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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

FIRST SECTION PAGES 1 TO 8.

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19-Dept of Agriculture
Director
Archives Branch

TEN MORE CANADIANS HOME FROM THE WAR

Invalided Soldiers Reach Quebec on Board the Parisian—Eight Had Been Wounded in Action.

Quebec, August 18.—(Special.)—The Allan liner Parisian, which arrived this morning, was of double interest to Canadians, for it bore not only a contingent of wounded Canadians from South Africa, but three Ministers of the Crown, Messrs. Davies, Blair, and Fielding, as well as the leader of the Opposition, Sir Charles Tupper. The steamer had a most pleasant passage, and, despite the very large crowd of passengers, a pleasant and agreeable time was spent.

RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The soldier boys were the centre of interest, and they received most flattering attentions from everyone on board. On Thursday night a special concert was given in their honor in the second cabin. They also attended the concert in the first-class saloon last night. The boys won golden opinions from all the passengers. They are all fine fellows, and are glad to get home again after the severe work of the past nine months.

ROSTER OF CANADIANS.

B. M. McLAUGHLIN, R.C.R.I., of Toronto.
A. G. PELKEY, 62nd Fusiliers of St. John, N.B.
J. B. CORLEY, 30th Mount Forest Rifles, Ontario.
G. M. WARD, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.
C. P. CLARK, 43rd Rifles, Ottawa.
A. L. MacCAULAY, 43rd Rifles, Ottawa.
C. FINCH, 7th Fusiliers, Lon-don.
J. F. McCONNELL, Ottawa.
GEO. WATSON, of Maple Creek, N.W.T.
J. G. INAER, AUSTRALIAN, of Vancouver, B.C.

EIGHT WERE WOUNDED.

Of these, eight have been severely wounded in battle, and only two were sent to England on account of enteric. All but Privates Inger and Watson were struck down with Boer bullets.

PTE. McLAUGHLIN.

Pte. R. H. McLaughlin, of Toronto, was a member of the R.C.R.I. before his departure with the first contingent. He went through the campaign as far as Paardeberg, where, with the rest of the boys, he forded the river and went into action. He was first hit in the collar-bone. A few minutes later another bullet passed through the left lung, and a third struck him in the lower part of the body. For some time he was dangerously ill at Wynberg, but his constitution stood the strain, and he was taken to the hospital on the 24th of March. He was later transferred to the convalescent home in Torquay, Devonshire. He has only praise for the treatment he received in the English and South African hospitals.

PTE. PELKEY.

Pte. A. G. Pelkey, of St. John, N.B., was also a member of the R.C.R.I. before departure for Africa. He was wounded on the 27th of February just before Cronje's surrender. His left arm was struck and the bone broken. For ten weeks he was in Rondebosch hospital, and sailed for England on the 17th of May. He states that he has no complaint about the Rondebosch hospital, and indeed he thinks any complaint would be absolutely false. In England he received the very best treatment.

PTE. CORLEY.

Pte. J. B. Corley was before his departure a drug clerk in Mount Forest, Ont. He was a member of "B" Co., and got a bullet in the left arm during the first day's fighting at Paardeberg. He went to England on the 18th of April, and has had a most pleasant time ever since. The English people were exceedingly kind to the Canadians and paid them special attention. Pte. Corley also had a slight attack of fever, but he is now almost entirely recovered. He is very anxious to get home.

PTE. WARD.

Pte. Ward, of Toronto, was a wholesale clerk before he began his soldiering. He also was wounded at Paardeberg, a bullet passing through his neck. It entered just on the left of the windpipe, and the wound was a very painful one. However, he is now recovered and glad to see Canada again.

PTE. CLARKE.

Pte. C. P. Clarke, of the 43rd Rifles, Ottawa, is a magnificent looking fellow. He left a good situation in the employ of Butterwood & Co., hardware merchants, in October, to go with the First Contingent. He got no further than Paardeberg, where the Boers made straight for him. He was wounded in both knees, in the head, and in the left thigh. Pte. Clarke says that the doctors wanted to cut off one of his arms, but he refused to allow it. As a result, three fingers are partially paralyzed. For ten weeks he was in bed, but he is now convalescent. One of the most interesting souvenirs of the war is in Pte. Clarke's possession. He has the bullet which ploughed through his thigh mounted on gold hanging on his watch chain. On the 16th of March he left for England, and was then placed in St. Oke Hospital, later going to the Home in Devonshire. Clarke is still quite weak, and finds some difficulty in walking. He speaks very highly of th French-Canadian officers and men at the front, and says they did excellent work.

