO-MORROW.

The Franco-Canadian Transatlantic Line steamship Garth Castle sails at daybreak to-morrow for Havre, with passengers and a full general cargo.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Franco-Canadian Line steamship Wassau arrived at Havre yesterday at 6 p.m.

The steamship Bolivlana has among her general cargo 2,000 tons of rails consigned to Mr. Gerald Lomer.

The Allan Line steamship Numidian, from Liverpool, passed Cape Race westbound at 2.40 p.m. on Friday.

The Manchester Line steamship Manchester Corporation passed Father Point outwards at 3.55 p.m. yesterday.

The Dominion Line Royal and U. S. mail steamship Commonwealth, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday at 2 p.m.

The Allan Line steamship Norwegian from Boston for Glasgow, arrived out on Friday afternoon and landed her live stock without loss.

The steamship Forest Holme, having discharged her cargo of rails and taken on part outward cargo, sailed at daylight this morning for Quebec to complete cargo. She goes to Cork, Ireland.

A BUILDING BOOM

Kingston, Ont., July 27.—(Special.)—The farmers of Frontenac county are doing more building this year than ever before in any one year. And they are not building "castles in the air," but residences, barns, drive houses, silos, stables, piggeries, henneries, etc. The traveller is impressed with the substantial style and enduring qualities of the many buildings which appear for the first time this year. In the rear of the city, and not many miles distant, the new buildings springing into sight would lead one to believe that a boom had struck this part of Eastern Ontario. The farmers are prospering—that is the keynote of it all—and when they prosper the whole country prospers. The Liberal Government in its tariff arrangement and its progressive policy has enabled the farmer to get out of the "slough of despond" and fix his feet firmly on the broad highway that leads to prosperity.

KNEW THE FOSBURGS

Kingston, Ont., July 27.—(Special.)—Quite a number of persons here were interested in the Fosburg murder trial at Pittsfield, Mass., as relatives were here and knew all the parties concerned. They had absolute faith in the innocency of the young man. The maternal grandparents were former Kingstonians, Mrs. Fosburg's father and mother living here 33 years ago. They are Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, of St. Louis. Mrs. Stewart was a sister of Mrs. Neil McNeil, and Mrs. (Capt.) Middleton, of this city. Miss May Fosburg, the murdered girl, had been a frequent visitor here.

BIOGRAPHY OF ARCHBISHOP.

Kingston, Ont., July 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. (Archbishop) Lewis has left for New York to sail for England. She will be here in September to secure fresh material for the life of the late Archbishop, which she is compiling.

LODGE OF REBEKHAS.

Granby, July 27.—(Special.)—Mrs. H. Friedlander instituted a lodge of Rebekhas, I.O.O.F., here last night. There are about 30 charter members.

Our shirts are not like everyone else's. To the exclusive man this means much. A large "striped" shirt for the small "spot" cash. Charge accounts opened, too.

MACKERROW BROTHERS FURNISHERS TO GENTLEMEN
2246 St. Catherine Street.

IT IS A FACT

That everybody is going to wear Low Cut Shoes this Summer—Ladies in particular. Most everyone will get them here. 40 new styles for women to select from. Prices to suit every purse. Our $2.00 Shoe for women is our leader.

We Have a Splendid Line of Men's Shoes for $3.00.

FRANK POWER, 1847 NOTRE DAME STREET, near McGill.

Wills and Executors

No one should be burdened with the duties and responsibilities of executorship, with the loss of time, worry, litigation and personal friction so often incidental to such position, now that Trust Companies exist for the purpose of performing the functions of an Executor.

Prior to the existence of Trust Companies there was no choice but to select and to delegate such serious responsibilities, such difficult and in most cases thankless tasks. Testators had no course open but to appoint Private Executors with all the risk and uncertainty of these individuals being able to perform properly their trust functions, whether from lack of business knowledge, experience, inclination, or permanent residence, and always the possibility that the Executors would die before the Testator.

A Trust Company makes a permanent Executor—one never indifferent to the importance of duty—one never absent.

National Trust Company, Limited,
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The Herald Press,
603 CRAIG STREET, Montreal.

PRINTING PRINTING

CHICAGO IS IN NEED OF MONEY

Windy City Begins to Feel the Pinch of Municipal Poverty.

Chicago, July 26.—Chicago has been looking into its financial affairs during the past week with startling results. The threatened resignation of Mayor Harrison has not been the only indication of the extent to which the city's finances are involved. Spurred on by the revelations which have been made, the Board of Review has increased assessments to the amount of $7,543,000, and the Mayor has ordered the city expense cut by $500,000. After all this, the problem of making the two ends meet still faces the city officials.

The cut in the expense of the city government means a probable retrenchment and will arouse protest in every direction. The police and fire departments are threatened with reduction to the lowest possible point in which they can be considered efficient. Public improvements will be stopped, except in the most necessary cases. The city engineer has said that the necessary reduction of his force of bridge tenders and repairers may possibly interfere with commerce. The teachers in the public schools, who through the Teachers' Federation have been fighting several years for the assessment of corporation franchises, in order to keep up their salaries, are threatened with a reduction of salary.

Mayor Harrison begins by characterizing the situation as "calamitous," and then says the city will get just enough in taxes to maintain the police department. All the other business of the city will have to be conducted on the money received from saloon licenses, the dog tax, and miscellaneous sources. This is the condition which Mayor Harrison prophesies for Chicago:

"Policemen will have to be discharged; fire companies will have to be reduced; teachers' salaries will have to be cut; some of the library sub-stations will have to be abandoned; when bridges and viaducts go to pieces they will have to be closed, as we have no money to repair them; our streets will be dirtier than they have ever been, our alleys will be uncleaned; we shall not be able to dispose of garbage; health inspectors will have to be laid off."

The Board of Review has set as the limit to which the valuations can be raised the sum of $4,000,000. County Clerk Knopf has announced that the tax rate will be 1.40. Basing his calculations on these figures, Mayor Harrison says there must be a big deficit at the end of the year. Among the things most blamed for this condition of affairs is the Juul law, and hopes are entertained that it may be thrown out by the Legislature.

TRADING TERMS

Every few days The Herald receives inquiries of which the following is a sample:

"You would oblige many readers of your esteemed paper by giving a short but clear definition of the terms used in the commercial or speculative transactions in Wall Street or at the Board of Trade. For instance, what is the meaning of 'shorts' and 'longs,' '60 or 75 per cent. loans,' etc.?"

The financial editor answers the questions put by these readers thus:

"A so-called 'short' is a person who has sold stock or grain that he does not own in the expectation that he will be able to buy it back again at a lower price. On the Stock Exchange stock that is sold one day has to be delivered the next (except that Saturday is not a delivery day), and the man who sells 'short' or sells what he does not own has to borrow the stock from some one who has it in order to make the delivery. If the price of the stock he has sold declines subsequently below the price at which he sold it he buys in or 'covers' the amount he is 'short,' delivers the stock to the person from whom he borrowed and pockets as his profit the difference between the price at which he originally sold and that at which he bought in his 'shorts.' On the other hand, if a man sells stock that he does not own and the price advances he is obliged to buy in or 'cover his shorts' at a loss. In a word, 'selling short' and covering later simply reverses the usual practice of buying first and selling later at a profit or a loss. 'Short selling' is prompted by the belief that the price of the stock sold is too high and that it must decline, just as buying is prompted by the belief that the price of the stock bought is too low and will advance and that the buyer will thus make a profit.

"On the Board of Trade a trader goes short by selling for future delivery grain or provisions that he does not own in the expectation that before the arrival of the delivery day the price will decline and the grain or provisions sold may be bought back cheaper. If a man 'goes short' of July wheat at 73 cents, that is, makes a contract to deliver in July a certain amount of wheat at 73 cents a bushel, and the price declines to 70 cents a bushel before the July delivery day comes around, the seller can buy in his 'short' wheat at 70 cents and thus make a profit of 3 cents a bushel. If the price of July wheat never gets below 73 cents the 'short' seller has to settle at a loss.

"'Longs' are the opposites of 'shorts.' If a man buys 1,000 shares of stock or 1,000 bushels of wheat he is 'long' that much stock or that much wheat.

"Sixty or 75 per cent. loans are loans of money on which the borrower pays interest at the rate of 60 or 75 per cent. per annum. The rates are excessive, of course, and are charged only in times of stringency in the money market and are usually accompanied by panics in stocks."

ADVERTISING CANADA

Extract from the Melbourne Age:—So rich, abundant and effectively presented is the display made by Canada at the Glasgow Exhibition, that it altogether overshadows the exhibits from other parts of the Empire, including the mineral collections from Western Australia and Queensland. In Australia there are many who have held, and hold, natural doubts as to the economic value of exhibitions. Canada is troubled with no such doubts. It is strongly possessed of the trans-Atlantic faith in advertising. Its permanent organization for the attraction of migrants from the United Kingdom is bold and confident, therefore, expensive; its products are now regularly seen at every great British agricultural show; it made a vigorous bid for attention at the Paris Exhibition, and now repeats the process at Glasgow. The Dominion's Commissioner says Canada owes to its enterprise at Paris last year, a very substantial increase in the foreign demand for its natural products and manufactures. If this example conveys any lesson applicable to Australia, it is that when any State has a good thing to bring under notice, it should advertise it thoroughly, courageously. In a crowded country or a crowd exhibition half measures accomplish little or nothing tangible. Think of the rich State of Queensland failing to send an ounce of its agricultural products, after having a whole year for preparation. Its little court, which has been elbowed out of observation as the result of a blundering agreement, contains a conventional gilt obelisk, the usual cases of minerals, some opals and other stones, a quicksilver fountain, and a few other odds and ends. What result such a show can hope to accomplish it is impossible to see.

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness comes from the refusal of the excretory organs to perform their duties regularly from contributing causes usually disordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, prepared on scientific principles, are so compounded that certain ingredients in them pass through the stomach and act upon the bowels so as to remove their torpor and arouse them to proper action. Many thousands are prepared to bear testimony to their power in this respect.—Adv.

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THE CHURCHES

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Sunday School Lesson—God calls Abram, Gen. 12, 1-9.

Golden Text—"I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing."—Gen. 12, 2.

Hints to the Teacher—The migration of Abram was a turning point in the world's history. Suppose that Abram had never undertaken this journey; then his descendants would have grown up idol worshipers; there would have been no "chosen people," no Israelite history, no Bible, no Christian Church. The journey of Abram was the first important event in the religious history of the human race. The Bible presents the religious side of this journey, while from the monuments we learn that it had also a political side. It was an heroic clan departing from its ancestral home after conquest of that home by a foreign race.

I. We notice several aspects of The Call of Abram. 1. It was a call from the highest authority. God's voice bade Abram go. God may have spoken to him as he speaks to us—through conscience. When the king commands, his subjects must obey. 2. It was a call to separation. Then was drawn distinctly, for the first time, the line of division between the Church and the world. Should we not make the same separation now? 3. It was a call to effort. It required a journey of nearly a thousand miles, over an unknown route, amid many dangers, and in the face of many difficulties. God demanded more of Abram than he demands of us. How do we respond to the call?

II. Let us now observe The Spirit of Abram's Response to God's call. 1. First of all, and deepest of all, there was faith. Abram's faith is often noticed in the Scriptures, for example, Heb. 11, 8-10; Acts 7, 2-5; Gal. 3, 6-9. He believed God's word, for he saw God as a real existence. 2. As a result of faith there was obedience. He saw God in all his glory, and obeyed his commands. Thus faith was made perfect by works. 3. There was decision. He made his choice absolutely between God and the world, and took his stand fully upon God's side. 4. There was patience. Abram was willing to wait for his inheritance. He did not expect an immediate reward. He never saw during his life the fulfillment of God's promise. Yet his faith never faltered. See Heb. 11, 39, 40. 5. There was a prayer. Notice that wherever Abram pitched his tent in the land of Canaan there he built an altar and called on the name of the Lord.

II. We call attention also to The Rewards which Abram Received. 1. He had abundant promises (verses 2, 3, 7). All the promises to Abram are ours also. We can write our name across each word that God has spoken. 2. He had goodly fellowship. He lost the companionships of earth, but he gained communion with heaven, for the Lord talked with him. 3. He had a rich inheritance. The land was his, though the Canaanite was dwelling upon it. Abram could look over the hills and valleys and say, "All these are mine."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., cathedral service; preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. 7 p.m., cathedral service; preacher, Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

St. George's Church—Holy Communion after evening service. 11.05, morning prayer; preacher, Rev. Principal Hackett. 3, Sunday School. 7.05, evening prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard.

St. Cyprian's Church, corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets—11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. H. Jekill.

St. Martin's, St. Urbain, corner Prince Arthur. Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer, 11 o'clock; Rev. George Johnson. Evening prayer, 7 o'clock; Rev. Principal Hackett. All seats free and unappropriated.

St. James the Apostle—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher at both services, Rev. C. G. Rollit. All seats free after 7 p.m.

Trinity Church, corner of St. Denis Street and Viger Square. Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector. Eighth Sunday after Trinity —8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

St. Mary's Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector. Bible Class and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

St. Matthia's Church, Westmount—Holy Communion, 8.30 a.m. Morning service, 11 a.m; preacher, the Rev. Dr. Ker. Evening service, 7 p.m.; preacher, the rector. All seats free.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's—Service at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate. Evening service discontinued during July and August.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Crescent Street Church—Rev. J. H. MacVicar, B.A., of Fergus, Ont., will preach on Sabbath, 28th inst., at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square Church—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services, morning at 11 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Point St. Charles Church—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. James Church, St. Denis Street—Programme of the music to be executed on the 28th inst. on the occasion of the Patron's Feast:—1, Second Solemn Mass, by Jos. Franck; 2, offertory, "Tu es Sacerdos," by Dubois; 3, at Vespers, "Magnificat," by Dubois; 4, at Benediction, "Sanctus," by Franck, "Ave Maria," by Besozzi, "Tantum," by Rega, "Laudate," by Faure. Soloists—Messrs. J. E. L. Berube, Alf. Lortie, J. Turgeon, H. Prevost, D. Poliquin, A. Langlois, T. Lortie. Organist—S. Duval; Director—M. J. E. Drolet.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN.

Drummond Hall, 81 Drummond Street—Services discontinued during July and August.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christian Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m. All cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public, from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m. Visitors welcome.

ANTI-SEMITISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Jewish Editor Forsees an Open and Widespread Outbreak.

London, July 20.—Anti-Semitism is on the verge of an open and widespread outbreak in England, according to Mr. Isaac Suwalsky, editor of The Jew, an East End Yiddish newspaper. He asserts that the daily attacks on poor Hebrews in the streets of Whitechapel are symptoms of the hatred existing in the highest political and social classes of the kingdom. During the last three months the Whitechapel police courts have been regularly called upon to punish persons for bodily assaults on Hebrew peddlers and householders. Several Hebrew hunts have lately occurred in the highways of the district, and the testimony in most cases has proved that racial prejudice is the sole cause of the attacks, the victims being industrious, law abiding residents and frequently inoffensive youths. At street crossings policemen are kept busy rebuking truck drivers and busmen guilty of hounding Hebrews with brutal taunts and of deliberate attempts to run them down.

Mr. Suwalsky says: "Anti-Semitism is aggressively entrenched in the United Kingdom, and reaches from the slums of Whitechapel to the office of the Prime Minister. Both political parties are definitely pledged to it. The conservatives espouse it under the guise of immigration reform, while liberals employ it when they persistently assert that the Boer war is waged at the behest of Hebrew capitalists.

"There is at present more hatred of Hebrews in the West End. In the East End the London roughs of Whitechapel are Hebrew haters for amusement, but the cultured people of Downing Street and Park Lane are anti-Semites from conviction. Down in the East End the Hebrews are suffering from the country's excessive patriotism because most of us wear beards, and consequently are called 'Kruger' by the Hooligans of the neighborhood. I am ashamed to confess that some highly placed personages of our own faith are largely responsible for the coming crusade, as they are so wrapped up in the pursuit of titles and favor that they find little time and less interest in ameliorating the condition of their pauperized brethren in the East End."

GETS AHEAD OF MARK HANNA

Everett-Moore Syndicate Force the Ohio Senator to Come to Terms.

Mr. H. A. Everett, a director of the Montreal Street Railway at the time of its conversion to an electric road, has defeated Senator Mark Hanna for an entrance to Cleveland after one of the most remarkable corporation fights on record.

The Everett-Moore syndicate has, by buying up and controlling the electric railway lines in the cities of Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, been able to gather in all the suburban lines radiating from those cities and from a gigantic network of electric railways, with 1,000 miles of trackage.

Without the city terminal facilities the former owners of the suburban systems were at the mercy of the syndicate and had no choice but to sell. In the midst of this stood Senator Hanna, president of the Little Consolidated Company, of Cleveland, which owns all the city lines giving entrance to Cleveland from the west. The Everett-Moore syndicate had a network of lines westward from Cleveland to Detroit, but the inlet to the city was over the tracks of Senator Hanna's line.

He stood like a rock, and the efforts of the syndicate to get a controlling interest in his company have kept the shares up to 102 for months, although the company's francises run out in seven or eight years, the company is over-capitalized and the physical property run down.

The financial fight he has made to retain control of the Little Consolidated has equalled his victorious political struggles. Almost alone he stood in the path of the biggest electric traction syndicate the world ever saw and held it down.

To-day the Everett-Moore syndicate secured an option on a block of stock that gives it 55 per cent. of the shares of the Senator's company, a safe margin, and the option can be closed and the stock voted whenever the syndicate chooses to pass over the $2,500,000 at which the stock is optioned. The price is said to be many points above the market. The syndicate could not buy in the open market for fear of sending the shares kiting.

It is announced that Senator Hanna will remain president of the company as long as he likes, the syndicate that has beaten him out of control of the road being made up of his personal friends, even though they are his business enemies.

The Everett-Moore syndicate will now proceed to reorganize the various companies, of which there are a score, that have been absorbed or bought outright, into one $1,000,000 company. A statement of earnings for the first year says they will be $9,000,000 with a 100 per cent. increase promised by the third year.

The only electric traction property in the Cleveland-Toledo-Detroit territory the syndicate does not already own, is the Cleveland, Elyria & Western. This gets into Cleveland over the Little Consolidated tracks, and by getting control of Senator Hanna's Little Consolidated road the syndicate gets this by the throat, and its finish as an independent line is visible.

The continued decline of Detroit United shares, now at 75, is a surprise, but is said to be accounted for by the concentration of the resources of the syndicate on the capture of the Little Consolidated, now achieved.

It Will Prolong Life.—De Sota, the Spaniard, lost his life in the wilds of Florida, whither he went for the purpose of discovering the legendary "Fountain of perpetual youth," said to exist in that then unknown country. While Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will not perpetuate youth, it will remove the bodily pains which make the young old before their time and harass the aged into untimely graves.—Adv.

HIGHLAND CADET BATTALION.

A meeting of the Battalion is called for this evening, the 27th inst., to arrange for a moonlight excursion. A full attendance is requested.

Engagements for next week—Monday, 29th, battalion drill, no uniform. Bugle band practice. Wednesday, 31st, battalion drill, full dress. Bugle band to attend. Saturday, 3rd August, full dress, at 2 p.m. sharp, on vacant lot near baseball grounds, to take part in Caledonia games. Bugle band to attend. The battalion is under engagement to visit Portland, Me., for Labor Day, leaving Friday, 30th August. Returning, will leave Portland Monday night, the 2nd September.

Regular attendance at all drills, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday night drills during next month, will be insisted upon.

Ignorant of Nature's Laws.

If not ignorant, stupid—else why attempt to treat Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma by snuffs, tablets or atomizers. Such remedies can't cure, for the medication must be carried to the diseased parts by the air you breathe. Catarrhozone is inhaled into the lungs, throat and nasal passages. Kills the disease from its very roots. Catarrhozone is recommended by doctors and druggists as a never failing cure. Try it. 25c and $1.00.

Monday and Tuesday
—AT—
MARCHAND'S
Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe
1869 and 1871
Notre Dame Street.

Special offer at Retail during this Sale:
500 Rainy Day Skirts, grey and black, good weight, 9 inch of fine stitching at the bottom. These Tailor-made Skirts are well worth $8 and $9. Special for Monday and Tuesday
$2.99
This is the largest and the most complete Skirt Department in Montreal.

Monday & Tuesday
—AT—
Marchand's
Ready-to-wear Wardrobe,
1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME

Special offer during this Sale:
75 Fine Tailor-made Costumes, All Wool, Cheviot, Eton Jacket, pretty Flared Skirt, in blue, brown and black. These new Costumes are really worth $9. Made by our own tailor, and will sell them, Monday and Tuesday, at
$4.99
We have the most complete and the largest Costume Department in the city.

Monday & Tuesday
—AT—
Marchand's
Ready-to-wear Wardrobe,
1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME

Special offer during this Sale:
25 Doz. Roman Satin Blouses, navy, garnet, cardinal, heliotrope and black. Front and back with pleats and hemstitched. Nicely finished. These Blouses are made to sell at $2. Will be, Monday and Tuesday, sold at
99c
This is the largest and the most complete Blouse Department in Montreal. Skirts, Blouses and Costumes made to order at very short notice.

MARCHAND'S
Ready-to-Wear Wardrobe
1869 and 1871 NOTRE DAME

Public Notice

TAX ROLL.

PERSONAL, BUSINESS AND WATER TAXES

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessors for the City of Montreal have completed the Roll of Personal, Business and Water Taxes for all the wards of the City, and that the same is deposited at their office at the City Hall, where it may be seen and examined by any person interested, until the 12th day of August next (1901).

That the said Assessors will meet at their office aforesaid, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. to revise the said Roll, and to hear and examine all complaints that may be brought before them respecting any entry in such Roll, viz.:

St. Antoine South, St. Antoine East, St. Antoine West and St. Lawrence Wards, Tuesday, the 13th day of August next (1901);

St. Mary's East, St. Mary's West, St. Gabriel and Hochelaga Wards, Wednesday, the 14th day of August next (1901);

East, Centre and West Wards, Thursday, the 15th day of August next (1901);

St. James South, St. James North and St. Louis Wards, Friday, the 16th day of August next (1901);

St. Jean Baptiste, St. Ann's and St. Denis Wards, Monday, the 19th day of August next (1901).

For the Board of Assessors,

A. LANGEVIN,
President.

Assessors' Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 27th July, 1901.

CANCER! CANCER! Dr. Percy's Anti-Cancer. This remedy is very highly recommended for the relief and cure of Cancer, Tumors, Scrofula, and Diseases of the Skin. Sufferers are invited to give it a trial. For sale by J. A. Harte, Druggist, [illegible] Notre Dame St. Country orders promptly filled.

Unrivalled Position
LONDON, ENGLAND.
For comfort and convenience, stay at
THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
MODERATE TARIFFS

THE GRAND UNION
Cor. Elgin and Queen Streets.
Best Commercial House in Ottawa.
HUGH ALEXANDER, Proprietor

"UNION GREASE"
A red hot iron will not burn it. Ice will not freeze it. Water will not wash it off. Metals coated with it will not rust. Time will not deteriorate it. For all heavy bearings it is the best lubricator human ingenuity ever devised.
DOWNING & CO., 371 St. James St.
Also Agents for Phenyle, the greatest disinfectant in the world.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
OF CANADA. Established 1859. Capital, $500,000.00
HON. JNO DRYDEN ..... PRESIDENT
GEO. GILLIES ..... VICE-PRESIDENT
H. WADDINGTON ..... MAN.-DIRECTOR
All good risks insured at lowest rates.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province.
HENRY BLACHFORD, Mgr. Prov. Que.
Tel. Main, 863. Montreal. 180 St. James St.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of NARCISSE F. BEDARD, merchant, of the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at the salesrooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY, the 30th JULY, 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to the highest and last bidder the following immovables, ceded by the said Insolvent, as follows, to wit:

1st.—Two lots of land situated in the City of Montreal, known and designated as No. 207 and 208 of the official subdivision of lot No. 1268, of the official plan and book of reference of St. James Ward, of the said City of Montreal, containing, each lot, 25 feet front by 109 feet in depth, with rights in common to a lane in rear of said lots, with buildings thereon erected, said bearing civic numbers 751, 753, 755, 757, 759 and 761 of Berri Street, City of Montreal.

2nd.—A lot of land situated in the City of St. Henry, being composed of parts of official subdivisions Nos. 17, 18 and 19, of the lot of land bearing No. 941 on the official plan and book of reference of the Municipality of the Parish of Montreal; the said subdivision part of No. 17, of No. 941, contains about 8 feet in width on the southeast side, and 18 feet 2 inches in width on the northwest side, by about 98 feet in depth; the said subdivision part of No. 18, of No. 941, containing 30 feet in width by about 98 feet in depth, and the said subdivision part No. 19, of No. 941, being a strip of land one foot in width by 98 feet in depth. The whole forming the angle of Notre Dame Street and St. Jean Street, and containing about 39 feet in width on Notre Dame Street and 49 feet 2 inches in width in rear, by about 98 feet in depth, English measure, more or less, with stores and dwellings thereon erected, bearing civic numbers 3397, 3399, 3401 and 3403 Notre Dame Street, and 115 and 117 St. Jean Street, City of St. Henry, Montreal.

3rd.—Ten lots of land, situated on Decelles Avenue, known under numbers 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 261, 262, 263 and 264, of the official subdivision of lot No. 465, on the cadastral plan of the said St. Laurent Parish; the said following lots measuring; 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, each 27 feet front by about 104 feet in depth; and the said lots Nos. 261, 262 and 263 have 29 feet, and No. 264, 28 feet in width, by about 104 feet in depth, without buildings.

4th.—A mortgage given by Mde. Herminie Sarault, of the Town of St. Henry, Montreal, widow of the late Narcisse Bedard, in his lifetime shoemaker of said place, to the amount of $400.00, to be reimbursed by the heirs of said Herminie Sarault after her death, without interest. This sum is guaranteed by a mortgage on a property situated in the Town of St. Henry of Montreal, and known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for the Parish of Montreal under number 2004.

5th.—A cheese factory and dwelling, situated in the Parish of Gracefield, Ottawa County. The land occupied by said properties will not be sold, the Insolvent not being the owner of the land, only of the buildings.

Terms—Cash. A deposit will be requested from each purchaser.

BILODEAU & CHALIFOUR,
Joint Curators,
15 St. James St., Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In Re ALBINA DESAUTELS, Milliner, Montreal, Insolvent.

Sale by auction, WEDNESDAY, the 31st JULY, 1901, at 11 o'clock a.m., at Marcotte Bros.' Auction Rooms, 69 St. James Street, Montreal, the following assets, to wit:

Stock of Hats, Bonnets, Trimmings, etc.	$978.91
Fixtures	206.25
Unexpired rent, 9 months, to April 30th, 1902, at $23 per month	207.00

Terms—Cash. The whole as per inventory.

The store open for inspection Tuesday, the 30th of July, 1901, until 6 o'clock p.m.

Also the Book Debts, re Thomas Forest, plumber, 444 Rachel Street, Montreal, amounting, as per list, to $589.95.

For particulars, apply to

GAGNON & CARON, Joint Curators,
41 Street Railway Building.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
Montreal, 16th July, 1901.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re J. W. A. LEBEL, Trois Rivieres, P.Q.

Sale by auction at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on Monday 29th July, 1901 at 11 o'clock.

Stock of dry goods, clothing, boots shoes, etc.	$12,517.25
Fixtures	504.25
	$13,021.50
Book Debts per list	180.56

Store will be open on 27th.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
87 St. James Street.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
City of St. Henri. }

To the inhabitants of the City of St. Henri, to all whom it may concern.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the VALUATION ROLL for the City of St. Henri, made and prepared by the valuators named by the Council of the City of St. Henri, under date of the twenty-seventh day of March 1901, is now deposited in the office of the undersigned for the information of all parties interested or of their representatives during twenty days from this date.

NOTICE is moreover given that the undersigned assessors will proceed to the revision and homologation of the said roll for the above mentioned Wards, on Tuesday the 13th days of August next, one thousand nine hundred and one (1901) according to law.

Given at St. Henri, in the said city of St. Henri this twenty-third day of July, 1901.

(Signed,) J. BTE. CYR.
ISAIE LALONDE.
OLIVIER DION.
Valuators.

(Signed,) ADOLPHE SENECAL,
Secretary.

True Copy.
ADOLPHE SENECAL,
Secretary.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA
CAPITAL (Authorized) - $2,500,000
REST - - - - - - - - 1,850,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
H. S. HOWLAND - - - President
D. R. WILKIE - - General Manager
Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, STERLING EXCHANGE
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

R. Wilson-Smith
INVESTMENT BROKER,
151 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities
A large line of gilt edge investments always on hand.

SYDNEY C. B.
F. D. SLOAN,
Commission Merchant, Real Estate Broker, Etc. Office—Royal Bank Building.
Correspondence solicited from wholesalers desiring representation in the "Iron City" and the Island of Cape Breton generally.

EUROPEAN
& RAILWAY TICKET AGENCY
129 ST. JAMES STREET.
(Corner St. Francois Xavier).
European Tickets to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Paris, and all points on the continent.
Upper Lake Tickets to Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Thunder Bay.
Reservations by wire if desired. Baggage Bonded through to Steamer's Side.
Ocean Tickets Allan, Beaver, Dominion Line, etc.
Plans of Steamers, Sailing Lists, etc., on application.
Excellent accommodation. Through Tickets from Montreal, including Rail and Sleeping Car Tickets.
WM. F. EGG, Agent,
129 St. James St., Montreal.

G. J. Adams & Co.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
INVESTMENTS AND LOANS NEGOTIATED.
205—ST. JAMES ST.—205
Telephone Main 505.

The Metropolitan
STOCK EXCHANGE,
45 St. Francis Xavier Street.
Incorporated, Capital $100,000, fullpaid New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission ⅛.
Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4115.

THE BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (Limited).
STOCKS, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.
Private Wires to Leading Markets.
Representing
BARTLETT-FRAZIER & CO., CHICAGO
MEMBERS OF New York Stock Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Liverpool Corn Trade Association.
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
39 ST. SACRAMENT ST., MONTREAL.

Andrew Angus,
Accountant, Auditor,
Assignee : : : : :
Commissioner for taking Affidavits,
5 VICTORIA SQUARE,
Montreal.

F. C. HIRSCH,
Member Montreal Mining Exchange
MINES and MINING STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD.
54 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL
Telephon Main 1249

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS & CANALS

LACHINE CANAL

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for paving part of Mill Street," will be received at this office until 6 o'clock on Monday, 29th, July, 1901.

Plans and specifications can be seen on and after the 17th July, 1901, at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Quebec Canals, 1769 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, where forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $1,500, must accompany the tender for the work; these accepted cheques must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering decline entering into the contract for work at the rates and terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By Order,
L. K. JONES.
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, July 17th, 1901.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co., Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

An Interim Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum for the half year ending June 30th, 1901, upon the paid-up capital stock of The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Company, (Limited), has been declared and will be mailed on the first day of August next to shareholders of record, June 30th, 1901.

By order,
ROBERT WHYTE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
MONTREAL TIME BILL.
In Effect June 24th.
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †8.20 p.m. Ar. a8.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO — Lv. †8.55 a.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.45 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger, †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. 11.55 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. *9.30 a.m., 4.10 p.m., *10.15 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.20 a.m., *6.10 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.30 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON, PORTLAND—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.10 p.m.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. †8.55 a.m., §10.00 a.m., a12.30 p.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.45 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †12.10 p.m., a3.00 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., (I)1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., §8.20 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., (G)9.40 p.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.10 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (I)2.30 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a5.25 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., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.25 p.m., (H)5.10 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., †6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—Lv. (K)9.00 a.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. †9.50 a.m., (K)6.55 p.m.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily, except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W) Wednesdays only. (G)Mondays only. (H)Fridays only. (K)Tuesdays and Thursdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
20,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED.
IN MANITOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST
The Canadian Pacific Ry. will run FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS, second class, to C.P.R. Stations in Manitoba and Assiniboia, West, Southwest and Northwest of Winnipeg as far as MOOSEJAW, ESTEVAN and YORKTON
$10.00
On AUGUST 8th, 1901, From Stations in Ontario, Sharbot Lake, Sudbury and East.
And AUGUST 9th, 1901, From Stations in Province of Quebec, Quebec, Megantic and West. Certificates will be issued entitling purchaser to a second class ticket good to return to original starting point by same route on or before Nov. 10th, 1901, at $18.00, only on conditions named therein.
For further particulars and tickets apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Ry. Agent.

MONTREAL TO
BUFFALO
AND RETURN
Good Going Good Returning
Every day $10.25 8 days after day of sale
Every day $11.90 15 days includ. day of sale.
Trains leave Windsor St. Station, 8.55 a.m. week days, and 10 p.m. daily.

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA
Good Sea Bathing
Best Golf Links in America.
Cheap Round Trip Rates from Montreal.
An Ideal Summer Resort for the Family.
ST. ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA.
Sleeping Car Service.
Tuesdays and Fridays through sleeper leaves Montreal, Windsor St. Station, 8.20 p.m., for St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Returning leaves St. Andrews, Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Montreal, 8.35 a.m. following day.

PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD SERVICE.
Through sleeper leaves Montreal, Windsor St., 8 p.m. daily. Through Parlor Car leaves 9 a.m. week days.
Through First-class and Sleeping Car Service between Quebec, St. John N. B., and Halifax, via Megantic.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
BUFFALO
RETURN FARES FROM MONTREAL.
Good going Fare Good Returning
Every day $10.25 8 days after day of sale.
Every day $11.90 15 days incld. day of sale.
Excursion Fares from all other stations.
TICKETS VALID ON ALL TRAINS.
UNEQUALLED SERVICE
MONTREAL TO BUFFALO, LESS THAN 12 HOURS.

	"Int. Lim."	Fast Night Express.
Lv. Montreal	9.00 a.m daily	10.30 p.m. dy.
Ar. Buffalo	7.50 p.m. daily	10.45 a.m. dy.
Lv. Buffalo	8.00 a.m. daily	7.00 p.m. dy.
Ar. Montreal	7.00 p.m. daily	7.30 a.m. dy.

All trains via Toronto and Niagara Falls.
Cafe Parlor Cars on day trains, Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains. Double track.
Excursion tickets also sold returning by R. & O. N. Co., steamers through 1,000 Islands and St. Lawrence Rapids.
OLD ORCHARD BEACH.
Through sleeping and parlor car service is now run between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Beach.
Excursion tickets now on sale.
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460, Main 461, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
RIMOUSKI ——— the Refreshing
CACOUNA ——— the Cooling
METIS ——— the Magnificent
BIC ——— the Beautiful
AND A HUNDRED
St. Lawrence Summer Resorts
ARE ON THE
Intercolonial Railway
MARITIME EXPRESS
Leaves Montreal 12 o'clock noon, daily except Saturday.
Write for our Tourist Literature.
H. A. PRICE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, MONTREAL.
E. TIFFIN, Traffic Manager, Moncton, N.B.
JOHN M. LYONS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Moncton, N.B.

HERALD WANT ADS Always Pay

One Time, 10 cents. One Week, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 50c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS been 3 or 4 years at cake baking. 155 St. Lawrence Street. 176x

WANTED — BRASS MOULDERS, FINISHERS and core makers to stay away from Toronto. Strike on. 180

WANTED — AT ONCE, LINING CUTTER, for neckwear factory. Apply at once to Mr. McBride, Gault Bros.' factory, St. Helen st. 175

WANTED — FOR NECKWEAR FACTORY, experienced help in all departments, operators, stitchers, preparers, finishers, also girls willing to learn; highest prices; cool factory. Gault Bros.' factory, St. Helen street. 176

WANTED — CHOIR LEADER FOR ST. Matthew's Presbyterian Church. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and salary expected, to P.O. Box 158, Montreal. 177

WANTED — A CHEF AT ONCE FOR THE summer season; must have first class references. Write or telephone to The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Dorval. 177

WANTED — CHAMBERMAIDS, DINING room and scrubbing girls. Albion Hotel, McGill street. 179

WANTED—A COOK, HOUSEMAID AND parlormaid kept. House in country town, all city conveniences, character references required. Address G. M. Herald Office. 175x

WANTED—METAL AND SILVER GILDERS, steady employment. Apply to Malone & Robertson, picture framers, 1803 Notre Dame street. 177x

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BOY ABOUT 13 or 15 years of age, for the dry goods trade, must speak French and English. A. Poyanen & Co., 316 Main st. 176x

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, ABOUT 14 or 15, to assist with housework. 4267 Dorchester st. 179x

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply this evening, at 299 Mountain st. 174x

WANTED—JAM AND JELLY MAKER. GOOD wages to good man. Apply to the Toronto Biscuit & Confectionery Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 177x

WANTED — ONE SCRUBBING WOMAN. Apply Montreal Club, 4 Hospital st. 175

WANTED — A YOUNG WOMAN AS MAID and attendant for an invalid lady, good needlewoman and able to read aloud and travel; references required. Box 398D, Herald. 174x

WANTED — A TEMPORARY HAND IN the accountant's department of a British fire insurance company. Apply, with references and remuneration expected, to P.O. Box 858. 180x

WANTED — MEN AND WOMEN EVERYwhere, to copy letters. $5 to $6 weekly, working evenings. Particulars, enabling you to start to work, mailed on application. Enclose stamp. Union Advertising Co., Toledo, O. 175x

WANTED—A FORELADY FOR MANUFACture of blouses, skirts and costumes; must have had experience in factory; good salary to competent person. Apply 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame st. 176

WANTED — WE ARE THE OLDEST ESTablished firm in our line. We sell tea through agents only; we want a few more agents. Apply to G. Marshall & Co., London, Ont. 178

WANTED — JAM AND JELLY MAKER, good wages to good man. Apply to The Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. 176

WANTED — A GOOD COLLAR MAKER, one who understands making light and team collars. Apply to W. J. Gibson, Gananoque, Ont. 175

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, 10 A1 WEAVers on Knowles and Crompton looms, also learners. Richelieu Woollen Mills, Chambly. 175

WANTED — TWO MORE MEN TO DISTRIbute samples, house to house; must be neatly dressed. Apply between 5.30 and 6 p.m., or 7.30 and 8 p.m., St. Lawrence Ad. Co., Bill Posters, Distributors and Samplers, 8 St. James st. 175

WANTED — BLOUSE CUTTER, ONE HAVing a knowledge of shirt and collar cutting preferred. Apply A. H. Sims and Co., 54 Latour st. 175

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST AT light housework and mind children. 57 Rozel st., Point St. Charles. 178x

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO take charge of house and look after three children, good home for right person. Apply between 6 to 8 p.m., 126 Delisle Street. 177x

WANTED—STARCHERS WANTED, NEW York Steam Laundry, St. Catherine Street, Corner St. Urbain. 175x

WANTED—AT ONCE—STRONG GIRL FOR scrubbing. No Sunday work and sleep at home. Apply 1750 Notre Dame Street. 177x

WANTED — CONTRACTORS AND INVESTors to build in Westmount. Good rent and long lease insured. Apply Box 395C, Herald Office. 178x

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CELEBRATed McDowell system of dress-cutting, and ladies' tailoring; in every city of Canada. Address or call Room 47, Yonge Street, Arcade, Toronto. 177x

WANTED—BY THE IMPERIAL REGISTRY Company, a reliable, pushing man of good address as general agent for Montreal City. Liberal terms to the right man. Apply by letter stating experience if any. Imperial Registry Company, 25 Lawlor Bldg., Toronto, Ont. 175x

WANTED—HOTEL COOK (FEMALE), APply at once, stating wages, to the City Hotel, Merrickville. 174x

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework. Apply 543 St. Denis Street. 175x

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL AS GENeral servant, one willing to sleep out preferred. Apply Lorne House, 86 Union Ave. 177x

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG WOMAN TO help in kitchen of small restaurant, one meal a day; no Sunday trade, 1799 Notre Dame Street. 176

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WAITRESSES TO go out of town; all expenses paid from Montreal and return. Apply 487 St. Denis Street. 176

WANTED— TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS IN each state to manage business of wealthy corporation. Salary $18 cash each Wednesday, direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Manager, 315 Caxton Building, Chicago. x

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family, Upper Lachine, few minutes from Grand Trunk Station. No washing or ironing, Apply between 1 and 2 o'clock, Room 16, 207 St. James Street, Montreal. 177x

WANTED — EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER to sell stoves and light farm implements, steady job to the right man. State wages and experience. The Gould Manufacturing Company, Limited, Smith's Falls, Ont. 176x

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COAT MAKERS wanted, male and female, at once. Apply J. R. McNeil, Ottawa. 195x

WANTED—FAMILIES WANTED FOR WOOLen mills. Apply Box 227 B, Herald Office. 190x

WANTED — WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, all washing done at laundry; immediate employment if references all right. Apply immediately, to 49 St. Mark st., near Tupper. 173

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all dpartments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier Avenue. tf

WANTED — MEN CAPABLE OF SECURING members for good investment company, offering unprecedented inducements. Prompt cash payments. Apply Corbitt, 232 McGill street. 175x

WANTED — DRAUGHTSMAN FAMILIAR with car and locomotive construction.—Apply to James Ogilvie, superintendent motive power, Canada Atlantic Railway, Ottawa. tf

ELECTRO AND STEREOTYPING.

Large Advertisers Get our prices for stereotypes or electrotypes. We know your requirements. HUGHES ELECTROTYPE and STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY. Tel. Main 2163. 18 St. George st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 50c.

WANTED — WORK BY DAY OR WEEK, by capable woman. 28 Jurors st. 180

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT BY A WELL recommended sick nurse. Apply at 32 Victoria st. 180

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY, WASHing, ironing or cleaning, very best reference. Apply 242 St. Charles Borromee st., in rear. 180

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING BY THE day, by young Scotch married woman. Address 66 St. Henry st., top flat. 180

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day, speaks both languages. Address 420 Centre st., Pt. St. Charles. 180

WANTED — YOUNG WOMAN RETURNING to England, beginning of August, desires situation as ladies' maid or nurse. 410 St. Denis st. 180

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing, cleaning or work of any kind by the day. Apply 24 St. Monique. 175

WANTED—WORK AT HOME BY EXPERIenced English dresmaker, private or shop sewing. Apply Mrs. Neville, 669 Beaudry st., Montreal. 175

WANTED —BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing or any sort, by the day, 6 Desdivieres. 176

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND OR OFfices, by day or week. Apply 105 Inspector Street. 175

WANTED —BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN work, any kind, by day washing or house cleaning, or offices. Apply Mrs. J., 5, St. Alexander St. 176

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE COLORED person, situation as first class cook and waitress in small family. Apply at 45 Windsor Street. 176

WANTED — WORK BY A YOUNG SCOTCH woman first few days of the week; also office cleaning; best of references. Apply 33 Dupre st. 175

WANTED — WORK AT HOUSECLEANING, by respectable English woman. Address Jones, P.O. Box 1193. 175

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY TO FURNISH CAPital to secure patents for three good inventions; will give ¼ interest. Charles M. Mullin, Rowena, Ont. 176x

WANTED — YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH capital, to extend thriving retail business in best business portion of St. Catherine street, Montreal. 175x

WANTED — AN INTEREST, WITH SERvices, in good paying business, or would buy any light manufacturing or other business. Address 394C Herald Office. 178x

AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, WITH A knowledge of the grocery and provision trade, who has from $2,000 to $4,000 to invest in an established business in Victoria, B.C. Address P.O. Box, 365, Montreal. 177x

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE AND OPerate three valuable and mechanical inventions. Address The Climax Co., Vaudreuil, P.Q. 177x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED RESTaurants, groceries, tobacco stores, dining rooms. Purchasers meaning business call for bargains on L. Harris, 118 St. James street. 196x

FOR SALE — HOTELS, LICENSED REStaurants, grocers, cigar, confectionery stores; also dining rooms, butcher stalls and other business. Always Dagenais & Co. for bargains. 505 Craig st., Telephone East 1810. 197x

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED — TWO SECOND HAND DRY goods trucks, with four wheels. Cheap. Box 393 B, Herald. x

WANTED—TO PURCHASE. HIGHEST CASH price paid for cast off clothing, old gold and silver jewellery, etc. Call or send postal card to H. Gilbert, 575 Craig st. 186x

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, TWO pool tables. Address 660 Berri St.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE. HIGHEST CASH price paid for cast off clothing, old gold and silver jewellery, etc. Call or send postal card to H. Gilbert, 575 Craig st. 186x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c. each insertion.

FOR SALE—LACHINE, 2 FINE COTTAGES, 8 rooms, modern improvements, $1,600 and $1,800 respectively; also fine cottage with over 9,000 feet of land, fine garden, stable, and shed; price low. S. Shackell, Room 16, 207 St. James Street. 177x

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON Brewster Avenue, off Broadway, Upper Lachine, 50 x 150 feet. A bargain for cash. Apply at 102 Stanley Street. 175x

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING properties in St. Henri, on a prominent corner, well rented and in the best of repair. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box A.B., Herald office. 180x

ROBT. R. GOOLD, REAL ESTATE AND Mortgage Broker. Suburban property a specialty. 157 St. James Street. tf

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING — MISS Graham, Temple Building. Phone Main 1714. Typewriting promptly done. Shorthand classes open all summer. Pupils begin any time. tf

LOST.

LOST — ON WEDNESDAY, A GOLD RING with crest, arm holding a serpent. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to R. Wilson Reford, 25 St. Sacrament st. 175x

MONEY TO LOAN.

$4,000—TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE. Apply O'Hara Baynes, Notary, 204 St. James Tel. M. 1717. 177x

LEGAL CARDS.

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

BICKERDIKE & TRIHEY, BARRISTERS and Solicitors, 180 St James Street. Phone M. 2459. F. A. C. Bickerdike. H. J. Trihey.

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., ROSS Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia, Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B. tf

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.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT & KENNEDY, ADvocates, etc., Canada Life Building, 188 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

ALFRED E. HARVEY, B.C.L., ATTORney, Barrister, 356-358 Temple Building, 185 St. James St., Montreal. Phone 1863.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1734 Notre Dame Street.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Bldg., 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2279. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R.T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

BUSINESS CARDS.

FINLAYSON & GRANT, CUSTOM HOUSE Brokers, Forwarders and Warehousemen. Bell Tel. Main 1203. P.O. Box 424.

WIRE NETTING

Our Speciality

THE THOS. FORRESTER CO. 225 St. James Street.

ELECTRICAL WORK.

TELFER, TELFER & Co

44 Bleury St. Tel. Main 1128.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 50c.

WANTED — SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, store or warehouse; willing to make himself useful. Address Box 396C, Herald Office. 179x

WANTED — HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER hanging, tinting, plastering and glazing, paints, oils and varnishes. Address 612A Dorchester st. 170

TO LET.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words for 15c. each insertion.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT WILLARD BEACH, for four weeks, fully furnished, 7 rooms, large verandahs, fine view of ships going out of harbor; fine bathing. J. H. Hamlin, 651 Congress St., Portland, Maine. 177x

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, OPPOSITE mountain, good healthy locality. Will rent cheap. For particulars, apply 939 St. Urbain st. tf

TO LET — HOUSE, IN WESTMOUNT, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply 4080 Tupper st. 180x

TO LET — A FINE LOWER TENEMENT, in good neighborhood, Star furnace, bath and w.c., and all modern conveniences. Apply 108 Mitcheson ave. 175x

TO LET—ST. HILAIRE—FURNISHED DOUble house, water, bath, w.c., five minutes walk from station. Apply 63 McGill College Avenue. 177x

TO LET—AT UPPER LACHINE, FURNISHed house on Lake front. Box 390 B., Herald. 174x

TO LET—A SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE IN good order. 20 Dorchester Street. 175x

TO RENT—STORE ON ST. JAMES STREET, near Victoria square, two large show windows; rent very low. Apply 390 St. James street. 176x

TO RENT — FLAT ON FORTIFICATION lane, near St. Peter st., ground floor; rent very low. Apply 390 St. James st. 176x

TO LET, — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote st. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — FLATS FOR MANUFACTURING purposes; well lighted; central situation. Chanteloupe Mfg. Co., 589 Craig st. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — BICYCLE, IN GOOD ORDER. 617A Dorchester st. 174x

FOR SALE—A GAS STOVE, (DOHERTY) IN good order and cheap, only reason for selling, no gas in house, 1236 City Hall Ave. 177x

TO LET — WESTMOUNT, NO. 14 MELbourne ave., overlooking Westmount Park, semi-detached, modern and up to date. Can be seen any time. x

ONE OF THE ALTERATION SALE BARgains we are offering is a Rosewood Chickering Upright, at $175, payable $10.00 cash and $5.00 monthly. A piano whose original cost was $600, and is still a very sweet toned, serviceable instrument. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 174x

ANOTHER PIANO BARGAIN WE ARE OFfering at our Alteration Sale, is a large, extra fancy 3 pedal Walnut Williams Piano for $195, payable on the easiest kind of terms. This is a bargain, the piano being almost new. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. 174x

FOR SALE — A NEAT LITTLE UPRIGHT piano. This instrument has been thoroughly overhauled, and will be sold for $55 to prompt buyer. Alteration bargain. Layton Bros., The Popular Piano and Organ House, 144 Peel st., Dominion square. x

FOR SALE—KINDLING WOOD FOR SALE. Quick delivery. A large load of best dry box cuttings for $1.50. G. J. Esplin, 126 Duke st. Phone Main 3647-3648. 185x

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO, GERMAN make, beautifully veenered. French walnut case, fine tone, good as new, $85 takes it, call after 6 p.m., 444 Amherst Street. 178x

FOR SALE — CHEAP, A BABY CARRIAGE, almost new 12 Mount St. Marie ave., off St. Antoine st. 174x

FOR SALE — MONUMENTS, OR HEADstones, in foreign or Canadian granite or marble. Get our price. Aberdeen Granite and Marble Works, 108 Bleury st. F. Hawkins, Prop. 191x

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co. 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE — NAME PLATE, ENGRAVED, one dollar. Hundred visiting cards, printed from plate, one dollar. Wedding Invites, At Home cards, etc., best work, latest styles. ATLAS ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO., 806 Craig Street. 19x

FOR SALE — GOOD STRONG HAND CART, nearly new, cheap. Apply 2531 St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE and to rent. Secondhand machines, in perfect condition, at very low prices. All makes and models. Creelman Bros.' Typewriter Co., 97 St. Francois Xavier street. Phone Main 2065. tf

FOR SALE — BADGES FOR ENTERTAINments, socials, parades, excursion parties, pilgrimages, etc., and lapel buttons. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., Montreal. tf

FOR SALE—SPECIAL SALE KODAKS FOR one week only, 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. discount on Premo, Poco, Ray and Vive Cameras. R. F. Smith, 1756 Notre Dame street. tf

FOR SALE—BREAD, CAKES, FIRST CLASS bread and cakes, 14 cents. Telephone Main 307, or apply Montreal Cash Bakery, 89 Shannon st. tf

FOR SALE—CAST STEEL CASTINGS FROM 1 pound to 6,000 pounds in weight, are made to order by The Wm. Kennedy and Sons, Ltd., Owen Sound, Ont. x

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF COVERS, ALL sizes, for horses, waggons, etc. Tarpaulins on hire. Men's oilskin clothing, oiled hats, etc. Canvas, all widths and weights. The Sonne Awning, Tent and Tarpaulin Co., 775 Craig st., Montreal. Write for catalogue. Bell Tel. Main 727. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, FURNIture and carpets for parlors, bedroom, dining room and kitchen, pictures, mirrors, clocks, etc. Call and see. F. Guibord, 189 and 189A Montcalm st., 2nd door above St. Catherine st. tf

FOR SALE — CASH OR CREDIT, PARLOR sets, bedroom suites, dining sets, carpets, oilcloth, curtains, stoves, etc. Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence st. tf

FOR SALE—SAFES AND VAULT DOORS, new and secondhand, large stock, moderate prices; repairs and removing. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 368 St. James st. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1139. Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION, KINDling, $2; cut maple, $2.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; mill blocks, $1.50 per load, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MacDiarmid, Richmond sq. Bell Tel. Up. 2553. tf

FOR SALE — THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO buy new or second hand pianos in Montreal is at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine st. Terms cash, or payments to suit purchaser.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO E. R. BAKER, 283 BLEURY STREET and have your carpets cleaned and made over. Mattresses remade and returned same day. Upholstering. tf

CROCKFORD'S 15c MEALS ALWAYS ready. We serve the best 15c dinners in the city. Open day and night. 537B Craig street. 193x

HAMS—ASK YOUR GROCER OR BUTCHER for the celebrated "Brunswick" hams. Always ready for lunch, cooked with eggs, delicious. These hams are prepared with the best smoked meat. Beware of imitations of the same color and shape as the Brunswick, but which are in reality not equal to the commonest Bologna, which can be bought at 5 cts. per lb. Insist that each ham bear the label and brand, Brunswick ham, prepared by V. Castonguay and Co., Montreal, sole proprietors of the celebrated Brunswick hams. Registered. 194x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

There is only one way to reach those who read the Herald—and that is by advertising in the HERALD, 20 words, 10c; six insertions, 50c.

ROOM — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED room, no children and price low; private family; every convenience. 14A Sussex avenue, off Dorchester west. 180

ROOM — TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED, large, sunny front parlor, suitable for one or two persons; Auer light, modern conveniences. 49 Cathcart st. 180

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS to let, newly furnished, transients accommodated. 91 Union ave. Gas and hot water. 180

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED room, also single one, to gentlemen, quiet habits, Auer light, every convenience; transients accommodated. 95 University. 180

ROOM — A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen, on bathroom floor. 102 Union ave. 179

ROOM — FOR A GENTLEMAN IN A PRIvate American family; new house. 81 St. Famille st. 179

ROOM — TO LET, COMFORTABLE ROOM, with or without board. Apply 159 Bleury street. 179

ROOMS — TWO UNFURNISHED, USE OF kitchen, front, bathroom flat. 293 St. Charles Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. 179

ROOMS — ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUble. Apply 110 Union ave. 179

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, on bathroom flat; family private. 108 Union ave. 180

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, LARGE, suitable for two gentlemen, Auer light; private family. Apply 6?8 Sherbrooke st., between Mance and Bleury. 180

ROOMS — WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD transients accommodated. 45 McGill College Avenue. 176x

ROOM TO LET NICELY FURNISHED, ON bathroom flat, private family; gentlemen only. Apply 39 Chomedy St. 175

ROOMS—TO LET UNFURNISHED, A PARlor, suitable for light housekeeping, also other rooms, furnished. 452 Guy st., opposite theatre. 175

ROOMS—LARGE DOUBLE ROOM, WITH good board, suitable for two gentlemen. private family; central locality. Terms reasonable. Apply 298 Aqueduct Street. 177x

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, FOR visitors to the city; table board. 106 Union avenue. 179x

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, DOUBLE or single, suitable for gentlemen or married couples; breakfast if desired. Apply 156 Mance st. 179x

ROOMS — TO LET, A LARGE, WELL lighted parlor bedroom, every convenience, private English family, furnished or unfurnished. 118 Plymouth Grove, off St. Antoine, near Fulford. 179x

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, on bathroom flat, gas and every convenience, in quiet house; gentlemen only. 89 University st. 179

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, TO LET, on bathroom flat. 21 Torrance st. 178

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without meals; transients. 146 Mansfield st. 178

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, bathroom flat, gas and hot water, private family, good locality. 341 Prince Arthur st., near University. 178

ROOMS — NICELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, Auer light, hot and cold water on every flat; also transients. 63 Dubord st. 178

ROOMS — TO RENT, WELL FURNISHED rooms, double and single; with or without board; modern conveniences; electric light; 3 doors west of Versailles st. 252 St. Antoine st. 178x

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, CLEAN and newly furnished, in private house, modern conveniences; transients accommodated. 31 McGill College ave. 178

ROOMS — SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board, in first class house; transients taken. Apply 254 St. Antoine st. 178

ROOMS — FURNISHED, TO LET, FOR LAdies or gentlemen; central, convenient to Post Office, depot, etc. Apply 7 St. Alexander st. 178

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT board. Apply 102 Mansfield st. 179

ROOMS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with use of gas stove, price very moderate. 695 Lagauchetiere st., fifth door west of Bleury. 179

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE DOUBLE ROOMS, with good board, also single room. 2496 St. Catherine st. 179

ROOMS TO LET — FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, centrally located. Apply 39 Hermine st. References exchanged if necessary. 178x

ROOMS — TO LET, LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, with all modern conveniences, near Windsor station and opposite Dominion square. Apply 12 Osborne st. 179x

ROOMS—COMFORTABLE, WELL FURNISHed rooms, private family; references; transients accommodated, 33 McGill College Ave. 175

ROOM—LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT room on bathroom flat, with first class table board, 94 St. Denis St. 175

ROOMS—ONE SINGLE AND ONE DOUBLE. Apply 110 Union Avenue. 175

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, COMFORTable rooms; rent moderate, 36a Cathcart Street, city. 175

ROOM—VERY COMFORTABLE, IN FAMILY where there are no children; board if desired, 1576 Ontario, near St. Denis. 177x

TO LET —ROOMS COMFORTABLY FURnished on bathroom flat, private, gas, hot and cold water, 43½ St. Elizabeth Street. 177x

ROOMS—BRIGHT, CLEAN ROOMS AND good board, suitable for mechanic, 63 Anderson Street. 175x

ROOM — AND BOARD, ON BATHROOM flat, large front room, cool and airy, extensive verandahs, hot and cold water; suitable for married couple or two refined gentlemen; very central and quiet. 30 Berthelet st. x

ROOMS—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS and hot water; private family; no children. 147 Mansfield st. 109

ROOMS — AND BOARD. A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board and room, in private family. Piano, etc. Address V. F., Herald Office. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONALS—HAVE YOUR PIANO OR ORgan tuned and regulated, for $1.50, by the well known reliable, competent tuner, 27 years experience, John Cross, 444 Amherest Street. I.O.F. 178x

PERSONAL — IF YOU ARE PARTICULAR about your meals, try the Beaver Hall private dining rooms, 3 Beaver Hall square. Course dinner for 20 cents. Good service, comfortable surroundings. 180x

PERSONAL—MACHINISTS KEEP AWAY from Ottawa; strike on. 176x

PERSONAL—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF new and used desks, letter presses and everything that an office may require, also three large millinery upright show cases, cheap. Reply W. P. Stanton, 9 St. John Street, Tel. Main 2806. 176x

PERSONAL — J. E. SMITH, LEFT NORTH Kensington, for America, 13 years ago; last heard of at Vancouver, B.C., 18 months ago. Brother Harry enquires. Address "Sporting Life," London, England. 173

PERSONAL — JOHN ROBERT FOSTER, last heard of March, 1886, at Decatur st., Charlestown, Massachusetts, U.S.A., then cook on a fishing schooner. Sister Jessie (now Mrs. Horide) seeks. Address Mrs. Horide, 59 Adelaide Road, Leyton, Essex, England. 173

PERSONAL—COOK'S FAIRY SALVE WILL cure piles and will give instant relief. If it does not, as recommended, will refund money. Box 376 V, Herald. 174x

PERSONAL — WANTED, FAMILIES TO subscribe to new plan to relieve heavy funeral expenses. For an annual subscription of One Dollar ($1.00), we will furnish a coffin, varnished or covered in black, a hearse with two horses and the necessary house furnishings. Wm. Tracey & Co., Funeral Superintendents, 87 and 89 Inspector St. Bell Telephone, Maine 2486 East, 1382. tf

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

R. J. TOOKE'S

Perfect Fitting Tailor-made **SHIRTS**

R. J. Tooke,

177 ST. JAMES STREET.
2387 ST. CATHERINE ST., West
1553 ST. CATHERINE ST., East

ACCOUNTS COLLECTED.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED. PROMPT remittance of collections. Low charges. Special terms for collection of current accounts. C. Booth, 16 Young st., off Park ave., Montreal Annex. x

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — BUGGY WITH MOVABLE top, good order. Owner Jas. Hughes. Can be seen at 229 Bleury Street. 176x

FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME BAY ROAD horse, 7 years, sound, can road 2.50 or better, harness almost new, pneumatic road buggy, in A1 order, latest style. A very handsome turnout. Owner going away for summer. Apply 16 Inspector st. 179x

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE FOR ITS KEEP, during the summer. Will be well cared for and used only about two hours in buggy, evenings. In pasture all day. Address Box 289 B., Herald. 175x

FOR SALE—50 BUGGIES, NEW AND SECond hand, lowest prices for cash, the kind and price you want. Must be sold, clearing store for alterations. Harness, Custom made, hand sewn. R. J. Latimer & Co., 144 McGill. 195x

HORSES FOR SALE BY AUCTION EVERY day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Trial given. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. W. Foster & Co., 597-601 St. Paul St. Tel. Main, 3265. tf

DOGS LOST, WANTED, FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ONE VERY CHOICE CHAMpion sable and white collie dog, 2 years old, also two sable and white puppies. 346 Liverpool Street, Point St. Charles. 177x

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BLACK, cokerel spaniel pups, four weeks old. For particulars, etc., apply to D. A. Ingalls, Farnam's Corner, Que. 176x

FOR SALE—COCKER SPANIEL BITCHES in whelps to Red Jack, c4768, also puppies both red and black, state your wants to W. A. Twigg, Kingston, Ont. 175x

FOR SALE — PURE BRED COCKER spaniel bitch, in whelp to that good little prizewinner Bay View Robin, price $25.00; a good Beagle dog, $15.00; and Bull Terrier dog, $20.00. All eligible for registration. Bayview Kennels, Trenton, Ont. 174x

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—A SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE OR flat of five or six rooms. Stable accommodation on premises or easily available. State terms and location. L. 375 Herald Office. 177x

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR WINter, about 8 rooms, between Dorchester, Sherbrooke, University and Crescent. Rent must be moderate. 18A McGill College avenue.

TO LEASE, BY SEPTEMBER 15TH, A DEtached house, ten rooms, west of Peel, furnished or unfurnished; modern and in perfect order. Address M, Herald Office. 178x

ROOM — WANTED, NICE UNFURNISHED room (up one stairs, or on a flat), for refined elderly lady, near St. Martin's Church; terms moderate. Address Mrs. Nora, 487 St. Denis st. 175x

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Two second hand Elevators, run by Hand Power. Will sell very cheap to prompt purchaser.
Three second hand Planers and Matchers, refitted, and in good working order.
25 H.P. Leonard "Clipper" Engine, in good order.
30 H.P. Self-Contained Boiler, in good order.
150 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
40 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
20 H.P. Slide Valve Engine, in good order.
A. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
320 St. James Street. Montreal.

Late Classified Ads.

Condensed Advertisements received too late for classification will be found on Page 6.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.	For Comfortable-Fitting GLASSES, consult
FRANK C. FOX Optician	
Telephone Up 1185	2297 St. Catherine Street 4 doors west of McGill College Ave.

TENDER FOR

Grain Elevator!

Sealed Plans, Specifications and Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Elevator," will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday, 20th August, 1901, for the construction of a grain elevator of one million bushels capacity, with Shipping Conveyors, for the Harbor of Montreal, particulars of which can be obtained upon application to Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for $25,000, must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, and in case a contract be entered into, will be retained as part security for the completion of the work contracted for.

The cheques of the unsuccessful tenderers, together with their plans and specifications, will be returned to them within fifteen days of the above mentioned date.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the plans, specifications and tenders received.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary.

57 Common Street,
Montreal, July 17th, 1901.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

HENRY BIRKS AND SONS

Manufacturers of Fine Jewellery, Silverware and Rich Cut Glass . .
MONTREAL.

BIRKS' JEWELLERY
BIRKS' SILVERWARE
BIRKS' CUT GLASS

People of taste and refinement always appreciate a gift from Henry Birks & Sons because their store has a world-wide reputation for keeping only goods of the highest standard of quality; and the very fact of any article being bought in their store is sufficient in itself to guarantee its superior quality and workmanship.

Few people know that almost all the stock carried in their retail stores, originates in their large factory in the Phillips Square Building. Yet such is the case. Their Jewellery, Silverware and Cut Glass all find a beginning in the Montreal establishment.

DID YOU EVER TRY OUR

CLARET at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.50 A CASE?

It is a nice Summer Drink and you will be surprised at the quality for the money.

GRAVEL FRERES & CO.,
GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS,
Queen's Block. 2241 St. Catherine Street

French Hardware and Cutlery

JUST RECEIVED

Oil Stoves (Rouzie's) well known in this market. Sabatier Kitchen Knives, Kitchen Moulds, Fancy Dog Collars, Salad Spoon and Fork, Cork Screws, Key Chains, etc.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 St. Lawrence St.

GREAT PREPARATIONS!

RECEPTION TO THE

DUKE and DUCHESS OF YORK

We intend to be HEADQUARTERS for all that will be required to properly celebrate this great occasion.

FLAGS, LANTERNS, DECORATIONS AND FIREWORKS.

If experience and early preparations count for anything, we are right in line, and it don't matter whether you want to spend dollars or hundreds of dollars, we'll be glad to give you estimates and programmes. Agents for MESSRS. JAMES PAIN & SONS, largest fireworks manufacturers in the world, Contractors to Royalty the World Over. Messrs. Pain have handled practically all the displays on the presens tour, and have given great satisfaction. as Press notices testify.

The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.
2411 and 2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

FURNITURE

LIBERAL TERMS TO THOSE WISHING TO FURNISH ON EASY PAYMENTS.

A Good Opportunity to Furnish the Home!

The startling low prices are not altogether the fascination for Furniture during this month—it's the marvellous rarity of designs in Bedroom, Parlor, Dining and Boudoir Suites that are tempting.

PARLOR SUITES, from	$25 to $300	For	$15.00 to	$210.00
BEDROOM SUITES, from	18 to 225	For	11.00 to	157.50
DINING ROOM SUITES, from	20 to 250	For	14.00 to	175.00

Also, Music and Parlor Cabinets, Odd Pieces, Book Cases, Roll Top Desks, China Cabinets, as well as Brass and Iron Beds, Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Carpets, Oilcloths, Curtains and Poles, all greatly reduced during this month.

F. LAPOINTE,
1447-1449 ST. CATHERINE STREET, Corner of Montcalm.

Just Received Our New Stock of

Eastern Rugs

AMONG WHICH IS A FINE SELECTION OF TURKEY, INDIAN AND PERSIAN CARPE. AND ANTIQUE RUGS.

W. SCOTT & SONS
1739 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Herald Want Advertisements Produce Quick and Sure Results.

SECOND SECTION.
PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 11 TO 20.

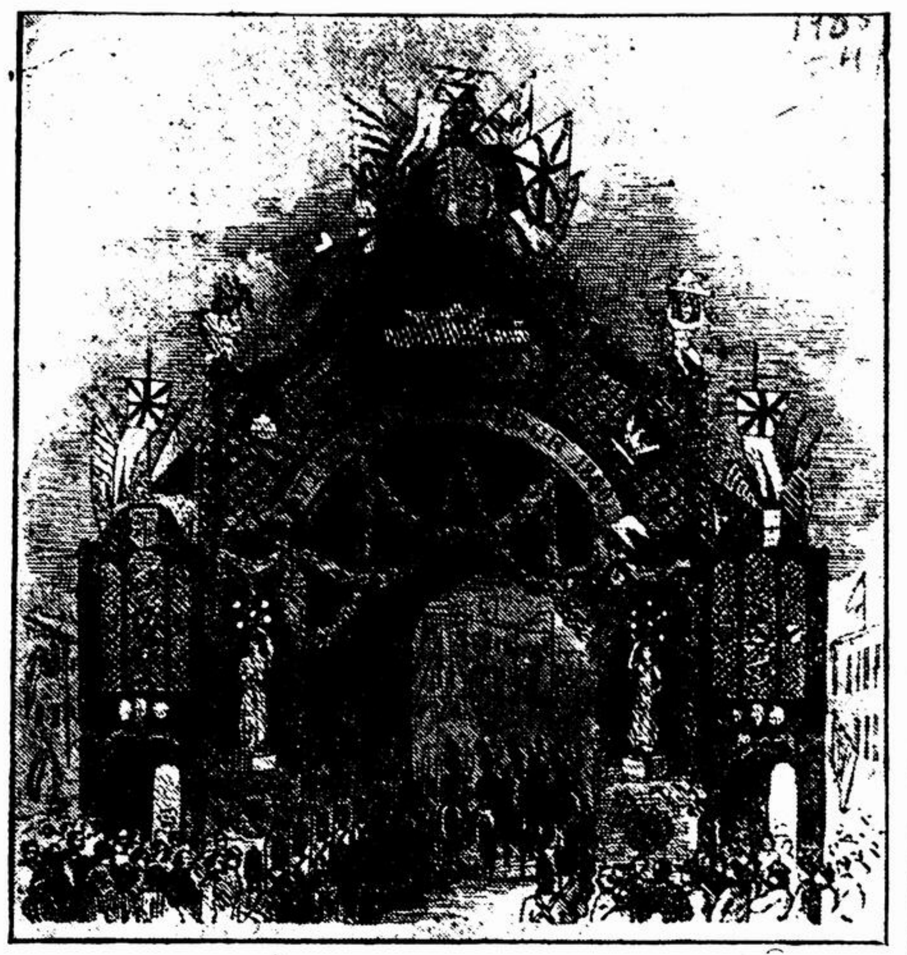
94TH YEAR NO. 175.
MONTREAL SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901.
PRICE ONE CENT

ARCHES ERECTED IN THE CITY

HOW MONTREAL PAID HOMAGE TO THE KING WHEN HE VISITED CANADA AS PRINCE OF WALES

FESTIVITIES DURING HIS STAY HERE

The approaching visit of the heir apparent, the Duke of York, to Canada, has reawakened interest in a similar journey undertaken by his illustrious father, King Edward VII., the then heir apparent in 1860. It was on the 10th of July that the Prince of Wales left England on board the Hero. Touching at St. John, Nfld., he sailed thence to the Bay of Pictou, about forty miles north of Halifax, where he disembarked, proceeding by rail and carriage across country to Halifax. After a stay of two days at Halifax he proceeded by land to Fredericton, and thence to St. John, N.B., stopping at each place a day. At St. John he again embarked on the Hero, and visited Charlottetown, P.E.I., where he remained the greater part of two days. Proceeding along the coast the fleet reached Gaspe Bay, where the royal party was met by a distinguished company, including the Governor-General. Thence the vessel proceeded up the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Saguenay, up which he steamed for the greater part of the day, viewing the wild and sombre magnificence of its rocky shores. From the Saguenay he went straight to Quebec. Here he paused for three days, being entertained by a ball and levee, visiting the various points of interest, including the falls of Montmorency, and the still more beautiful and extraordinary rocks called the Natural Steps above that cataract. From Quebec, he journeyed to Ottawa by water, pausing at Montreal for several days to be entertained in various ways and to open the Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures and the Victoria bridge, only then just completed. At Ottawa he laid the corner stone of the present Parliament buildings, going from there to Kingston and Belleville, at neither of which points he stopped, owing to a disagreement with the Orangemen. After that he visited Cobourg, Port Hope and Peterborough. During his stay at Toronto, the Prince made an excursion to Lake Simcoe and to Collingwood. After visiting Sarnia he returned via London and Brantford, and so on to Hamilton, where he rested for a few days and opened the agricultural exhibition of Upper Canada. From Hamilton the Royal progress continued to Niagara, where a halt was made for a week. Subsequently the tour was extended through the States, upon special invitation from President Buchanan.



ARCH ERECTED DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AT THE CORNER OF SHERBROOKE AND SIMPSON STREETS.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT TO QUEEN.

Washington, June 4, 1860.

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria: I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome to Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to Your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

HER MAJESTY'S REPLY.

Buckingham Palace, June 22, 1860.

My Good Friend,—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, wanting the Prince of Wales to come to Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States; and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to remark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly state and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all Royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

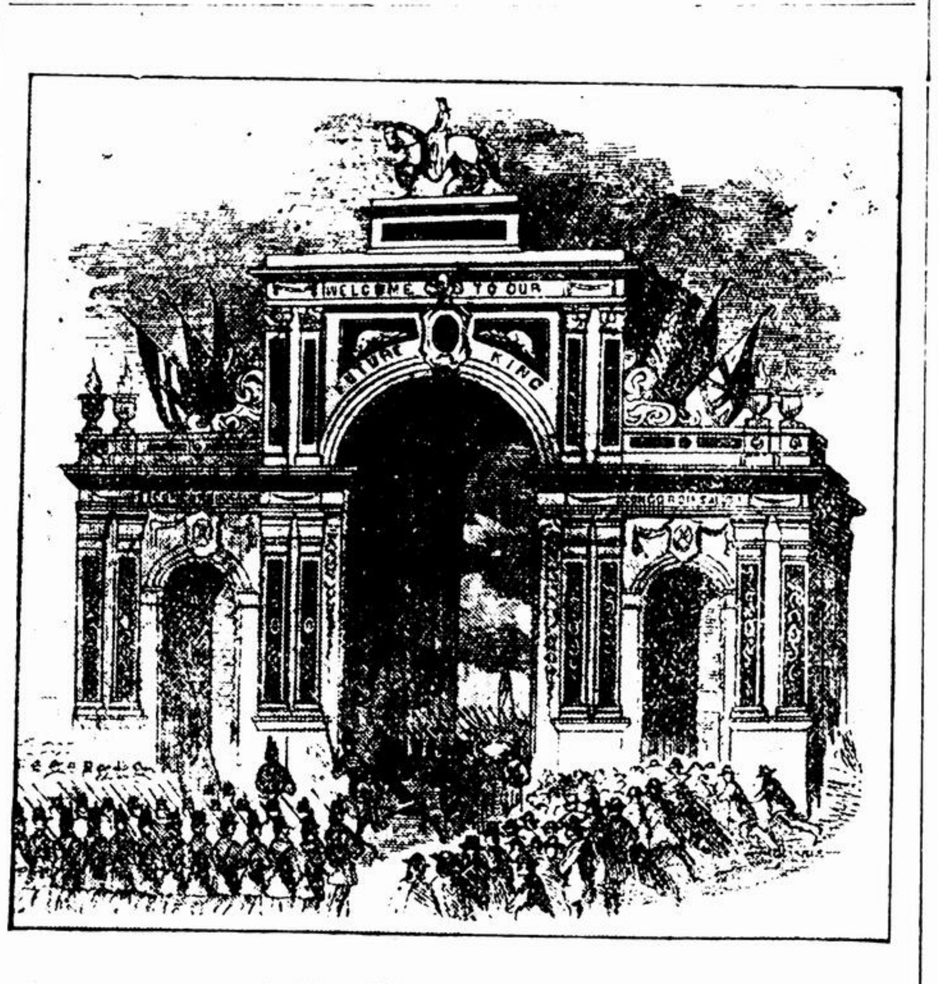
I remain, ever your good friend,
VICTORIA R.

DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada was an important and interesting national event which had engrossed the public attention for some time, when, on the 9th of July, 1860, his Royal Highness, accompanied by his august father, the Prince Consort, arrived in Plymouth Sound, Eng., in the "Victoria and Albert" yacht, her late lamented majesty having accompanied them part of their journey from London in the "Fairy." By seven o'clock in the evening many hundreds of persons had assembled on the Hoe, as well as on the ramparts of the citadel. As soon as the yacht was brought to her anchorage, the naval officials present went on board to pay their respects to the royal party. The Sound presented a most animated appearance: innumerable boats, yachts and vessels, crowded with expectant sight seers, covered the expanse of water, which was as smooth as an inland lake. The men-of-war were dressed with flags from stem to stern. Some distance outside the breakwater was seen the channel fleet, with sails all set, and lighted up by the setting sun. After the corporation of the borough of Devonport had presented an address, His Royal Highness, about half-past eight, embarked on board H.M.S Hero (91 guns), and, at seven o'clock the following morning, (July 10th), accompanied by several war vessels and a salute from the citadel, left the sound. The channel fleet at this time lay southwest of the Eddystone, and about four miles off the port. As the Hero approached them they opened into two lines, and the Hero passed between them and took the lead with a fair wind down the channel.

INITIAL SPEECH IN CANADA.

The Hero touched first at Newfoundland, where, while the vessels coaled, the Prince visited St. John. Proceeding, the squadron arrived off Halifax on July 29th and the Prince landed the following day. An address of welcome having been presented, the Prince rode on horseback to Government House, where the members of the Legislature presented an address, to which His Royal Highness, in the first speech made in Canada, replied:



ARCH ERECTED DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE, FACING THE RIVER.

"I am deeply touched with the warmth and cordiality with which I have been welcomed to this colony, and thank you most heartily for your address. It will be my duty, and it will certainly be no less a pleasure to me, to inform Her Majesty of the proof which you have given me of your feelings of loyalty and devotion to Her throne, and of your gratitude when those blessings, which it is her happiness to reflect, have, during her reign, been bestowed upon you and so many others of her subjects in all parts of the world. Most heartily do I sympathise in the pride with which you regard the laurels won by sons of Nova Scotia, and the affection with which you honor the memory of those who have fallen in the service of my country and yours. The monument you refer to will kindle the flame of patriotism in the breasts of those volunteers whom I have passed to-day, and who, in this and in the colony, I have lately greeted, are emulating the zeal and gallant spirit which have been exhibited thoroughout the Mother Country. One hundred years have now elapsed since the international struggles which retarded the prosperity of the country, were brought to a close. May peace and harmony amongst yourselves complete the good work which they commenced, and increase the happiness and contentment of a loyal and united people."

UP THE ST. LAWRENCE.

After a stay of nearly two days at Halifax, the Prince proceeded by land to Fredericton and thence to St. John, N.B., stopping a day at each point. Subsequently he embarked on the Hero and visited Charlottetown. From Prince Edward Island, he proceeded with the fleet to Gaspe Bay, where the Governor-General of Lower Canada, the Minister to Washington, and the chief members of the Canadian Government met him. A special correspondent of the Illustrated London News thus describes what transpired between that point and Montreal.

"The sail from Gaspe Basin, on the 13th (August), was a glorious trip. For a hundred miles along the north shore of the river the scenery is wild and mountainous."

As you approach the mouth of the Saguenay the settlements commence, and you have the first incomparable street, which extends over three hundred miles along both banks of the St. Lawrence, for, with hardly a perceptible break from Riviere du Loup to Montreal, you find two parallel rows of white French Canadian cottages, each with its narrow strip of farming land extending back for miles to the wilderness in the background, and, as it charms you with its picturesqueness, reminds you that you find an epitome of the old French law regulating the equal subdivision of property among children.

"Why the Prince was dragged away from the contemplation of this river view and from the sight of civilization to go up to Saguenay, I cannot tell you, unless His Royal Highness required a day's rest before encountering the hospitalities of Quebec. There are one or two points of the Saguenay scenery worth seeing. Capes Trinity and Eternity present two giant walls, rising perpendicularly 1,500 feet, while under them rolls a river, which at this point boasts a depth of 600 fathoms. Such sights as these may have pleased the visitor; and, as he was there under the direction of an experienced Canadian, to attract a salmon to his fishing line, there may have been enjoyment enough to justify the trip. But it may be here stated that the scenery, as a whole, is over rated, and travellers need not rush in crowds from England merely to follow in the wake of the Prince at each particular point.

ARRIVAL AT QUEBEC.

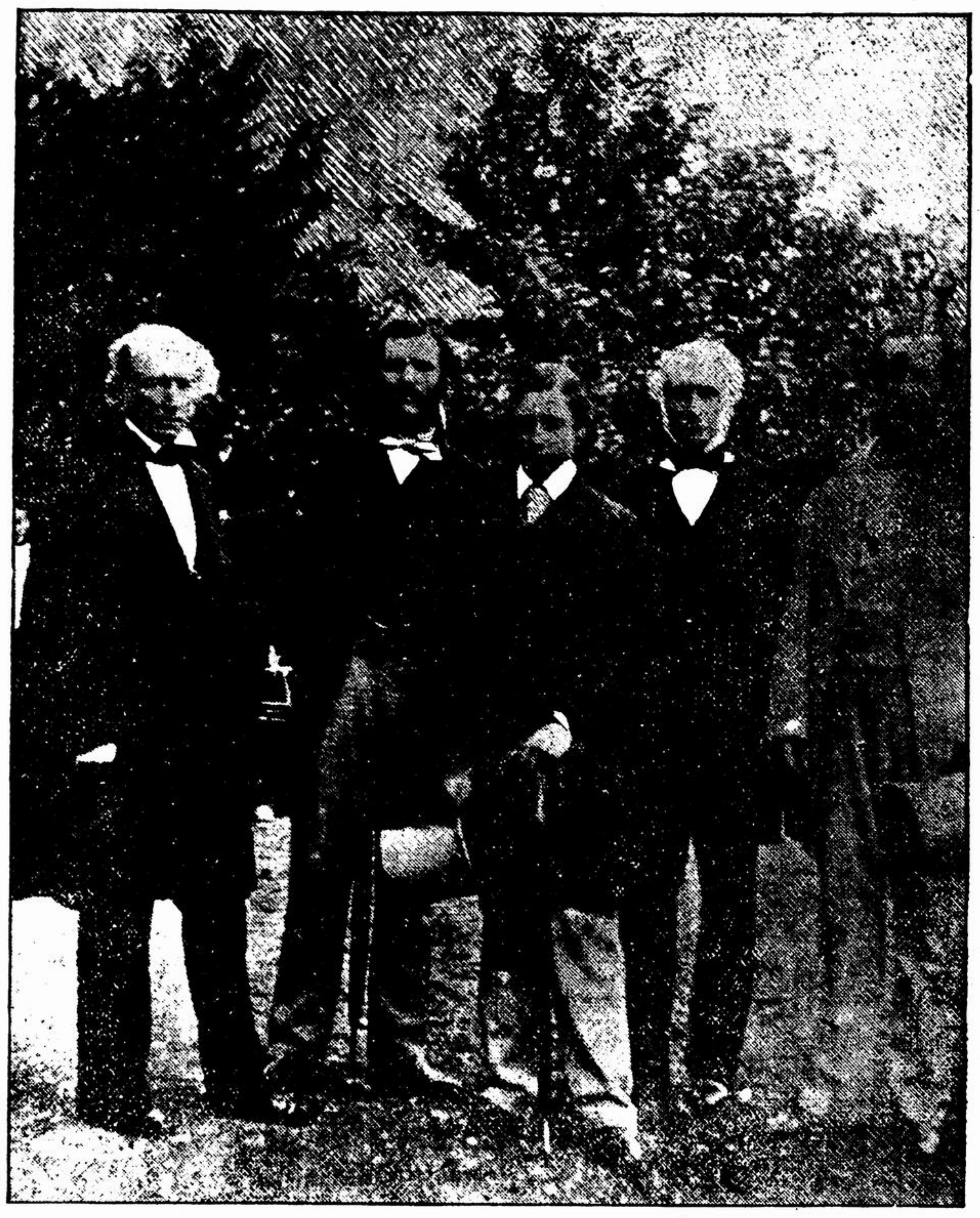
"The arrival at Quebec was rendered dingy and uncomfortable by an easterly storm of rain, and Quebec is the last place where any such drawback as this could be afforded. Its streets need all the sunshine they can get at all times to make a decent appearance. And when the Prince, having [illegible] the corporation addresses at the landing wharf, was escorted through the narrow, muddy lane which skirts the [illegible], it needed, I must say, all the drapery, the extemporized evergreens, the flags and the gay badges and colors of the national societies to make the exhibition at all cheering. However, the people were there in crowds, and the rain had not dampened their loyalty in the least. They shouted lustily along the entire line of the procession, extending over two miles to the extreme western limits of the town. At that point the Prince ceased to be public property for the day; and, if you ask the reason why, I cannot say.

CITIZENS DISSATISFIED.

"The Governor-General's residence is situated four miles outside the gates. It is a small but respectable country house, the property of a retired merchant of Quebec. No doubt it was good enough for the Prince's accommodation. But, in the first place, the people had provided a palace within the walls expressly for the Royal visitor and suite; and, in the next place, everybody wanted to see as much of their future King as was possible; and, naturally the Governor's arrangement was unpopular. I am not going to condemn it. There may have been grave state reasons for the course pursued. These reasons the people are ignorant of, and, therefore, in the heat of their loyalty, they complain.

"The 18th was the day of arrival; on the 23rd the royal party took their departure from Montreal. In the meantime we had one grand state exhibition on Wednesday, the 22nd. First there were assembled to greet the Prince fifty members of the Legislative Council and 130 members of the Legislative Assembly from all parts of the Province. From these addresses were received in the Parliament buildings, and their respective speakers received the honor of knighthood. Then followed the grand levee, where upwards of a thousand citizens were presented. Later in the day came a state luncheon, at which half the members of Parliament were present. In the evening there followed the grand ball—a citizens' affair—rather well arranged in every respect. Your readers are aware of the Prince's fondness for dancing and from what I have seen I can hardly suppose any of the reports to have been exaggerated. Think of twenty-two lovely partners for one evening! Think of past 4 a.m. as an hour for departure. Still it pleases our people immensely, and therefore it must be right. Everyone is charmed with the royal visitor's affability, and hundreds of stories pass from mouth to mouth, the repetition of which would hardly be justifiable in a public journal.