PRIVATE MacCAULEY.

Private A. L. MacCauley is also an Ottawa man, and formerly belonged to the 43rd. He was a clerk in the firm of T. Lindsay & Co., of the Capital City. He was wounded in the left leg at the same time as Private Clarke. His wound healed rapidly, and he is now as well as ever. He speaks most highly of the excellent care he received in the hospitals.

PRIVATE FINCH.

Private C. Finch, of the 7th Battalion, London, Ont., was employed in a boiler factory in that city before his enlistment. Unfortunately, Private Finch got the enteric fever when the regiment was at Belmont, and was sent to Cape Town. He had several relapses, and altogether has gone through a pretty hard time. He was too weak to rejoin the regiment and was sent home to England to convalesce.

PRIVATE McCONNELL.

Private J. H. McConnell is an Ottawa man, formerly a member of the G.G.F.G. He received a wound in the knee on the last day of the Paardeberg series of engagements. He is as well as ever now.

PRIVATE WATSON.

Private George Watson was formerly with the Northwest Mounted Police. He was a member of Kitchener's Horse and got the enteric.

Of Private Ginger there is little to say. He was not a member of any of the Canadian contingents, and indeed went from Australia. He is returning to his brother in Vancouver.

Lieut.-Colonel Cartwright was a passenger on the steamer. He has six months' leave of absence, which he intends spending with his parents. His health is broken, and it will take some time for him to recuperate.

RECEPTION AT QUEBEC.

The reception tendered to the returning soldiers by the citizens was a very enthusiastic one. A gaily decorated tender brought the men to the Grand Trunk wharf, St. Paul Street, where they were met by the pro-Mayor, Ald. Tanguay, several representatives of the City Council and a large number of citizens. An address of welcome was read by the pro-Mayor, after which the procession formed in the following order: A guard of city police; the State Band; a detachment of the R.C.A.; the returning soldiers; a detachment of the R.C.R.I.; citizens on foot and in carriages. With the band playing "Soldiers of the Queen," "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and other appropriate ones, the parade proceeded amid cheers to the citadel, where the Canadians will be paid off and quartered until their discharge. The city was ablaze with flags and the reception was a very hearty one.

ENTRY INTO FUNG CHOW.

Tung Chow, Aug. 12.—The Japanese entered Tung Chow to-day blowing open the gates. Where the heaviest opposition was expected none was offered.

The Chinese are reported retreating to Pekin and deserting wholesale. The allies are camping to-day about the walled city of Tung Chow after seven miles of marching under a terrible sun. Many of the Americans and British are prostrated.

CHINESE ARMY SPLIT INTO THREE SECTIONS

New York, August 18.—Couriers from the front report that after capturing Ho Hsi Wu the allied forces marched on Matow, says a special cablegram to the Journal and Advertiser from its correspondent at Che Foo under date of August 17. General Tung Fuh Stang, with a large army, barred their way, but they fought him back nine miles, completely demoralizing his army and taking Matow with trifling loss.

"Until Ho Hsi Wu was reached," the account continues, "the march was terribly hot and dusty, but after leaving there torrents of rain have fallen and made the marching extraordinarily heavy.

"The Chinese were preparing enormous trenches at Ho Hsi Wu with which to flood the country, but the rapid advance of the allies surprised them before they had gained the water, and they dropped their duties and fled.

SPLIT INTO THREE.

"The Chinese army split into three, one retiring to Pekin, one remaining to re-[illegible] advance, and the third moving [illegible]

[illegible]s are led in their advance by a [illegible] Bengalese cavalry, bgi turbaned [illegible] who enjoy the heat from [illegible]en suffer. On Tuesday [illegible]r's flank and captured [illegible]ugles, killing thirty-[illegible]er. We lost only [illegible] JAPS.