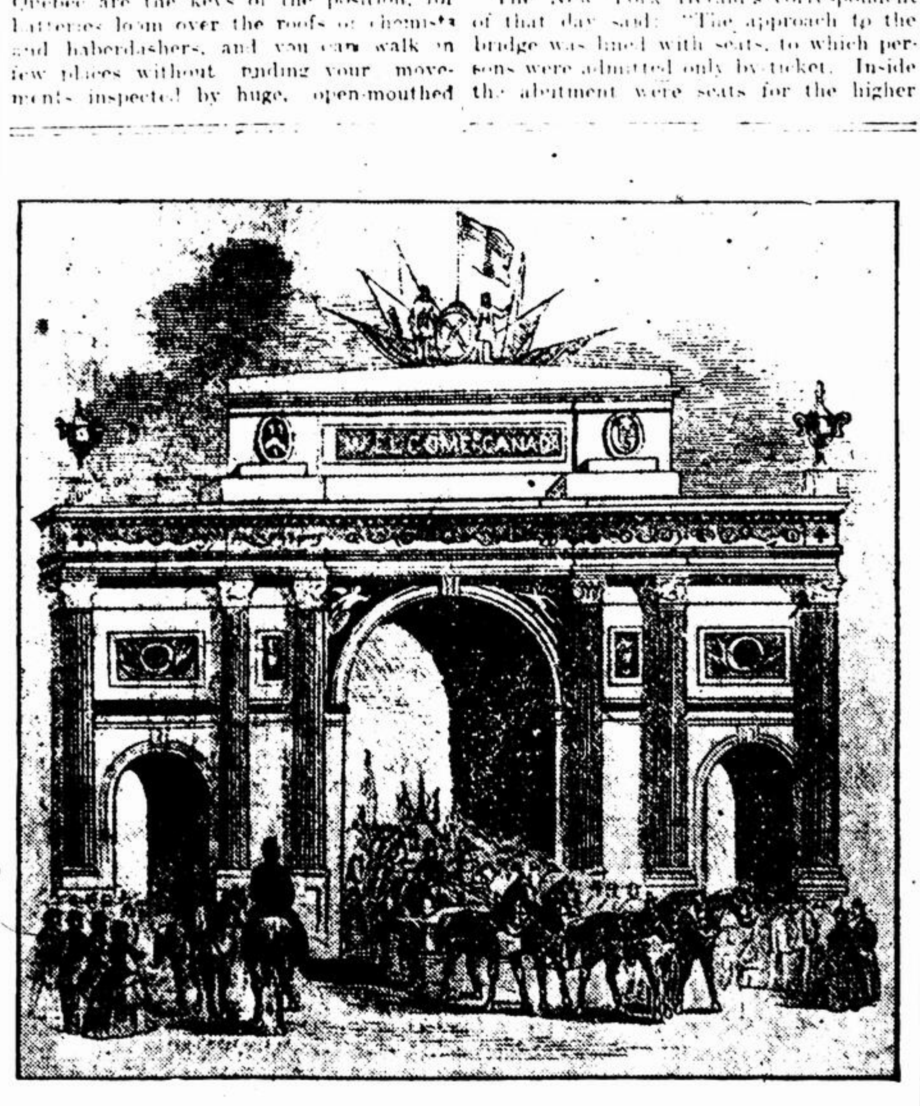
"The great feature of the second public ceremony here was the Laval University, an institution holding a royal charter for nearly fifty years, presided over by the Roman Catholic Archbishop, but open to all for secular education. Here the whole of the Roman Catholic Bishops (the Archbishop being too ill to attend), of Upper and Lower Canada, had assembled, gorgeously attired in their purple robes, to offer a loyal address, which was read in French and English. After this the Prince paid a visit to the Ursuline nuns, and received a beautiful address, which was read by one of the young lady pupils and was suitably replied to. The departure for Montreal took place on Thursday, the 23rd. There was a grand display as at the reception. But the feeling was general that we had hardly seen enough of the Royal visitor."



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS STAFF IN 1860.

QUEBEC IN 1860.

The following graphic description of Quebec at the time of the Prince's visit is abridged from a description supplied by a London Times correspondent.—"Just before three o'clock the squadron came in sight of Point Levi, and then slowly, on the other side of the river, the steep rugged heights of Abraham and lofty outlines of Quebec—the Gibraltar of North America rose gradually into view. The appearance of this quaint old city from the bay is always imposing. Its old historical associations are well borne out by the rough grey tiers of houses rising one above the other, with their bright tin gable roofs contrasting with the antique fashion of the buildings themselves, amid which, in huge, heavy outlines, the walls of the fortress wind up and down, with all the engineering eccentricities of salient and re-entering angles. It is such a combination of the old and the new, of a peaceful, prosperous town, built in and out of a tremendous citadel—a mélange of modern 'stores,' guns, bastions, crenelated walls, suburban residences, and houses of tin and pine wood—as makes it resemble no other place under the sun. Take a large part of Malta, mix it up with St Peter's at Guernsey and a few of the old houses at Abbeville, strew it here and there with log houses, roof it all over with tin, paved roads and paths, with wooden logs, put an immense citadel at the top, cover all the streets profusely with dirt, and stick the whole on one of the hills over Milford Haven, with an English Government and a French population, and there you have Quebec. Everything here is in an anomalous state—the footpaths are ladders and the roads are slides. There is a Parliament building, which is not to be used, as there is no Parliament with which to fill it. There are good squares, which are always empty, and narrow, difficult flights of streets, which are always full. With the English the name of Quebec is indissolubly associated with the fame of Wolfe. Among the Quebecans Montcalm is revered. In a strategical point of view, I should say the ships of Quebec are the keys of the position, for batteries loom over the roofs of chemists and haberdashers, and you can walk in few places without finding your movements inspected by huge, open-mouthed guns, which lurk in ambush at every corner, behind trees, in gardens, or half concealed by roofs and stacks of chimneys. Of its kind I should say Quebec must be unique, and I am glad to think it is, for it seems to have got old without becoming venerable, and prosperous without either activity or cleanliness. But from the water, as I have said, and before the Prince landed, it looked grand, as all lofty places from the water some how do. All the chief buildings were decorated with flags, the houses, wharves and terraces, were thronged with thousands, and up the steep streets the points of triumphal arches could be seen with their bright decorations still flaunting, though rather dulled of their splendor by the rain and wind."



ARCH ERECTED DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IN THE HAYMARKET, FACING ST. JAMES ST.

The Prince, as already noticed, landed at Montreal on Saturday morning, July 25th, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome by about 60,000 persons. The occasion was probably the most striking ever witnessed in Canada. The streets were beautifully decorated, and the procession which accompanied His Royal Highness from the wharf after the presentation of an address from the mayor embodied all the civic societies, the clergy, the fire brigade, the regular military and the volunteers, not only of the city, but of distant places. One military company from Boston, took part in the ceremonies. The procession proceeded immediately to the Crystal Palace, which was formally opened by the Prince; after which he rode in an open car to the Victoria bridge, which he completed by laying the corner stone.

The New York Herald's correspondent of that day said: "The approach to the bridge was lined with seats, to which persons were admitted only by ticket. Inside the abutment were seats for the higher classes, covered with red cloth, while the gallery above was reserved for the families of the Legislators. A scaffold was erected for the Prince near the corner stone, which was slightly raised, together with an apparatus for lowering the stone. Trains with invited guests came first. The Prince and suite having ascended the platform, the builder of the bridge handed him a silver trowel, the handle of which represented a Canadian beaver, and which was connected with the blade by the Prince's feather. On one side of the blade was an inscription commemorative of the completion of the Victoria Bridge by the Prince; on the reverse a representation of the bridge. The mortar having been placed under the stone by the masons, the Prince took a little mortar on the trowel and spread it under the stone in fine style. The stone was then slowly lowered, and the Prince tapped it three times with a wooden mallet. The ceremony being completed, cheers and salutes thundered out upon the air. The Prince then entered the car, proceeded to the centre arch of the bridge, fastened two rivets, and then proceeded across to St. Lambert's, returning in time for the dejeuner. The dejeuner was in one of the buildings of the company, and proved a grand affair. One thousand people were feasted. The Prince occupied a seat at a raised table with his suite. The Governor-Genaral proposed three regular toasts: The Queen, The Prince Consort and The Prince of Wales: all of which were received with immense cheering. The Prince bowed in response, and then, in a clear and audible voice, proposed The Governor-General of Canada and The Prosperity of the Grand Trunk Railway. These toasts were received with tremendous cheering, during which the Prince bowed. On retiring, the Prince walked about inspecting the works, guarded by his suite. Soon afterwards he entered a carriage and drove to his quarters."

On Sunday, the 26th, the Prince attended divine service at the English Cathedral, admittance to which could only be had by ticket, so that an unseemly crowd was avoided.

MONTREAL TO NEW YORK.

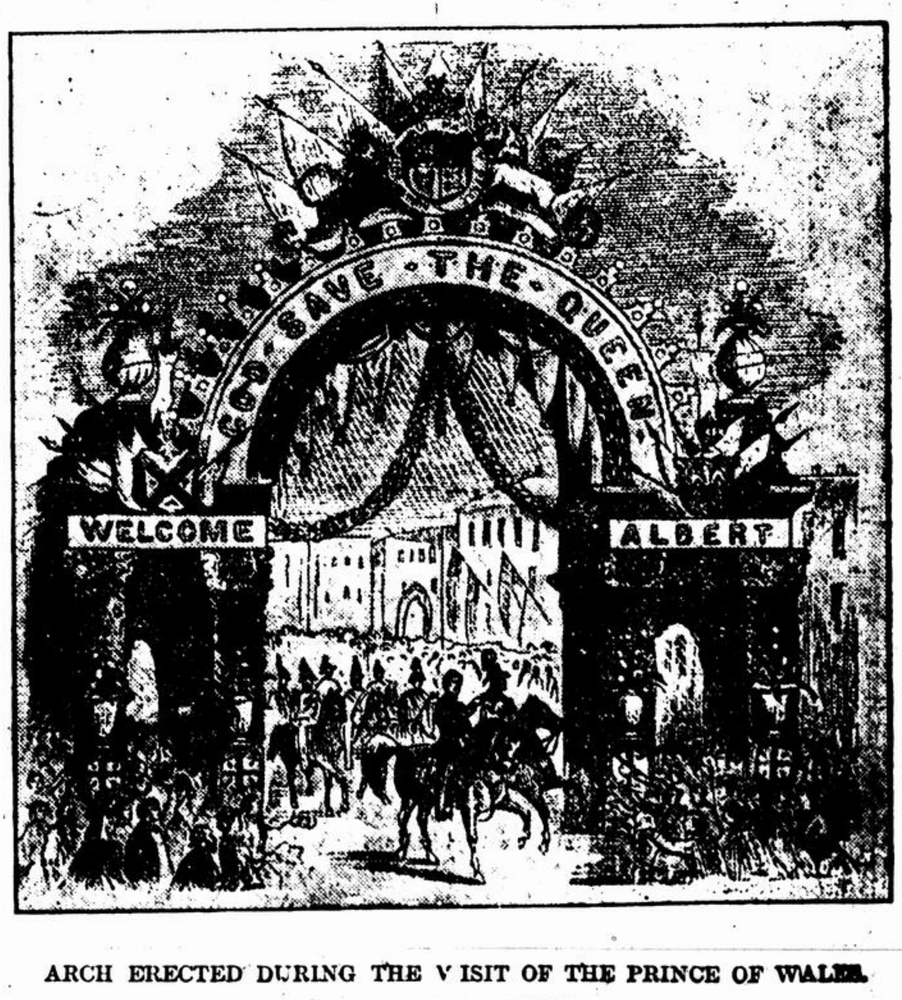
On Monday the Prince witnessed a variety of Indian games on the cricket grounds, and was much amused. There were several thousands of spectators, including the Boston Fusiliers whose band played "God Save the Queen," (the men uncovering) and then "Yankee Doodle," (the men uncovering). Later in the day the Prince held a levee, which was numerously attended, and at which several addresses were presented. Included in the presentations were thirty-nine Americans. During the day arrangements were concluded with the New York committee, who presented the following address:

"To His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales,—May it please your Royal Highness, on behalf of the citizens of New York, we have the honor to request your acceptance of a ball on the occasion of your visit to our city, at such a time as may suit your convenience. We hope that, in view of the deep and universal admiration felt throughout our land for the public and private virtues of your Royal mother, and for the high respect entertained for yourself as the heir to the throne of a great country, united to our own by so many ties of history, language, consanguinity and common interests and principles, you will accept the invitation which we respectfully tender to you."

The invitation was accepted.

The ball at Montreal on the evening of the 27th, was a magnificent affair. It was held in a building erected for the especial purpose and was attended by about 1,000 persons, including the Governor-General, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Earl of St. Germans, Lady Franklyn, Sir Fenwick Williams, the Marquis and Marchioness of Chandos, etc. The Prince arrived at ten o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. John Young. He danced every dance but one—twenty-one dances, and retired at about four in the morning. The supper tables were supplied with fountains of champagne and claret, also with jets of eau de cologne.

On Tuesday, the 28th, the Prince and suite proceeded by train to Dickson's Landing, returning by boat, running all the rapids, in time to attend the musical festival in Montreal in the evening. The municipal festival given in his honor was a great success. One hundred and fifty persons took part in it, over 8,000 persons were in attendance; and the performance



ARCH ERECTED DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

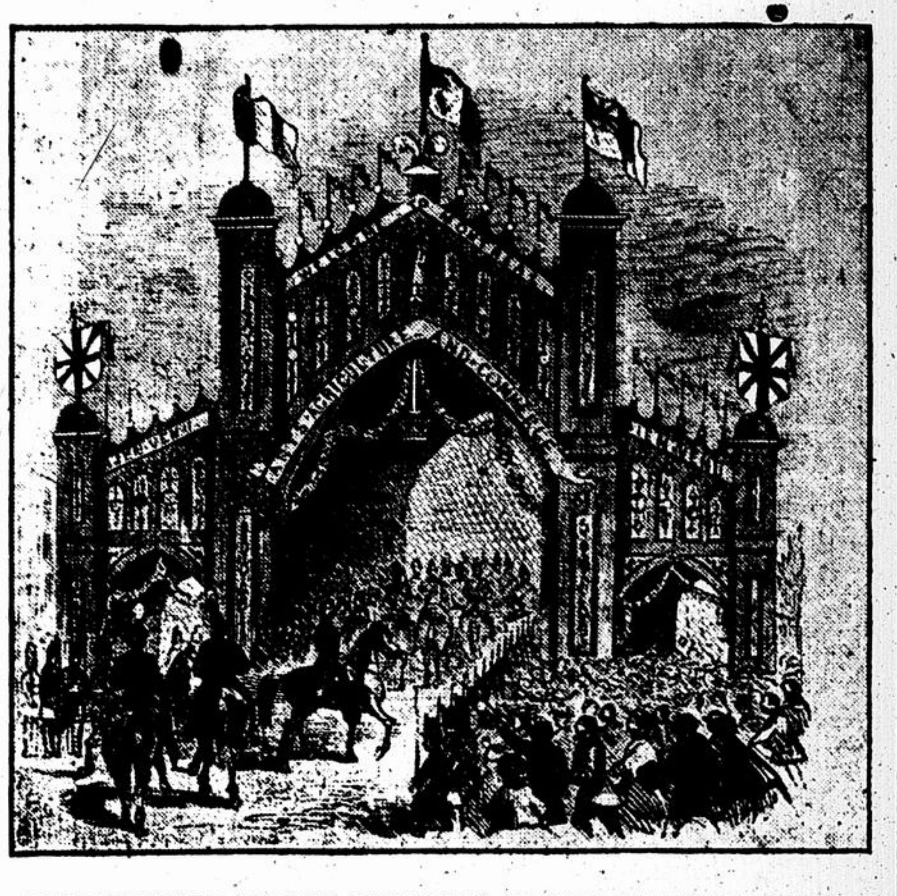
lasted four hours. The Prince was greeted with great enthusiasm.

On the 29th, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, reviewed the troops in garrison at Montreal and the volunteer forces.

On the 30th the Prince paid a visit to St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and other places, received and answered addresses, and returned to Montreal in the evening. At Sherbrooke he created the greatest enthusiasm among the people by remitting the sentence of a naval court-martial passed many years before upon a man named Felton, and restoring him to his former rank of signal midshipman, which he held on board Nelson's flagship at the battle of Trafalgar.

FRENCH CANADA LOYAL.

The New York Herald of the day had the following editorial remarks: "The brilliant reception given to the Prince of Wales at Montreal has given a thorough refutation to the silly stories started some time since that the French-Canadians entertained no feelings of loyalty to the heir of Britain's throne. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, he received a right royal welcome, and the event has demonstrated the fervent feeling on the part of all classes of the population that will follow him when he departs from Canada. His speech to the workmen of the Grand Trunk Railway must contribute to heighten his popularity, not only in Canada but also in this country, for it has the true ring in it of the sentiments upon which the progress of the age is founded. There is sound democracy in his assertion that 'England opens to all the same prospect of success to genius combined with honest industry.' With such views, and the zest with which he enters upon the enjoyment of the social pleasures of all classes alike, Albert Edward will carry back from this country a feeling of personal respect and affection such as no English monarch has enjoyed, and which will tend to draw still closer the fraternal bonds between the two nations."



ARCH ERECTED DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

NEAR CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

APPROACHES FEDERAL CAPITAL.

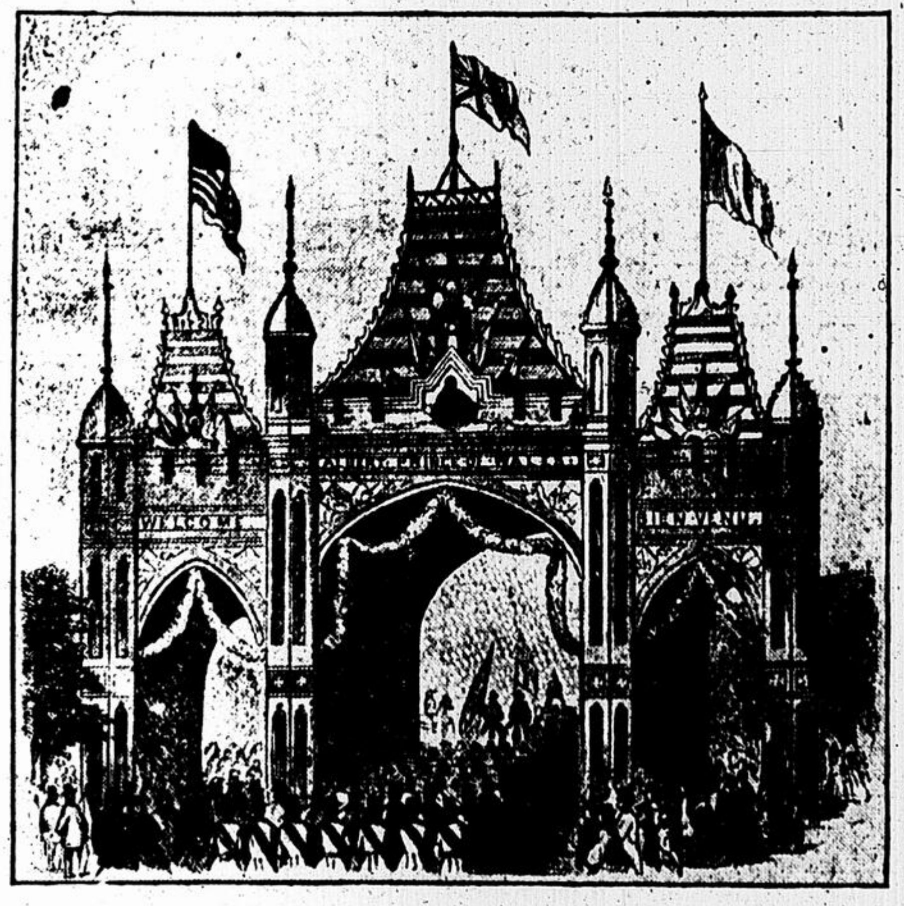
On the 31st of July the Prince left Montreal for Ottawa. The passage up the Ottawa river was very pleasant, in spite of occasional showers. Every village along the banks of the river was decorated with flags, and the population fired salutes and rang bells in his honor. At the mouth of the Gatineau river, a short distance below Ottawa, His Royal Highness' boat was met by six steamers dressed with flags and banners, and crowded with passengers. He was also met by the novel sight of a flotilla of 150 bark canoes armed by 1,200 lumbermen, who closed up in two lines, and accompanied him to the city as an aquatic procession. A Two thousand persons were assembled at the landing place. When the Prince disembarked the enthusiasm became wonderful. The Mayor presented an address; but a sudden shower coming on spoiled the effect of the ceremony. The Prince entered the town in a closed carriage, escorted by volunteer cavalry; the streets were decorated and beautiful arches erected.

FIRST CONTRE-TEMPS.

The visit to Ottawa did not pass off without an incident calculated seriously to mar the enjoyment of the whole event. Says a writer in the Illustrated London News (September 29th, 1860): "Owing to some misunderstanding, the Freemasons of Canada had believed that the "ancient craft" would be allowed to assist at the ceremony of laying the stone of the new Parliamentary buildings with their accustomed formalities. Accordingly, acting under summons from the highest authority recognized by the order, its members came from far and near with the view of assisting on an occasion possessing so much historical interest. To their surprise, however, they were informed at a late hour, that the Prince's advisers could not recommend His Royal Highness to recognize the existence of any secret society, and that it would be against the wishes of the Prince if they presented themselves with banners, dresses and emblems, distinguishing them from any other of Her Majesty's subjects. Subsequent events showed that this intimation was made, not so much for the purpose of checking the intended Masonic demonstration, as for that of carrying out with rigid impartiality a line of conduct which the circumstances of the hour, as well as the policy of the Imperial Government, had made necessary. But, had it been otherwise, had the evident disinclination of the Prince to receive them in their Masonic capacity been a mere caprice, it might have been expected from so intelligent a body as that of the brethren of the mystic tie that they would have deferred graciously to the expressed wishes of the illustrious guest. Far, however, from exhibiting so much discretion and good breeding, the Masons accepted the intimation made through the Duke of Newcastle with very bad grace, walked off in high dudgeon, and even quarrelling with the excellent lunch prepared for the Prince, and to which their leading members had received tickets of invitation."

LAYING CORNER STONE.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Parliament buildings took place on the 1st of September. At 11 o'clock the Prince left the hotel where he was staying, and which, in honor of Her Majesty's choice of Ottawa for the seat of Government, was called the Victoria House, and resorted to the appointed spot. A great and handsome Gothic arch and been built at the entrance to the grounds; and, inside, at the spot where the ceremony was to take place, there was a Gothic canopy, immediately in front of which and over the stone was a gigantic crown. Around the stone was a railing painted white; outside this an open space for the press and a few privileged individuals; while surrounding the central space, canopy and all, was tier upon tier of seats, capable of accommodating several thousand people, all filled with ladies and gentlemen. On each side of the road leading to this amphitheatre were platforms for children and for those who could not be accommodated within it; while bands of music, companies of volunteers, hosts of lumberers in scarlet shirts, Orange societies from the townships, mounted and clad in Orange regalia, parties of the Roman Catholic clergy, etc., were in their assigned positions in the line of march. The day was fine and the scene consequently magnificent. Punctual to the hour His Royal Highness arrived, followed by the Governor-General. Soon afterwards came the Duke of Newcastle, Lord St. Germans, General Bruce, General Williams, Lord Mulgrave, Sir Alan McNab, Col. Tache, Major Teesdale, and Capt. Gray, the Prince's equerries; and while all these took up their positions in a semi-circle, in which the Prince was the principal figure, the aides, in scarlet, prolonged the line on one side, and the Canadian Ministers, in blue and gold, were on the other. On the other side of the stone were Mr. Samuel Keefer, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works; Messrs. Stent and Laver, and Fuller and Jones, architects; Messrs. Haycock and McGreevy, contractors; and Messrs. Morris and Grant, Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the Works.



ARCH ERECTED DURING THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL.

The ceremony began by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, chaplain to the Legislative Council, reading an appropriate prayer, after which His Royal Highness and the members of his suite advanced to the stone, which was suspended from the centre of the coronet above mentioned by a pulley running through a gilded block. The foundation stone was of pure white Canadian marble, brought from Portage du Fort, on the Upper Ottawa; below it was another beautiful block of stone, from the quarries in the neighboring township of Nepean. In this latter was a cavity in which was a bottle containing coins and a parchment scroll, inscribed as follows: "The foundation stone of the Houses of Parliament, in the Province of Canada, was laid on the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord 1860, in the 24th year of Her Majesty's reign, at the city of Ottawa, by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales." The names of the members of the Government, of the two houses of Parliament, of the architects and others were also incribed upon the scroll.

The clerk of the works having spread the mortar, His Royal Highness assisting with a silver trowel, the stone was slowly lowered to its last resting place, the Prince gave it three raps with a mallet, and the Rev. Dr. Adamson read the prayer: "This corner stone we lay in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in His name may be happily carried on to its complete termination without injury or accident; and that when completed it may be used for the good of the Province, the glory of our Queen, the happiness of our Prince, and the good government of the pepole. Amen." The plumb and level were applied, after which His Royal Highness, having been informed that the work was well performed, pronounced the stone laid, and His Excellency the Governor-General proclaimed the fact aloud to the anxiously-gazing people. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, three for the Prince of Wales, and three for the Governor-General. The band played the National Anthem, and a royal salute was fired by the Ottawa Field Battery, under Major Bayly Turner.

The architects and contractors had the honor of being presented to His Royal Highness; and after the Hon. Mr. Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, had requested the Prince's acceptance of the silver trowel—on which was engraved a view of the intended buildings and a suitable inscription—a portrait of Her Majesty, placed at the back of the pavilion, was removed, when a door was disclosed through which the Royal party passed, and quickly disappeared from the sight of the excited and vociferating spectators.

TIFF WITH ORANGEMEN.

Throughout Upper Canada the Prince had much difficulty owing to the insistence of the Orangemen upon participating in the ceremonies in their character as Orangemen rather than as private citizens. A description of the event is abbreviated from a lengthy account in an English paper of Sept. 29th, 1860: "And now events occurred (at Kingston) which ended in the instant refusal of His Royal Highness to disembark, and which terminated in the departure of the Royal party without setting foot on shore. The place at which the Prince should have landed was occupied by dense crowds of members of the Orange society; an Orange flag flaunted from the city hall; Orange party airs resounded through the streets; Orange arches, decorated with flags bearing mottoes offensive to a large body of the citizens of a mixed population, stood in the most prominent spots dedicated for the march of the Royal procession. It had some days before come to the knowledge of the Prince's advisers that similar Orange demonstrations had been made throughout the West—at Belleville, Cobourg, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other important points. The Duke of Newcastle informed the Mayor of Kingston that the Royal party would not land at all unless the obnoxious arches were stripped of their offensive decorations, the procession entirely denuded of its Orange complexion, and party tunes and cries stilled. A special meeting of the council was called, deliberation was had, negotiations even with his grace opened; but the Duke was firm, declining to make the slightest concession. The Orangemen at length refused positively to recede, upon which the Royal fleet weighed anchor and sailed away further west to Belleville. Mortified by their defeat at Kingston, the Orangemen determined to make an effort to revenge themselves; so, chartering steamboats, they accompanied the fleet as far as Belleville, annoying the Royal gathering by a perpetually sustained concert of party tunes. At Belleville the Orangemen again refused to divest their arches, and again the Royal party refused to land. The town of Cobourg was the next place on the programme. Here, too, Orange preparations had been made; but now the inflexibility of the Duke began to meet its reward. The obnoxious arches and the offensive processions were surrendered, and the whole populace, till then divided by the Orange party, united to give their Prince such a reception as the occasion warranted. After a rapid visit to Port Hope, Peterborough and Rice Lake—on the shores of which latter place is a large settlement of Aborigines, who presented His Royal Highness with a loyal address in their native tongue—the Royal progress was continued towards Toronto."

PADEREWSKI ON BRITISH MUSIC

Musician Advocates State Aid—His First and Only Opera.

London, July 26.—Only at the rarest intervals does the world famous pianist appear in the public eye otherwise than at the keyboard, but on this occasion in a quiet chat at his London chambers he expressed his views upon the need for further musical culture in this country.

The distinguished musician was dressed in the loose coat and the soft, open neckwear which have been made familiar to the public by the photograph shops of both hemispheres and the morning light from the window fell upon the rich, reddish tumult of his famous hair.

"You ask me what I think of the British taste for music?" he said quietly, toying with his cigarette.

"Well," he added, "you have the love of music innate within you. What England needs now is more opportunity, more musical culture.

"You have now a permanent orchestra, and I have the greatest esteem and admiration for Mr. Wood's talent, but what is needed in England is one stage set apart for British composers and aided by the State or the municipaluity.

"Look at Germany, for instance. In my opinion, Germany is not more musical than England by nature, but she is by culture.

"Germany owes a great debt of gratitude in this respect to her small courts, which support and protect musical art in the most generous way. In the smallest towns in Germany where there is a prince or a reigning duke they have the finest theatres and orchestras, and are really remarkably developed in the artistic way.

"And where there is no prince or reigning duke there are municipalities which understand their duty toward art. If such bodies existed in England it would be a good thing for the people. The English people love concerts; those at Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, as well as the London performances, are all well filled.

"Opera cannot support itself. That is a well established fact. It must be supported by the Crown or by the municipality. Of course, I mean, in this case, not the opera such as that at your Covent Garden, which runs for a few weeks only, and that just in the height of the season. I mean a permanent musical theatre. For there must be constant study.

"It is painful to think that in the greatest city in the world the musical theatre is not on the same level as in some small towns in Germany.

"Let me instance Saxony. The King of Saxony has only a small private fortune. Yet he devotes 600,000 marks (£30,000) a year to open. If we can give £30,000, could not the City Corporation or the London County Council easily set aside, say, £20,000? That would probably be quite sufficient for the purpose, for, you see, you have so many more people to go to the opera here than the comparative few there are in Dresden.

"Nowadays art is a necessity of life. It ought to be looked upon by your public bodies as being within their necessary care in much the same way as they look upon the provision of pure water and fresh air. It is an element of cultured life."

The conversation was then changed, and M. Paderewski was asked about his opera, "Manru," which had such a brilliant reception when produced recently at Dresden. The great musician was loath to talk about "Manru," for he felt that to do so was to talk about himself.

"Its future? It is to be played in Prague, in Warsaw and probably also in Cologne this season. Mr. Grau is going to produce it in New York next season."

"And when are we to see it in London?"

"Next season. And a thing will be done which has never been done before. The whole of the artists, with the chorus, the orchestra and the ballet, will be brought over from Dresden to play it at Covent Garden. I am delighted to think that the directors of Covent Garden are going to be so generous as to make such a sacrifice. It just shows that it is not always money that rules their action.

"Nearly two hundred women and men will be brought over from Dresden, and all for jst a few weeks. There are almost eighty in the chorus and twenty in the ballet.

"The greatest operatic conductor in the world will come over to conduct. This is Herr von Schuch, who conducted the first performance. With regard to him a striking circumstance is that he is equally great in every style.

"In one week he conducted with brilliant success such a wide range of operas as 'Tristan und Isolde,' 'Die Meistersinger,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Faust,' and 'Rigoletto' and shortly afterward 'Domino Noir,' 'Mignon' and 'Valkyrie.' Herr von Schuch has produced more new operas in Dresden than any other conductor in the world."

So he went on, with characteristic modesty, willing to talk about anybody but himself. Still, when asked about his future plans, he said: "I am going to play once in public in London, and then later on I go to Germany, and afterward for a short tour in Italy and Spain. So I have a programme mapped out for about eight months."

Then he went back to his books and—his piano.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Marion & Marion publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government.

Information regarding any of the patents will be supplied by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A., to any reader who mentions the name of this paper when applying.

72032, C. W. Volmann, Montreal, P.Q., freezing apparatus; 72065, J. A. Adams, Calgary, N.W.T., hay stacker; 72073, D. W. Judson, Barrie, Ont., bicycle frame; 72116, J. H. Wallace, Shelburne, Ont., shoe upper; 72127, F. W. Slater, Montreal, P.Q., last; 72164, Chas. Wilkins, East Farnham, P.Q., automatic water feed for boilers; 72175, M. McDonald, Picton, N.S., nut lock.

TO MORGANEER BRYANT AND MAY

Real Meaning of the Deal With the Diamond Match Company.

London, July 26.—If the "deal" between the Diamond Match Company and Bryant and May Limited, goes through, the purchasers of Bryant and May's matches will no longer "support home industry."

The directors of the last-mentioned concern have issued a circular in which it is announced "that a provisional agreement has been entered into for the acquisition of the business and property of the Diamond Match Company" for the sum of £480,000.

But unless the shareholders of Bryant and May, Limited, prevent the furtherance of the scheme, they will find upon its consummation that they have not only failed to "acquire the business and property" of the American firm, but rather that they have been absorbed by their ankee rivalYs,and that another old-established British industry has been Morganeered by American capital and brains.

Bryant and May, Limited, have a capital of £400,000 in £5 shares. To purchase the business of the Diamond Match Company the British firm is giving the American one 16,000 new £5 and 400,000 new £1 shares. The original shares and the new £5 shares are, however, to be converted into 14 per cent. preference shares. Thus the principal voting power, which means the control of the company, will be placed in the hands of the holders of the new deferred shares.

These will be held by Americans, as they hold all but 75,993 shares of the ordinary stock, and all but 20,000 of the 173,000 shares of the preferred stock in the Diamond Match Company.

Since 1897, when the American concern was registered in Great Britain, Bryant and May, Limited, have paid dividends of 15 per cent. per annum. Prior to that date they had for ten years, with the exception of the years 1893 and 1894, paid 17 1-2 per cent., and in the two years excepted 16 1-2 per cent. In 1886 and 1887, the former of which was the year of the company's inception, Bryant and May, Limited, paid dividends of 20 per cent.

Even with the drop from that figure to 15 per cent, in the face of American competition, the shareholders of the English company got more than they will under the new regime, which ties down their dividends to 14 per cent., besides depriving them of the control of their company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A NEW RESTAURANT ON BLEURY STREET.

Mr. Joseph Ferguson, who opened the Cecil Hotel on St. Gabriel Street last winter, recently sold out. He has since opened the restaurant at the corner of Lagauchetiere Street and Bleury Streets, formerly known as the Mikado. He has put new life into the palce and by refitting it and re-stocking it with the best of wines, liquors and cigars. A staff of expert wine clerks has been employed and satisfaction is guaranteed. Any known fancy drink will be made to order on short notice, and a specialty will be made of quality in every case.

The bar is attractively decorated and electric fans render the place delightful on hot days.

Personally Mr. Ferguson, or "Joe," as he is familiarly known, is always around, and his social qualities and popularity with business men will no doubt have their effect on the success of the new house.

He is a hustler and is equipped for a high class trade.—Adv.

Among other living Cornish writers are Mr. H. D. Lowry, novelist and journalist; Mr. Arthur Symons, poet, critic, friend of Verlaine, and translator of Maeterlinck, and Mr. Herbert Vivian, the friend of the Stuarts and the successor of Dr. Johnson in the editing of "The Rambler." The Vivians are one of the most widely spread Cornish families, found in every locality, and including peers and peasants.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRINCIPAL OF BUSINESS COLLEGE SPEAKS OF INTERESTING SUBJECTS

PROF. R. GOLTMAN.

Fresh from a two weeks' trip to the leading American cities, and the Pan-American Exposition included, Prof. R. Goltman, Principal of the Metropolitan Business College, 2265 St. Catherine Street, chatted about many subjects. He had a great bundle of prospectuses from colleges he visited, including a special collection of books on typewriting, English, Spelling and letter writing. These books, he explained, were not attainable in Canada, and chiefly were used by the famous Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, which place he also visited. At the Pan-American he saw an electrical typewriter which was an interesting sight. He was amazed at the exhibition of touch typewriting in the booth of the Smith-Premier Co. A young lady wrote with ease 90 words a minute from new matter. At the Metropolitan a new set of special typewriters will be adopted, so that all students can be taught the touch system even more perfectly than heretofore. The demand for stenographers for temporary and permanent positions is very great at present, and the majority of the advanced students at the Metropolitan have been placed. The night classes will reopen the middle of next month. Mr. Goltman has just shown that the multiplicity of calls upon his time has not prevented him from producing an exact translation into French of his second edition of his "Manual of Practical Bookkeeping," which is up-to-date and having a large sale. Never idle, he has also published a handsome new prospectus, illustrated, which may be had on application. It was with a pardonable pride that he mentioned that at the National Shorthand Teachers' Association of U.S., in convention, at Detroit, he was honored by being told that he was the only member enrolled outside the United States.

Prof. LeRoy, graduate of the University of France, was appointed last year as professor of French at the College. All pupils have the chance of acquiring both languages while taking a commercial course day or evening. Writers of any system can join the speed classes, as six competent readers are employed, who dictate at different rates to suit the writers. Special rooms are provided for this purpose. Shorthand is also taught in French. Individual instruction is the characteristic of the College. A preparatory class for persons who had neglected early education will shortly be formed, as well as a class for boys and girls who require a business training before learning shorthand and typewriting. Telegraphy is also taught day and evening, and real telegraph lines and instruments are installed for practical work. A great many are surprised why Mr. Goltman's pupils learn shorthand in so short a time, but he explained that in order to write the system at a high rate of speed, accurately, a certain rule must first be discovered which is not given in the text books, and which the principal has acquired from long experience, so that his students benefit from his discovery.

Large numbers of applications have been received so far for the fall term, and a grand year is expected. Mr. Goltman is known throughout the country as an expert, and the public exhibitions of rapid writing and his methods of teaching shorthand are unique. He has had marked success with the business college of which he is so capable a chief, and deserves public congratulation.

IS NOW MAKING TONS OF MONEY

The British Mint Turns Out Far More Coins Than Ever Before.

London, July 26.—The report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, shows that in the year 1900 the output of new money in England was beyond all precedent.

The total number of coins struck was 107,689,518, representing 102 tons of standard gold, 234 tons of standard silver and 391 tons of bronze. In addition nearly thirty million pieces were struck in the Colonial mints. The money coined in England alone amounted to £15,774,189.

All classes of coin showed an advance but the greatest was in gold, which amounted to £13,584,483, or five millions more than in the previous year. The silver coined amounted to over two millions, and the bronze to £168,296. The three Australian mints turned out over ten millions sterling in sovereigns and half sovereigns.

A heavy loss is annually incurred by the withdrawal of light gold. In the year under notice £1,800,000 was withdrawn, and the actual value of it proved to be £1,780,419. It costs roughly 2 1-2d per piece to renew these light coins.

On the other hand the Mint makes a profit out of the coinage of silver. The silver bullion purchased and the light coins withdrawn from circulation cost £1,179,[illegible], and from that metal coins to the value of £2,[illegible],758 were struck, showing a gross profit of 58 per cent. The average price paid for silver was 28 1-4d per ounce.

This output of silver has only twice been exceeded since 1816. An increased demand came from Australia, South Africa, Rhodesia, North and South Nigeria, and other parts of West Africa, and was probably due to activity of trade and employment.

The Mint makes money for others besides ourselves, and during the year it supplied local coinages for Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Canada, Newfoundland, Cyprus, British Guiana, and Jamaica—a total of 25,[illegible] pieces.

The Birmingham Mint also made coinages for Canada and the Straits Settlements, and it had to come to the aid of the Royal Mint with "blanks" for gold, silver and bronze coins.

The Medal Department has been reformed, and now has capacity for turning out 10,000 medals per week. During the last half of the year the preparation of military medals was pushed on, the bulk of those struck being on account of the war in South Africa, in anticipation of its early termination. By the end of the year [illegible] South African medals had been struck and issued to Woolwich to be engraved with the names of the recipients.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
PIANO BARGAINS.

Owing to the great increase in business during the past [illegible] it has been found necessary to make considerable alterations in our warerooms in the near future, therefore, prior to alterations big discounts will be given on all instruments purchased within the next fortnight. Layton Bros., the Popular Piano and Organ House, [illegible] Peel Street, Dominion Square.—Adv.

MAN'S REAL NATURE

Edinburgh, July 26.—Professor James, of the chair of Philosophy of Harvard University, has just completed a course of lectures in the University of Edinburgh. The lectures were well attended and have excited a good deal of attention among thoughtful people in the city. He was what is known as the Gifford lecturer of the year. The lectureship was founded by Lord Gifford for the purpose of studying the relations of the seen and the unseen. Professor James lectured on what he called "the religion of healthy-mindedness" [illegible] the "mind-cure movement." According to the lecturer, the [illegible] was nothing more than a general basis for all religious experience [illegible] a man has [illegible] and was connected with a higher and [illegible] sphere of thought [illegible] which he might learn [illegible].

VARI=CO=CELE

VARICOCELE AND HEADACHE.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin,

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TROUBLE OVER CHANGE IN CORONATION OATH

The Government Sees Danger in the Attitude of Certain Peers.

ROMAN CATHOLICS REHEARSE OBJECTIONS

ONLY USEFUL SOCIAL BILL TO PASS THE COMMONS KILLED IN UPPER HOUSE.

London, July 26.—Notwithstanding the fact that the second reading of the bill altering the terms of the declaration of the Sovereign upon his accession to the throne has been carried by a large majority in the House of Lords, it is said that the Government are in deep water over the measure. The Roman Catholic peers refrained from voting, and the extreme Protestants were alarmed lest the security for the maintenance of a Protestant succession should be diminished. The Anglicans hold that the declaration commits the Monarch to a hostile view of certain doctrines and ceremonies that many members of the Church of England adhere to. There have been few speeches in the Government's favor, save those which come from their own benches. Argumentatively their position was knocked into a cocked hat, but the Primate gave way in the end. When the resolution embodying the report of the Select Committee came up for discussion the Primate submitted a motion in favor of referring the declaration on transubstantiation back to the committee, which pronounced in favor of the new form of words. It seemed as if the bishops—who crowded their benches till their corner of the House glistened again with white sleeves—were strongly against the new form of words, and, as their amendments on the paper showed, would have preferred a simple declaration in favor of the Royal adhesion to the "Reformed" Church of England. It was easy to understand the dissent of the bishops. First, there was the spretae injuria formae—the anger of the expert at beng superseded on hs own special ground by the amateur. Then there was the more serious objection that the definitions of doctrine and the use of the word "Protestant" seemed to open the way to serious differences, even to the possibility of the awful thing, schism. The Primate, however, failed to make the ground of his criticism at all clear, and, though he had the support of Lord Spencer, he met with no kind of sympathy from Lord Salisbury.

It is strange that the Prime Minister, who is reputed to be an ecclesiastically-minded person, never spars more freely and scientifically than when he is practising the art of self-defence at the expense of a bishop. He declared roundly that the Primate had disclosed no ground for a reference to the committee, and hinted that the inclusion of the bishops would be almost equivalent to packing that body against the Government. It turned out that this cavalier view had few supporters in the House. The Roman Catholics, speaking through Lord Llandaff, bitterly rehearsed their objections to the new form of words as well as to the old. It was entirely offensive to the Catholics, who, Lord Llandaff sharply reminded the Government, included forty-three per cent. of the inhabitants of Canada and a third of the soldiers the colonials had sent to the war. Earl Grey, sitting next to Lord Halifax, and speaking for the High Church party, was equally hostile. The new form, he said, might be subscribed by a Parsee, a Mohammedan or a kaffir, and it was absurd to single out Catholics for this monopoly of exclusion. The time, he insisted, was over for these verbal tests. The Lord Chancellor, however, would not budge. He declared that his correspondence showed that the Protestant laity would not submit to an abandonment of the anti-Catholic formula, and even opposed the Government's change. He hinted, to, that the proceedings of the House were quite disorderly. The House, however, was beyond the control of the little Chancellor. Lord Halifax spoke, as he always does, with a certain lofty and detached eloquence which expresses the mind of the extremist, the fanatic, if you will, but still represents something loftier than the lawyer-like opportunism that infects our politics. His chief point was to enlarge on the danger of re-adopting in the twentieth century prescriptions of the seventeenth—with their very dubious, even low, origin. Let there be a simple declaration that the King adhered to the doctrines of the Church of England. However, on some such lines it is probable that the House would have incontinently carried the Primate's resolution. But, as I have said, the Primate himself turned tail, and there was an end of it. Lord Rosebery watched the debate from the front bench below the gangway. His hair was a little whiter than of old, but otherwise he looked fresh and well.

LEGISLATION FOR THE POOR.

The House of Lords has killed, apparently out of mere wantonness, the only useful social bill which has thus far passed the Commons. It was the Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Bill—a measure which provided that guardians should not count against an applicant for poor relief any weekly sum up to five shillings which he may be receiving from a friendly society. The opposition to the bill was led by Lord Northbrooke and Lord Morley, two peers remarkable for common sense and business capacity, while the measure was supported by Lord Tweedmouth and Lord James of Hereford. An excellent point in the bill was that it goes a good step forward on the way to universal old age pensions. But its method is cautious, and its actual and immediate effects must necessarily be small. As a rule, it would only apply to cases of temporary relief in the shape of sick pay, for none of the friendly societies, save, perhaps, the Hearts of Oak, deal largely in superannuation. However, this small premium on thrift was too much for the individual Whigs of the type mentioned. Lord Northbrook and Lord Wemyss both insisted that the bill set up a new standard of outdoor relief and destroyed the settlement of 1834, with whose principle, indeed, it had little or nothing to do. Lord Salisbury slipped out of the House without voting, but Lord James, who sat next him, did his best to save the bill. In the Peers Lord James is what he used to be in the Commons, a fluent, formless, not always convincing advocate. He insisted that the bill ought to pass, and illustrated his point by a fictitious conversation between two agricultural laborers. I certainly never heard agricultural laborers talk as Lord James made them talk, but the moral of their conversation was excellent. The first laborer was the prudent and saving man. The second gentleman had a distinct tendency in the way of the public-house. The first laborer proposed to pay sixpence a week to a friendly society. The second dissuaded him from this course by saying that when his money came in the guardians would refuse him the relief which they would grant to the man who spent his sixpence on beer. Result—two customers for the public-house instead of one. All this was sound enough. But the Peers were not to be moved by anything so common as facts about the laborers' life. The bill was swept out of the way by a majority of nearly two to one.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The House of Commons is still debating the amended education bill introduced by Sir John Gorst. It is only a mere fragment of the measure that was recently ignominiously committed to the shades of oblivion. It only seeks to enact one clause, but that clause is regarded by educational reformers as the most mischievous of an evil brood. The bill was introduced under the ten minutes' rule, a fact which has drawn upon it the anathemas of the Liberal party, who regard it as a glaring abuse of the procedure of the House. Some of its critics regard it as a bill to create confusion in local government and education, and to cause friction and irritation between one popularly-elected body and another. What is wanted is simply a bill to re-establish the status quo ante, until the whole question of co-ordinating educational authorities can be comprehensively dealt with in a well-thought-out measure. It is recognized that the bill will become an act too late to enable the local authorities to meet and sanction the schools for next session. So, to pacify public opinion, they put up Sir John Gorst to declare that a cicrular would be sent out to local authorities suggesting that they might anticipate the passing of the bill. This would be indeed a most singular anticipation of the judgment of Parliament. But Sir John's speeches have a way of going so very far beyond the actual fact that until this promised circular is forthcoming many people decline to believe in the Government's desire to save the higher elementary and evening schools. If they are genuine in their desire, the actual machinery exists, without upsetting all the town and county councils to create it.

APATHY TO LIQUOR REFORM.

Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, editor, preacher and mission superintendent, in West London, has just signalized his recovery from a dangerous illness by denouncing with ruthless vehemence the Government's apathy towards liquor reform. He exposed in scathing terms Lord Salisbury's ignorance of the vices of the aristocracy, where intemperance is rapidly extending among even the women and children. He declared that no party had ever "grovelled" before "the trade" with such abject "terror" as the Tories of to-day, who had hardly the courage to pass the Children's Bill. Mr. Hughes rounded upon the Jingoes who cry "Britons never will be slaves," when all the time the foreigners, with deplorable justification, talk about being "drunk as an Englishman." During a tour in Italy he had hardly ever seen a drunken man, and never a drunken woman, despite the reports that alcoholism is spreading even among the Latin races. Mr. Hughes described the public gardens of Germany, where coffee is sold as much as beer, and where the beer is of the mildest. In conclusion, the speaker gave an excellent lead to coming temperance conferences. With Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell, he approves the elimination of private gain. He also agrees with Lord Peel's minority report. "In fact I want to get all I can and afterwards I'll try hard to get the rest." Again, "Every Englishman is by heredity a potential drunkard—yes, even though he be 'one of our brothers across the sea.'"

FOUND WANTING.

Two well-informed men were engaged the other day in discussing Lord Rosebery. The occupation is a favorite one alike in the inner political circles and with the man in the street. It is a tribute to a certain hold which Lord Rosebery still maintains on his fellow-countrymen. He has genius, and he has charm. He interests, and he is mysterious. But the opinion of our two politicians was that the role of mystery-man may be sustained too long. They agreed that something was the matter with Lord Rosebery. Said the first, "The fairies who presided at his birth gave Lord Rosebery every good gift but one—they denied him courage. And without courage the others are but as sounding brass of a tinkling cymbal." Said the other, "Not so. Lord Rosebery has courage, but he has not the love of battle. Your 'good fairies' were too kind to him. He was born with a golden spoon. He has had no experience of the rough-and-tumble of life. He has never had to fight his way. He expects even his rose-leaves to be curled." The latter of the two disputants was nearer the mark. The child is father of the man. Forty years ago there was a boy at Eton whose extraordinary promise struck all who knew him. Among those who knew him best was his tutor, the late William Johnson, himself a remarkable man and a shrewd judge of character. "Dalmeny," he wrote, "has the finest combination of qualities I have ever seen." "He will be an orator and, if not a poet, such a man as poets delight in." He must be the wisest boy that ever lived." But one thing was lacking. "He is one of those who like the palm without the dust." Is Lord Rosebery in 1901 the same as was Lord Dalmeny in 1862? The question has been answered in the affirmative. Lord Rosebery will neither come forward to fight for his own future nor to help his friends nor to promote the cause that he believes to be right.

FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

The Discovery, the wonderful ship which is now ready to sail from the Thames bearing a gallant company of Britishers on a voyage of adventure and exploration to the Antartic ocean, is no show boat. She was built specially with a view to a long, stern battle with the ice, and is more fitted for such a contest than any ship ever constructed before her. As we saw her come into the river with her bows cocked up in only ten feet of water, and her stern, a queer bulb-looking affair, so shaped specially for reasons which the Antarctic will provide, she looked more serviceable than pretty. Go on deck and down below, however, and one's wonder is awakened. Her deck is trim and neat, bearing upon it, mounted on skids, six white boats with the simple initial "D" upon them in gold and black. Fixed upon it now is a big reel containing no less than five miles of thick, strong wire, and there is a winch alongside on which a couple of miles of it will be wrapped. This is for the purposes of the scientific persons who will probe into the depths of the Antarctic Sea, and then revel, in a place set apart, on deck, among all the curious specimens, live and otherwise, which are dragged from their submarine home. She has triple expansion engines of 570 indicated horse power on trial, with 150 lbs. steam pressure and 95 revolutions. The vessel will carry a most complete and up-to-date electric plant into the frozen zone.

The body of the vessel is entered through air-locks, the doors of which have layers of asbestos sandwiched between two thicknesses of wood. Every precaution will be taken for keeping out the freezing Antarctic atmosphere from the interior, for of the many dangers with which the men of the expedition will have to contend the cold is not the least formidable. Some of the scientific members are doctors as well, and one cabin is set apart in the ship as a simple hospital, with a couple of berths and a few necessary fittings. Behind the cooking range in the galley is a huge tank, which is there for the simple purpose of converting ice into water for the needs of those aboard. The ship carries distilling apparatus, by which salt water is made fit for drinking, but there may be a time when even salt water will not be obtainable. As for food, enough of it in preserved form to last for three years will be taken on board in the course of the next week or two.

The long sojourn among the ice is in other ways to be made as pleasant as possible for both officers and crew. The saloon is to be fitted up with some show of ornament, and the ship will carry quite a pretentious library. Some of the officers are making themselves responsible by way of hobby for something outside their own particular provinces. Thus Mr. Skelton, the chief engineer, is fitting up the photographic department and the dark room; and the library is being organized by Lieutenant Shackleton, who has already received gifts of nearly a thousand volumes of all descriptions, many of them presented by well-known authors. No distinct cabin can be spared for a library, and so the roof of the saloon is lined with book racks, more books will be stored in each officer's cabin, and the rest will be packed away in every nook and corner available. When leisure is to be spent in an even lighter way, music will be available, for a Dundee lady has presented the commander with a Pianola and a quantity of music. For at least two years—three, if a few more thousands of pounds can be raised—this wonderful ship and her gallant officers and crew will be alone among the ice of the Antarctic.

NO SPITTING ON STREETS.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 26.—The authorities recently passed a by-law prohibiting the practice of expectorating on the footways of the city; no steps were taken until last week to enforce the regulation. Eleven persons were summoned, including three Chinamen, but only one person, a Chinaman, put in an appearance. He was fined a half-crown (60 cents) or twenty-four hours imprisonment. In the case of one of the other Chinamen a similar penalty was exacted. The difficulty the officer of the council experience is in procuring the right addresses of the offenders, but as the council is determined to put down the practice the officers will doubtless be assisted by the police.

THE SULTAN'S PHYSICIAN.

Vienna, July 26.—The Sultan's court physician, Beiram Effendi, has a holy horror of the lancet, and frequently during the late war with Greece prevented amputations of the wounded. He contended that was a sin to remove an arm or a leg, because if it were the will of Allah the men would recover without any operation. He is also an opponent of antiseptic treatment and of iodoform. He denies the existence of microbes, and succeeded in preventing the employment of cocaine throughout the empire on the ground that it gradually and imperceptibly reduced men to insanity.

FOUR OLD PAINTINGS.

The Hague, July 26.—Dr. Bredius, the director of the Mauritshuis, the well-known picture gallery at The Hague, recently brought over from England four remarkable paintings. One painted in 1627 by Paulus Mooreelse, belonged at one time to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the novelist. The other pictures are by J. Van Menlen, Michael Weerts and Peter Van Araadt. The paintings are of considerable importance, as being properly authenticated, they have already led to the identification of other works in the Mauritshuis.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS PARTY

Text of the Manifesto Issued by the Late Liberal Leader.

In response to an address signed by 114 members of the City Liberal Club asking him to avail himself of a meeting on July 19th to address the members on the political situation, and adding that in their opinion it would be greatly to the public advantage to allow reporters to be present, Lord Rosebery has sent the following reply:

Gentlemen,—I received last night a wholly unexpected communication from a large proportion of the members of our club inviting me to take advantage of the club meeting next Friday to offer my opinion on the present political position, by which is meant, I suppose, the position of the Liberal party. This I am always unwilling to do, for reasons which will appear. But the pressure upon me to say something at this juncture is such that I cannot well withstand. So I have resolved to defer to your wishes. I think is best, however, as the meeting on Friday is one for private business, not to make use of that opportunity, but to send you a letter instead of making you a speech.

And first, I must utter a word of personal explanation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The Opposition in the House of Commons has met and united, or re-united, on the double basis of a hearty and undisputed allegiance to its leader, and a complete liberty of action and dissent with regard to the one vital question before the country.

Under this remarkable charter I desire to register my claim to the freedom accorded to all; not necessarily to exercise it, but to enjoy it. In 1896 I laid down the leadership of the Liberal party, with the hope, rather than the expectation, of promoting its unity. For the same object, I have since then effaced myself, separated myself, not without pain, from many old associations, and refrained from word or deed which could disturb that unity or embarrass my successors. That line of conduct has not been generally understood. It was simple, obvious and loyal; so it has been called mysterious. In any case, it has had no effect on the unity of the Liberal party. That party, in order to preserve the appearance of harmony, has conceded a liberty of action and speech with regard to the war, which is in effect universal liberty; and I hold myself, therefore, absolutely from the restraint which I imposed on myself nearly five years ago. Not that I desire to re-enter the arena of party politics. Far from it. I shall never voluntarily return to it. On the contrary, I believe that there is a useful and uncoveted place in the commonwealth for one who, having held high office, and having no desire to hold it again, can speak his mind with absolute independence. I speak, therefore, for myself alone.

Excuse this paragraph of egotism, for it is necessary to enable me to say what I have to say. I have to free myself before I can express my views:

That there is a great Liberal force in the country, that it could effectively combine on a domestic policy, and that it is capable of indefinite extension, I am absolutely convinced. As to domestic policy, it has, indeed, a great opportunity. But for all that, it can only become a power when it has made up its mind on Imperial questions, which are at this moment embodied in the war. The whole Empire has rallied to the war. What is the attitude of the Liberal party? Neutrality and an open mind. Now, I contend that this is an impossible attitude, and only spells Liberal impotence. No party can exist on such conditions. The area of comprehension is too wide. On this question it embraces the human race. And this question is vital, morally and politically.

Morally, either the war is just or unjust, either the methods are uncivilized or legitimate. If the war be unjust and its methods uncivilized our Government and our nation are criminal, and the war should be stopped at any cost. If the war be just, carried on by means which are necessary and lawful, it is our duty to support it to a prompt and successful conclusion. These are supreme issues; none greater ever divided two hostile parties. How then can one party agree to differ on them? Cavaliers and Roundheads might always as well have combined on the basis of each maintaining their different opinions on the policy of Charles I.

Politically, it is urged that this is a transient difference, and that it will cease to operate when the war is over, so that the party will then re-unite without difficulty. I do not think so. Those who entertain those hopes "know not the stomach of this people." Fox, I suppose, nourished the same illusion when he opposed the great war with France. But in spite of his vast abilities and his splendid charm, he split his party (retaining only a fraction by his side), and excluded it from power for nearly forty years. The truth is that statesmen who dissociate themselves from the nation in a great national question, such as a war, in which all strive and suffer together, disassociate themselves for much longer than they think. That is a consideration which should not weigh for an instant against conviction. But it is one which should not be forgotten by politicians, who do not desire to see the Government of this country fall permanently into the hands of their opponents, and the indefinite postponement of their own domestic policy.

Nor is this an isolated question or a sudden cleavage; the question is only one of a group, the cleavage is of long standing. Everyone, indeed, seems anxious to ignore or evade the real truth as to the condition of the Liberal party. That condition is not the result of accidental or ephemeral causes. Nor is it, I am convinced, any question of personal jealousies. Who is jealous of whom? What position in the party is a subject of envy? Certainly not the Liberal throne, the most uneasy that has existed since the partition of Poland. Allegations of such petty jealousies are no doubt sincerely hazarded by those who cannot understand the paralysis of Liberalism. But the root of this trouble lies much deeper, is far more permanent and decisive; it cannot indeed be a mystery to anyone who has observed with any attention the recent history of the party.

EMPIRE AT LARGE.

For the severance is not simply on the war, which will terminate with the war, but a sincere, fundamental, and incurable antagonism of principle with regard to the Empire at large and our consequent policy. One school, blind as I think to the developments of the world, is avowedly insular; the other places as the first article of its creed the responsibilities and maintenance of our free and beneficent Empire. Take for example Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Sir Edward Grey, both honored names in Liberalism. Both hold with intense conviction opinions on foreign and Imperial policy which cannot by any conceivable compromise be reconciled. And yet the party is to unite on the recognition and toleration of both. Now a party cannot be conducted on the principles of Issachar. It cannot, at any rate, contain these two schools of thought and remain an efficient instrument. The two sections may call themselves by the same name and row in the same boat. But if so, the boat can never advance, for they are rowing in opposite directions. Until the crew make up their mind towards what point they are to row, their bark can never move; it can only revolve.

The real cause, then in my judgement of the weakness of the Liberal party, is an honest and irreconcilable division of opinion on a group of questions of the first importance. This is not the fault of any leader, nor is it in any sense a personal matter. It is the evolution of our Empire and of Imperial feeling during the past twenty years which has produced this divergence. It could not, perhaps, have been avoided, and it cannot now be healed, or even concealed, by a party meeting. One school or the other must prevail if the Liberal party is once more to become a force. Until this time arrives it is of no use to speak of the grand old principles of the Liberal party. It is all very well for a peroration. But for practical or business purposes it is necessary to know what these principles are, as applied to the British Empire in the present condition of the world.

This, however, may be considered to be a matter of purely party concern. Even then, in view of our party system, it is serious enough. To me, however, it is a matter of national and not of party importance, or I should not attempt to deal with it. And to that great multitude who are not politicians at all, it must in any case be a sorrow and an anxiety to see a weak Government faced by a weaker Opposition, at a juncture of foreign hostility and international competition, which needs all the vigilance, power, and ability at our command. I believe that public opinion is becoming aware that this is a crisis in our history, which may have an unlimited effect on our future. Yet, for the moment, I see no favorable issue. The nation has only just chosen its Parliament, and so its Government, by an overwhelming majority. For five or six years, therefore our domestic destinies seem to be fixed. But, even then, a homogenous Opposition, strong in ability, however weak in numbers, might make itself felt in the wavering councils of the country.

These, then, are my views of the situation. They represent only the judgment of an individual, but an individual who has long and attentively considered the subject. They are, at any rate, unbiassed and sincere, and as such I offer them for the consideration of my friends and comrades of the City Liberal Club.

Believe me, Gentlemen,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) ROSEBERY.

In Nature's Storehouse There are Cures—Medical experiments have shown conclusively that there are medicinal virtues in even ordinary plants growing up around us which give them a value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well-known that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a sovereign remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.—Adv.

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S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .... Sept. 4
FOR LEITH.
*S.S. LEANDER .... July 27
*S.S. AGGI .... Aug. 6
S.S. JACONA .... Aug. 6
S.S. BELLONA .... Aug. 13
FOR ABERDEEN
*S.S. GLITRA .... Aug. 3
AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
*Chartered.
COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.
LORD LINE.
TO CARDIFF.
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .... July 23
S.S. LORD IVEAGH .... Aug. 19
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT .... Aug. 26
AGENTS—Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; T. Dixon & Sons, Belfast.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
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23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES
Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.
BEAVER LINE
Lake Champlain (new) twin screw.. 9,000 tons
Lake Erie (new) twin screw .... 9,000 "
Lake Megantic .... 5,600 "
Lake Simcoe .... 5,700 "
Lake Superior .... 5,300 "
Lake Ontario .... 5,100 "
Lake Huron .... 4,500 "
Lake Michigan (bldg.) twin screw..11,000 "
Lake Manitoba (bldg.) twin screw..11,000 "
REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.
From Liverpool. From Montreal.
July 9....Lake Superior .... July 26
July 16....Lake Ontario .... Aug. 2
July 30....Lake Champlain .... Aug. 16
Aug. 6....Lake Megantic .... Aug. 23
Aug. 13....Lake Superior .... Aug. 30
Aug. 20....Lake Simcoe .... Sept. 6
*Lake Superior carries Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only.
SUMMER RATES.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $47.50 and upward; Round Trip, $90 and upwards.
SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.
According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.
STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and $25.50.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL.
*MONTCALM .... July 26
LYCIA .... Aug. 3
*MONTEAGLE .... Aug. 9
MEMNON .... Aug. 16
DEGAMA .... Aug. 23
*MONTCALM .... Aug. 30
*Cold storage.
MONTREAL TO LONDON
NYANGA .... June 29
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
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DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
FROM PORTLAND.
Vancouver ....Aug. 3
Dominion .....Aug. 10
Cambroman ..Aug. 17
*Roman ....Aug. 24
FROM BOSTON Via Queenstown.
Commonwealth July 31
New England Aug. 14
Commonwealth Aug. 2
New England Sept. 11
*These steamers do not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Saloon—$50.00 and upwards. | Saloon—$60.00 and upwards.
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For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
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MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates—
From Manchester. Steamer. From Montreal.
July 12....*Manchester Commerce ....Aug. 2
.... Manchester Importer ....Aug. 11
July 31....*Manchester City ....Aug. 21
Aug. 10....*Manchester Trader ....Aug. 31
Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
FURNESS LINE
MONTREAL and ANTWERP
SAILING ARRANGEMENTS.
From Antwerp. Steamer. From Montreal.
July 3..............Bolivians ....July 30
July 17..............Cebriana ....Aug. 9
(And fortnightly thereafter.)
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE TO HAMBURG.
From Hamburg. Steamer. From Montreal.
July 6..............Teutonia ....July 30
July 24..............Frisia ....Aug. 19
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Agents,
44 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 166,304 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian......10,576 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian......10,376 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian (B'd'g)..10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Australasian, 7,765 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian....9,000 tons.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Service,
CALLING AT QUEBEC AND MOVILLE
Tunisian..........Sat. 27 July 9 a.m.
Numidian.........Sat. 3 Aug. Daylight
Parisian...........Sat. 10 Aug. 9 a.m.
Australasian.....Sat. 17 Aug. 4 a.m.
Pretorian, new....Sat. 24 Aug. 9 a.m.
When steamers sail at daylight, passengers go on board the previous evening between 8 and 11 o'clock.
Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.
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—Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets, except on lowest rates.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $42.50 single, $68.88 to $88 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.50.
The new S.S. Sicilian will sail for Glasgow direct, July 24, carrying one class of passengers. Rates, $35 to $50.
GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE
Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)
From Glasgow. Steamship. From New York.
6 July......Sardinian ...Wed. 24 July
12 July......Mongolian...Wed. 31 July
20 July......State of Nebraska..7 Aug
Rates — First Cabin, $45 and upwards; return tickets, $80 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.
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.

HEAD LINE.
Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular service between the above named ports:
Twin S.S. Rathlin Head ....11,000 tons
Twin S.S. Torr Head ....10,000 "
S.S. Garrigan Head ....9,000 "
S.S. Ramore Head ....8,500 "
S.S. Glenarm Head ....7,500 "
S.S. Malin Head ....6,000 "
S.S. Bray Head ....5,800 "
S.S. Inishowen Head ....5,000 "
S.S. Bengore Head ....4,500 "
S.S. Dunmore Head ....3,500 "
S.S. Teelin Head ....2,500 "
S.S. Glen Head ....2,300 "
Appointed Sailings Subject to Change.
FOR BELFAST.
SS. Carrigan Head.. .. .. ..about Aug. 21
FOR DUBLIN.
SS. Ramore Head.... .. .. ..About July 30
SS. Carrigan Head.... .. .. ..About Aug. 21
A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.
AGENTS — G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; J. T. Sickel, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.
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General Agents, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE
NEW YORK — SOUTHAMPTON — LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.
St. Paul .... Aug. 7 | St. Paul .... Aug. 28
St. Louis .. Aug. 14 | St. Louis .... Sept. 4
*Zeeland, Aug. 21, noon | Philadelphia, Sept. 11
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK — ANTWERP — PARIS.
Sailing Wednesdays at Noon.
Southwark .. July 31 | *Zeeland .... Aug. 21
*Vaderland .. Aug. 7 | Friesland .... Aug. 28
Kensington.. Aug. 14 | Southwark ...Sept. 4
*New Twin Screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.,
Piers 14 and 15 N. River.
Office — 73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter Street,
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED
S.S. "CAMPANA",
Next Sailing from Montreal.
MONDAY, 29th JULY, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers.
No cargo received after Noon of sailing day.
For Freight, Passage and Stateroom, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St., City.

Franco-Canadian Line.
MONTREAL to HAVRE Direct.
Special Reduced Rates for S.S. Garth Castle, Sailing 28th July.

To—	Saloon.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
Havre & Ret.	$81.00	$63.00	$50.00
Paris & Ret	92.00	69.00	55.00
Southampton & Ret...	87.50	67.00	50.00
London & Ret.	94.00	69.64	50.00

Return Tickets good for thirty days.
Apply at the Company's Offices, 223 Commissioners Street, or any Railway Ticket Office.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM MONTREAL TO
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
and ST. JOHN'S, Nf'ld.
NEXT SAILINGS.
S.S. BONAVISTA ...... on or about Aug. 8
S.S. BONAVISTA ...... on or about Aug. 22
For SYDNEY, C.B.
(Taking Freight Only.)
S.S. CACOUNA .... on or about July 31
S.S. CACOUNA .... on or about Aug. 9
For Further Information Apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale
TELEPHONE MAIN 57.

ASPHALT AND GOOD ROADS

How Pitch Lake Product is Utilized in Cities of To-day.

Asphaltum is the puzzle of scientists and the joy and pride of road makers. Geologists and chemists have placed the mysterious material in the coal and petroleum family, yet they do not agree on its origin. Some of them claim volcanic parentage for the curious stuff; others trace its family back to the vegetable tribe. But all are of one mind in that it is one of the most useful and usable products of the earth's crust.

Time, weather, climate and soil seem to have no effect upon asphaltum. On the Island of Trinidad, in the British West Indies, are ledges of asphaltum which project into the ocean. They have been there, apparently, for centuries. Salt water breakers and waves have pounded and hammered them for years, yet their sharp, well-defined edges prove that the pummelling and pounding which have worn away the most obdurate of rocks have failed to even round the edges of the asphaltum ledges.

FROM PITCH LAKE.

Most of the asphaltum used for street paving in America comes from one of the most interesting of natural curiosities, Pitch Lake, in the Island of Trinidad. This lake is a veritable pot of asphaltum. Its area is only 113 acres. It has been the great source of supply for years. Hundreds of thousands of tons of the material have been taken from it, but, like the widow's cruse of oil, it never can be emptied. It is a self-filler. No matter how much is taken out, the excavation is refilled in a few weeks.

The lake is about a mile from the docks, and the crude asphaltum is cut and dug out of the crust and hauled in mule carts, mule cars or buckets, which are carried on an overhead cable way to the vessel, where it is dumped into the hold.

The asphaltum crust is strong enough to support a mule and cart, although there are soft spots in which the mule would sink if he stood still. The temperature of the asphaltum is slightly above the normal temperature of the atmosphere. At some time in the long-forgotten past Pitch Lake boiled over and the liquid asphaltum spread all over the island and ran into the sea. It was then that the ledges, which bear testimony to the lasting and wearing qualities of the material, were formed.

REFINING.

Crude asphaltum cannot be used for paving streets. It must be refined, and the process is carried on in stills and retorts, for slow heat, agitation and precipitation make the crude material fit for paving purposes. The refined product is put in barrels and shipped to the yards of the paving companies, where it is mixed and otherwise prepared for the street. The crude asphaltum is placed in tanks, where it is melted down to facilitate the mixing of the other materials which enter into the paving composition, and to rid it of its impurities. Jets of compressed air are shot through the liquid mass while it is in the tank, so as to stir it up, for constant agitation of the material is necessary in the preparatory stages of the process.

So that the asphaltum may melt at a lower temperature a certain proportion of the residuum left in refining crude petroleum is poured into the asphaltum. This is done because the oils in asphaltum are volatile, and it is necessary to save these oils. When the "fluxing" and mixing process is completed the mixture is called "paving cement."

To make this cement a "street mixture," clear, sharp sand, which has been heated in huge revolving drums, is mixed with it. The sand is conveyed by an elevator to a storage bin which stands over an "asphalt mixer." The sand falls into a measuring box and a lever releases just the right amount and dumps it into the mixing machine. A certain proportion of carbonate of lime is also added, and the mass is taken to a mechanical mixer, where the asphalt cement, sand and carbonate of lime are thoroughly mixed with each other. The material now is called "street mixture," and is dumped into carts and taken to the streets to be paved.

PAVEMENTS.

When asphalt pavements were first introduced the foundation consisted of hydraulic cement concrete six inches in thickness, with a wearing surface of asphalt mixture two and a half inches in thickness when compressed. But experience and tests have shown that on light traffic streets foundation and wearing surface can be made of less thickness. It also was found that the asphalt wearing surface could be laid on a foundation of old stone blocks, of brick or macadam which had been consolidated and well packed by years of use. Thus in New York over a million and a quarter yards of asphalt pavement were laid on old stone block pavement, and in Chicago several fine asphalt pavements are laid on old macadam foundations.

But in general a street is graded from the ground up for asphalt pavement. The preliminary work begins on the sub-grade of the street, which is carefully graded to within eight and a half inches of the finished surface. All spongy or soft places in the sub-grade are dug out and fresh earth is filled in, rammed down and well packed, and then a twelve-ton steam roller makes the entire roadbed compact and solid.

A bed of hydraulic cement concrete, made of hydraulic cement, clean, sharp sand and broken stone is laid, six inches thick, upon the earth foundation, and here is where good work tells. If the concrete bed is not well laid the wearing surface of the asphalt roadway soon will betray the dishonest character of the foundation, for poor work, like murder, will out.

The asphalt blanket is laid on this concrete foundation in two courses—the "cushion" or "binder" and the "surface" coat. The street mixture is brought to the work in carts and has a temperature of about 300 degrees. The "binder" is from one-half to an inch thick, and the surface coat varies from an inch and a half to two inches in thickness.

HOW THEY ARE LAID.

The workmen handle the hot street mixture with hot tools, for the rakes, iron tampers, smoothers and other tools are always heated before they are brought into use. Broad iron soles are strapped to the shoes of the workmen and the mixture is spread from curb to curb and taped and smoothed to the proper thickness. A hand roller is first run over the mixture, then a five-ton and finally a ten or twelve ton steam roller is brought into play to pack the asphalt and make it even and springy.

Before the heavy rollers are passed over, the surface hydraulic cement is swept over the top coat and the rollers press it into the mixture. The street mixture is composed of from 18 to 20 per cent. of asphaltic cement, from 55 to 65 per cent. of sand and from 5 to 15 per cent. of pulverized carbonate of lime.

Where an asphalt pavement is left undisturbed little or no repairs are made on it for years. But in large cities where wires, gas and water pipes and sewers require the opening of streets the asphalt pavements frequently are torn up. In former years this proved to be a great objection to asphalt paving. The pipe layers or sewer builders cut out patches of the asphalt coating with axes, and when they were through the trenches were filled up and a new coat of asphalt was laid on. The most careful work failed to restore the pavement to its original homogeneity and smoothness. So it was that asphalt streets were covered with unsightly scars and soft spots.

But a bright man invented the "surface heater," and now invisible patches are put on asphalt streets as well as on shoes. The surface heater is a horizontal gasoline tank on low iron wheels. A hood projects from this tank, and under the hood are rows of burners. A hand pump for compressing air is attached to the machine, and the compressed air forces the gasoline to the burners. The heater, which weighs about 700 pounds, is pushed to the spot where the patch is to be put on. The heat from the gasoline flames soon softens the asphalt, which is removed. Fresh asphalt mixture is laid on, and the new and old mixtures are intimately and thoroughly incorporated. The patch is raked, tamped and rolled until it is level with the general surface, and in a few days the patch has disappeared and the pavement shows no signs of having been opened.

DREADFUL MISTAKE BARELY AVERTED.

Thomas Harrison, of St. Mary's N.B., Might Have Been Operated on for Appendicitis.

His Case was Wrongly Diagnosed—He Realized the Fact in Time—Dodd's Kidney Pills Probably Saved His Life

St. Mary's N.B., July 26.—(Special.)—Thomas Harrison, of this place, considers himself a fortunate man that he is alive and well to-day. For months he was suffering as everybody thought, with appendicitis. That's what he was told and that's what he was being treated for. But he grew worse in spite of the efforts exerted to help him.

In appendicitis it is generally thought necessary to perform an operation. That Mr. Harrison was not required to undergo the surgeon's knife and that for a disease he had never had, is in all probability nobody's fault but his own. For it was not appendicitis that afflicted Mr. Harrison. It was Stone in the Bladder, and it was Dodd's Kidney Pills that restored him to the perfect health and strength he enjoys to-day.

"About a year ago," he writes, "I began to suffer from pain in the back accompanied by a lethargy impossible to overcome. I employed a physician who named my disease as appendicitis, but in spite of his treatment I grew worse and began to pass bloody urine.

"About this time an anxious friend advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the time I had finished the first box I passed a stone of unusual size which is now in the doctor's possession.

"I began at once to feel better, and you may judge of my gratitude for my escape this promptly and safely. Having taken only three boxes I am happy to state I am absolutely cured with no sign of the [illegible] old trouble."

Music and the Drama

"The Danites" will be splendidly mounted at the Francais. The play naturally lends itself to stage embellishments, as the action takes place in the wild west, with the mighty Sierra Nevadas as a background to a story of intense interest dealing with one of the most picturesque episodes of American history—the settlement of the Mormons in Utah. The play, which is probably the most successful purely American drama holding the stage to-day, is full of clever character studies of the early pioneer days, and the comedy relates a tale of persecution and suffering.

The pieces will be strongly cast. Mr. J. Henry Kolker is to play Sandy, the rough, big-hearted hero, with Miss Lotta Linthicum as Billy Piper, a part which should suit her admirably. Messrs. Day and Hart have two quaint types of Westerners, the Parson and the Judge, while Mr. W. J. Dening will appear as a Chinaman. Miss Lucia Moore will be a young widow who comes to teach school in a rough mining camp and Misses McGregor and Blanche Seymour have parts that offer fine opportunities for clever characterisations.

THE ROYAL.

The Royal will re-open on Monday, August 12, with "The American Girl." A number of improvements have been added which will materially add to the comfort of the patrons of the house. A system of ventilation has been introduced and several alterations made in the lobby. A fine line of attractions has been booked, and everything points to a prosperous season.

MRS. FISKE COMING.

As readers of the story, "Miranda of the Balcony," know, it is one of the most original and entertaining among recent works of fiction. Its leading characters and vital characteristics are English, and it lends itself admirably to dramatic use. The character of Miranda would seem to be most happily suited to Mrs. Fiske, while the story is rich in other figures that should be wonderfully realized by the magnificent company that will be seen in Mrs. Fiske's support, and its localities give full scope to diversified and picturesque scenic treatment, full advantage of which will be taken by Mrs. Fiske's management. This actress' productions, as is well known, are among the most artistic and complete in the contemporary theatre, and stand comparison with the most pretentious that come from the other side. The dramatization of "Miranda of the Balcony" has been made by Anne Crawford Flexner, a Vassar graduate of recognized literary and dramatic ability, who, it is promised, will become famous among the women dramatists of the day. "Miranda of the Balcony" will be the first attraction at the Academy, opening Monday, September 2.

OUR NAVY.

The management of "Our Navy" have decided to add another week to their Montreal engagement, and consequently this splendidly artistic production will be seen again each evening in the Arena. The entertainment has undoubtedly struck a popular chord in the minds of the people and no doubt very large audiences will next week be the rule. The show is different from any former moving pictures before seen in this city in this respect, that there is in it a constant and continuous interest in what is depicted. It is not merely a collection of pictures, each demanding attention because of individual merit, but each picture is interesting in itself, and also as forming part of a general subject that has a great hold on the admiration of the public. "Our Navy" was given by royal command before the late Queen at Osborne, and has among its patrons the Duke of Cornwall and York, K. G., who, by the way, attended the production in Sydney, Australia, last month, the Lords of the Admiralty, by whose permission the photographs were obtained, and Lord Minto, Governor-General of Canada. Beginning on Monday evening the regular "Our Navy" pictures will be supplemented by the funeral of our late Queen, which will be accompanied by the same music which was played on the occasion. This set of views includes both the pageant on sea and land, and are most reverently and impressively given. Seats may be booked in advance at the Star Branch Office.

SOHMER PARK.

The very pronounced hit made by Prof. McCart's dogs and monkeys, at Sohmer Park, this week, has quite warranted the management in retaining the act for the coming week. Their performance is a very funny one, and it shows any amount of care in the training. The famous Damman family of acrobats will be the headliners. They have just concluded a very successful engagement in Europe, and come home to America with all sorts of laurels. They are five in number and their act is looked upon as one of the best ever attempted by acrobats. Gallindo, the clay modeller, is also to appear. He will make a feature of well-known faces, including those of several local gentlemen. Mae Taylor is said to be a clever soubrette, who should make a hit. Ochiller, the baritone, will be again heard in some of the numbers that have made him popular in Montreal. The band will, as usual, put up a thoroughly good programme.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Klaw & Erlanger have placed an order with the Hagenbacks, of Hamburg, for two large white camels for use in their American production of "Ben Hur," when it opens in Chicago, September 2.

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are in Berlin, where they will remain two weeks. Miss Lipman has ordered a number of elaborate gowns from a celebrated modiste, Rouff, of that city, for wear in a production of "Frou-Frou," to be made after the holidays, when Rich & Harris contemplate presenting "Meilhac" and Halevy's comedy as the Wednesday matinee bill for the remainder of Miss Lipman's season with Mr. Mann. He will support Miss Lipman in "Frou-Frou" in the role of Brigard. These dual stars will open their season in the new comedy Paul Potter has written for them, but the date of the first performance has not yet been fixed.

Nixon & Zimmerman claim to have cleared over $25,000 on Willard Spenser's successful comedy opera, "Miss Bob White," during its 84 nights' run at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, ending on Saturday, June 30, truly a remarkable record considering the lateness of the theatrical season. Some comprehensive idea of the full measure of this success may be gleaned from the fact that the average weekly receipts had to reach the sum of nearly, if not quite, $8,000 in order to accomplish this result.

The time of action of de Koven and Smith's new opera, "Maid Marian," a sequel to "Robin Hood," in which Klaw & Erlanger will present the Bostonians in Philadelphia in November, is a period in the fourteenth century. The story will be told in three acts. The scenes will be great stages pictures of a beautiful old English park and castle, a camp of the crusaders in Palestine with the walls of the fortified city in the distance and an English baronial hall, a fine old mediaeval banquetting room. Some of the characters will be those with whom the admirers of comic opera became acquainted in "Robin Hood"—the Sheriff of Nottingham, Little John, Will Scarlet, Friar Tuck, Allan Dale, Guy of Gisborne, Marian, Lady Vivian and Dame Dorden. Archaeologists and artists are now at work on the models for the scenery and designs for the costumes.

Kirk La Shelle has preparations afoot to present his star, Frank Daniels, next season in a new musical comedy. Designers, costumers and scenic artists are at work and rehearsals start shortly. The book of this new piece is by R. A. Barnet, who wrote "Jack and the Bean Stalk." Were other guarantee than this needed, the fact that it has been accepted by Kirke La Shelle, who is himself a finished librettist, should suffice. His new production is one eminently adapted to Frank Daniels, who has made thousands forget their troubles and laugh.

Hoyt's Players, a repertoire organization "barnstorming" the West, received a lesson that should prove one to all other "piratical" companies and local or out-of-town managers. On July 5 the Hoyt Players were billed to produce a play entitled "Pike County People" at the Wilson Opera House, Beloit, Wis.; during the second act of the play Mr. Wilson, the local manager, recognized "Pike County People" to be William A. Brady's "'Way Down East." Mr. Wilson rang down the curtain and compelled the manager of the company to appear before the footlights, apologize and return the money to those having paid for admission. Were all out-of-town managers as honest as Mr. Wilson there would not be any necessity for our present play piracy law.

ALSO A GROCERY STORE.

Frankfort-on-Main, July 26.—There is one department store in Frankfort-on-Main. The proprietor is Hermann Schmoller. He and his establishment are the object of much hatred among the other storekeepers. On Sunday, grocery stores are compelled by law to close after 9 a.m. The department store, which sells canned goods, has hitherto remained open until 1 p.m., though groceries were not sold. Complaint was lodged against Herr Schmoller and the court fined him 10 marks ($2.38), and ordered him to close his store in future on Sunday at the legal hour.

FORCED TO EAT

Position of a Montreal Woman Owing to Dyspepsia.

There are many ways by which dyspepsia tortures its victim but the experience of Mrs. Blair, of 1010 St. Denis St., Montreal, was surely not the least distressing.

Mrs. Blair is one of the host of those who have been cured of their stomach troubles by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Those who suffer with Dyspepsia in any of its many forms cannot do better than read Mrs. Blair's statement printed below.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets were expressly compounded to act on the food in the stomach. They are natural digestants, actually performing the work of digestion with or without any air from the stomach.

In this way they cure all the effects and painful symptoms of undigested or fermented food, prevent sour stomach, heartburn, acidity, pain in the stomach, water brash, wind, and other unpleasantness. They rest the stomach, which grows strong and capable of work once more. As a permanent cure for Chronic Dyspepsia, Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have an unequalled reputation all over the world.

"For more than twelve months," writes Mrs. Blair, "I suffered with a gnawing sensation on the stomach, and what I was informed was a pressure of wind on the heart. I had a marked indisposition to eat and in fact had to force myself to take food. My symptoms were unmistakably those of Dyspepsia and my misery was continual.

"My son told me one day when I was suffering more severely than usual that a number of his friends had been cured of Dyspepsia by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and he induced me to give them a trial. Before I had finished the first box, I felt great relief. Since then I have taken four boxes of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. And to-day I am completely cured. I willingly and gladly testify to the great merits of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

IN A TRADE WAR OVER QUININE

India, Java and Bolivia Are All Involved in the Wrangle.