[illegible] engaged the en-

CA[illegible]
LIVER PILLS.
[illegible]
Purely Vege[illegible]
CURE SICK H[illegible]

DR. PERCY LESLIE WAS BADLY HURT

Mr. J. A. Ogilvie, of Messrs. James A. Ogilvie & Sons departmental store, St. Catherine Street, received this morning from San Francisco, a telegram announcing the safe arrival from China of his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. Percy Leslie and Mrs. Leslie, who were engaged in missionary work in the Province of Honan. Dr. Leslie, it will be remembered, was very severely mangled by the "Boxers" in the attack upon the missionary party on the way from the interior to the coast, the tendons of his arms and legs having been cut. Mrs. Leslie states in the telegram received by her father, that her husband is now able to walk but one of his legs is in splints.

Dr. and Mrs. Leslie were accompanied by three other missionaries—Dr. and Mrs. Malcolm, and Mrs. Dr. Maclure all belonging to the Toronto mission. The steamer by which the party travelled, the Hong Kong Mura, of the Japanese line, arrived in San Francisco last night, according to Mrs. Leslie's despatch, after a good voyage.

Mrs. Leslie adds that she is in good health, and that the party will leave San Francisco for the east to-night. They will change trains at Chicago on Wednesday, and will stay over Thursday in Toronto, arriving in Montreal on Friday morning next.

LAWLESSNESS AT NOME.

Something Like a Reign of Terror in the Mining Town of the North.

Seattle, Wash., August 18.—For a week or more prior to the departure of the steamship Centennial from Nome, thugs, thieves and incendiaries had kept the city in a state of suppressed excitement, and talk of lynching was to be heard on every street corner. The crimes were apparently the work of an organized gang. Great indignation has been aroused by the discovery and frustration of at least three attempts to burn the city, and a rumor was in circulation on the streets that a gang had planned to start fires in various parts of the city simultaneously and loot the banks, shops and stores during the progress of the conflagration.

The local columns of the newspapers are full of accounts of the doings of highway robbers, burglars, pickpockets and incendiaries.

POWERS AFTER AMERICAN COAL

Russia and France Lock for Fuel in the United States and Canada.

West Hartlepool, Aug. 18.—Inquiries are being made here and on the northeast coast generally by a Liverpool house, on behalf of the French Government, for steamers to carry a million tons of coal from Norfolk, Va., and deliver it in France within the next fifteen months.

Sydney, Cape Breton, Aug. 18.—The Russian Government is offering the Dominion Coal Company a contract to deliver 1,000,000 tons of coal at Odessa.

A law recently enacted by the British Parliament forbids the export of coal from the United Kingdom as a naval or war supply. England and Wales have heretofore supplied the navies of Europe with soft steam coal. Now it appears that Russia and France are making provisions for great supplies of American and Canadian fuel for their warships.

SAGE TO CHILDREN

Eccentric New York Capitalist Gives an Excursion

OVER HIS OWN RAILROAD.

Two Thousand Poor Youngsters From Tenement Districts Given a Day's Outing.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 18.—Russell Sage owns one railroad which affords more happiness to the many, with less pecuniary results to the owner, than perhaps any other railroad on the globe. It is the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, which runs through thirty miles of Dutchess County.

It is said the road falls so far behind expenses from day to day that there is only one day in the year upon which Mr. Sage will allow his agents to mention the affair to him—that is the day upon which the road and all of its facilities are given over to the poor children of the city, that they may go on a picnic to Upton Lake Park, on the line of the road, twelve miles from this city.

HIS TWO THOUSAND GUESTS.

Two thousand children accepted the hospitality of Mr. Sage yesterday, and one of the most interesting demonstrations seen here in years was the result. The arrangements for the picnic were made by Charles H. Maddison, superintendent of the Rescue Mission here. He went about the city distributing tickets to the poor and telling them that they were invited to be the guests of his mission and of Russell Sage, for a day free of charge.

Nearly every livery team in town was out yesterday morning and the two thousand tots were bundled into the vehicles. On the way to the train they made the air ring with cheers for Russell Sage.

EVERY PLEASURE FREE.

It took the longest train ever seen on the road to convey the children to Upton Lake. It was made up of ten cars, all of which were decked with American flags.