New York, July 26.—India, Java and Bolivia have become involved in a trade war over quinine, and as India means England, while Java stands for Holland, the triangular struggle is likely to be interesting. Holland declares that it owns the only real, genuine, blow in the bottle brand of quinine, and that it comes from Java. England insists that the Indian variety is the better brand and that the Javanese article is deficient as a fever cure. Bolivia—with Peru to back her—laughs at the pretensions of both countries, saying that South America is the home of the tree from which quinine is obtained, and that the Indian and Javanese varieties are merely transplanted weaklings from the native forests.

To this triangular battle of the real quinine another issue may be joined, with Germany at its head. The German chemists, deploring the high prices and heavy duty placed upon real quinine, have long been trying to produce it artificially—synthetically, they call it. They have succeeded so well that most of the cheap quinine sold in the United States is artificial. According to the chemists who manufacture it, the artificial drug is just as good as the real, but most physicians insist that nature is a better chemist than the Germans and decry the imitation brand. The artificial quinine—which, like nearly every other new product is one of the derivatives of coal tar—has, however, grown to be such an important manufacture that Germany is taking a good deal of interest in its success. The German Government, therefore, considers itself affected by the quarrel among the three countries producing the genuine drug, and has instituted a campaign having for its object the demonstration of the alleged fact that the Bolivian and Peruvian forests are worked out, that the Indian variety does not contain true quinine and that the Javanese article is so poorly prepared that it can never show two samples alike. Incidentally to this three sided attack there has been presented a neat summary of the advantages of the quinine produced by the coal tar tree, which is said to be strong, standard and superior.

MARKET OF WORLD.

The quarrel over the quinine question is really based upon the question of which country shall supply the drug market of the world with quinine. At present London is the chief market for the Indian and South American products — although some of the latter is handled in New York—while Amsterdam is the principal mart for the Javanese brand. Berlin does a large business in the artificial product. It should be remembered that quinine is an elaborate product. There is no such thing as a quinine tree, for instance. The drug is obtained from a tree known variously as Cinchona Officinalis, Cinchona Succirubra, Cinchona Calisaya, etc. The first enumerated might be translated as "Official Quinine," the second as "Red-juiced Quinine," and the third as "Calisaya Quinine."

The tree from which quinine is produced is an evergreen, which sometimes grows to a height of 80 feet. The tree is valued solely on account of the medicinal properties of its bark, which has been known since 1638 as a valuable tonic and febrifuge—or fever cure. At first it was known as cinchona bark, because the wife of the Governor of Peru, the Countess of Chinchon, was the first person of note to be cured by the drug. General knowledge of the virtues of the bark was disseminated by the Jesuits, from which it got the name of Jesuit's bark, and because of its origin, of Peruvian bark. The origin of the name of its medicinal product, quinine, is not very clear. The Peruvian word for bark—not necessarily Peruvian bark—was quina, and it is alleged that when the two French chemists, Pelletier and Caventou, succeeded, in 1820, in extracting the active principle, or alkaloid, from Peruvian bark, they gave the name of quinine to the chief alkaloid.

The first of the drug over which the three countries are now quarreling came to Europe about 1630. For many years it was used only in the shape of a decoction of the bark. When the active principle — quinine — was found, it was used in preference. Early in 1800 the demand for the drug had grown to such an extent that there seemed danger of the exhaustion of the South American supply. The drug, at that time, was obtained by Indians, who sought out the cinchona trees and felled them to strip the bark. Under modern conditions this destructive process has been stopped, it having been found that the young wood of the trees yields the best quinine, and that it can be cut without endangering the life of the tree.

VALUABLE SEEDS.

Until 1867 English manufacturers of quinine were entirely dependent upon South America for their supply of cinchona bark, which was obtained from cultivated trees growing in Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. Some years before it had become evident that some other source of supply was needed, and in 1849 an attempt was made to plant cinchona trees in Algeria, but it was not successful. In 1854 the Dutch Government sent a man to Peru to get trees and seed. He got both, though almost at the cost of his life, and brought them to Java—only to find that there was not a grain of quinine in any of them. About this time a native named Manuel Incra Mamani went to a man named Ledger, who was doing business in Bolivia, and told him that the seed which the cascarrilleros (as the bark gatherers are called) had given to the Dutch agent were no good, and that he had some seeds which had been collected from good trees. Ledger, who was an Englishman, bought the seeds from the native—twenty pounds in all—and sent them to his brother in London. Ledger notified the Dutch Government that he had such seeds, whereupon they paid him the sum of 600 rupees, which is about $180, and the seeds were sent to Java to be planted. Ledger gave the native some more money and told him to secure more of the seeds for him, but the cascarrileros caught him upon his return to the cinchona forests and, knowing that he had taken seed to be sent away, they imprisoned him and whipped him so that he died.

Something over 20,000 trees grew from these seeds, and a large number of them are still standing. These trees are used solely for their seed, as they are now about forty-five years old, and a tree is harvestable at six years. All the Dutch plantations in Java have sprung from this original stock, a small amount of grafting with other desirable species having been lately resorted to.

As early as 1832 the East India Company was urged in a memorial to introduce cinchona trees into India, but nothing practical was done until 1860. In that year a shipment of trees was made to India from Peru, and the cinchonas were planted in the Neilgherry Hills. The plants throve and others were added. To-day there are cinchona plantations all over Southern India, in Ceylon, on the slopes of the Himalaya and in British Burmah. An economical method of obtaining the quinine from the bark has been perfected and owing to the care with which the product is made the Indian quinine now ranks very highly with chemists. The first importation from India was made to England in 1867, since which time the cultivated bark has arrived in England and been thence exported in constantly increasing quantities.

The triangular quarrel has, therefore, become practically a battle between the scattered remnants of the old Peruvian plantations, the descendants of the Peruvians — which were taken to Java—and the various brands cultivated in India. The English Government seems to be the only one which has experimented with trees not usually supposed to contain quinine. The Javanese have but one kind, while the Indian plantations grow ten different kinds of cinchona trees, which all produce quinine.

The drug used in medicine is known as quinine sulphate. It is made by treating the ground up bark with hot crude petroleum. This dissolves out the alkaloids. The oil is afterwards washed with diluted sulphuric acid, which takes out the alkaloid. The oil is then returned to its tanks, to be used over and over again, while the alkaloid, or quinine itself, crystallizes out from the acid solution, as sulphate of quinine.

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100,000 MULES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO AFRICA

The Whole Southwest is Being Drained to Supply the Demand.

HOW THE MULES ARE CHOSEN AND CARED FOR

PROPORTION OF DEATHS DURING THE VOYAGE HAS FALLEN BELOW 10 PER CENT.

New Orleans, July 26.—The shipments of horses and mules from this city to South Africa by the British have just passed the hundred thousand mark, and a requisiton upon the remount station for fifty thousand more has been received. The exportation of these animals is the largest the world has ever known, and as a military purchase by one country from another it ranks with the greatest of any kind. Texas has ben practically drained, and Kansas, Missouri, Wyoming and other stock raising States of the South and West have been so nearly depleted that the $40 animals of 1899 bring $90 to-day. More mounts than men have gone to South Africa. New Orleans, though the main mounting station, is only one of half a dozen. From Austria, Australia, Portugal and Canada animals have been drawn, but owing to the facts that their cost in other countries is from 50 to 100 per cent higher than in this and that the American mounts are better constituted to withstand the fevers to which they are subjected in Africa, every order that can be filled is placed here. In the beginning only large lots were purchased, but now, of necessity, corrals have to be maintained at all the large centres in the mule raising sections—Houston and Dallas, in Texas; St. Louis and Kansas City, in Missouri, etc. To these even individual animals are now brought. If they pass inspection they are purchased on the spot. When the collection at any of these corrals is large enough a stock train is chartered, and they are rushed here.

LARGE CORRALS.

The corrals here are the most complete and among the largest in the country. They cover, including stables, hospitals, exercising fields, etc., about twenty acres, and will accommodate seven thousand head. Upon arrival from the sub-corrals the animals are asosrted. First as to fitness for transportation; those out of condition, sick, enfeebled or bruised in transit are consigned to the hospital, where they are treated and exercised until fit to ship. Then they are assorted according to special qualifications. Each animal is vaccinated, numbered on the hoof and marked in different ways that designate the service for which the veterinary surgeons have decided he is best fittted. A broad arrow consigns an animal to the heavy artillery, a narrow one to the ilght artillery, a double cross the cavalry and no mark to the pack trains or some other unattractive branch of the service. All have at least three days' rest and light exercise after the railroad journey to this city before they are shipped.

THE TRANSPORTS.

The fleet of transports engaged is made up of transformed cotton carriers that used to ply between here and Liverpool. Cotton carriers are built as nearly air tight as is possible, that when fire occurs it can run for days before it becomes master. They are the best class of freighters and the largest, and, as regular cattle ships could not be had, a fine figure had to be offered the owners to allow them to undergo the alterations necessary to make such vessels fit for stock to live in while crossing the Equator. Sheets of steel were hacked out of their sides for ventilation above the waterline, and great canvas air sheets were erected to collect and force air through tubes into the lower compartments. The nail, saw, hammer and chisel had no more regard for the carved cabin woodwork than they had for the rough pine of which the stalls were built from wheel to keel. The transports all fly the British flag. An average of £18 is paid for each animal that is loaded, whether it reaches its destination or dies en route. The freight exactly equals the average cost of the mules, and is $14 less than that of the horses.

SAIL ONCE A WEEK.

The transports sail about once a week, carrying from 1,400 to 2,000 head. The wind sails face forward, and as it is necessary to be under way to force the draughts, the ship has to be loaded as quickly as possible (it generally takes about twelve hours), and the boat is got off immediately thereupon. In rough weather the waves often roll through the holes in the sides and douse the animals. But that is a blessing. In the long trip across the torrid zone the heat down in the hold becomes awful. The animals are packed in side to side—there is "standing room only." All last summer a loss of no more than 10 per cent. was considered splendid, but this year the losses are being held under that. As everything grows more systematic the percentage of loss grows gradually less. This is partly due, however, to the stiffening of the physical examinations. At first any mule 13 or 14 hands high, or horse 14 to 16 hands, sound of limb and in good condition, was an acceptable recruit. Now only an animal with a tried constitution is sent—one that shows signs of being an immune from certain diseases or that has been inoculated against them. A veterinary surgeon and about 100 muleteers accompany each ship. The latter, besides feeding and watering the animals and cleaning their stalls each day, are required to assist the doctor in dosing the sick, binding the bruised and slinging up in canvas hammocks, passed under their bellies, those that become too weary to stand longer. Then they have to throw overboard the dead. The transports have come to be known among the great fish—porpoises, sharks, etc.—and they follow the ships for days, sure of at least three good meals of mule flesh a day.

LENGTH OF THE TRIP.

The faster vessels make the trip to Cape Town or Delagoa Bay in twenty-eight and thirty-one days, respectively. By this time many a dead head has to be lifted out, and many others almost dead have to be lifted ashore. The others stretch and soon the pleasure of being on terra firma once more revives them all to a frolicsome state, and they become uncontrollable, jumping and bucking and kicking with joy. But it is simply giving them another taste of life before the slaughter, for the fever, insects and bullets make short work of them.

TWO— HUNDRED THOUSAND MULS

The ships occasionally encounter storms that cause the animals to be tossed about so that many of them are maimed and bruised beyond recovery, and many killed outright. One vessel, the Corinthia, foundered in a gale off Hayti. After five days' work in attempts to float her she was given up. There were more than 1,200 mules aboard. They were hoisted upon deck, so that they might see land, about a mile off, and then lowered overboard and headed for it. About four hundred swam the distance. The others were either unequal to the effort after being pent up so long, or spent their energy floundering about the boat in the vain hope of being taken back on board.

THE MULETEERS.

The examinations for muleteers have taken exactly the opposite course from that of the mules and horses. At first for free transportation to Cape Town any number of ex-Spanish war soldiers and other adventurers were to be had. But in the course of a few months the town was drained of them that would go for that price, and an advance to $15 and passage had to be made. The town was quickly exhausted of men at that price. Return passage was added. Finally, passage from Kansas City, Houston and other points with the stock trains therefrom was added, for New Orleans would not yield further. Hobos, tramps and loafers of every description and color—white, black yellow—are now scraped up, cajoled and almost taken by force to care for the four-footed recruits. From as far north as Chicago they come, and a standing advertisement for "one hundred muleteers immediately, the very best treatment," etc., is being run in twenty papers in different cities.

It is interesting and pathetic to see the animals loaded, but it is ludicrous and invites a sigh of relief expressive of "Good riddance, Columbia!" to watch the loafers shipped. A red handkerchief slung over the shoulder generally contains their all, except what they wear. Each goes with the intention of letting the light strike him at meal time and resting in the hay under the shadow of a mule all other times. Each thinks he is "slick" enough to evade the "cockney" foreman, and that he is going to a land where the streets have to be continually watered to keep the gold dust from blowing in one's eyes.

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REMARKABLE

(The Detroit Journal.)

"What wholesome truth," asked the Sabbath school teacher, nervously, "is taught by the story of Jonah and the whale?"

The serious child with the tall brow did not reply: "It's hard to keep a good man down."

But merely:

"I don't know."

This was thought to be remarkable in one so young.

A CHILD'S SUFFERING

HER MOTHER FEARED SHE WOULD NOT REGAIN HER HEALTH.

She was First Attacked with Rheumatism and Then with St. Vitus Dance—She was Unable to Help Herself and Had to be Cared for Almost Like an Infant.

From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.

Among the much respected residents of Orangeville is Mrs. Marshall, who lives in a pretty little cottage in First Street. For some years her twelve-year-old daughter, Mamie, has been a sufferer from rheumatism combined with that other terrible affliction—St. Vitus' dance. In conversation recently with a reporter of the Sun Mrs. Marshall told the following story of her daughter's suffering and subsequent restoration to health: "At the age of eight," says Mrs. Marshall, "Mamie was attacked with rheumatism from which she suffered very much, and although she was treated by a clever doctor her health did not improve. To make her condition worse she was attacked with St. Vitus' dance, and I really gave up hope of ever seeing her enjoy good health again. Her arms and limbs would twitch and jerk spasmodically, and she could scarcely hold a dish in her hand, and had to be looked after almost like an infant. While Mamie was in this condition a neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with beneficial results in her own family advised me to try them in Mamie's case. I had myself often heard these pills highly spoken of, but it had not occurred to me before that they might cure my little girl, but now I decided to give them to her. Before she had completed the second box I could see a marked change for the better, and by the time she had taken five boxes all trace of both the rheumatism and St. Vitus' dance had vanished, and she is now as bright, active and healthy as any child of her age. Some time has elapsed since she discontinued the use of the pills, but not the slightest trace of the trouble has since made itself manifest. I think therefore, that I am safe in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only restored my child to health, but have worked a permanent cure."

Rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance and all kindred diseases of the blood and nerves, speedily yield to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the cures thus effected are permanent, because this medicine makes rich, red blood, strengthens the nerves, and thus reaches the root of the trouble. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HIS CAUSE FOR TEARS.

Tit-Bits:—At a seance the other day, when the lights had been turned low, the medium was describing a tall, dark-eyed, handsome spirit, with long moustaches, and hair parted carefully down the centre, that was hovering round a middle aged but elderly looking man, when he burst suddenly into tears; heartrending sobs shook his thin frame.

"George! George!" he cried; "why, oh, why, did you leave me to the misery of these past years?"

"Then you knew him?" asked the medium.

"Knew him?" murmured the downhearted man. "I saw him daily for months and months. Oh, George," he continued, "why did you die?"

"My good man," pleaded the medium, "you must pull yourself together. Though his loss to you must have been a great one, you may yet meet another friend who will fill his place."

"No, no," he cried; "his place is filled."

"Filled! Why, what do you mean?" asked the medium, astonished.

"He was my wife's first husband!"

LARRIKIN "PUSH" AND HOW IT WORKS

An Anglo-Saxon Parallel to the Mafia Organization of Sicily.

An article in the current number of of "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine" gives some interesting details on the subject of the organization of larrikins, or regular bands of reprobates in New South Wales, and shows the "pushes" to be dangerous organizations similar in many respects to the Sicilian Mafia. The writer says:

Scarcely a decade has elapsed since the police authorities of New South Wales found it necessary to arm the city constabulary with revolvers and to intrust its officers, moreover, with a wide discretion in the use of their weapons. For more than a quarter of a century before that time larrikinism had flourished almost unchecked, and all the larger Australian cities had suffered under a curious species of tyranny exercised by bands of reprobates, who, under the leadership of "kings" were leagued together in secret communities called "pushes," for the purpose of warring more or less openly upon the reputable classes of society.

So daring at one time had these "pushes" grown, and so contemptuous of the power of the police, that they frequently committed, and often with impunity, criminal outrages in open daylight, and it was notorious that the districts which they inhabited were after nightfall dangerous alike to police and private citizen.

No longer are the bodies of their victims to be discovered lying mangled and lifeless in some lonely nook or deserted thoroughfare, but men suddenly disappear from the face of the earth, leaving no sign or clew to explain the cause of their evanishment.

The "pushes," moreover, having realized the importance of their numerical power, politically applied, lost little time in turning the discovery to their own advantage, and so great has now become their address that any candidate for parliamentary honors who is announced for election in a "push" district is made immediately aware, however vaguely, that he has been approved or discarded as that "push's" protege.

THE "PUSH" GOVERNMENT.

All male youths above the age of seventeen who permanently reside in a "push" district are eligible for membership. Should they wish to join they send to the "king" a written application and a fee of 10 shillings, which fee is one of the "king's" perquisites of office. On receiving the application the "king" calls together his five councillors, whom he instructs to make inquiries and report. A meeting of the "push" is then convened, and the applicant is accepted or rejected on a show of hands. If accepted, he serves as a provisional initiate for a period of six months, when upon subscribing hsi name to the book of crimes, the "Push Book," as it is called, he becomes a full fledged member and is made acquainted with the "push's" code of laws. No oath is administered, and there is no ceremony or form of introduction whatsoever, although the whole police force of Australia think otherwise.

"Push" government is in all cases monarchial. Each "push" is ruled by an elected "king," who retains office for life or good conduct, and whose power within certain well defined limits is absolute.

The first and most stringent principle of "push" law enforces obedience to constituted authority. "What the 'king' says goes," if their own phrase, and contravention of the maxim is punishable in the first instance with the "sock," in the second with death. The sock is not an entirely original species of torture, but it is popular with all larrikins, who dearly love an opportunity of witnessing its infliction. The offender is stripped, gagged and strapped face downward along an ordinary wooden bench, whereupon the executioners beat him in turn with a stocking filled with wet sand until his flesh is completely raw. He is then salted and kept in durance until recovery. On such occasions proceedings are conducted with the gravest decorum; no one is permitted to speak, and unnecessary violence is sternly prohibited. No sympathy is manifested for the victim, and such a circumstance as a protest against the barbarity of the punishment is absolutely unknown. The death penalty is rarely exacted except against outsiders who have incurred the "push" vengeance; but in either case the method employed is the same.

KICKED TO DEATH.

The "king" chooses for executioners a score of his subjects, of whom at least seven are the latest recruits of the order. The victim, who is often stalked for months before he can be found in or decoyed to a favorable spot, is, when caught, surrounded, stunned, and thrown to the ground. No lethal weapon is employed, but each of the "push" silently kicks, and continues to kick, the body of the prostrate wretch until life is extinct. The whole twenty are thus equally rendered guilty of murder, and probably no member of any "push" has been enrolled for a longer period than two years without being thus stamped with the hallmark of "pushdom," which is the brand of Cain.

Each member of a "push" on entering his order signs his name in the "Push Book," and is by that simple act unwittingly constituted a criminal, for he becomes an immediate accessory after the fact to all the outrages perpetrated by the "push."

If a member desires to sever his connection with his "push" or to depart from the "push" district in order to reside elsewhere, he is allowed to do so only after signing a confession of having single handed committed the last capital crime of which the "push" is jointly and severally guilty. This document—and there are many such—is handed to the "king," who files it in the "Push Book," which precious portfolio is naturally kept in a place of security. This book is the one really weak spot in the "push" system, for once lost and conveyed to the hands of the authorities the whole "push" must stand before the bar of justice self-arraigned and self-condemned as murderers and accessories. No "push," however, realizes the danger that menaces, and in their blind ignorance actually believe that their safety depends upon the careful preservation of these ghastly memorials. At important gatherings the book is required to be produced, so that members may have an opportunity of reassuring themselves by perusing confessions which they fatuously imagine transfer and fasten their joint burdens upon the shoulders of absent individuals.

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Liebig'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 confidentially recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

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A Perfect Laxative.

A laxative is one of the most necessary medical agents. Most every ailment is either caused by or causes a clogged condition of the bowels. This fact has caused the placing on the market of hundreds of laxative medicines. Many of these preparations will do what is claimed—move the bowels. But they are in the end more harmful than good. Their action is harsh and accompanied by such pain that they leave the stomach so inflamed and enfeebled that it immediately goes back to its constipated condition, but naturally much worse than previously.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a laxative—but it is more, too. It does not act only by moving the bowels gently, safely and surely but it refreshes and strengthens the stomach, fitting it for its work. It tones up the digestive organs and purifies the blood. It will do this for the most stubborn case of chronic constipation.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT. 25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Is Good and Tastes Good.

LACTATED FOOD IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

It Makes the Infant Healthy and Strong When All Other Foods Fail.

Lactated food surpasses all other foods for infants because it saves life when the weak stomach has rejected all other forms of nourishment.

Lactated Food has more nutritive value than other foods, and is the most easily digested.

Lactated Food in its composition and effects is the most perfect substitute for mothers' milk.

Lactated Food has a corrective influence in all cases of irritability of the stomach and bowels.

Lactated Food is the only safe form of nourishment for the baby during the time of teething.

Lactated Food guarantees protection to the infant from all forms of hot weather troubles such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentery.

Mothers, give Lactated Food an immediate trial if your baby is sleepless, restless and peevish; it will cause the little one to thrive well and sleep sweetly. At all druggists.

TROUBLES FOR SUMMER GIRLS.

(The Newark Sunday Call.)

The girl with bare arms browned and even blackened in the sun, has been prominent in the country and at the seashore. No protestations of parents have influenced the girls to avoid this sun burning, which often lasts until late in the winter and looks curious enough with a fall costume. But the girls are themselves beginning to take alarm. As many men know, exposure of the arms to light and air encourages the growth of hair and the arms take on a covering which is not pretty, and girls especially object to it, and it does not disappear with the tan.

Malt Breakfast Food

Is Justly Popular Because of Its Many Healthy Advantages.

In summer time it is wise to avoid cereal foods that have a tendency to heat the blood, irritate the stomach, and bring on digestive derangements. If you would go forth to the duties of the day with a full measure of health and vigor, use delicious and appetizing Malt Breakfast Food, easy to digest, and unequalled as a system nourisher. It requires the use of but one package of Malt Breakfast Food to convince sensible people of its great superiority over all other known grain foods. All grocers and general stores.

Grover Cleveland, his wife and children are passing the summer at their cottage at Tyringham, Mass. The day after their arrival Mrs. Cleveland went to Lee on a little shopping tour, and the first place she stopped at was the drug store. Her wants having been attended to she looked for her purse and found it missing. She had absent-mindedly left it at home. Turning to the proprietor she told him her predicament, and asked to be allowed to charge the goods and pay for them when she was next in town. The proprietor was a bit dubious.

"What name?" said he, in ignorance of his customer's identity.

"Mrs. Grover Cleveland," was the matter of fact answer.

The druggist blushed and assured her it would be a pleasure—a great pleasure—to oblige Mrs. Cleveland.

FASCINATING HOME WORK.

The art of changing the color of your wearing apparel was once a disagreeable and complicated work, to be trusted only to the few with the requisite knowledge and skill. The Diamond Dyes have now made the work of dyeing a common household undertaking—something the wife and daughter reckon among their regular home duties. No failures or losses when Diamond Dyes are used. Send for our Diamond Dye Cook Book, it will interest you. The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. W.C.

Roofing and Asphalting.

Sheet Metal Work, Metal Sky Lights, Roofing Felts, etc., Building Papers Asphalt, Cement and Tile work, Cement Buts, Store Cement, Rosin Cement, Pitch, Coal, Tar, etc. Hot Blast Heating and Pneumatic Stock Conveying.

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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

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CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Antiseptic. Emollient. Refreshing.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

'Tis not in mortals to command success, Shakespeare says, but to deserve it. Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea has done both.

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For Steam, Foundry, Blacksmith and Domestic Uses.

It will pay you to consult us before purchasing elsewhere. SPECIAL PRICES for early delivery.

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36 PRINCE STREET, Montreal.

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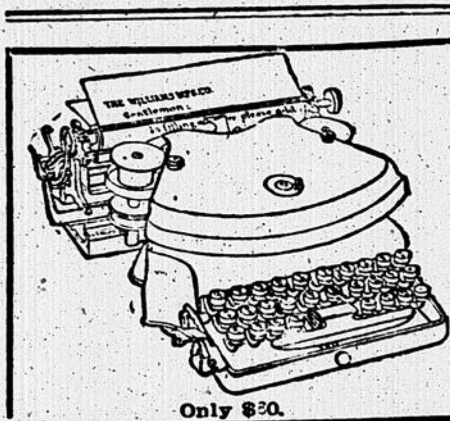

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Only $60.

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Are perfect pianos.

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Are preferred by musicians.

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Are sold at moderate prices.

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I was cured of a severe cold by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

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Use the Long Distance Telephone,

And have Long Distance Equipment in their offices.

Ask the Local Manager for Rates

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

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Blank Book Binders

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The Sheffield Cutlery Co.'s

Offer Still Open

EVERYONE HAS STILL AN OPPORTUNITY OF SHARING IN THE

$3000.00

Cash Prizes

Hundreds of letters are coming in every day and everyone finds the knife and fork full value for the quarter invested.

This may be the last announcement. Read the particulars and send without delay.

The Sheffield Cutlery Co., of 1951 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, are already widely known as manufacturers of fine cutlery. The business has been increasing quite remarkably of late, owing to the excellent quality of the goods. To double the number of our customers in a few weeks is now our aim, and THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS is the price we propose to pay for the increase. It is a large amount of money, but will repay us in time. It is our method of advertising.

Our plan is as follows: For twenty-five cents we will send you, all charges prepaid, one plated knife and one plated fork (full size), or (two plated forks) and ONE COUPON. The knife and fork are best quality, and have never been sold cheaper at any departmental store in Montreal. Hence you get your money's worth in full. If you are not satisfied you can return them.

Each coupon that goes out is numbered, and every one takes equal chances on a prize. If you want more than one coupon you can get them in the same way. Our prizes are in solid cash, gold or bank notes, and will be sent as soon as 5,000 dozen sample sets have been sold. Nearly 2,000 have gone now, so the balance will not be long in following.

READ LIST OF PREMIUMS.

1 cash prize $300......$300
2 cash prizes 100......200
10 cash prizes 50......500
100 cash prizes 10......1000
100 cash prizes 5......500
500 cash prizes 1......500
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CLIP OUT THIS COUPON.

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY CO.
1951 St. Catherine St.
MONTREAL

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed find ....for........sets of 1 Knife and 1 Fork, as advertised in the Herald, also coupon in your prize competition.

Name..................

Address..................

FURS! FURS!

On account of the fire that destroyed a number of buildings in our vicinity, an impression prevails amongst some of our customers that we also suffered in the fire. [illegible] We are in our [illegible] now better equipped than ever to supply our customers with [illegible] furs, and [illegible] the purchase of all kinds of Raw Furs.

HIRAM JOHNSON,

494 St. Paul st. - - MONTREAL

TELEPHONES ON THE FARM

The Northern Farmer Puts Barb Wire Fences to a New Use.

Farmers no longer take the trouble to hitch up a rig when they want groceries or other goods from the neighboring town. They go to the telephone instead and call up the village merchant. In the West, farmhouse telephones have become almost as common as haystacks, and the Eastern farmers are fast following the example of their Western brethren. In fact, telephones are now the fad among farmers.

Town dwellers have learned to regard the telephone as an expensive luxury, to be looked upon with awe as an adjunct to the wealthy. That is because the people in cities have become acquainted only with the city exchange system of telephones, with its expensive system of wiring and its thousands of subscribers. The farm telephone is a different arrangement as far as detail of operation is concerned, although in appearance it differs in no respect from its city brother.

The farmer who nedes a telephone does not have to bother about the erection of an expensive overheed or underground set of wires. As a general thing, he finds that his telephone wire is already in existence, for it has been discovered that a well strung wire fence makes about as good a telephone trunk line as can be found. Barbed wire fences can be used as readily as the straight wire variety, but the barbed wire lines need a little stronger battery, because of the amount of leakage that occurs from the points of the spiked fence. Of course, a line that is properly insulated by porcelain insulators is very much better than the ordinary wire fence, but the fence device answers quite well for short lines. As a matter of fact, this fence line method of telephoning has come into such general use that one enterprising firm of iron fence makers has made improvements to its poles and now advertises: "A fence pole with insulated holes. Wires strung through these posts can be used for telephone lines and are warranted not to leak current."

THE STATIONS.

In the cities there may be some curiosity regarding the uses to which a farmer could put such a telephone, even when he gets it. Well, there are plenty of uses for a telephone on even a small farm. Many a trip from the barn to the house and back again can be saved if there is a telephone instrument in each place, while a very little ingenuity will result in the erection of small, well-sheltered telephone stations in the more distant pastures. These outlying stations are usually made to resemble the patrol boxes used by the police in cities. It is then easy for a man working on a distant part of the farm to call up the house and make known his wants, while it is equally easy for the house to call up the field worker.

It is in the West that the greatest development of the country and farm telephone has occurred, but the idea is fast being adopted in the East, and a great many farm telephones can be found in operation on Long Island and other parts of the State of New York. A firm of instrument makers, which makes a specialty of strong, cheap telephones for rough usage, says that the demand for such instruments has trebled during the past year.

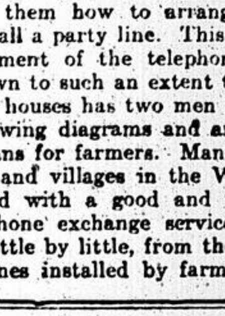
THE IDEA SPREADS.

The farm telephone idea seems to have spread rapidly. When two neighboring farmers both possessed telephones it was seldom long before they had devised an arrangement for intercommunication between the two systems. This has proved particularly valuable in some of the east and middle states which are, at times, overrun with tramps. It is a favorite trick of these bands of tramps to approach a lonely farmhouse about dusk, and, by a show of force, overawe the inmates, exact food and drink and finally, by a threat of firing the barns, stacks and house, extort money from the helpless people.

In communities subject to this sort of invasion the telephone has been a safeguard. Tramps of the kind found in the country districts know little about telephones and, if they knew more, would not expect to find them in operation on a farm. In consequence of this, many a tramp army has been repelled and its members have been captured and thrashed. Farmers who are besieged by gangs of this kind usually have a few minutes' notice, and, if they have a telephone communicating with a neighboring farm, those few minutes can be put to good advantage. The neighbor who gets such a message usually collects an armed force and the first thing the tramps know of the turn of affairs is when they find themselves surrounded by men armed with rifles.

From the "two farm" telephone system larger combinations have frequently grown. Farmers have argued that if it were possible to have two farms on a wire it was just as well to have three. Correspondence with the makers of the telephone has followed and soon a plan has been sent back to the inquiring farmers showing them how to arrange what the makers call a party line. This information department of the telephone business has grown to such an extent that one of the larger houses has two men busy all the time drawing diagrams and arranging telephone plans for farmers. Many of the small towns and villages in the West are now equipped with a good and well arranged telephone exchange service which has grown, little by little, from the individual telephones installed by farmers and others. The switch-board is sometimes placed in the store of one of the village merchants, who makes such connections as are called for by telephone owners.

Many types of instrument are used in these farm house telephone exchanges, but the most usual is the kind known as a wall telephone. Two instruments of this kind, with the necessary wire and battery, to enable them to be used over a half mile range, can be purchased for as little as $15. Some firms have even succeeded in producing a practical instrument which can be sold for $5 a pair, but which will, nevertheless, serve for conversation within the boundaries of a large farm. The firms which make a business of catering to this branch of the telephone trade send out the most explicit instructions to their customers and specifically declare that a telephone line can be successfully erected by any one who can read, whether he knows anything about electricity or not. The old time lightning rod man has been succeeded by the telephone man, for many of the firms send out canvassers, as well as operatives, whose business it is to show the farmers how to combine their instruments into a practical exchange.



GILLETT'S

PURE POWDERED

LYE

BEST,
PUREST,
STRONGEST.

LONDON, ENG. E. W. GILLETT, CHICAGO, ILL.
TORONTO, ONT.

SAYS SCHLEY IS A COWARD

Chapter in New U. S. History Made the Basis for a Libel Suit.

Washington, July 26.—The whole Sampson-Schley controversy has been revived by a book written by Edgar Stanton Maclay, entitled "History of the United States Navy." Mr. Maclay, who is an employe of the Navy Department, having previously had a journalistic training, wrote this history of the navy, intending it to be a popular work. It was done so well, however, that it was accepted as a text book in the United States Naval Academy. When the third volume was issued it was found to contain an account of the operations of the American fleet in West Indian waters. In the course of it the most violent criticism of Admiral Schley was indulged in. Chapter 19, entitled "Schley's Progress Toward Santiago," is one continuous criticism of Schley. The headings at the top of each page are in part as follows: "Lack of Enterprise," "A Grand Opportunity Lost," "A Micawber Admiral," "An Action Out of Gunshot." Referring to Schley's run to Santiago from Cienfuegos, when the Eagle was unable to keep up to a speed of 7.5 to 8.5 knots owing to the rough weather and low coal supply, and thereby caused the whole squadron to slow down to a speed of four or five knots, Mr. Maclay says:

"Here we have another illustration of the lack of decision and enterprise which were so apparent in Schley's failure to promptly ascertain whether or not Cervera's squadron was in Cienfuegos. When he knew that the naval and military operations of the United States must be suspended until it was definitely known where Cervera's force was, we have it in the words of the Commodore himself that he permitted his ships to slow to a speed of from four to five knots for no other reason than to retain under his command the Eagle, a converted yacht, a vessel that in no way could have entered into the calculations of an able commander when co-operating against a squadron such as Cervera possessed."

"In his (Schley's) report about the coal supply of the vessels under his command," the historian says further on, "Schley exhibited either a timidity amounting to absolute cowardice or a prevarication of facts that were intrinsically falsehoods. The coal supply of his squadron, so far from being 'meagre,' as he reported, is shown by the respective logs of those ships, as indicated at noon, May 27, to have been most satisfactory."

In reference to Secretary Long's despatch to Schley that it was the latter's duty to ascertain immediately if Cervera was at Santiago and the Rear Admiral's reply: "Much to be regretted, cannot obey orders of the department. Have striven earnestly; forced to proceed for coal to Key West by way of Yucatan Channel. Cannot ascertain anything respecting enemy positive," Mr. Maclay declares that the reply was destructive of every other tradition, not alone of the American navy, but of the army as well. He declares that he "turned in caitiff flight from the danger spot toward which duty, honor and the whole American people were most earnestly urging him. Viewed in whatever light it may be, the foregoing despatch cannot be characterized otherwise than as being without exception the most humiliating, cowardly and lamentable report ever penned by an American naval officer." Further on, in regard to the famous "loop" of the Brooklyn, Mr. Maclay, after quoting the alleged conversation between Schley and his navigator, says, among other things:

"And the shameful spectacle of an American warship, supported by a force superior to the enemy's—a warship whose commander had expended such vast quantities of ammunition in target practice in the presence of a fashionable hotel at Hampton Roads in order to meet a worthy foe—deliberately turning tail and running away, was presented. The one great lesson that Nelson gave in naval strategy was 'that a captain was never out of position when alongside an enemy.' Farragut's great axiom, sixty years later, was that 'the nearer you can get to your enemy the harder you can strike.' Schley's contribution to naval strategy, as too plainly shown by his conduct throughout this campaign, was 'Avoid your enemy as long as possible, and if he makes for you, run.'"

SCHLEY EXPLAINS.

Admiral Schley explains the charges made against him as follows:

First—His temporary withdrawal from Santiago was because of a letter from Admiral Sampson, dated May 20, 1898, in which he said: "If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago they must come to either Havana or Cienfuegos. * * * Our best chance of success is to hold these two points—Cienfuegos and Havana. Until we receive more definite information we shall continue to hold Cienfuegos and Havana. Hold your squadron off Cienfuegos."

Second—Having made a reconnaisance to develop the enemy's position and incidentally to injure or destroy the Colon, moored well up in the harbor, the presence of the enemy was determined, and it was decided not to risk serious disablement until reinforcements arrived.

Third—The "loop" of the Brooklyn was the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage. Because of the course of the Spanish fleet and the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it, she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of the fleet on changing their courses to the westward and between them and the Spanish fleet.

SPANISH TESTIMONY.

Admiral Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet, says:

The Maria Teresa attacked and opened fire upon the enemy's battleship of the type of the Indiana and Iowa, launching herself particularly against the Brooklyn, which was the most dangerous obstacle in our path.

Captain Conca, who commanded the Maria Teresa, says:

In accordance with previous instructions, the Teresa was headed toward the Brooklyn, hoping to ram her. This was frustrated by the Brooklyn's frequently discussed loop, which brought the Texas and the Iowa between her and the Teresa.

ONE REASON WHY THE WAR DRAGS ON

Edgar Wallace Writes on the Responsibility—Where it Lies.

When the question has arisen, Why does the war drag? there has always been a plentiful supply of apologists ready at hand to explain away any onus that might attach to the headquarters staff; to the generals, to the officers, to those responsible for the newly-constructed civil administration. Why is not the war ended?—and a dozen special correspondents hasten to explain?

There was a column operating in the north of the Orange River Colony. It had been trekking all day, and towards evening was approaching the farm which the commanding officer had chosen for his bivouac. Just before the farm was reached the advanced scouts retired on to the main body with the information that about seven miles further on was a Boer laager—evidently one of considerable size.

The commanding officer's intelligence gave him no exact information as to the composition and strength of the commando, and he hesitated whether to attack and bring on an engagement, or whether to leave the Boers severely alone and wait for instructions from the general conducting operations in the district. He decided to do the latter. It subsequently proved that, had he posted his men and made an attack on the following morning, he must have at least captured the enemy's convoy, which was a considerable one, if, indeed, he had not crippled the enemy. He would not take the risk of a casualty list; he would not accept the responsibility. He was not afraid for his life or the lives of the men under him, but he was greatly fearful for his reputation.

The hastily-dug trench and the funeral service in the waning light, these had no terrors for him; but to draw up a thousand-word report, eight hundred of which referred to casualties, this was a horror not to be faced. In fact, the grave was less terrible than the Remount Camp at Stellenbosch.

WHAT IS THE HIKHEST COURAGE?

So long as the responsibility lies elsewhere, the British officer is willing and able to do most things. Physically he is the bravest of the brave. In moral courage he is not encouraged to be strong.

So long as a man will not risk that which he values most he is not playing the hero. Realize this: to the average officer Life comes but third in the list of Precious Things. That intangible and elastic quality, Honor, makes a good first, and if not comprehended in that term Reputation comes second.

And a very satisfactory state of affairs, too, you say complacently. Quite so, only remember that it is the unwillingness of the officer to risk his reputation or the fear of strangling it at its birth that is responsible for the dragging on of the war. It is responsible for all the evils that we call by other names—The Niceness of War, The Magnanimity! The False Humanity.

The Boer cares less for his reputation than he does for his native's soul, and as for Honor, why there is no word in the Taal that adequately conveys the sense of the word. He husbands life and lets his reputation take care of itself. If he does that which we would call disgraceful he is not kicked out of his club, because he has not got a club. He won't be cut in the Row, because he has no Row, and his friends have not yet acquired the gentle art of cutting. If he is riding along in the vicinity of a railway line with a few pounds of dynamite in his holsters he does not "have the honor to request" the permission of the Hoo'd Commandant to blow up the next troop-train that passes. He just blows it up and casually mentions the fact the next time he meets his chief.

The seeming inability to take the initiative has been one of the depressing characteristics of the war. The stagnation which has caused commercial England to become such a happy hunting-ground for the hustling Yankee is very apparent in the army.

The Boers have taught us many ingenious tricks of war. Inspectors of Fortifications would not have dared to suggest before the war that barbed wire would play so prominent a part in our defences as it has. They would not have dared, for their reputation's sake, to advise that we should make good the ground as fast as we won it, by erecting a chain of blockhouses from one end of the country to the other.

Inspectors of Cavalry would have hesitated before proposing the reforms that the light-riding Boer rendered compulsory. We wait to be shown; to have practical demonstrations before we improve our methods—only the demonstrator happens to be the enemy, and while we are learning he is gaining time.

TWO SOLDIERS OF GENIUS.

The war has not produced any very great generals. We have had passable commanders who have managed to steer clear of blunders, but the touch of greatness that distinguished Wellington, and Napoleon, and Moltke is wanting. In two men only does the Napoleonic fearlessness of consequences seem evident, and these two men are French and Plumer.

French's performance before Colesberg was the finest piece of generalship of the war. The splendid audacity with which he manoeuvred his men—he held a line of 80 miles with a few thousand troops. His magnificent dash: his foresight: his originality and departure from iron-bound regulation methods. And Plumer, too, has these qualities. I have seen him rush off into the wilderness after a flying enemy with only two days' supplies on his transport. He never hesitated, although every day's march he put between himself and the supply base meant a two days' wait for food. Calm, imperturbable, gentle always, he never hesitates. When he was following DeWet, the town guard of Hopetown mistook his column for the enemy and opened a vigorous fire on his advance guard. To wait until the zealous citizens could be communicated with by flag of truce meant delay. Ninety-nine commanders out of a hundred would have risked the delay, and would have cited the town guard's action as an excuse. Plumer did not fear to take a little responsibility.

"A little pom-pom, please," he said in that gentle voice of his. Yes, Plumer turned his pom-pom upon the over-zealous defenders of Hopetown. Nobody was killed; somebody was badly frightened—and there was no delay.

We periodically hold up the colonial officer as a pattern of all that an officer should be. The reasons we adduce for his superiority over his regular comrade are various and amusing. It is his knowledge of the country, his acquaintance with the conditions of life in the bush, his ignorance of military regime, his training as a hunter.

The real secret is this: the colonial officer accepts responsibility. He scores off his own bat. How many times could not commanding officers have brought off coups during this war if they had had the moral courage to act without written instructions?

What would have happened had Pilcher summarily dealt with the Sunnyside rebels—the first rebels of the war—instead of referring them to Capetown? Supposing he had accepted the responsibility of dealing with them, and had tried them by court-martial and shot a few, do you think that there would have been any threats of rebellion a year later?—Edgar Wallace, in London Mail.

The Cause of Nervous Headache

This most distressing and common malady doubtless has its origin in some unbalanced condition of the nervous system. Probably, the simplest, safest and most efficient remedy is Polson's Nerviline. Twenty drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief, and this treatment should be supplemented by bathing the region of pain with Nerviline. To say it acts quickly fails to express the result. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles.

Mr. Dooley on the Weather

"I'm goin' to make me apologies to Clancy's leg," said Mr. Dooley.

"Why's that?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "I've done it an injustice. I've spoke ill iv it as a weather prophet. F'r years that rhoomatic prop has been indicatin' th' weather. If Clancy was seen walkin' briskly down th' sthreet ivrybody up an' down th' road made plans f'r a buggy ride. If Clancy come along leanin' on a shtick, they begun to keep their eye on their umbrellies. Iver since I was a young man, Clancy's leg has tipped off rain storms befure they got as far as th' Rocky Mountains, an' manny a bark has it previnted fr'm goin' out on th' canal whin th' sky was clear overhead but a twisht in th' knee told Clancy a hurricane was brewin' down below Lemont. That leg dealt in anny kind iv weather, hot or cold, wet or dhry. Clancy used to make a verse about it. 'What,' says he, 'is th' use iv raypinin',' he says. 'Dhrive care an' sorrow away. To-morrah,' he says, 'th' leg may be aisy, although it is,' he says, 'achin' to-day.' People bought their coal an' ice be Clancy's leg, arranged their parties an' mended their roofs. It predicted th' hard frost iv sivinty-nine an' th' hot spell iv eighty-eight. Th' night before th' big wind come that blew down th' steeple iv th' church, ye cud hear Clancy howlin' like a wolf, an' before th' heavy floods two years ago he had to be wheeled round in a chair f'r a week. I used to laugh at th' people that watched that ol' peg; but mind ye, if I was Mack, I'd have the weather bureau take observations on Clancy's leg an' issue bulletins: 'Clancy in gr-reat agny. Look out f'r storms on th' lakes.' Or: 'Clancy wint to a dance last night. Continyued fair an' clear, with light southwesterly breeze.' I wud so.

"Las' Foorth iv March, Mack sint f'r th' la-ad that r-runs th' weather bureau an' says he, 'Pro-fissor,' says he, 'what kind iv weather ar-re ye goin' to give us to-morrah?' he says. 'Can I wear me plug hat?' says he. 'Ye cud go in tissue-paper,' says th' pro-fissor. 'Since th' Lord sint you an' me to bless this gran' counthry,' he says, 'there niver was seen such a fine day as to-morrah will be,' he says. 'T' sun will shine in th' boochus sky,' he says, 'an' th' bur-rds will carrol fr'm th' three,' he says. "Twill be a glor-yous day, an' ye'll be glad,' he says, 'that ye give me th' job,' he says.' Well, sir, Clancy come in to see me that night, groanin' with pain. 'What ails ye?' says I. 'Me leg,' says he. 'Th' weather's got into it,' he says. 'Tis goin' to rain a dilluge,' he says. 'But,' says I, 'th' arya iv low barometer is tearin' around in th' neighborhood iv Goshen, Injianny,' I says. 'How can it rain?' says I. 'I don't care,' says he. 'Tis goin' to rain,' he says. Well, sir, d'ye raymimber, Mack had to out on a life-presarver befure he got half way through tellin' what he'd done f'r us. 'Twas a gr-reat victhry f'r Clancy's leg. I don't know what th' pro-fissor said about it. Maybe he blamed it onto th' popylists. But annyhow, he wint back to his wurruk an' I begun to believe in him again, f'r th' weather got good. Ye always thrust a weather prophet in good weather, an' that's because ye don't raymimber what he prophysied. Th' pro-fissor'd be wan iv th' mos' popylar men in th' counthry if nawthin' iver happened. But along in April, afther th' grass had begun to come out, Clancy dhropped in on me, carryin' a shtick. 'Ye'd betther put in some coal,' says he. 'I'd betther be puttin' in ice,' says I, 'f'r 'twas as warrum as summer. 'Me leg is snowin',' he says. 'Let's look at what th' pro-fissor says,' says I. 'Here it is. An arya iv high pressure is circulatin' in th' upper lake region, pursooed be an arya iv low pressure. Th' weather will continue warrum an' cozy.' 'With snow,' says Clancy, hobblin' away. Well, sir, that night I woke up with a chill, an' they was an inch iv snow on th' sidewalk. Another triumph f'r Clancy's leg.

"Las' week ye raymimber how hot it was. I fried ivrything I touched, I was that warrum. Th' pro-fissor took a squint at th' weather map, an' th' tears gathered in his eyes. 'Me sufferin' counthry,' says he, 'I can't f'r th' life iv me see a br-reak in th' hot wave,' he says. 'Tis murdherin' an' blazin' heat as far as I can look,' he says. 'Twill go fr'm bad to worse,' he says. 'We'll be baked to-day, stewed to-morrah, an' burnt alive on Thursdah,' he says. 'I think I'll go an' dhraw me pay befure it melts,' he says. 'Well,' says I to mesilf, 'if this keeps up, there's no use sthrugglin' with it. The river's cool, an' with th' help iv a couplin'-pin or two in me pockets,' says I, 'I can keep comfortable,' I says, an' I was headed f'r th' sthream, whin Clancy come in with a raydiant smile on his face. 'Well,' he says, 'this is fine,' he says. 'I'm so lame I can hardly walk,' he says. 'We'll sleep to-night,' he says. 'An' we won't wake up in th' mornin',' says I. 'What ar-re ye groanin' about?' says he. 'Th' hot wave is broke,' says he, an' away he wint carryin' th' tidin's iv happiness to th' sufferin' public. Ye know how th' cool winds come an' th' rain. Clancy's leg was r-right again.

"I've been thinkin' it over, Hinnissy, an' I come to th' con-clusion that there's two kinds iv weather, human weather an' weather bureau weather. No wan knows what causes human weather. Hogan says th' seasons is caused be th sun movin' fr'm th' thropic iv Cancer to th' thropic of Capsicorn, an' whin 'tis in wan place we suffer fr'm th' cold, an' that's winter, an' whin 'tis in th' other place we suffer fr'm th' heat, an' that's summer. Hogan says it, but Hogan can't tell ye why, if that's so, th' days don't get hotter fr'm March straight through to October. Some people says th' summer's caused be fires in th' bow'ls iv th' earth, where hell used to be whin I was a boy; but if ye believe that, why ain't we cooked th' year round? Father Kelly thinks 'tis th' spots on th' sun does it, an' Schwartzmeister thinks 'tis th' brewer's agen. Ivrybody has a guess, an' wan man's guess is as good as another. That's our weather. Th' weather bureau ought to lave it alone an' shtick to its own, that rains whin they'se a high pressure in Maine, an' snows whin they'se a low pressure in Texas. Th' weather bureau weather is good parlor weather, but th' kind we have to dhrive sthreet cars in is out-iv-dure weather, subject to all th' rigors iv th' climate. Th' weather bureau's weather is on a map, an' our weather is in th' air. That's why th' pro-fessor fails an' Clancy's leg is a gr-reat success. 'Tis an out-iv-dure leg."

"I don't believe in anny kind iv weather prognostifications," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," said Mr. Dooley, "if I was goin' into th' business I niver wud prophesy till th' day afther."

F. P. DUNNE.

PAY TO BURN THE PAN-AMERICAN

The Latest Scheme to Make Money Out of the "Rainbow City."

Buffalo, July 26.—A stock company is in process of organization and capitalization in Buffalo, that for uniqueness of purpose has never been approached in the country. The object of the company is to arrange for the most wonderful bonfire ever witnessed in the country, if not in the world. It is proposed on the night of December 1st to set fire to all the Pan-American Exposition buildings simultaneously, and, aided by mines and fireworks, create a great conflagration.

Although the projectors of the company which has set to outdo the burning of Rome do not wish to become identified with the movement at present, they are reliable, substantial business men of the city who have become convinced that the scheme is feasible. The Exposition management has not yet been approached on the subject in a formal manner, although personal talks have been had, and it is considered that in the proper circumstances the mangement would cheerfully make over the titles to the buildings which are now the objects of admiration on the part of thousands of people.

The contract the Exposition has with the Rumseys requires the restoring of the plot of ground now occupied by the Exposition to normal conditions by the first of next July. At Chicago the buildings were razed by a wrecking company, and the same company has made a proposition to tear down the Pan-American Exposition at the close of its spectacular life. Whether the wrecking company or the conflagration company secures the privilege of clearing the Rumsey tract of land will depend upon the remuneration offered the Exposition.

In general it is planned to tear down the Exposition fence and at every point of vantage erecet seats sufficiently near the conflagration to enable a full and unobstructed view, and yet outside the radius of intense heat. A dollar or more would be charged spectators, according to the location of the seats.

The buildings would be prepared for the conflagration in advance. In the four corners of all buildings would be huge mines. All about would be scattered tanks of oil and other inflammable materials, so that when the first match was touched the flames would leap sky-high from every part of the grounds at once. The signal for the torch to be applied would be the discharge of the greatest bomb ever manufactured for exhibition purposes. The bomb would be sent flying a mile in the air and there exploded with a great report. Hardly would the vibrations of the immense bomb have died away when mines in all the buildings would be exploded. With each deafening report flying debris, sparks and flames would shoot hundreds of feet in the air. As the flames swept over the grounds at frequent intervals novel devices of fireworks would be licked up by the flames, and the pyrotechnical display added to the grand spectacle.

This spectacle of destruction would be complete in every detail, not a single building on the grounds, with the exception of the New York State building, being left to tell of the departed glories of the Pan-American. Beautiful statuary would crumble to dust before the terrific heat, the architecture which has aroused millions to admiration would disappear in a flash, and in a few hours all that would be left of the world's most beautiful exposition would be blackened areas of land, piles of debris alone indicating the former location of the magnificent buildings.

SOUTHAMPTON CREEPS UP.

Glasgow, July 26.—As a dangerous rival to Liverpool, Southampton stil lhas a long way to travel, but its progress is steady as its flow. In the Board of Trade returns for May it displaces Glasgow from its position as fifth port in Britain, and the probability is that when the war is over it will keep the place. The great majority of the South African transport business is via the Hampshire borough. The order now is Liverpool, oLndon, Cardiff, Tyne ports. Southampton, Glasgow, with the Mersey port ahead of all the others. The decline of the British seaman is still a noticeable feature of the returns. The total number of hands shipped in the first five months of this year was 26,596, and the proportion of foreigners—exclusive of Lascars—was equal to 15.7 per cent., as compared with 15 per cent. twelve months ago. Captains say they prefer the foreigner, because he drinks less.

MODERN JEAN VALJEAN.

Honolulu, July 26.—Judge Kaina, a native Hawaiian, recently sentenced Fred. Wood, a Tennessee negro, to imprisonment for life for burglary. The crime was committed at Camp Five, on the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's plantation. Wood secured $900, but was captured next day and the money recovered. He was placed in Oahu jail to await his trial, but made his escape by climbing a wall, performing a feat as difficult and remarkable as the celebrated exploit of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." He was very soon recaptured and returned to prison, and has just begun his life term. It is said that Wood was a convict in the penitentiary of Alabama, from which he escaped by another wall feat. Nearly a dozen of the negroes brought to Maui within the last few months have been tried at the present term of the Maui Circuit Court, most of them, however, accused of minor offences.

Saturday and Sunday to Monday excursions to Valleyfield, St. Timothee, Beauharnois, Woodlands, Chateauguay, from Windsor Station, via New York Central. Particulars 129 St. James Street, or Windsor Station ticket office.—Adv.

MAISON LABONTE

1459 St. Catherine Street,

CORNER MONTCALM.

Special Job Lot.

A lot of Beautiful Piques, with raised diagonal stripes, very pretty colored floral designs. Extra good value at 15c. We will sacrifice them at 7c

Very Extraordinary.

Ladies' Undervests, in white cotton, full fashioned, with or without sleeves, finished with white or colored ribbons, worth 25c, for 10c

Children's Undervests.

We have them in White or Cream Balbriggan, also in Natural Wool, with half sleeves or sleeveless, worth 20c, for 7½c

Most Important.

Seamless Cotton for Pillow Cases, 44 inches wide, worth 15c, for 7c

Remnants of Ticking, worth 10c, for 5c

Grocery Department.

This department, remarkable for its neatness and for the complete assortment it contains of choice provisions, offers you the advantage of securing articles of first quality at extremely low prices.

"Bee Starch."

The latest invention for giving a gloss to shirts, collars and cuffs.

This Starch is guaranteed not to injure the finest materials.

Your money refunded if you are not satisfied with the result after using.

1300 1-lb. packages will be sacrificed during this unprecedented sale at the insignificant price of

5c PER PACKAGE.

Special.

A triple-corded Broom, sold everywhere else for 25c, reduced to 14c

15,000 lbs. of Granulated Sugar, to be sold during the preserving season at, per lb. 4½c

900 boxes of Mustard, ¼ lb., at	5c
175 boxes of Baking Powder, 1 lb., at	10c
CHERRY PHOSPHATE WINE, pint bottle	25c
STRAWBERRY PHOSPHATE WINE, pint bottle	25c
RASPBERRY VINEGAR, Sterling Brand	25c
LIME JUICE, per bottle	25c
ROOT BEER, sufficient for 2½ gallons	7½c
OLIVE OIL, B. and G., 90c size, for	60c
QUEEN OLIVES, 50 cent size, for	35c
Chicken, Turkey, Tongue, Ham, ready for sandwiches, per box	5c
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES, 25c size	12½c
HEINTZ'S PORK AND BEANS, 25c size	15c
LOBSTER, very fresh, per tin	10c
APPLES, a 3-lb. tin	6½c
VERMECELLI, first quality, 1-lb. package	5½c
CEYLON TEA, Monsoon, 1-lb. package, worth 25c, for	20c
1-lb. package, worth 40c, for	30c
GREEN TEA, Salada Ceylon, 1-lb. package, worth 25c, for	20c
1-lb. package, at 40c, for	30c
PURE CASTILE SOAP, Virgin, per lb.	10c
CREAMERY BUTTER, extra, per lb.	20c
RICE, extra quality	3½c
POT BARLEY, per lb.	2½c
SAGO and TAPIOCA, per lb.	5c
SPLIT PEAS, per lb.	2½c
WHITE BEANS, choice, per lb.	3c
GRENOBLE NUTS, per lb.	10c
PEANUTS, fresh roasted, per lb.	8c
350 CANS OF FRENCH PEAS, per can	7½c
PARAFFINE CANDLES, 6 and 12, per lb.	12½c
BIRD SEED, 1-lb. package, for	5c
WASHING BLUE, per lb.	14c
JAVELLE WATER, per bottle	3c
SHOE POLISH, Jacquot, No. 5	5c
The famous "Sultana" preparation for polishing leather, the 10c boxes for	5c
28 cases of "Town Talk" Soap, the best laundry soap, per bar	3c

A NEW BROTHER.

Young lady, if you've a brother who drinks, who is a drunkard, insist that he take our treatment—it's sure. He will be a new brother to you. We've cured hundreds in the past nine years. Write confidentially. Box 215, Oakville, Ont. The Lakehurst Sanitarium, Limited.

The Belfast Warehouse.

July Clearing Sale Prices

On seasonable lines of Dry Goods Ready-to-Wear Garments, and small lots which must be cleared previous to receiving new Fall importations. This is the reason for the very special inducements we are offering our friends for all day Friday, and Saturday morning.

WHITEWEAR SALE

Those lines of manufacturers' samples in Whitewear we told you about yesterday are going fast. If you want a good choice of these fine goods, come early. They consist of Ladies' Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises, Children's Gowns, Skirts, Pinafores, Dresses, also Infants' Long Dresses and Skirts. A discount of 25 per cent. off all this lot.

MUSLIN COSTUMES

You can buy any Muslin Costume we have left at a discount of 33 1-3 off regular price.

CASHMERE HOSIERY

We are offering special values in our Hosiery Department. We want to tell you of one line only in this ad. Ladies' Full Fashioned Black Cashmere Hose, sizes 9 and 9½. Worth 50c. Friday 35c
or, 3 pairs for $1.00

COTTON DRESS GOODS

The balance of all our fine Printed Merlawns and Mercerized Sateens. Always sold at 33c and 35c. All at, per yard 25c

HAYCOCK & DUDGEON,
2457 St. Catherine Street.

War Horses

The thoroughbred stallion BALLYMORE, by Hollywood, by Orest, out of Furse Chat, Dam Highland Girl by Boulevard out of Marie Seaton, specially selected in England by Lt.-Col. Dent, for breeding Army Remounts, will stand for service at the stables of

The TELFER & CLIMIE CO.,
19 ST. MAURICE ST.

Your Summer Vacation.

Take a Kodak with you

on your Summer vacation. Easily carried in your pocket. No trouble. Clear, beautiful pictures of all your summer's travel made instantly.

Kodaks from $1.00 to $25.00.

The $1.00 one takes a 2¼ x 2¼ picture.

Geo. Barrat, 146 Peel Street,
MONTREAL.

ALWAYS BEAR IN MIND

That when you buy our fine Shoes—that you get all your money's worth in the shoes—you get the proper styles, honest service and a good fit.

OUR CLEARING SALE
OF ALL
TAN BOOTS AND SHOES

IS NOW GOING ON. If in need of a pair of shoes call and see what good value we can give you. All Men's Tan Boots reduced. Special cut prices on all odd lines.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

94TH YEAR. NO. 175. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1901. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers ----

Did you ever see anything so perfectly woebegone as the woman who has been caught in a shower, when she had dressed herself in all her white glory for a hot afternoon prowl or a street car ride. Limp, draggled, muddy, disgusted, she picks her way through the streets and around the puddles. Her pretty hair hangs in tails about the nape of her neck, and down in front of her ears. She looks dreary in the grayness of the shower, and she resents your glance just as if she thought you were saying "Why didn't you bring an umbrella and wear your wheeling skirt?"

But when the sun is bright and the sky clear, how lovely the white gowns and hats and parasols are! Nothing is so effective as the white gown from babyhood to grandmother down. We say "dear me, but it soils so easily." Of course it does, but it doesn't fade. It wears to the very last, and looks dainty and cool and simple from its first wearing till it is good only for a bit of waste soft cloth.

In many families father is a sort of bugbear. The children have the best time when he is away. They are a little sorry when he comes home. Taffy pulls and Margaret's birthday party take place when he is out of town. In a family to which such a father is attached it often happens that mother connives at a good deal which she knows, and the children know, father would make a fuss about. She augments their spending money from her private resources. She sits up for Tommy and lets him in quietly when he is extra late. She arranges for Bertha to stay overnight at Aunt Helen's when some merry-making or another is going on. She will tell you that she can't help it, for her husband is so unreasonable the children could never get on with him if she didn't plan to stand between them. She hopes it won't do the children any harm and yet the result of a long deception of that character cannot fail to do harm. Perhaps the husband is too strict, but it may be possible that the mother is too lenient. At any rate, it is a great pity that there could not be a compromise made between the father and mother which would give the children liberty enough, and yet allow them to look into each other's eyes without twinges of conscience. There's something very dreadful in seeing a boy signal behind his father's back that he would like to speak to his mother privately. There may be real affection in households conducted upon this principle, but there are bound to be misunderstandings and a day of reckoning.

Domestic peace and happiness and perfect trust are worth working for. When we count the other joys of life out very carefully, we find that there are not enough of them to balance the blessedness of a perfect home. Sometimes men think business is more important, but that is an error. Some women think society and pet charities are worth more, but they are mistaken. Boys and girls sometimes fancy that home is a slow old place, but they creep back to it after their first little bout with the world, and own that it is heaven on earth. It doesn't do to jeopardize the happiness of a home. It doesn't do to play false to the husband, that you may humor the children. A man with a furious temper is not fit to be the father of your children, but it may be too late to think of that now. A woman who stands between the black sheep of the family and a father who is irritable or unforgiving, or unsympathetic, has a hard task before her. No wonder she has a note of worry in her voice. No wonder her face is lined with wrinkles. No wonder she is nervous and not very hopeful. She has one of the riddles of life to guess—one of the riddles to which there is no answer.

Sincerity is one of the things every true mother wishes to teach her children. She can't do it if she helps them hide things from their father. A man usually prizes self-control in other men, and bemoans the lack of it in women. He should, then, teach it to his children, and it cannot be taught by a man who flies into furious tempers, and who, when he is aroused, makes use of intemperate language. It isn't fair that a woman should teach her children all the virtues. The father should take a hand in their education, and if he understood them better and was more familiar with the world as it looks to childish eyes, he would have more patience with their waywardness, more sympathy with their little sorrows.

The father, however, is not always the horrid man the children suppose him to be. Sometimes he is shrouded in a murky atmosphere of dreadfulness, because the mother has held him up to the children as the great Mogul of the hickory switch. It seems brutal to talk of physical punishment for growing boys and girls and yet there are families where "whipping" is an authorized method of punishment and where father performs the operations. It is not at all an uncommon thing to hear a woman say "Your father will tend to you," or "I'll certainly tell your father." Perhaps it's necessary, but it seems to me that it is a great confession of incompetence and indecision and weakness of will on the part of the mother who makes the threat. Perhaps she cannot force her big girls and boys to obedience, but if she had carefully trained her babies, the boys and girls would not need forcing. They would be reasonable, tractable and considerate and they would have made a chum of any father who wasn't a real bear to his family.

Who could properly estimate the value of wheels to men and women who do not get fresh air and exercise in the pursuit of their occupations. You are tired after a day at housekeeping or sewing, painting, teaching or office work. A short wheel rests you, and those who have never wheeled cannot understand how it can be restful to make your feet go around. However they are out of the wheeling fraternity. We who belong, know exactly how it is. One of the blessings of Montreal is its easily accessible country. A short ride takes you out to Back River. You can go to Cartierville, around the mountain, around the two mountains, or out to Lachine. You may go up the mountain by the inclined railway and down the lovely roads. You may ride to Bout de l'Ile or St. Anne's. You may cross the St. Lawrence and ride through Longueuil, out to Chambly, and from there push on to St. Johns. You may take the train to Farnham Junction and wheel in the twilight to Knowlton, stay over night at that good hotel beside Lake Brome, ride over the hills to Knowlton Landing, row across to Georgeville and ride, after your late supper, to Magog, ten miles away. You may push on the following day to Sherbrooke, and come back by an accommodating train which leaves in the neighborhood of 4 a.m. This latter journey was taken by four cycling folks a couple of years ago, and it was the jolliest possible tour through the loveliest kind of a country. If you have any leisure from a half hour to three days, you can employ it profitably and pleasantly by climbing on your wheels and pointing for the country—any country—it's all lovely. Birds, flowers, flashing water, cool, deep woods, sunny meadows, great rocks, quaint houses and the soft chatter of the French tongue—these things wait for you if you choose to go and see and hear them. For the very old and the very young, the trolley provides fresh air, without exercise. For the active, the bicycle is a nineteenth century blessing.

Doesn't it make you happy and hopeful to see a woman who has compelled circumstances and made a cosy attractive home from a ramshackle house, especially if she has done it by contriving to make one dollar do the work of two, and chosen her family's comfort before the commendation or approval of the neighbors

"What a lovely room," somebody said the other day. The room belonged to a stay-at-home, who was content to stay home, and made her house cool looking. The floor was polished, of course, and I'm sure the little woman of the house could tell you all about the brown umber and the wax and turpentine which made it look so well. Her rugs are dark in color, but small, and I think I missed the biggest one. It probably had a good deal of red in it, and heated the room. At the windows there were no draperies except a pair of thin lace curtains. The sash curtains and the silk hangings were put away for the summer. The cushions were in covers of pale green and white linen. The upholstered chairs had been moved upstairs, and rattan and cluta grass and some enamelled pine ones invited you to sit down There were plants in the window—a fair-sized palm, and a lovely sword fern, and outside the windows, which were open at top and bottom, mosquito netting was stretched. It, too, was green and cool looking. The only new things in the room were the cluta chairs—two of them, the netting and the sofa pillows. The rest of the cool result was attained by putting away things. We could all do that, and how much happier we would be. Now, I daresay the little woman couldn't afford to buy a screen to fit those two long windows. If she had been as foolish as some people are, she would have bought a tiny screen, opened her window a crack, set the dinkey little thing in, and complained of the heat and the lack of the breeze, and having to stay in town. Mosquito netting isn't fashionable, but it's cheap, and if you open your windows at both top and bottom when they are in shade, your rooms will always be fresh instead of stuffy. Now if you choose, of course, you can have big screens made to cover your whole windows and allow the air to come in without flies and moths and bugs of various kinds, but they are expensive, and if you get mosquito netting you can probably have new sofa cushion covers too. It's good to run across the woman who isn't afraid of advertising her poverty by using mosquito netting if she wants to.

The woman of the golden touch is a blessed creature. Have you ever met her? I have, and blessed her for her tact and gentleness, her energy and sweetness her little velvet mitened sinewy will, and her unvarying courtesy. She is sometimes the head of a household, and the room she is in is always in a flood of sunshine. She disentangles troubles, she outwits misfortune, she bears suffering, and yet you would imagine from her happy face and cheery voice that her life was a series of successes, and her days one long pleasure It is true she has happiness, but it is refined from her heart, and some rough looking old specimens go into the crucible. The golden touch woman must be a competent woman, she must be unselfish and enduring, patient and controlled. Life does get into such snarls now and again, and we are so prone to grow discouraged. That's our weak way. The golden touch woman knows better. She never sinks under misfortune. She downs it every time. She touches sorrow and we feel it growing less. She bolsters up our failing courage. She helps us over hard places. We send for her in an emergency, and long to unburden our hearts to her. She may have a faulty complexion and nondescript features, but those who have felt the magic in her touch know that she has the face of an angel. They cannot see the blemishes, for they look past them to the soul in her eyes. It is small wonder people love her, and that babies and dumb brutes put themselves in the way of her caresses. She has an almost divine unselfishness, an almost divine sympathy. She draws suffering to her because of that, and because she is strong enough to lean upon. We cultivate a good many accomplishments and practise many little arts and graces of small importance. We would be better employed if only we would cultivate this magic golden touch—greater than that possessed by King Midas of old.

A young girl was prattling of her engagement the other day, and after she had told her friend of the lovely dark eyes, the lithe, straight figure and the income, she added with a toss of her head, "and papa knows the family well—it's a very good one."

Some other people know it, too, and it is not a good family. They have money, that dark-eyed race, and an old castle of a home far away, but there have been intermarriages, and there have been children of weak intellect born. All of their women have been proud and some have been fond and foolish. There have been suicides and family quarrels, disputed wills, weak-minded old men and women, abused and so-called "mesalliances" with girls of low degree. A passion for gaming and strong drink has cursed many of the sons, and women and the honor of women are held lightly by this brown eyed scamp. We have worshipped the golden calf in earnest, when we allow a little money to obscure our vision. That family is a "good" family which has honestly begotten its sons and daughters, which has been industrious and truthful and sincere. It may be poor enough, it may be of little financial standing, but if good as a bond, if it is clean and sober and the word of any man or woman in it is as intelligent, then its offspring may mate with the best of the land. We should be careful what we call a "good" family. There must be clean blood and clean hands in a truly good family, and there must have been uprightness and diligence and competence for more than one generation. And if a blot has come upon a name long time unsoiled, if a wayward boy or an erring girl or a dishonest man or a coward woman has besmirched a decent name, then it must happen that the stain stays, till clean living shall have hidden it. Those who have shady spots in any place in their family history, should be very generous with the sons and daughters who are trying to bring back the honor of a name dishonored. Till that is done, we should throw no stones, you or I, or the man over there. We are yet on trial.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Stranger—I am afraid to advise you in the first matter, but I believe I should be willing to go to a skin doctor and take her advice as to a remedy cheaper than electricity. It's a pity it is so expensive. Please do not imagine I think you vain. I'm woman enough to understand you perfectly. 2. Use a weak solution of Condy's fluid, till it becomes normal. Then use soap and water and dust freely with powder. It is quite as important to see that all clothing is dried in a current of air as to attend to the personal side of the question. Of course you know that a bodice which has been worn is not fit to hang in a press until it has been thoroughly aired. The shields also need frequent washing and when all is said and done the less wrappings our arms have the better, unless we are able to pay the laundry bill of that happy individual who makes one or two complete changes of garments each day. 2. If you have a large number of calls, it is an impossibility to pay them within the strictly prescribed limit for first calls. 3. Leave two of your husband's and one of your own. 4. Wasn't it John Kendrick Bangs who wrote "The Household on the Styx?" 5. I wish you all the joy that can come to that new life just around the corner, and I do wish I could help you more with that first query.

Alixe.—No, do not use a stub pen. It coarsens the writing and makes it much less delicate and legible than a coarse pointed pen of ordinary make. 2. You are generous, mirthful, hopeful, ambitious, decisive and fairly methodical.

String.—One cannot help sympathizing with those who sorrow themselves into ill-health over bereavement and yet we must always remember the living and our duty towards them. Certainly "putting a costly headstone over a grave, while one owes for the coffin," as you word it, is carrying sorrow past honesty. Make all the allowance you can for those who are in grief. It is very hard to bear and the lack or the fancied lack of sympathy at such a time increases the burden. 2. I am sending the lace patterns to your address.

Myrtle Oneida.—You need not specify his relation to you. Your own immediate friends will know, and it is no concern of other people's. 2. In going into church the lady follows the gentleman if the pew is known to him and not to her. If an usher precedes them the lady follows the usher. If the pew is that of the young lady's family she leads the way to it, her escort following her. In the case of a married couple, customs differ. The American woman precedes her husband, the English man usually precedes his wife and stands with a great deal of ceremonious deference for her to enter.

Effie.—The overhand service in tennis is the more scientific, and most good players use it, in preference to the underhand. Most people, I think, regard the "underhand" player as on a par with the croquet player, who uses both hands to the mallet. 2. You are persistent, ambitious, reticent, generous and cheerful.

Ardah.—Let him have his own way in the matter. I quite see how you look at at, and how you feel, but, on the other hand, a man should have his way half the time, and he seems to have spoken for this time first. Don't you think so?

Flora B.—Massaging the throat with cocoa butter or pure olive oil, will help to drive away the wrinkles, and so will exercise of the muscles. Move the head back as far as it will go, then sway it to the right, let it fall upon the chest, sway it to the left, and let it go back again. After a little practice the head will roll into a continuous movement which is very beneficial to the throat muscles and also to those hollows commonly called "saltcellars." 2. It is not necessary to say anything. Most people talk too much. Do you not think so?

Le Grande—Possession is nine points of the law. As a rule, it is right to insist upon obedience, but do not be in haste to issue commands or make promises. A little care in this direction will save you endless trouble. 2. You are prompt, decisive, ambitious, relentless and very practical.

Fram.—Parkman is not dry. He is an intensely interesting writer, and his stories of the old days in this new land are wonderfully told. I daresay you have read too much fiction. Most of us have.

M. D.: I'm glad you disapprove of the straight front or any other kind of corsets. I do not think any one could say I have not lifted up my voice against the fashionable bondage of tight bodices and steel fronted abominations. It might, perhaps, be urged that the fault, has been rather that too much has been said. Doctors have a splendid chance, because, whatever women will or will not do, when they are well, most of us will try any means of getting well once we are ill. Now when a woman comes to you and is plainly suffering from a pinched waist, sleeping powders and creams, why do you give her a little powder and a bottle of "tonic," which won't do her any good? Why do you not tell her plainly that her internal organs are crushed one against another until they are almost useless, that her stomach is weakened by drugs and fermented sweets, and that she must turn over several new leaves before she can regain any measure of strength. It is the doctors who have the chance to reform the world. Preachers may preach and scribblers may scribble, but you have the power in your hands, and in the face of that fact, you write out a perscription, with a good deal of "aqua add" to it. Your women patients dress just as foolishly and eat and drug just as mercilessly as before. And you pocket the fee.

Cicero: The fancy for old furniture is not unreasonable. You will find that old furniture is not prized, but chiefly that of strong and solid make with little decoration on it. Hopeful people say this tendency augurs a return to simplicity and sincerity. 2. No, do not wear a 'rat' in your hair. They have quite gone out of style, and isn't it a mercy, for they were both injurious and ugly, and had such a way of peeping round corners, and amusing folks behind the poor wearer's back.

Beppo: You are not likely to find so beautiful a city as Montreal in Canada. Why do you think of moving about? Three moves are as bad as a fire, you know, and you're ever so much more tired with the moves. Take my advice and stay in Westmount. Yes, I know your mountain and its lovely walks and fine old trees, with the bridge on the way through to Guy street. You will find a guide book of immense advantage to have beside you for reference, and one thing will lead to another till you will feel quite as if you had travelled far away instead of just jaunting about your own city. 2. You are persistent, genial, sensitive, prudent, vivacious and very ambitious.

Vita: Eggs, milk, cream, cereals, fruits, vegetables, butter, bread and cheese make an ideal diet. Only the strictest vegetarians object to the use of eggs, milk and butter. Have you heard of the Battle Creek Sanitarium? Why not write and ask them for particulars. Address as above in the State of Michigan.

Lzcurgus: It will rest you more to go to some quiet place, but if you like the noise and blare and goings-on of the wide awake sea-side, place, why not take the first two weeks to get rested and then go into the giddy whirl. Sounds silly though doesn't it? You'd better take the giddy whirl first, if you must have it, and then go and get rested for your winter's work and play. No I don't believe in all work and no play, for Jack's very stupid if he's a dull boy. Also it's said you know, by the immortal Shakespeare, that "Home-keeping youths have ever homely wits," so don't work too hard and don't tie yourself to your own fireside too continuously. But keep the spirit of a true home in your heart and make the quiet, peaceful place for you and yours, wherever you may be. 2. You are vivacious, cheerful, energetic, practical and adaptable, but I fear you have a self-will which gives yourself and other people a good deal of trouble.

M. C: John Wallis was an English mathematician, born in 1616, died in 1703.

Fan: I think you are very wise to have a bank account, but I do not think I would cut down the allowance for gifts and charities if I were you. Cut down something else. There are many things you can better spare from your life than the pleasure it must give you to buy for other people, things they would not get for themselves, or to help poor or sick or discouraged people with a few dollars now and again.

Sarah: A little book which interested my little daughter very much is "On Grandfather's Farm," by Annie Howells Frechette. Mrs. Frechette, as you probably know, is a sist of Mr. W. D. Howell's and a sister-in-law of Mr. Louis Frechette, of this city. She is a very charming lady, and resides in Ottawa. 2. The lace you enclosed a sample of, is renaissance and it should trim your gown very prettily. 3. I'm so glad you thought the delineation correct. Of course you may write again. I am always very glad to have letters, and the more the merrier.

Mabel: It is just a question if a woman does not really injure her children's characters more by living out her life with a husband whom neither she nor they can respect, than she could possibly harm them by demanding a separation. Don't you think a good many women say they are "doing it for the children," when, in reality, they are sparing their own pride?

Flickering: Rub a little burnt umber into some boiled oil. Apply this to the worn furniture, rubbing in thoroughly where the varnish is off. Afterwards polish with a mixture of one part vinegar to three of oil, beaten smooth.

L. G.: You may be quite sure your difficulty comes from improper living. I imagine you eat too much pastry and sweets, and I am quite sure from what you say, that you do not take enough exercise. To be healthy you must have clear blood, and you cannot have clear blood unless you breathe clear air into your lungs. Now, no matter how we may pride ourselves upon our housekeeping, we may make up our minds that house air is not clean air, and to get it we must get out and breathe deeply in pure air. There is little pure air in cities, so wheel or walk or drive into the country and get your allowance of clean air with as much a sense of cleanliness afterwards as you feel when you have garbed yourself in your immaculately clean clothes.

Pete: Sensitive, generous, persistent, ardent and ambitious.

G., Quebec: A little moody, somewhat self-willed, active, resolute and very industrious.

Mike: Courageous, fairly diligent, fairly truthful and executive.

Thomasina: Ambitious decisive, a tiny bit superstitious, fairly neat and orderly, interested in science, reverential adaptable, and likely to follow your heart's lead and snap your fingers at the cooler wisdm of your head.

Prescott: Practical, determined, sympatheteic, fairly generous and very intuitive.

Bessie: Cheerful, vivacious, courgeous, prudent, fairly orderly, fairly industrious, sympathetic and just a little impatient.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

AQUARIUM PLANTS.

All lovers of aquariums know that one of the most important requisites for keeping them self-sustaining and the fish healthy, is to know just what aquatic plants to keep therein. In discussing this matter with Mr. Otto Eggeling, a well-known naturalist, he said:

"Every aquarium requires plants, as they exude carbonic acid, which the fish require to sustain them. If you have the proper amount of plants regulated according to the size of the aquarium and the amount of fish in it, you have a self-sustaining aquarium, and there will be no necessity for you to change the water. The United States is a country where aquatic plants can be had all the year round in untold varieties, and the European markets are supplied from our shores, especially in winter.

"The plants, which are commonly used for aquariums are those which grow under the surface of the water, as they seem to be best fitted for the purpose, though floating plants, which lie more or less free on the surface, are used more for decorative purposes.

"Among those plants which are heavy and lasting may be mentioned all water milfoil, mermaid weed, arrowhead, tape grass, water weed and hornwort.

"Let me add, however, that no special rule for keeping fish healthy can fe followed; it all depends on personal experience and attention. Sometimes the fish seem to die off without any special reason, but it can always be depended upon that, as I said before, if the plants are in ratio with the size of the aquarium and the number of fish the aquarium is self-sustaining and will give little trouble."

THOSE HORRID ANTS.

For the several species of ants that frequent pantries and other places in the house, nothing is more effective than pyrethrum, known also as buhach and insect powder. As the killing property of this material is a volatile oil, the supply should be kept in an air-tight box, and frequently dusted along the runways and in places frequented by these insects. For colonies of ants in lawns and sidewalks, get a small quantity of bisulphide of carbon, a very volatile, foul-smelling liquid as clear as water, with fumes heavier than air, and pour into the runways. If the entrance to the nest is large, saturate a small piece of cotton and thrust it into the hole and close the opening. Have no lights of any kind, not even a cigar or pipe, around when using the bisulphide of carbon, as its fumes are explosive. The fumes are deadly poison to animal life, but a reasonable amount can be inhaled without injury to persons.—Prof. W. G. Johnson, in Good Housekeeping for July.

INDIGESTION.

It has been harshly said by some authorities on the subject of dyspepsia that the people who suffer from indigestion deserve to do so, because the disease is largely the result of improper feeding. To a limited extent this may be true, but many dyspeptic patients are the victims, not of their own indiscretion, but of that of their parents. It is sad to have to confess that the digestions of a large number of children are rendered weak and imperfect—if they are not absolutely ruined—by want of common sense in those who have charge of them. Cases of acute indigestion in children of four and five years of age have frequently come before me which could be directly traced to their daily food being of an entirely unsuitable nature. A child who is given whatever he asks for at table, and who is also allowed to be continually eating sweetmeats, cakes, buns, etc., between meals, must sooner or later pay the penalty. It is as foolish to expect a child's digestive organs to do the work of those of an adult as to imagine he can compete with a grown person in physical and mental labor.

HYGIENIC GRAHAM GEMS.

Grease iron gem-pans and put them into a very hot oven. Put into a bowl one pint of ice water; add half a teaspoonful of salt. Measure one pint of graham flour; take it up in the hand and hold it rather high over the basin, dropping it down into the water so that it will carry with it a little air. Beat thoroughly, and when well mixed drop the batter into the very hot pans. Put them immediately back into the oven, and bake for thirty minutes. If these are made well (they are very difficult to make) they will look very much like pop-overs.

SOUR MILK MUFFINS.

Beat together without separating two eggs until very light. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a tablespoonful of water; add it to half a pint of thick sour milk or buttermilk; add this to the eggs; add half a teaspoonful of salt and a cupful and a half of sifted flour. Turn at once into twelve greased gem-pans and bake in a quick oven for from twenty to twenty-five minutes. If sour cream is at hand one-third may be added to the sour milk—that is, fill the cup two-thirds full with sour milk and have the remaining third cream.

RICE MUFFINS.

When boiled rice, cooked oatmeal or such materials as chopped fruits are added to muffins, the recipe need not be materially changed. The rice has been cooked, so it has no power of thickening the liquid. Separate one egg; add to the yolk a cupful of milk and a cupful of cold boiled rice; mix thoroughly, and add a cupful and a half of flour; beat thoroughly; add a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder; beat again and fold in the well-beaten white of the egg. Turn into twelve greased gem-pans and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes.

Frederica.—It is no trouble at all. "To braise" is to cook in a covered pan, with heat applied from above and below. We speak of "braising" meat in a braising pan in the oven, but properly the "brazier" has a hollowed out lid in which charcoal is put. 2. A chartreuse is a preparation of meat, game or poultry, moulded in jelly and surrounded by vegetables.

PITTER-PATTER

In the solemn sanctuary
Weeps a maiden fair,
Shedding tearlets mortuary
O'er the corse they bear.
"Love is dead!" she cries, and, weeping,
Mourns o'er Cupid's bier;
But the rascal's only sleeping,
Naught has she to fear.

Soon will come another lover;
Then will love awake
And will flutter 'gain above her
For the passion's sake.
Grieved maiden, cease your weeping!
Raise your love-bruised head!
For young love is only sleeping;
Cupid is not dead.

According to the census reports Mrs. Blanche Douglas Leathers is the only licensed woman sea captain in the United States.

Mrs. Leathers is now in command of one of the largest steamboats on the Mississippi—the Natchez, which makes regular trips between New Orleans and Vicksburg. She is thoroughly acquainted with every detail of her profession, and can give any one of her crew points on the proper way to bow-lash a line or place a "stage."

In her seafaring experience of nearly 10 years Mrs. Leathers has had her share of wrecks and adventures. Several years ago, when the old Natchez sank near Vicksburg, Captain Leathers was on board as a passenger and saved her life by swimming ashore.

One dark night a few weeks ago the plucky little captain's nerve was severely tested. Her boat on its trip down suddenly ran against a sandbar and broke off both of the large smokestacks. The noise and excitement stampeded the passengers and the sparks from the disabled stacks threatened the boat with destruction by fire.

Mrs. Leathers at once sent the passengers into the cabin, took her place at the wheel, and remained there for twenty-four hours until the Crescent City was reached. The brave woman was literally covered with soot and cinders, but refused to leave her post until all her passengers were safely landed.

Captain Leathers was also one of the Louisiana state commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Katherine is 2½ years old. Her father came home the other afternoon after working three days and night under high pressure with no sleep to speak of, and lay down with the feeling that he might not wake up for a week. Within five minutes the battle of Manila Bay would not have aroused him.

Three-quarters of an hour later, from the depths of his dreams, he heard a clear, small voice:

"Father . . . . father"

He stirred again and moaned.

"Father . . . . . . father . . . . . . father . . . . . ."

The sleeper stirred and sank deeper.

"Father . . . . . father . . . . . father . . . . father . . . . . ."

He struggled and resisted and floundered and finally raised his eyelids like a man lifting giant weights. When sight came to him he saw Katherine, smiling divinely beside his couch.

"Father . . . . . father . . . . ."

"Wha—at is it, daughter?"

"Father . . . are you having a nice nap?"

The organdie and painted muslins are much tucked and inserted with lace, and although batiste slips are much cooler and softer, yet a silk slip gives a smarter effect, and is more generally preferred. Sashes of fancy and chine ribbons have appeared on a few plain muslins, and long ribbon or velvet ends adorn the waistbands on floral muslin gowns.

The fancy for black pervades the saloon of the ladies' tailor, and many of the yachting and seaside toilettes are shown in black, lavishly relieved with white. This adornment takes the form of a big collar, undersleeves or a vest, or possibly a few applique medallions of panne, lace, or foulard are introduced amongst the scrolls of braid or inlet in some species of curved strapping.

The Japanese and China silks are in great request, and very dainty gowns are much trimmed with yellow lace and runnings of black velvet ribbon. The petticoat of white Japanese washing silk is indispensable to the smart woman, as it serves alike for day or evening wear, and is extremely modish. This, like the gown, is made with a godet flounce, and fits perfectly flat round the hips.

For the coming country and seaside holidays linen costumes are eminently desirable, and the colours are exquisite. Such gowns are made very plainly, with many lines of stitching, and a removable collar, edged and applied with lace, but the vest is admirable in soft tucked muslin or washing silk, with a deep belt in folds to match.

The deep washable belts are also useful under a bolero, or a corslet belt of the linen gives a finished effect, and prevents that glimpse of white between bolero and belt which is so trying to the figure.

In years past at Saratoga and Long Branch it was the custom to make a display of gowns from morning until night. The drive, the piazza promenade and other early events of the day were each individualized by a special costume.

But summer hotel etiquette has changed considerably and the early hours of the day are not made so notable with frocks as formerly. For many fashionable women the ankle-length white pique tailor-made skirt worn with a white shirt of lace, cotton or silk and a dainty hat, girdle and smart shoes is the only toilette of the day until dinner time unless some special luncheon or breakfast calls for a change.

Dressing for the drive is extremely simple by comparison with days gone by. Coaching umbrellas have taken the place of the extremely gorgeous parasols of ten years ago, and even at Newport and Narragansett fashionable girls may be seen driving in most democratic attire without hats in many instances.

Summer life is now so strenuous in its golfing, bathing and wheeling that the old type of piazza belle is extinct. Even with dinner gowns the healthy tan of the sun and glow of the sea can be observed in the complexions of the summer hotel women, and the old rose-leaf, peaches and cream sort of girl is no more.

Nor is the hair dressed in the elaborate style that was in vogue formerly. Only the very frumpy or elderly woman now has her hair crimped or waved with summer costumes. It is brushed back plainly or loosely coiled in the prevalent pompadour fashion except for dames, when it is arranged with but little more attempt at formal mode.

PITTER PATTER.

"The Lady" published in old London says: "The vexed question of Sunday cycling has been to the fore in the daily papers of late. It is a matter of perhaps special interest to women riders, because in the opinion of many strict Sabbatarians they have less reason and excuse for pursuing their favorite pastime on the Day of Rest than have the other sex to whom a greater latitude in the observance of Sabbath Day conventions has always tacitly been allowed. The late Archbishop Thompson of York, in the course of a sermon preached to a congregation chiefly composed of young men, distinctly stated that he had no objection to Sunday cycling, provided the riders did not permit their pleasure to interfere with at least one Church attendance on the Sunday.

Archdeacon Sinclair has recently stated that he holds similar opinions. The attendance at many churches situated in towns has doubtless been seriously affected by the growing tendency of Sunday cycling, but he believes that many riders make a practice of attending Divine Service during the course of their country rambles. And when this is the case, what objection can reasonably be made to so wholesome and health-giving a fashion of spending their only weekly holiday? I think this broad-minded view is far more in accordance with the spirit of the times, even as represented by the clergy, than is the slashing condemnation of the vice of Sunday cycling by Dr. Kitchin, the Dean of Durham.

"Have you any idea how much money is lost in the street cars of this town?" asked a New York Metropolitan Street Railway conductor of a reporter the other day after he had picked up a dime and stowed it in an inside pocket. "Well, there's a lot of it, and no one knows it better than we conductors. Hunting for coins on the bottom of my car is one of the regular grafts, and any other conductor who has been in the business long enough to get his eyes open is on the same lay.

"Last year I made up my mind to put away every cent I found in my car in an old iron bank I had at home for the benefit of my youngster. I kept stowing the coins away, and at the end of the year I had $6.07. Of course, that's not a barrel of money, but it's a nice pick-up for a conductor. The biggest find I made that year was a fifty-cent piece. From that the coin ran all the way down to a cent. In the winter time the pickings are especially good, for then every one has on gloves, and coins slip from the fingers to the floor without the owner's knowing it. The only way to be sure you have all the money is to pick up the gratings on the floor. I do that every night as regularly as I eat my supper.

"Now, I've figured it out that if I find $6 in one year, it's very likely that other conductors average somewhere near that sum, maybe more or maybe less. There are several thousand conductors in Greater New York, so that it's safe to say that at least $15,000 or $20,000 is annually dribbled onto the floors of street cars by the passengers. In this estimate I don't include large sums which are sometimes lost in wallets and purses. A conductor is expected to turn these in at the office, and about all of them do. But the nickels and dimes and quarters are legitimate pickings and we all have our eyes peeled for them."

An interviewer said: Madame Bernhardt apparently knows no such word as fatigue. A slight sketch of a day with her in London will give some vague idea of the resistless energy of this woman who seems to have put back with one slender hand the hour-glass of Time. She rises at about eleven o'clock each morning, and submits herself to some new and wonderful system of massage that is practiced upon her by her own special physician, Doctor Caissarato, of Paris. Then comes her bath and toilette, and after this visitors innumerable, and interviewers with her secretary, and the general business of the day, that is conducted while she is taking her dejeuner. Then more visitors, and then an afternoon reception, a concert, a visit to some bazaar, or the opening ceremony of some entertainment. Then an early dinner, and to the theatre, after which a reception, a concert, a supper, and bed at three or half-past three in the morning! This is varied only on the matinee days, when she gives two performances instead of one. Even under these conditions, Madame Bernhardt's marvellous vitality, her extraordinary youthfulness of spirit and feeling, does not flag or fail for an instant. She takes little exercise, and, except when driving from place to place, little if any fresh air, and yet her cheeks are as soft and as palely smooth as a young girl's her eyes are bright and eager, her step as firm, her motions as swift as if she stood abreast with the young women of our time rather than with the older generation whose heads are bowed and whose movements are slow and sad.

During some of our brief yet memorably charming conversation, Madame Bernhardt told me that after the conclusion of her season in London, she will go to her chateau in Brittany. "To rest, Madame?" I asked. "But no, not to rest, but to play."

Madame Bernhardt's country life is evidently as full of never-ending activity as is her own life. She "plays," certainly, but not with the same amazing energy as when she works. Up at six o'clock every morning, she walks, she plays tennis, the rows, she bathes, and she goes in for all sorts of really country amusements. Her house is always full of guests; she keeps up a tremendous correspondence; she reads countless numbers of new plays; and she looks after her gardens and her live stock. Surely an amazing creature! Some people say she has discovered the Philosopher's Stone; other people say that somewhere or other during her many travels she has found the waters of a Fountain of Youth that will keep her as she is, a creature beyond the ken of Time, until, perhaps, those magic waters dry up and leave her at the mercy of the great King, whom none can resist.

Madge Merton

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—
HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

DO YOU WANT TO BE BEAUTIFUL?

Montreal's Beauty Doctor Tells Women How to Get and Keep Good Looks.

The modern woman is well aware that beauty is not to be gained by covering up defects of the complexion with a coating of powder or a dab of rouge. She knows on the contrary, when such a measure is taken, that the last state of her complexion is worse than the first, and that the powder and paint not only deceives no one, but leaves her skin coarser and its defects more prominent than before. If she be a woman of common sense she knows that to remove an evil state of affairs it is necessary to get at the root of the matter, and that the complexion being good or bad depends to a great extent on the general health. If her general health is good the next move is to see a specialist on the subject of good looks and hear her views. This is said to be an age of specialists, and as it is very natural to want to be as pretty as possible, it is not strange to find beauty doctors, as well as doctors who make a specialy of more prosaic subjects, such as eyes and throats and ears. In case the finger of scorn be pointed at the women patrons of the beauty doctor, it must hastily be added that a great many men patronize specialists of this kind, not only for scalp treatment and manicuring, but for face treatment as well. This statement is made with a view to silencing anyone who scoffs at the vanity of the eternal feminine. Women are not naturally more vain than men, but by constant repetition men have succeeded in convincing their fellows that the other sex has a monopoly of that fault.

Everyone knows that a good complexion will atone for many sins of features, but one has only to use a penny's worth of observation to see that good complexions are rarer than would seem necessary. The number of ills possible to the skin is known to everyone who, with the aid of a handglass, has taken a careful, dispassionate survey of her own countenance, and discovered wrinkles, big and little, sallowness, black spots, roughness and disfigurements of all kinds. Cheer up; the beauty doctor has a cure for all these woes, and a clean, good skin is possible for everyone.

Curiosity as to exactly what a beauty doctor did when she got you into her sanctum led to interesting discoveries and the free distribution of some useful advice upon the general care of the skin.

MONTREAL BEAUTY DOCTOR.

The particular beauty doctor from whom this advice was obtained is Miss Benson, a bright young woman who for the past couple of months has been in charge of the Montreal Dermatological Institute, 91 Union Avenue. In passing, it may be observed that Miss Benson's appearance is a good proof of the efficacy of the treatments of which she tells. She is a St. Thomas girl, and a graduate of the Toronto Dermatological Institute, which for nine or ten years has been the comfort of the Toronto people who have an eye to the improvement of their appearance. Miss Benson studied for a year in the Toronto Institute and learned the proper treatment of complexions, hair, hands and feet, as well as the difficult treatment for removing superfluous hair by electricity. She also took a special course in the electrical treatment, and is a splendid masseuse, not only for the face, but the body.

Miss Benson has cool rooms. With the thermometer dallying in the neighborhood of 90 degrees, this is a fact worth noting. The "operating room" is filled with all the appliances for face treatments, scalp treatments, hair dressing, etc., and shelves of fascinating bottles and jars of skin food, creams, complexion purifiers, massage creams, etc., with which the average woman likes to dabble. These are all put up by experts, and the best materials for the skin used.

There is an electric arrangement—its right name neither you nor I are interested in—near the window, and this plays an important part in the removal of superfluous hair. There is scarcely any blemish a woman finds more mortifying than hair upon cheek or chin.

Electrolysis, of which Miss Benson makes a specialty, is a sure cure. By this means moles and warts are removed, too, and, what is very important, they leave no scar.

"Doesn't it hurt?" was the natural question, as a fine needle with which the operation is performed, was produced and connected with an electric battery.

"Very, very little; oh, hardly at all," said Miss Benson. "The part to be operated on is frozen with chloride of ethyl, and the needle touches lightly and only hurts a little. It kills the hair permanently and prevents its growing again. As to the amount of hair taken away, we can remove from 60 to 100 hairs in an hour. Some people are very much disfigured with hair on the upper lip or chin, and some have made themselves worse by tampering with it and using bad preparations. People should never try to remove the hair without advice from an expert."

"But doesn't it leave a scar?"

"Not a bit.

NO SCAR AT ALL.

We remove scars that have been made by previous removal of hair which was badly done, and we take away warts and moles by the same treatment. Some women are more nervous than others and dont like to be treated for long at one time, but they are always pleased with the result, and their joy is great when the coarse, hideous hairs are taken away."

There are very few persons whose skins do not need treatment of some kind.

THE FACE AN INDEX.

"The face," said Miss Benson, "is a sort of index or barometer. It tells if you are ill or tired or nervous, or if there is anything the matter bodily or mentally. You've no idea how restful face treatment is to the whole body. There are more nerves in the face than anywhere else, and to have the face massaged and rubbed rests the whole body. Often people who are used to it will drop asleep while their faces are being treated."

HOW TO WASH THE FACE.

"How should you wash your face? Do you like complexion brushes?"

"Yes, the soft kind. Not a hard brush. As to washing the face, everyone can't stand soap. Some skins are too sensitive. If you can stand soap, use white castile. Wash your face at night with warm water, soap and a complexion brush, which is good for the circulation. Cold water is not cleansing, as the oil of the skin is not reached by cold water. The reason often that so many people have impurities of the skin is that their faces are not kept clean. You'd be horrified at the state of some faces I treat. When the massage cream is put on the dirt wiped off would surprise you. Now, perspiration is good for the skin. It acts like a cream, softening the skin and bringing out the dirt. Wash your face first with warm water to open the pores, and then with cold water to close them, and brace the skin. A good cream cleans the face well, too, and in drying your face always wipe up instead of down, which will ward off that drawn look.

The hydro-vaen is a water and suction treatment. This cleanses the skin beautifully before massage. A rubber vaccum cup is passed over the face while it is being sprayed, lifting and massaging the flesh. All the impurities are thus brought out and sprayed away. Wrinkles are treated this way, too, and can be entirely removed. Of course, this takes a long or short time, according to age and the number of lines. When it comes to any treatment which has to be carried on partly by the patient at home, we often find that people hate to take the trouble. Young girls with pimples or blackheads would rather pay $1 for treatment than follow directions carefully at home.

"Electric treatment for the face is for skin that has become old and loose. Face massage is most beneficial for all faces."

SEVENTY YEARS' WRINKLES.

Apropos of the wrinkles, Miss Benson told a funny little anecdote of an old lady, about 75, who came to be treated for wrinkles with which her face was covered. She examined her face in the hand glass as she took her seat.

"I suppose when I look again they'll be all gone," she said.

Naturally Miss Benson considered this a mild pleasantry. However, after an hour, when it was announced that the first treatment was over, the old lady took the glass. In silent horror she looked at herself, then at the operator.

"Is anything wrong?" asked the latter.

"You said they'd be taken away, and they are all there," was the reply, in despair.

In vain it was pointed out that wrinkles which took 70 years and more to grave themselves on a face were not to be got rid of in a hurry. The old lady had firmly believed that one treatment would wipe them off, and her grief was great. Eventually she was brought to see reason, and at the end of several treatments was charmed with her improved appearance.

Miss Benson sells preparations which are the purest made, and varied to suit all sorts of skins. It is a mistake for a woman to suppose that what has benefited one will of necessity be good for another. The specialist can tell what will suit each skin best. Creams for softening and whitening, skin foods for nourishing the tissues, a lotion for blackheads and pimples are among the preparations.

The girl who has been moaning over a throat yellowed by wearing high, tight collars can rejoice, for one of these wonderful preparations is warranted to remove the ugly marks and make the throat white again.

THE SUMMER GIRL.

The girl who tans and burns easily is in season now, and if she visits Miss Benson for advice can face the sun on the water without discomfort. Jasmine Kosemo, a delightful cream wiped over the face, and a good powder dusted on before going out, will prove a defence against the sun in a long ride or row.

Miss Benson gives scalp treatment for all ills of the scalp and to promote the growth of the hair. Electricity and massage are employed at the institute for the scalp and hair. A preparation is among Miss Benson's stock of beautifiers which she heartily recommends, as it has never failed to make the hair grow beautifully if regularly applied.

As to the woman who suffers the miseries of corns and bunions, she need suffer no longer, for this clever specialist is particularly successful with troubles of the feet.

"So many people suffer this way," she says, "and doing anything to relieve the feet is a case where the result can be instantly felt and seen. It's nothing for me to tell you myself how much good can be done to the feet, but I wish you could hear some patients talk."

THE MEM SAHIB.

MR. NEIL MUNRO'S NEW ROMANCE OF JACOBITE DAYS

The patriotic Scot will be inclined to resent the idea that bandits could attack an inoffensive French traveller, and be allowed to continue their sinister occupation unmolested within five miles of Inverary Castle, the seat of the great MacCallum More, the actual if not titular monarch of the western highlands ten years after Culloden. But Mr. Neil Munro will have it so in his latest novel "Doom Castle," which is decidedly the best work he has written, and what is probably of even more account the best Scotch novel that has been written for many a day.

The story deals with the days when the dukes of Argyle were stil lthe greatest feudal chiefs in Scotland, although their power was on the wane, and here we see Duke "Archie" dispensing hospitality in regal state and justice in somewhat cruder fashion with the aid of the Lords of the Court of Session.

Incidentally the novel deals with the conviction and execution of Stewart of Appin, whose story is familiar to the readers of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped," and we see assembled in Inverary town a score of wigs from the Parliament House of Edinburgh, a score of dusty gowns accustomed to sweep the lobbies of the Courts of Session, and in their midst the representatives of the old feudal law at last ostensibly abandoned and the common law of Scotland. Argyle himself was attired in the equivalent of a court costume—dark velvet coat with emblem of the thistle upon his shoulder, a sword upon his haunch, and for all his sixty-six years, bearing himself less like the lawyer at Utrecht—Justice General and extraordinary Lord of Session—than like the old soldier who had served with Marlborough and took the field for the House of Hanover in 1715. Lords Elchies and Kilkerran walked on either side of him in procession—Kilkerran with the lack lustre eye of the passionate mathematician, the moralist devoted to midnight oil, but ruddy, tall and sturdy; Elchies, a shrivelled atomy, with a hirpling walk, leaning heavily upon a rattan, and both with black tri-corne hats in their hands, telling of the grim business they had in hand. The populace wondered at the pomp given to the punishment of a Stewart, who a few years before would have been sent to the gallows by his grace with no more formality than the whipping of a salmon poacher at the hands of Dempster Davie.

The strong character of the book is Simon MacTaggart, the Duke's chamberlain and factor, blood relation too of the great Argyle, a cousin as his grace acknowledges. He is a thorough paced scoundrel of the sentimental type, who sheds tears freely when a good impression has to be created, and whose purse is open when distress presents itself in a public place. Women loved this chamberlain of Argyle readily, more for his eyes, voice and airof mystery than for what generally pass for good looks. His youth had been stormy, he had known great dangers, tremendous misfortunes, overcoming both by a natural, sometimes spendthrift courage. He was credited with more than one amorous intrigue, that being in high quarters was considered more in his favor than otherwise. He was high in the esteem of families in the social scale above his own, was alert in mind and body, polite to punctiliousness, a far traveller, a good talker, and to the women at Argyll's table, with the exception of the Duchess, the most interesting man there. Much of the story has to do with the unmasking of his villanies and, eventually, his ignominious dismissal by the Duke of Argyle.

The hero, however, is a Frenchman of a somewhat milk and water type—Count Victor de Montaiglon, who comes to Scotland to fulfil a promise made to a dying woman in France, that he would seek out and avenge her upon her betrayer, who was also the betrayer of the Jacobite cause with which he pretended to be in sympathy. This individual, when in Paris, took to himself the assumed name of Drimdarroch, the title of a manor formerly belonging to the Baron of Doom, in whose castle many adventurous incidents arise. The villain, Drimdarroch, is no other than the popular chamberlain to Argyle.

De Montaiglon's quest led him to the ruined castle of Doom, which stands upon a promontory that runs into the waters of Loch Fyne, and is separated from the mainland by a moat. The Baron's fortunes are at a low ebb and he receives his French guest with courtesy. The brave knight errant falls in love with his host's daughter, a charming nymph, with a mysterious lover who plays divinely unfinished melodies on the flageolet. This lover, too, is none other than the ubiquitous Simon MacTaggart.

The French Count overcomes the obstacles presented by the perfidious chamberlain. He first stabs his rival during an attempt to invade the castle, then fights a duel with him and runs him through the chest. Story book rivals, like cats, have many lives, so the doughty Simon recovers, and it is reserved for the lady's father, the Baron of Doom, to give the scoundrel his coup de grace.

A most amusing character, whose pawky humor will be readily appreciated is Mungo Boyd, the Baron's servitor, who, too diminutive for the army himself, boasts of a warlike ancestry, whose exploits he never wearies of recounting. "In the wars! Weel no jist a' thegither what ye micht call i' the wars (Mungo was a lowlander from Fyfe) though on manner o' speakin' sey near 't. I had an uncle oot wi' Balmerino; ye may heard tell o'm—a man o' tremendous valor as was generally alooed—Dugald Boyd, by my faither's side. There's been naethin but sogers in oor family since the beginnin' o' time, an' mony ane o' them's deid and dusty in foreign lands." The ingenious way in which the faithful Mungo endeavors to conceal his master's poverty and to replenish the empty larder is typical of the Scot. Mr. Munro's weakness is still on the side of pedantry, but he has produced a capital story, which will assuredly enhance the reputation he won by "John Splendid." (Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited.)

"HEART AND SOUL."

At the age of sixty the hero brings his life under review, and he knows not whether he is most saint or sinner, whether he is most hero or coward, whether his neighbor holds him in reverence or in scant contempt, or whether the wife of his bosom has found her idol of gold or of clay that is already shattered. If these things are not to be known at the age of three score one is constrained to ask, "when will they be known?"

But take him for all in all Roderic Fremont presents a record of which he has no reason to be ashamed: but never surely since the days of Job has man been so dogged by misfortune.

Mrs. Henrietta Dana Skinner, in "Heart and Soul," presents her readers with a work of considerable merit, in which she carries them entertainingly through a negro rising in Cuba, the Confederate war, the Franco-German conflict an Odyssey of personal adventures in which Monasticism and folklore are introduced and life is portrayed with felicity and charm under an indefinite variety of circumstances.

When but a child Roderic, the son of French Catholic parents, who own the plantation of Selva Allegre in Cuba, loses father and mother and baby sister, who perish in a negro rising. He is adopted by his grandfather, who takes him to his home at Hamtramck, near Detroit. There he learned from French hunters and trappers the arts of swimming, diving, boating, fishing—how to handle a gun, to distinguish the notes of the birds, the varieties of trees and wild flowers, the vagaries of fowls, pigs and cattle, the management of horses and the care of fruits, flowers and grains. There, too, he becomes steeped in the wonderful legends of the Nain Rouge and the Loup Garon, and a whole repertory of folklore as well as the Chansons des Voyageurs, and folk songs of the habitants, and hears recitals of the adventures of fur traders, coureurs de bois, military commandants and Jesuit missionaries. There, too, his boy-love is inspired by Alexandrine Chabert, who was destined to be another's bride, but who was drowned while driving in a sleigh on the ice. He had two other love affairs, but in the end he settled down to a happy married life with the sister of his first love, Etienette, or Nita, her pet name in the domestic circle, for whom he fought a duel with a German officer, when he was a student of engineering in Paris.

Before fighting this duel he made a spiritual retreat with the Dominican Friars, in Paris, and in the fervor of religious zeal he eagerly sought admission to the order, with the idea of becoming preacher and missionary. He was, however, dissuaded by the Father Provincial, Pere Lecordaire, the most eloquent preacher, since the days of Bossuet. This was how the father put the case. "It seems to me clear that you should seize the advantages offered you in the way of study, and devote yourself to the profession, to which you are fitted, without further anxiety. Providence has put in the way of your pious dreams the obstacle of a plain duty—the support and consolation of your only remaining parent—your grandfather. Have no trouble about the future, my child. Do your daily work, bear each day's burden and believe that you will always find the will of your Lord good and lovable when you get at the secret of life."

Roderic's love affairs were complicated by financial intrigues in connection with his Cuban estate and he was mercilessly fleeced by the villains of the story, one of whom was the trustee of his property. These, however, were killed off remorselessly by the author. The two heroines, Nita Chabert and Oneida Haliburton, are beautiful and charming women—sensitively good and sweet in disposition, educated on fine feminine models. (Toronto: W. J. Gage & Co., Ltd.)

EVERY DAY THOUGHTS.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox tells, in a charming volume of "Every day thoughts in prose and verse," which has just come to hand that her creed is "do as you would be done by every hour of every day of every week of every year." This is not David Harum's philosophy, "Do unto the other fellow as the other fellow would do unto you, only do it fust," but the lady is a sentimentalist and David was a humorist.

Most, if not all, of these "Every day Thoughts" have appeared in the columns of a Chicago newspaper, but in their collected form they form bright and interesting reading, and as the volume may be opened anywhere, it will beguile a tedious half hour at any time. The author has her own peculiar views of things, and she is not afraid to state them. "I believe," says she, "that the spirit of man has always existed and always will exist, that it has passed through innumerable forms and phases of life, and that which it leaves undone in one incarnation must be accomplished in another. The theosophists and the Buddhists think likewise; but for the proof of the interesting and on the whole pleasing theory there is none that has ever yet been heard of. "My religion," says this lady, "teaches me that it is demanded of us to be of constant assistance to one another in small ways, but it is wrong to assume another's entire burden, or to attempt to take all difficulties from his path." This is a resonable way of looking at life and its responsibilities. In a more idealized form she expresses it thus:

"Who giveth love to all
Pays kindness for unkindness, smiles for frowns,
And lends new courage to each fainting heart,
And strengthens hope and scatters joy abroad."

These thoughts embrace more than a hundred subjects, which it is impossible to indicate, far less to epitomize here. The concluding essay deals with Platonic love. This the writer holds does not exist. There is no such thing. There is a mental comradeship or admiration which does not call for actual association. When persons of opposite sexes meet there is mutual pleasure and exchange of at parting, and no necessity is felt by either for a fixed date of meeting again. The moment that necessity is felt by either one friendship has crossed the danger line. It is when the social and holiday side of a man's nature feels the necessity of some one woman to share his enjoyment that he needs to be on his guard if he wishes to avoid giving or receiving pain or finding himself in some sort of trouble.

Such are among the subjects whereof this brightly written volume treats. Here are the introductory lines of an ode on progress:

"Let there be many windows to your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the radiant rays
That shine from countless sources."

(Chicago: the W. B. Conkey Company.)

MINES AND MINING IN EASTERN ONTARIO.

This handsome brochure by Rendal Snell, the publisher of the Marmora Herald and Eastern Ontario Mining Journal describes the discovery of gold and the development of mining in Hastings County. The companies now operating successfully there are wealthy English or American concerns, who are not looking for capital, but the author of this booklet feels that the progress of the district has not been brought so fully before the public as it deserves, and hence the publication of it. No attempt to create a boom is made—just plain statements of fact with regard to the different mines, which include the Belmont Gold Mine, the Canadian Gold Fields, better known as the Delora, the Atlas Arsenic Mine, the recently organized Ohio Gold and Arsenic Mine, the Craig Mine and others. An ample description is given of the Belmont Gold mine, which was purchased by Mr. A. W. Carscallen, M.P., and is now owned by the Cordova Exploration Company of Newcastle, England, which early this year completed a thirty stamp mill. Mr. Courtnay De Kalb, professor of mining and metallurgy, in the Kingston School of Mines, declares that the real gold mining district of Ontario is in Hastings County, and that there is more real engineering going on at the Belmont mine than anywhere else in the Province. Those who desire information with regard to this and the other mining properties in the county cannot do better than consult this little book. (Toronto: Murray Printing Company, Globe Building.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The County of Cornwall in England is extremely rich in literary associations. There are remnants of a literature in the old Cornish Keltic dialect, and the list of the county's worthies includes the names of many well-known writers. It is a far cry from ancient Keltic plays to "Q.'s" romances, but nowadays Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch is without doubt the most generally known Cornish author. In appearance "Q.," who was born at Bodmin thirty-eight years ago, is typically Keltish. He is a tallish man, with fair, almost reddish, hair and moustache. He is full of county patriotism, and gets his principal recreation from yachting, holding the position of rear-commodore of his local yacht club.

Mr. Quiller-Couch lives at Fowey, which he has immortalized under the name of "Troy Town." Fowey is a pretty little town on the south coast, with some 2,000 inhabitants, and a history that stretches back, full of somewhat stirring incidents, to the time of Edward III. Wesleyanism is the dominant religion of the Cornish and one of the greatest factors in its social life, and it is interesting to learn that "Q.'s" next book is to deal with the rise of the sect and the life of its founder and his family.

Inquiries among those the best acquainted with the poorer people show that their favorite literature is the religious romances of the brothers Silas and Joseph Hocking. As their name would prove, the Hockings are themselves Cornish, and it is rather significant to learn from the local booksellers that the sale of the Rev. Silas Hocking's novels particularly has decreased in his own county since he proclaimed his pro-Boer proclivities.

When the Complexion Is Pale and Sallow

The complexion tells the quality of the blood and acts as a thermometer of the health. A pale, sallow skin and pallor of the eyelids, lips and gums, bear unquestionable evidence that the blood is thin, watery and vitiated. Poor, weak blood fails to supply the nervous system with proper nourishment, and day by day the system breaks down and constitutional diseases, such as catarrh, consumption, pneumonia and heart troubles, find easy victims. There can be no cure, no permanent relief, until the blood is made pure, rich and self-sustaining.

The influence of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in enriching the blood and revitalizing the nervous system is seen in the healthful glow which it gives to the complexion and the new life and vigor which it instils into every motion of the body. By its potent help shattered nerves, palpitating heart, clouded brain, depression of mind and exhausted energies give place to steadiness of nerve, vigorous heart action, good spirits and good health. If you want color to return to the cheeks and strength to take the place of weakness you must use the great Food Cure and tissue-builder.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted for Dr. Chase's Last and Complete Receipt Book.

"Grandas" Havana Cigars

In July, 1900, we sold 23,100
In February, 1901, our sales reached 90,795
In May, 1901, we increased our sales to 137,735
In June, 1901, we sold 172,575

In July, 1900, our daily sales averaged .... 887 cigars per day.
In June, 1901, " " 6,637 " "

THESE FIGURES ARE COPIED FROM THE INLAND REVENUE BOOKS.

$500 will be given to the Montreal General Hospital if these figures are not correct.

Grandas Hermanos y Ca
MANUFACTURERS OF
HAVANA CIGARS
(EXCLUSIVELY)
MONTREAL.

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Diamond Light
Brightest, Steadiest, Cheapest.

Use gas, but use it right, and you'll have the best and cheapest light in the world. The right way to use gas is with

The Diamond Incandescent Light.

It gives a clear, steady light, and taxes the eyes least of any light on the market. It uses so little gas that it is the next cheapest light to daylight. No user of gas can afford to be without the Diamond Light. To burn gas otherwise is to waste money.

Call on us any day or evening, and we'll show you just how much you can save by using the Diamond Light. It don't cost you anything to investigate our claims, and it will save you money every month.

The Diamond Lighting Company,
82 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

AGENTS WANTED We want men of good address and experience to act as our agents in this city, and in every town in Canada where gas is used. Men with sufficient capital can secure the exclusive right for the Diamond Incandescent Light for outside towns.

JOHN A. RAFTER, Manager, 82 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Que.

PALMER & SON
Gray Hair
An enormous stock of the rarest shades of Natural Gray Hair made up into
HALF WIGS.
WAVES. BANGS and
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with new side parting
WIGS & TOUPEES
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Specialist for the Scalp
Hair Dressing and Manicuring Parlors
1745 Notre Dame St. Montreal

GRAY HAIR.

From the slightly gray to the pure silver white. We can match any shade; match it exactly.

It is undoubtedly very difficult to get a perfect match.

We do not claim being the only ones able to do so, but we have so carefully studied this branch of our business that we can honestly say that we have mastered it completely.

THE WAVY SWITCH

is a beautiful new coiffure, designed for the low hair dress of the back of the hair, and is radically different from the old-fashioned switch. Ladies who find difficulty in arranging their coiffure will find the Wavy Switch a source of great satisfaction in every particular.

We make it to match any shade of hair, from the raven black to the softest blonde.

PALMER & SON, - 1745 Notre Dame Street.

Famous Active Ranges

SAVE FUEL

Make housework a pleasure.
Made in 42 styles and sizes.
Pamphlets free from our local agent or nearest house.

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Madam Huot's Coffee is Pure, Creamy, Delicious. It is the gem of all Coffees. Sold in 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins only, at 40c and 75c.

WE HAVE HAD CONVINCING PROOF

That our IMPORTED HOMESPUNS are the correct thing for Summer wear, for we have but comparatively few left.

OUR CLERICAL GARMENTS

Can be relied upon to be strictly in accordance with the rules laid down for such.

Hugh Ross

Boys' and Girls' Circle

PEGGING AWAY.

Oh, well I remember the clustering faces
That in wonderment peered through the shoemaker's door
When, to sound of his whistle and tap of his hammer,
He often regaled us with bits of his lore;
As often he'd say, with a nod that was knowing,
And a smile that was bright as the sweet summer day,
"I tell you what, lads, there's nothing worth having
But what you must get it by pegging away.

"You may run the swift race and be counted the victor,
And yet you but get there a step at a time;
And up the steep ladder where Fame keeps her laurels,
If you want to get one you must certainly climb.
The world, it is only a broad piece of leather,
We may shape it ourselves to our last as we may;
And we only can do it, my lads, as I tell you,
By pressing and moulding and pegging away."

Oh, the years have been long, and the shoemaker's vanished
Adown the dark road we must journey alone,
But often I think of the wisdom hid under
His whimsical jest and his fatherly tone;
And often I've proved the truth of his saying,
As misfortune and I together still stray;
That all the best gifts the world has to offer
It only gives those who keep pegging away.

THE WISE MEN OF PLAINTOWN

By Edgar Penfield.

Of course you have all heard of the Wise Men of Gotham; well, here is a tale of some wise men of Denmark, who, it seems, had just about as much wisdom as the men of Gotham.

Two towns, a long time ago, lay somewhat near each other, but they were very different in every way. To begin with, one town was on a hill, and the other on a plain, and out of this difference in situation grew a great many other differences. For, you see, on the plain all vegetation flourished; the farmers were prosperous, and grew lazy and fat from lack of need to put forth their energies. In spite of neglect, their crops ripened; and notwithstanding their laziness, they grew rich. Naturally, their wits became dulled, and they were a very easy-going lot.

Up in Hilltown, however, things were very different, indeed. The people labored industriously, felling trees and tilling their ground in a constant effort to raise enough for their needs. They remained slender of person and alert of mind in the stress for daily sustenance, and so it came about that they had little respect for their careless though prosperous neighbors, and their neighbors had just as little respect for them, for it is a peculiar trait of human nature that while one may envy another, he invariably thinks himself that other's superior.

Now, it so happened that a Hilltown man one day caught a fox that had been annoying the neighborhood, and thinking that he might profit by it, that a price might be paid for its head, he tied a string around its neck and led it away, for he was as sly and alert himself as his captive was reputed to be.

Suddenly he saw a carriage approaching, and in it a stout, prosperous-looking individual. A smile instantly spread over his face, which he repressed, however, as the carriage stopped. He bowed low to the occupant, knowing that he could be addressing no less a personage than a rich farmer from Plaintown.

"What animal do you call that?" asked the stranger in the carriage, pointing to the fox.

"That, sir, is a very rare animal," answered the man from Hilltown; "we call it a 'sheep-painter.'"

"A sheep-painter? And do you mean to tell me that it actually paints sheep?" said the farmer.

"Undoubtedly. It paints them red, and saves you the trouble of dyeing the wool."

The farmer thought a moment, and decided that here was a fine chance to save the cost of dyeing; so he questioned the Hilltown man further.

"Oh, I had not thought of selling the animal," said the captor, "for it is very valuable. All you have to do is to put it in the sheep-cote and shut the door on it and as many sheep as you want painted. For two weeks you must leave them undisturbed. The animal finds its own food, so you do not have to worry about it. But I had really not thought about selling it."

The result was that nothing but the possession of the fox would satisfy the farmer, and so he paid the Hilltown man fifty pieces of silver for it, and fastening the string to his carriage, he drove home.

Having arrived, he told his wife of his fine purchase, and they lost no time in shutting the fox in the cote with a lot of sheep. At the end of a week, the wife could no longer control her curiosity, and she peeped in the cote, and told her husband that she saw plenty of red. This satisfied them and for another week they dreamed of nothing but fine red wool.

At last they opened the door, but all they found, alas, was a lot of bones and hides, while a hole in the wall near the ground showed there the "sheep-painter" had made its exit.

The enraged farmer at once saddled his horse and rode full gallop to Hilltown. The hill-man saw him coming, and rushing into the kitchen, he seized a pot of boiling soup and placed it on a stone in the yard.

The first thing the farmer saw, as he rode up to the gate, was a pot actually boiling on a cold stone!

The marvellous sight drove his anger, his desire for revenge, everything, in fact, out of his head, and he at once determined to possess that wonderful pot. Surely there could be no cheat in that, for he saw it boiling there on a cold stone, with no fire about.

The Hilltown man demurred when the farmer offered to buy the pot, and asked a hundred silver pieces for it. But the farmer would not have stopped at two hundred, so anxious was he to obtain the treasure, so the sale was made, and he left for home a very happy man.

It was a large crowd that gathered about the farmer's door soon after his return, for everybody had heard of his good fortune. His wife and his big son stood near him, and all the others gathered around the stone on which the pot had been placed filled with water for boiling.

They waited five minutes; they waited ten; at last a quarter of an hour had passed, all of them silently and intently watching the pot. But no sign of smoke, of steam or of bubbbling appeared.

Then the wife dipped her fingers into the pot, but the water was cold!

"Why don't you tell it to boil?" said she; "maybe that's what is needed."

So the farmer told the pot to boil; but begging and pleading and scolding and threatening availed nothing. They finally reached the conclusion that the Hilltown man had again got the better of the Plaintown man, and they straightway held a council of war.

At the close of the consultation, four of the best and strongest Plaintown men set out in a carriage with the farmer to punish the man from Hilltown. It happened that the hill-man's wife saw them coming, and she said to her husband:

"Go you into the woods and hide yourself; let me settle with these simple folk, who cannot help being fooled."

So he went off, and presently the five men drove up.

"How now, good-wife!" they cried; "we wish to speak to your man!"

"That you may, if you'll go to the woods and find him. You see, there is an aldermen's meeting, and he has gone to preside."

"But where shall we find him?" they asked.

"Oh, you follow a straight line till you strike the wood, and there, on your left," pointing as she spoke, "you'll see a big elm tree. Listen at the tree, and you'll hear them talking inside. If you want him to come out, all you have to do is to give some hard knocks on the trunk, and he'll hear you."

The men, in high glee, started off on the road she had pointed out.

"We've got him now!" they cried; "and five of us can't be fooled like one."

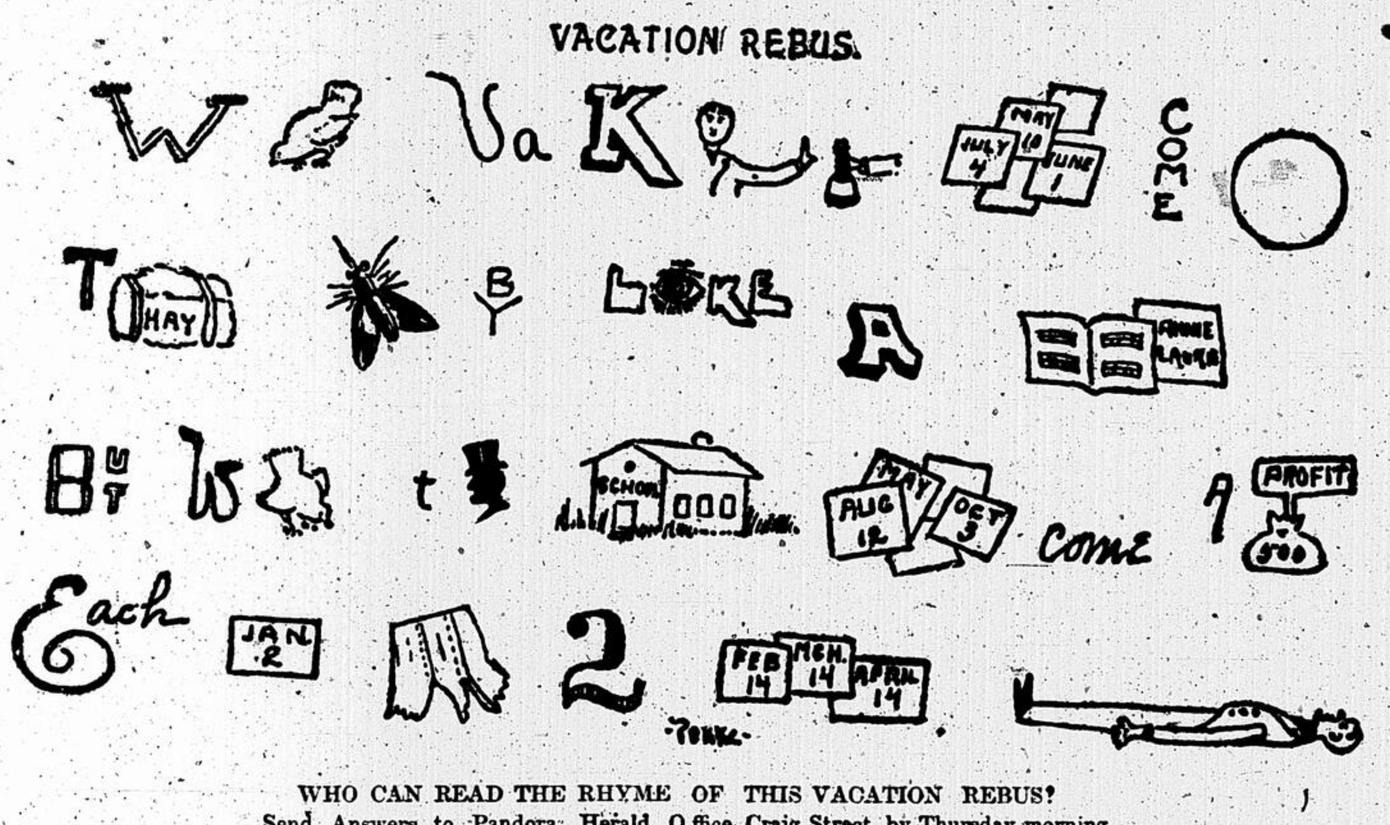
When they came to the wood they could not miss the elm, for it was a very big tree; but they did miss seeing that part of the trunk was hollow. Listening, they heard the low hum and drone that aldermen generally make in their debates, and then they lost no time in calling:

"Hey, come out and talk with us!"

But as they got no response to their call, they began pounding on the tree with their big sticks. Now, it did not take many of these poundings to bring out the wasps that had their colony inside the tree, and the faces, the heads, and indeed the whole bodies of the five men were soon covered with the angry insects.

Dropping their sticks, the men ran pell-mell from the wood, and with red and swollen lips, noses, cheeks and hands they reached their carriage, whipped up the horses, and dashed off towards the bridge. This they reached at a gallop, but the hill-man's wife was there waiting for them, and blowing a huge trumpet, she so frightened the horses that they reared and over, turned the carriage, dumping the five men into the river. The cold plunge moderated both their anger and the pain of the wasp-stings, and they crawled out of the water and went home somewhat wiser men.

The good-wife was in high spirits over the adventure, and said to herself that Plaintown men would never again meddle in Hilltown affairs. She was right, for the people on the plain now leave the people on the hill severely alone.



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DOT DRAWING

A new and interesting amusement for young people is what is known as "dot-drawing." This is best done on a slate, on which dots have been lightly drilled with the point of a knife-blade.

There should be a square of about 25 dots each way, and they should be in perfectly even and regular rows. This will give enough room for almost any kind of drawing. The advantage in having the dots on a slate consists in the ease with which lines may be erased, if necessary, during the work, without disturbing the dots; on paper, it would be much more difficult.

Dot-drawing may be played as a game. A subject having been selected, the starter begins anywhere on the edge of the square, and draws a line from one dot to another. The next player takes up the line where the first one left off, and draws to another dot; and so on, until the slate comes back to the starter, who continues the work, passing the slate to the next as at first.

No one can make more than one short line between two dots at one time, and it is not allowed to pass between dots to make a long line. Every line must be from one dot to the next one, straight up or down, or right or left, or diagonally between those four points, making eight directions, in all, in any of which the line may be drawn.

The picture must extend to the four edges of the square, and if any player, by an error in drawing, makes this impossible, he should drop out of the game. The player making the finishing stroke has the privilege of naming the next subject. If the game be played for a prize, the winner is the one that makes the finishing stroke on most of the pictures drawn.

This is not only amusement, but instruction, in this pretty exercise, for it gives one a good general knowledge of drawing.

GERTIE HYNES, AGED 10 1-2.
Renfrew, Ont.
Prize winner in two competitions for Painting, 1901.

Young Contributors

READ THIS.—This column is for the boys and girls of the Circle. In it are published ORIGINAL stories, verses and letters. Write on one side of the paper only, and don't make your contribution too long. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig street.

ELSIE'S LESSON.

Elsie Brown lived in a pretty little cottage in the country. She was the only child, and her father was a doctor.

One day Elsie came running to her mother and said: "Oh! mother, may I go and pick strawberries. I am sure they are ripe by this time, and they will be a surprise dish for father's tea? Please say yes."

"Yes, dear, you may go; I am sure father would enjoy them," replied Mrs. Brown, "but remember not to climb any fences, as you may fall and hurt yourself."

"All right, mother, I'll remember," Elsie said, and she ran off to get her little basket to put them in.

The field in which Elsie meant to pick the strawberries was fenced on all sides by a low fence, and entrance was gained by a gate which was at the other end of the field. Elsie entered by this gate, and was soon busily engaged in picking the delicious little berries. When she had filled her basket and was about to go, she found that she had wandered to the other side of the field and that the gate was at the extreme end. She walked to the fence, and looking through she saw her father driving along the road in his buggy. Elsie knew she would get a drive if he saw her, so forgetting for the moment what her mother had said, she climbed the fence and waved her handkerchief vigorously. Her father saw her and waved back. As Elsie was about to motion him to stop she overbalanced herself and fell off the fence. She landed on some stones and in doing so her foot went under her and she twisted it very badly. By this time her father was beside her, and raising her very gently he carried her and put her in the buggy. He examined her foot and found she had sprained her ankle. He drove along slowly as the pain in her foot was intense.

Mrs. Brown said nothing to Elsie about her disobedience until she was putting her to bed, and Elsie said:

"Mother, I'm very sorry I disobeyed you."

"I'm sure my little girl is, but will remember the lesson always," gravely replied Mrs. Brown.

"Yes, mother, I will never forget it." And she never did.

EDNA KIRKHAM.
Westmount.

The Post Bag.

You are all invited to write letters about anything you please. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig street.

Lorna—The photograph was posted to you some days ago. The age was all right as you aren't yet 16.

Edna Kirkham—Always glad to hear from new readers, so you must write often to make up for all the time in which you have admired us from afar. The little story is in to-day, but please Edna, have compassion and write only on one side of the paper. Part of that had to be copied.

Violet Elf.—What a shock that you don't want to know what I look like. Well, well, we must put up with these blows to our vanity. My dear little girl, everyone who has an idea of putting into writing his or her thoughts has just the same discouragements and despondent times. Remember you are very, very young and also very inexperienced, and can hardly expect to accomplish much yet. Go on being dissatisfied with yourself and your work. Its a good sign. There could be nothing more fatal to improvement than conceit and a feeling of satisfaction with what you write. Read books by good authors, write upon subjects of which you know something personally. A good way to judge your work is, after the divine inspiration has passed and you've written with feverish haste, put away the story till it's "cold" and then take it out and read it critically. You'll notice lots of faults that were overlooked at first.

Howard G.—I hope you're having a good holiday and will have something to tell us when you get back. "What I did in my holidays" would be a good subject for a September competition.

Gertie.—The picture arrived safely and is very nice. It will be returned later.

Hazel K.—Of course you weren't forgotten. Anyone who writes such a neat letter has a lasting hold upon the affections of this editor. Please don't wait so long before writing again. I quite agree that Georgie is very clever and writes good verses, and I hope she'll send her photo some time. You know, every one is asked to send pictures, not only the prize winners. I like all my circle, and if some get longer answers than others it is because they have written long letters and said more that wants answering. I hope you'll see "Our Clare." Good-bye.

Allee J.—Don't read trash. Nice books for quite young girls are by Mrs. Ewing, Miss Alcott, Esme Stuart, Evelyn Everett Green, "and others," as the society editor says when she runs out of names to put in.

CONSEQUENCES.

You never can tell when you send a word—
Like an arrow shot from a bow
By an archer blind—be it cruel or kind,
Just where it will chance to go.
It may pierce the breast of your dearest friend,
Tipped with its poison or balm;
To a stranger's heart in life's great mart
It may carry its pain or its calm.

You never can tell when you do an act
Just what the result will be;
But with every deed you are sowing a seed
Though its harvest you may not see.
Each kindly act is an acorn dropped
In God's productive soil;
Though you may not know, yet the tree shall grow
And shelter the brows that toil.

You never can tell what your thoughts will do
In bringing you hate or love;
For thoughts are things, and their airy wings
Are swifter than carrier dove.
They follow the law of the universe—
Each thing must create its kind;
And they speed o'er the track to bring you back
Whatever went out from your mind.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, and yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as The Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure Sulphate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach, tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine, sold by all druggists.—Adv.

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The Ice Cruisers

By WEATHERBY CHESNEY

Author of "The Adventures of a Solicitor," "John Topp, Pirate," "The Branded Prince," etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

THE BIG BERG.

When the authorities of the British Museum sent me out to the Falkland Islands to collect algae, I was warned, by the people who said they knew, that there would not be much excitement about the trip.

Well, I don't know that I wanted excitement, and Nellie, at any rate, declared with some emphasis that she didn't want me to have it. She was quite sure that shipwrecks and being frozen to death on icebergs and things of that sort were horrid, and she couldn't in the least see why people thought them romantic and desirable experiences. Now, I am engaged to Nellie, so of course I said that, as she disapproved of such adventures, I did not, or at any rate would not desire them; otherwise, perhaps—and then I looked bold and brave and patted the back of my little girl's hand patronizingly. Whereat she pouted. And I, seeing the pout, did what was expected of me.

Now all this was not quite honest on my part, because in point of fact the very last thing which I hankered after was to be shipwrecked. I am not in the least a hero—of romance or of real life. I funk danger and I loathe discomfort, and an elementary knowledge of the sea told me that it was highly probable that I should find both if I was so foolish as to allow myself to be shipwrecked on an iceberg or anywhere else.

Now I had every intention of carrying out that promise when I made it, but I failed. I did allow myself to be shipwrecked on an iceberg. Therefore, as I say, I kissed Nellie's pouting lips and promised that for her sake I would not allow myself to be shipwrecked on an iceberg or anywhere else.

Now I had every intention of carrying out that promise when I made it, but I failed. I did allow myself to be shipwrecked; more than that, I allowed myself, to be shipwrecked on an iceberg; and—observe the perversity of it—it was purely and solely a sudden desire for excitement that led me into the danger which I had promised to avoid. I could, I admit it, have kept my promise to Nellie had I chosen. But I did not choose. I had done eight months monotonous though interesting work in a remote southern corner of the western hemisphere, and I pined for a change. Nellie was rather more than 7,000 miles away from me, in the northern half of the eastern hemisphere—in point of fact in a small house in Hampstead, off the Finchley road. I did not keep my promise therefore, but honestly, when one thinks of the interval of space and time which separated me from the little girl to whom I had made it, I claim that there was some, if not great, excuse for my breach of faith. Casuists may settle the question for themselves; I have settled it—with Nellie.

I had completed my collection of algae and was making preparations for a return by the ordinary humdrum agency of the German mail steamer when I met Terence Ryan, and he it was who seduced me.

The Ellen Brock, whaler, had been in a Cape Horn blow and had carried away her topmast, and the topmast in falling stove in one of the whale boats on the [illegible] davits. The Ellen Brock, in consequence, put into Stanley Harbor to refit. Terence Ryan, the Ellen Brock's very much unqualified Irish doctor, thought this a good chance for a run ashore. Now Terence Ryan was one of those energetic individuals to whom an opportunity is a duty, so he had his run ashore. In the course of it he ran up against me and the pair of us at once thought it a good thing to fraternize.

I don't know why I took to this irresponsible, unqualified Irish doctor. Neither do I know why I jumped at his suggestion that I should go home in the Ellen Brock with him. But I did both of these incomprehensible things. The Ellen Brock, he told me, was not quite a full ship yet and her captain intended to fish for another two months before going home. It was, I think, the prospect of those two months which decided me, for I was still very much of a boy in some things, and it was with a tingle of anticipation that I remembered boyhood stories of the fierce excitement which follows the cry from the crow's nest. "There she spouts!" I didn't think that a little of that excitement would do me any harm after my eight months of steady work, and —I have already stated that Nellie's eloquent, clinging dissuasion was now, unfortunately, seven thousand miles away, in the other half of the other hemisphere.

Sometimes I think that if I had known what a very dirty and malodorous lodging a whaler makes toward the end of her voyage I should have refused Ryan's invitation, and gone home in the ordinary way, by the eminently prosaic, but undoubtedly comfortable German mail steamer. In that case there would have been no story for me to write and (I made a great point of this in my apology to Nellie) Margaret Landon and William Penny would have been frozen to death on the iceberg. Well, we saved their lives and (another point which appealed strongly to Nellie) Ryan found a wife. I have my doubts whether this was, under the peculiar circumstances, a result of which we ought to be proud, but Nellie has assured me that it was, and so—I suppose it was. Perhaps my scruples about the matter were absurd, quixotic, or, even as Ryan called them, "pure balderdash, Dix, me boy"; to Nellie about avoiding danger, it was doubly unreasonable of me to require that Margaret Landon should keep her promise to the man in Valparaiso. Myself, I don't think that the two promises were parallels in the least, and I still hold * * * but there, I haven't told the story yet; it will be time enough to discuss the ethics of it when that is done.

The Ellen Brock made dirty weather of it for nearly a month after I went on board. But we chased, and killed, four whales, and I own that I was not disappointed in the matter of excitement. Still, the chase and capture are all over in a few hours, and after that comes the cutting-in to the carcass, the stowing of the blubber in the 'tween-decks, the rough refining in the try works, and other processes revolting to the ordinary human nose. The whole ship reeks of blubber, and the oily soot from the try-works forward is everywhere. No, I didn't like it, and one morning I gave Ryan my opinion on the subject, and I believe I gave it with considerable, perhaps unnecessary, emphasis.

The Irishman laughed at me.

"You didn't expect the Ellen Brock to smell like Covent Garden on a May morning, did you?" said he.

"No, of course not," I retorted, somewhat irritably, I fear, "but I'm getting tired of living in a constant cold fog. We haven't seen the sun half a dozen times since I came on board. And that confounded blubber! It's everywhere. The very food we eat smells of it."

"And the good Irish whisky we drink tastes of it," said the doctor with a grimace. "'Now, my son, I'll grant you that for a real grievance. But what's this I'm saying?" he added, with a mock heroic gesture. "Is it only a grievance that I'm calling it? Faith, Dix, it's more than that; it's a sin!"

"What induced me," I exclaimed petulantly, "to be such a fool as to come on board this abominable floating oil tank, I don't know."

"I don't know either," said Ryan, "but cheer up; you shall have a run ashore this very day, and can breathe the pure air of the South Polar Sea for half a dozen hours, and never so much as sniff blubber; Will that suit you?"

"My dear doctor," I said. "If I could do that, I wouldn't grumble once for the rest of the voyage. But we're four hundred miles from the nearest land."

The doctor laughed indulgently.

"But not from the nearest iceberg," said he. "See that big chap over the port bow?"

I nodded. It would have been difficult, indeed, not to see the iceberg. The side of it which faced us must have been five or six miles long at least, and near the centre of it were two massive spires which shot up into the sky like a pair of gigantic church towers. With a little imagination one could almost fancy that one saw the belfry and heard the bells. We could not see the actual summits, because they were shrouded in a light, feathery mist; but we guessed that the higher of the two spires could not be much less than 700 feet above the surface of the ocean. Afterward we measured the height of both of these ice mountains, and in the case of the taller one our guess proved to be below the truth by nearly sixty feet.

Now, it is a curious fact that as I gazed at this huge island of ice a strange feeling of half-frightened curiosity took hold of me; I wanted to explore it, to search out the secrets of its blue caverns, to measure it and make a map of it; and yet, underneath my curiosity there lay a fear which I could not account for. I had a foolish dread of that mighty lump of frozen water; I shuddered and shrank back from it as a child shrinks back from the big, unknown dark. I did not understand this fear; but it was there, and many a time afterward I remembered it, and cursed myself for a fool because I had not yielded to it and refused to set a foot upon that desolate mass of frozen beauty.

"Like to have a run on it?" asked the doctor presently.

We were within a quarter of a mile of the berg now, and its fantastic architecture of columns, pinnacles and arches struck my eye with a fascination irresistible. I wondered why we were being taken so close to it.

"Yes," I said, "I should like to explore it. But there's no chance of the skipper wasting a day to let us do that."

"Not if he wasn't obliged to," said Ryan.

"Is he," I asked, "obliged to? Why?"

"Water," explained the doctor, shortly. "We've run short, and the old man's going to fill up with ice from the berg. We shall be hove-to under her lee in a few minutes, so if you want to get away from the blubber stink for an hour or two you can. I'll go with you; a bit of ice scrambling will be a change, anyway."

Again I felt that unaccountable shrinking fear. Ought I to have yielded to it? Are there then such things as presentiments of danger in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century? I don't know. Sometimes I tell myself that it was merely an incipient attack of indigestion that was the matter with me; at other times I think that perhaps after all it was not indigestion. But the question is a profitless one to discuss; the important thing is that if I did have a presentiment I was not wise enough to obey it.

"What shall we take?" I asked.

"Oh, a tomahawk apiece," said the doctor, "to hold into the ice by and to cut steps if they're needed. And I suppose we'd better take a compass, and if you want to do any measuring we'll take a pocket sextant, too."

"Food?"

"Of course. We may as well make a day of it. We'll take a couple of tins of beef and a biscuit or two."

"But will the skipper be willing to let us be away the whole day?" I asked doubtfully.

"He won't mind. It will take them some time to get the ice on board, you know. We'll be back before they've done, no fear. Still, we'll take [illegible]."

Now I remember thinking that even allowing for the sharp appetite which one develops in these regions of cold, two tins of corned beef was an unnecessary large allowance of food for two men to put away in one day. However, I said nothing, and it was, as it turned out, fortunate that I held my tongue, for I believe now that if I had pointed out to Ryan, as I at first felt inclined, that two tins was a good deal to burden ourselves with, well—I should not now be sitting in a comfortable arm chair before a good fire and writing this tale upon a block of paper on my knee.

"Come below," said Ryan, "and get ready. We shall be hove-to in a minute."

I followed him down below, and we fitted ourselves out as he had suggested. Besides the other things, Ryan took a large flask of Irish whiskey, and I wound about forty feet of thin, strong rope round my body in case of emergencies. In the event, both of these additions to our impedimenta had a share in the saving of our lives.

When we came on deck again the Ellen Rock had been brought into a little bay on the lee of the great ice island. She was hove-to; her main topsail was backed, and a pair of boat davits were swung outboard. A white-painted whaleboat was lowered and was allowed to ride at the end of a long painter. Ryan and I went to the skipper and told him what we wanted to do.

"All right," said the skipper, "but you'll have to be back by sundown, remember."

"Sundown it is," said Ryan, and we tumbled into the whaleboat and went ashore with the first crew of ice cutters.

(To be Continued.)

Piles
To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

Kills Bed Bugs
one application of LYONS' Liquid Bug Poison does the work. Cost 25c. a large bottle. Your money back if not satisfactory. At druggists and grocers, or JOHN T. LYONS,
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Many Women Are Not Attractive
because their hands are covered with unsightly, repulsive looking warts. They can be removed in a few hours without pain by Putnam's Painless Wart and Corn Extractor. Try Putnam's, and watch the warts disappear. Refuse substitutes.

IS CATARRH YOUR LIFE'S CLOUD?—Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommended Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless in all cases of cold in the head, tonsilitis, hoarseness and catarrh. It gives relief in ten minutes, and banishes the disease like magic.—16

Nearly all infants are more or less subject to diarrhoea and such complaints while teething, and as this period of their lives is the most critical, mothers should not be without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. This medicine is a specific for such complaints and is highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietors claim it will cure any case of cholera or summer complaint.—Adv.

A MERE INCIDENT

BY JULIA TRUITT BISHOP

Officer O'Flynn, whose beat took in the park and many outlying squares, found his soul troubled within him because of the submerged tenth who came and sat on the park benches when his back was turned, in full view of the palaces of the rich.

"The town's that full o' dirty hobos," he grumbled, in bitterness of spirit, "that they sets down in de park like lords, an' de grass is wore off roun' the benches wid de big feet o' them. An' when they see me comin' they take a walk, an' the minute I'm gone there they are back ag'in, settin' there like Jay Gould hisself. If I had my way they'd be run out o' town tonight, bad luck to 'em—an' me gettin' raked over de coals all de time for not keepin' de tramps out o' de park."

And then, going with a reserved and dignified gait along his beat, and glancing back as he went, he had the mortification to see the Jay Goulds of the park benches lounging aimlessly in from the adjacent streets as though it had just occurred to them that here was a park where one might spend a pleasant half hour away from the noon heat. For no matter what means might be used by the powers that were, the hobos were never run out of town.

"This ain't a good seat, Dave—it's too sunny," one of the contingent remarked one day, when the sun was at its best. "Let's go an' rout Bill's gang away from that fountain. They didn't have no call to rush in there an' git the bes' place, before we foun' out what we wanted; blame pigs!"

"This place suits me," said Dave, lying back on the bench and staring at the network of blue through the leaves overhead. "You don't know when you're well off. If this ain't good enough for any hobo on earth he ought to go to the pen. Carpe diem, Roadsy—which is Latin for 'Take the goods the gods provide.'"

After that his name was changed to "Latin."

"You don't appreciate your privileges," he moralized, gravely, one day, as he trimmed the fringes from his coat sleeve with his knife. "Here we are facing a row of houses where live the truly elegant. Out in the world they wouldn't recognize our existence, Roadsy, except, perhaps, to stare at us haughtily and ask the policeman why he didn't make those people move on. Here we have orchestra seats for every performance. They come to the window, and we look at them and see how they are dressed and note the easy elegance of their white hands on the curtain. They come out for a drive, and we mentally appraise the value of their horses and carriages and estimate about what they pay the coachman. Next to being rich one's self, this is about the greatest pleasure life gives. The world, Roadsy, is made up of two classes—those who are rich and those who acquire brain fag computing how much the rich spend on foolishness. And when these people come out for a walk we are the privileged class who sit here at our ease and see them trip lightly down the steps and itimize their frocks and shoes and gloves and parasols, as though we were a Sunday paper. In the evening they sit in the porch, with all of us in our orchestra chairs looking on; or, perhaps, they entertain, and we see the halls of festal joy, and fond memory brings the light of other days around us. You are ignorant, Roadsy. You don't know when you are in Paradise."

"Is that what you set here the whole bloomin' day fur?" asked Roadsy, in deep disgust. "Jest set here to watch blokes wid money havin' a good time? You're gettin' awful tony all to onct, Latin."

"The result of association," said Latin, with a smile. "When I am on the park bench, opposite Rome, I instinctively do as Rome does. And when I am out on the road with you, Roadsy, and with Tike and Sam, there, I do as you all do—which is why the officer who is just coming around that corner regards me as a hobo."

They arose with great promptness and strolled casually away in different directions, and Officer O'Flynn swore to himself at the mark of the feet that were wearing off the park grass.

When they strolled back again, a few minutes later, Roadsy had matured a grievance, and proclaimed it grumblingly.

"Talk about we all makin' hobos o' you," he said; "you wa'nt any bloomin' gentleman when we fust see ye, as I knows on. It wusn't us that made ye drink like a fish, was it?" You'd larned that 'fore ever we seen ye. Well, then! What ye got to say about that?"

"Not a word, Roadsy," said Latin, placidly, staring absently at the house across the way. "Not a word. You are a philosopher, Roadsy—besides having a good memory. Be sure to make that consoling statement when you write my obituary: 'He was his own worst enemy' is a gentler way of putting it than 'He drank like a fish,' and is more soothing to the survivors."

"Blame," was the sole remark of Roadsy.

"Now, for instance," murmured Latin, without taking his eyes from the door of the house across the way, "it is the hour for the afternoon drive. The coachman is at the door with the neat and unpretentious equipage, I have noticed—and in a little while the lady will come forth and go for her daily drive."

Latin was holding a match to the cigarette between his teeth, but as his eyes were still fastened on the opposite house, and as his hand trembled with the nervousness of the road and of that which brought him there, the match was nowhere near the cigarette.

"Them folks is real swell nabobs," said Roadsy, appreciatively. "When them winders is open you can see marble statoos an 'things—an' books to burn. One night I seen that women cryin' or prayin, or somethin', with her face agin' a little marble statoo with wings an' a bow 'n' arrer."

"Oh, Cupid, Cupid,—that it should come to this!" said Latin, absently. The match had burned out, and he threw it away.

"There she comes," said Roadsy, idly. "Fust time I ever seen 'er face good. Gee whiz!"

The woman stepped into the surrey, and then remembered something and sent the coachman after it. While he was gone she sat holding the reins and looking away down the street. Even at the distance of the park bench one could note that she did not see the street, nor anything within the line of physical vision. She was looking at something very, very far away.

Perhaps it was the look on her face that made Latin take off his hat. With a hurried glance Roadsy followed his example. It was so distinctly foolish that he feigned to be looking for something in the crown of it, which he failed to find. And thus it was for the moment that he missed what was coming.

Around the curve of the park came an automobile, its bell clanging, and swept close by the side of the surrey. The startled horses made a spring to one side in terror, and the reins, held so loosely, were snatched from the woman's hands.

The surrey ran on two wheels as the horses turned and fled; but it righted itself and shot within a hair's breadth of a city cart maundering around the roadway. The woman sat still, holding to the stanchions, but making no outcry, and with no added whiteness in the face, that was already white.

"This is the end," she whispered to herself.

Looking neither to the right nor to the left she could not see the flying figure taking a short cut across the curve, and just catching to the back of the surrey. She was sensible, presently, that some one was climbing in, over the back of the seat, and over the driver's seat, and out onto the pole, with a hand on the horse's back on either side. At the end of the pole he did something—she did not know what—but the horses were checked. And then she saw him go down.

Other people were there, then—crowds and crowds of them, snatching at the bits and jerking the trembling horses to a standstill; but they had not been there soon enough to prevent the last few starts and plunges. Everybody knew beforehand how it must be with the man they dragged out from under the horses' feet.

"Ring for the ambulance," shouted half a dozen at once, and dispersed hither and thither, sickened and pallid. But the woman in the surrey was down in the crowd, pushing them aside.

"Wait!" she cried. "Wait!" This man will be taken to my home!"

And then they paused while she bent over him and lifted the coat some one had thrown over his face.

Those who heard it will never forget. It was like the hurt cry of a child, except that a woman's heartbreak had crept into it. She was on her knees for a moment, down in the dust of the road.

"Paul!" she cried. "Paul!"

That was all. Then she stood up and looked into the faces around her—workmen, boys, millionaires and hobos, unutterable.

"Gentlemen," she said, quietly, "will some of you take my husband home to my house?"

The face she had uncovered had one eye left, and it glittered upon them with expression.

"Strange!" he said, with rattling utterance, "how getting frightened plays people out. Never saw her before, give you my word. Just a tramp, gentlemen—nothing but a tramp."

And as they lifted him tenderly, even while he waved a jovial hand at Roadsy, agonizing on the outskirts of the crowd, the tramp went out on the long trail—the out trail—the trail that is always new.

ARE YOU GOING CAMPING THIS SUMMER?

Getting wet, catching cold, change of water, eating food which does not agree, or eating unripe fruit, may cause an attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, &c.

The most reliable medicine to carry with you is

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY.

Relieves pain, checks diarrhœa and prevents serious consequences.

References.—Ask your doctor, druggist, merchant or any one who has used it.

Has been in use half a century, so you run no risk.

GEORGE ADE TELLS HOW TO PLAY GOLF

"If you'd not yield to golf,
Then stay away;
For those who come to scoff
Return to play."

The foregoing liberal paraphrase of Goldsmith is credited to Mr. Louis Agassiz Grouch, who recited it with dramatic effect soon after defeating his father, Mr. Hunnicut Grouch, six up in their first nine-hole match.

"Where did you read that?" asked his sister Sadelia.

"A poet is never without honor save in his own family," said Louie.

"I don't believe you wrote it," remarked Mrs. Grouch. "It's too good."

"There you go again," exclaimed Louie. I'll bet that William Shakespeare's family always regarded him as a kind of a cheap skate and believed, on the quiet, that Bacon wrote the plays."

"In this instance I am not disposed to question the authorship," said Mr. Grouch, gravely. "I don't know of any one else who would try to make gawlf rhyme with scoff."

"You don't pronounce it any better than you play it," said Louie. "Gawlf! My, but that's rough work! If they ever heard you give that pronunciation up at the club house they'd withdraw your card. That's almost as bad as the Roger brothers' pronunciation—'gollalluf.' No, sir; as soon as you buy a red coat and a set of clubs you call it goff. If you're from the north of Scotland you call it guff. If you're just in from Mendota and never saw it played at all you call it gawlf.

* * *

"Is there a dictionary in the house?" asked Mr. Grouch, sitting up straight.

"You needn't draw any dictionary on me," said his son. "The dictionaries never have anything right. The only way to learn the correct pronunciation of these goff terms is to stand around the clubhouse and listen."

"Did you really write that poem, Louie?" asked his sister, skeptically.

"Sure I did," was the reply. "I made it up while I was waiting for father to play up to the fifth green. I had about ten minutes to spare, so I just went ahead and composed those few lines. Father was back in the high grass pounding away at something. I thougt at one time he was killing a snake. Finally he teased the ball out into what us old players call 'the fair green' and brought it up to where I was, about eight feet at a stroke. Then when I asked him what he was playing he said it was six or seven, he didn't remember which."

"Well, and what was I playing?" demanded Mr. Grouch, glaring at the exultant victor.

"I don't know what you call it," replied Louie. "It wasn't golf."

"Didn't I agree to leave it to the caddie?" demanded Mr. Grouch.

"You had the caddie subsidized," said Louie. "You can prove anything by a caddie if he is any good. They tell me that the caddies have instructions to corroborate all scores. I wouldn't believe any caddie. He may have been a good boy to start with, but after associating with a lot of golfers for a couple of seasons he couldn't count straight if he tried."

"I was playing seven," said Mr. Grouch, in a very determined tone.

"Yes, and I let it go at seven," retorted his son. "Then what do you think, mother? He putted five times, and every time he putted he got farther away from the hole. I began to thing after a while that he had made a mistake and was driving for the sixth hole. If he could only drive as far as he can putt, he'd make a grand little player."

* * *

"I don't know what you're talking about," said Mrs. Grouch. "It's all Greek to me."

"I don't see that you have any cause to complain," said Mr. Grouch. "I gave you the fifth hole, rather than have an argument."

Louie—That's right. I made it in seven, and after you had played nineteen and putted yourself off the green you gave up rather than have an argument.

Mr. G.—Next time we play I'm going to have Sadie go along and keep score.

Louie—You want to bring a good, long pencil, Sadie, and plenty of paper. When father gets a ball down in a bunker and loses his temper he gets in a stroke a second. There was one time to day he beat the ball so far into the sand that we had to dig quite a while before we could find it.

Mrs. G.—It seems to me to be a very silly game.

Louie—That's what they all say until they try it. Father did not think much of the game until he happened to hit the ball just right at the second drive, and then he began to get chesty and boss the caddies around and tell me how to play the game.

Mr. G.—I suppose, sir, that you regard a good shot on my part as merely an accident.

Louie—No, sir, I didn't regard it as an accident. I call it a miracle. When he came up to drive for the third hole, mother, the ball just missed a man who was standing off at one side waiting his turn.

Mrs. G.—Why do you tell these things to me? I don't know anything about the game.

Louie—You ought to learn. It's a fine game for old people.

Mrs. G.—Old people! I like that, I must say.

Louie—You and Sadie learn to play, and then we can have a Grouch foursome—you and I against father and Sadie. If that combination ever got out on the links there'd be a game for your life. Talk about your foursomes! That would be a tiresome or a grewsome I don't know which.

* * *

Mr. G.—It always amuses me to hear some fellow who has played a game once or twice sit around and blow about it. Now we received our cards from Mr. Wells on Saturday and he (meaning Louie) went over there and played once around Sunday and then a little Tuesday, and now nine holes to-day, and, by George, he could give what's-his-name?—Vardon—a good many pointers at this minute.

Louie—Father, I really believe that something has happened to-day to vex you.

Mrs. G.—I'm sorry that Mr. Wells invited you to the club. I suppose we'll hear nothing but golf talk all the rest of the summer.

Louie—That's the best part of the game, mother, is when you get in out of the hot sun and face up to a tall drink and quarrel about your score. That's when all the best shots are made.

Mrs. G.—Well I suppose the game must possess some charm or there wouldn't be so many people going crazy about it.

Louie—If ever you get started there's no help for you. Now, take father's case, Two years ago if he wanted to say something real mean about a fellow he didn't say he was a liar or a horsethief. He said he was one of those golf players. That was the limit of abuse. Why, he used to froth at the mouth when he'd see a fellow going along the street with a bagful of clubs. And now he's turned out to be a regular fiend. He didn't want to stop to-day after we'd played nine holes. I was only six up on him, and he wanted to go ahead until he could tie the score. Oh, he's game! I'll say that for him.

Sadie—What do you mean by "six up?"

Louie—That means I was six holes ahead of him. He won a hole, we tied on one and I beat him seven, so that made me six up.

Mr. G.—Yes, and I suppose you'll talk about it for a week. What could I do with that old set of clubs?

Louie—Listen to that! Now he's laying it on the clubs. He's like a fellow I know who always explains his bad billiard shots by saying that the chalk is no good.

* * *

Mrs. G.—It seems to me that golf must be complicated.

Louie—It's the simplest game in the world, mother. You take this white pill and put it on top of a little sandhill and then you look away about a half-mile to where lies a red flag. That shows you where the hole is. The whole game is to get the ball away over to the flag and down into that hole with as few strokes as possible. You begin with a long wooden club called a driver. When you step up and paste away with that driver you don't know whether the ball is going six inches or 600 feet. It's a game full of uncertainties. You never know what's going to happen next. If you don't lift your ball into the air and send it a good distance you may land it in what they call a bunker. That's a long, dry ditch half filled with sand, and a nice tall ridge between you and the hole. When you get into one of those places you are up against it. You take a club that looks like an overgrown dessertspoon and you mess around in the sand until you get the ball scooped out on the green again. Then you get after it again with another wooden club called the brassy—I mean the brossy—because it has a heel of brass underneath and you try to give it another lift toward the hole. If you don't want to use a wooden club you can take your pick of a lot of cleeks, mashies and lofters. You might think that those were the names of wild animals, or water fowl, or something like that, but they're not. Those are the names of iron clubs. When you get nearer the hole you use what is called a lofting club, with the face laid back, so as to lift the ball somewhat into the air and drop it dead on the green. Are you with me, mother?

* * *

Mrs. G.—I understand part of it.

Mr. G. (disgusted)—A lecture on golf by one who never took hold of a club until a week ago!

Louie—But who is already the champion of the Grouch family! Now, will you be good? Where was I, mother?

Mrs. G.—You were getting up near the hole.

Louie—That's right. That's what we call the approach, or the re-proach—it depends upon what you do with the lofter. If you aim at the hole and hit a cow over in a pasture it is called a "foozle." Anyway, when you get up near the flag you find that it is set in the middle of a cute little patch of lawn, smooth and level and mowed short. As soon as you succeed in getting your ball landed on this piece of front yard you are said to be 'on the green.' This is when you begin to putt. You take a short club that looks something like a tack hammer and you shut one eye and get the direction and offer up a brief prayer, and everybody holds his breath while you try to roll the marble over so it will drop into the hole. As soon as you get it in you try to count up how many strokes it took you. The player who puts up the stiffest argument wins the hole. Then you go over and build another sandhill and blaze away for the next hole. Oh, it's great.

Mrs. G.—Humph! It must be.

GEORGE ADE.

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AWFUL DROUGHTS IN AUSTRALIA

Planters Sometimes Go Mad as They See Their Possessions Wiped Out.

Sydney, New South Wales.—There is a big opening in Australia for American trade. The country is just ripe for the advent of drummers.

I have spoken of the New Zealanders as spenders. The Australians are quite as extravagant. In New South Wales the average is over $900 per year for each family. The people of all classes dress well and live well. The women of Melbourne know how to put on their clothes as well as those of any city of similar size in the United States. Many of them wear American shoes, paying a duty of 75 cents on every pair. They wear costly hats and bonnets, and in midwinter nearly every girl has her furs. The business men, as a rule, wear silk hats and good clothes. The fitting is not quite as fine as that of our American tailors, but far better than of London. Clothes cost about as much in Melbourne and Sydney as in New York, and American styles seem to be in demand.

The Australian is fond of show. He likes a good horse and a good buggy, and some of the rubber-tired rigs which are now being made in America might be sold here at a profit.

HORRORS OF DROUGHT.

You need not go far in Australia to hear of the horrors of the drought. You can easily meet a man who has lost a fortune by dry weather. Men sometimes go crazy on their stations far off in the interior because the rain fails to come. They have thousands of acres and tens of thousands of sheep, and they have to sit and watch the animals die before their eyes, knowing they cannot feed them. The droughts clear the land of everything green. The pastures become as bare as the roads, and the sheep stagger about, nosing in the dust for the seeds of grasses and trees. Sometimes trees are cut down to give them food. One man who had 4,000 acres of land kept 100 men busy cutting off the branches of his apple, oak and other trees to feed the sheep. They eat the leaves and even the small twigs. This same man had another force skinning dead sheep, and another whose business it was to lift up the sheep when they fell down and could not rise of their own accord. This is to keep them from the carrion crows, which hover about over them and pick out their eyes if they fall.

RABBITS AND KANGAROOS.

During these droughts the rabbits die as well as the sheep. They drop dead outside the rabbit fences. You may see kangaroos lying here and there dead upon the plains, and I have been told that even the birds drop dead from the trees.

The Riverina country is one of the best sheep-raising districts of Australia. It produces some of the finest wool and is noted for its excellent grass. In the drought of 1895 it looked as though a fire had swept over it. The most of it was as clean as a baseball ground. It could not have been more bare if it had been ploughed. There was not a green sprout or any sign of vegetable life to be seen. Last year much the same condition prevailed in parts of Queensland. There were tracts covered with dead sheep, cattle and horses, and dead emus and kangaroos were lying here and there over the country. This and other droughts have caused a reduction in one district of 64 per cent. of the sheep and other districts even more. It is said that the drought in 1895 lightened the wool clip almost 12 per cent. and it decreased the lamb crop in New South Wales about 8,000,000 head.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Within the past few weeks the governments of Australia have been preparing to resist these droughts. They have been sinking artesian wells, making dams and putting up waterworks. The droughts in many parts of the country are such that for nine months the sheep can feed on the dry grasses if they can only get water, and of late the water in many places has come from artesian wells. The chief danger has been in overstocking, so that the sheep eat all the grass, and notwithstanding the drinking water, die of starvation.

There are in Queensland alone 850 artesian wells and a number more are being put down. Already more than $2,000,000 has been spent upon them. The aggregate depth of the wells is in the neighborhood of 500,000 feet. Some of the wells are very deep. There is one at Winton which was sunk 4,000 feet before it struck water and there are many down 3,000 feet and more. One well flows 5,000,000 gallons a day, another 4,000,000 and another 3,000,000. In New South Wales a large number of bores, as they are called, have been sunk, and several of them are flowing from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 gallons a day.

A singular thing about the wells is that the water that comes from them is very hot. As one of the squatters says, it is hot enough to scald a dog, and indeed a dog that fell into the stream of one of them the other day was killed. The water is slightly salt, and it contains some soda, but the sheep drink and thrive upon it. It cools, of course, as it runs off, being conducted in ditches and pipes over the pastures.

The ditches are made with huge ploughs constructed of logs in the form of a V. The end is shod with iron, and a team of eight or ten oxen drags the plough along the course desired for the stream. This makes a broad furrow, forming the canal, at which the stock can drink. There are many canals of this kind from fifteen to twenty miles long and some even longer.

HENS LAY BOILED EGGS.

Australia is the hottest country on record. I have ridden for miles astride the equator, but I have never found heat to compare with this. Out in the country in the dry times there appears to be little more than a sheet of brown paper between you and the lower regions, and the people facetiously say that they have to feed their hens cracked ice to keep them from laying boiled eggs. The dry lands are hotter than Sahara. Much of them is desert, and the sun beats vertically down upon the continent during the hottest part of the year, three hours every day, in travelling across it.

Australia is as long from one side to the other as from New York to Salt Lake City, and the greater part of it is covered with granite sand. It has no cooling winds to speak of, and the sand and rock bottle up the heat and give it out again. Captain Sturt, who crossed the Australian desert some years ago, records that he once hung his thermometer, graduated to 127 degrees in the shade, and that the mercury rose and broke the tube. The temperature must have been at least 128 degrees in the open air outside, which is said to be the highest temperature recorded in any part of the world.

For three months during that trip the temperature averaged over 101 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and the air was so dry that Captain Sturt writes "that every screw fell out of his boxes, his combs split up into fine laminæ, the lead dropped out of his pencils, his hair ceased to grow and his finger nails became as brittle as glass."

THE AUSTRALIAN LAKES.

Australia has no fresh water lakes to speak of. Its biggest lakes are salt, and there are very few of these. The most of them lie in South Australia, in what is called the lake district, a region about 1,000 miles long. At the bottom of this is Lake Torrens, about 100 miles long, with Lake Gardiner to the west of it. North of Lake Torrens is Lake Eyre, which is larger, and to the northwest Lake Amadeus, which is also of good size. All these lakes are salt. They are surrounded by flats of treacherous mud crusted with salt. Some parts of them are dry for years at a time, when a wet season will fill them and cause grass to grow about them.

Most of the land north and west of the lakes is desert. If you will draw a line across the continent from the lakes to the mouth of the Victoria River you will block off one of the biggest deserts of the world. The desert block will be one-sixth as big as the whole United States, and it will contain no water and no vegetation of any kind except thorny scrub and thorny grasses. This is the case with nearly all Western Australia with the exception of the small settled portion at the southwest.

QUEER VEGETATION.

The scrubs are peculiar to Australia. They are a sort of dwarf eucalyptus trees, or dwarf acacias. The most common are the mallee scrubs and mulga scrubs. The mallee scrubs look like willow or reeds. The bushes grow close together, so that there are often ten on a square foot of ground. They grow twice as high as your head without a branch, and as you look over them you see nothing but a mass of dark brown bushes reaching on and on for miles. Here and there roads and paths are cut through them which look like avenues or aisles.

They make the country gloomy in the extreme, and added to the dreary eucalyptus trees and the vast deserts and the lack of variety in the scenery have given it the title of the "Never, Never Country," or the land of despair. The extent of the mallee scrub is enormous. In South Australia there is an unbroken tract about twice the size of the State of New York, which is entirely covered with mallee, and you will find it in all parts of Australia.

The mulga scrub is a sort of a thorn bush. The bushes grow close together, and they become matted so that it is almost impossible to make your way through them.

GRASSES AND TREES.

Among other curiosities are the grasses. There are trees here which grow grass looking for all the world as if a great stump had sprouted out in grass on all sides and on the top.

The spinifex or the porcupine grass is one of the terrors of the explorer. It covers much of the sandy plains to such an extent that it is almost impossible to travel over them. It is a hard, spiny grass, which grows in little hills from one foot and a half to five feet in diameter. It is always found in the dry country, and its mere existence is an evidence that there is no water near by.

Its blades are as sharp as a needle and are very destructive to both horses and men. The horses' feet are so cut that they sometimes have to be killed or are left to die upon the desert.

But I could write much about the queer vegetation of Australia. I see new trees every day, and the queerest of all is the great bottle tree, which looks for all the world like a gigantic champagne magnum with leaves growing out of the cork. Everywhere I go I see eucalyptus trees.

They are the dreariest forests that I have ever travelled through. Many of them have long thin leaves which hang downward as though they were weeping. They are always green and they shed their bark instead of their leaves. The bark hangs down for all the world like dishevelled hair, making you think that all nature has gone into mourning and they are the chief mutes at the funeral. Some of them are very high, comparing with the big trees of California. There was one recently felled which measured 480 feet, said to be the largest tree of the world.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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