Mr. Sage also owns the lake and park where the picnic was held. The boats, the merry-go-round, the swings and the shooting galleries were thrown open free to the children by order of Mr. Sage, and the day was one of delight for the little ones.

HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE ARRIVED HOME TO-DAY

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works and Chief Commissioner for Canada at the Paris Exhibition, arrived home this morning. He took the intercolonial train at Rimouski, reaching Montreal at half-past six this morning. After breakfast he spent a short time with his sons in La Patrie office, and left for Boucherville by the first boat at 8.10 a.m. Not knowing that he was coming home that way several members of his family went down to Quebec last night to meet the Lake Superior.

Mr Tarte looks in very good health, and expresses himself as glad to be at home in Canada once more.

THROUGH THE HERALD'S SIEVE

SPORTING ITEM: The match race between Laurier and Tupper for the great Dominion stakes is to come off shortly. Bookmakers' price is 100 to 1 that Laurier wins.

SOME 20 CHICAGO Chinamen left for home to join the Imperial army. No objections were offered.

PERHAPS MR. McKINLEY is descended from King Kinley Hurroo, and put the "Mc" an to please the common peepul.

PICKLE MANUFACTURERS met in secret session at the Palmer House, Chicago. They will support brine.

J. F. Richardson and Jessie Millard ran away from Effingham, Ill., to St. Louis, to be married, but quarreled so that they called the gladness off.

ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS of the Dooley family held a reunion at Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Hennessy, as far as can be learned, was not among those present.

NEVER ASK a young lady why her back hair doesn't match what she has in front.

MANY A YOUNG MAN dates his happiness from his wedding day—and many another doesn't.

SOME MEN GET RICH and fail, some fail and get rich, but the majority fail to get rich.

YOU MAY NOT KNOW as much as you think you do, but as long as you think you do you will never know the difference.



HIS LAUDABLE PURPOSE.

The Girl—Is your novel a novel with a purpose?

The Author — It is. My purpose is to acquire enough money to buy a tenderloin steak with mushrooms.

AN INSPIRATION.

BACKWARD, turn backward, oh time, in thy flight;
Feed me on gruel again just for to-night,
I am so weary of sole leather steak,
Petrified doughnuts and vulcanized cake;
Oysters that slept in the watery bath,
Butter as strong as Goliath of Gath;
Weary of paying for what I don't eat;
Chewing up rubber and calling it meat.
Backward, turn backward, for weary I am,
Give me a whack at grandmother's jam.
Let me drink milk that has never been skimmed;
Let me eat butter whose hair has been trimmed;
Let me once more have an old fashioned pie,
And then I'll be ready to curl up and die.

A PHILADELPHIA GIRL has cured herself of indigestion by refraining from drinking ice-cream soda water. Here was a heroine, indeed!

IT IS REPORTED that the chair of poetry at the University of Chicago has been offered to Thomas Bailey Aldrich. One would think Cy Warman would be more to Chicago's taste.

NOW THEY CALL Peking the city of "dirt, dust, disdain, and despair."

DEAN JUDSON, of the University of Chicago, says too much superficial literature is read. He excepts this column.

WARD McALLISTER'S famous farm near Newport has already been turned into a cemetery. How rapid the transition from gay to grave!

ITALY'S NEW KING received more than 20,000 messages of condolence.

TEDDY ROOSEVELT tells the interviewers that his mind is engrossed at present with Shakespeare and music, and he ought to know.

THE OPTICIAN is a toiler of the sea.

ANOTHER RAILWAY KING is dead. Still the throne is quite numerously occupied.

A WOMAN'S MIRROR will tell her what none of her friends will.

A BROOKLYN MAN has been locked up charged with the reasonable offence of stealing refrigerators last week. The case would seem to call for charity, at least.

SOME WIVES, like watches, have pretty faces, delicate hands, and are good to look upon—but somewhat difficult to regulate.

A MAN ON Long Island has just been fined $5 for cuffing a neighbor's mischievous boy on the ear—and yet it is not denied by any one that the boy deserved it.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, the dead railway king, was indeed a great monarch in his day and generation—but not one universally beloved.

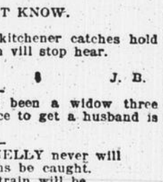
SEEN ON the City Hall police list:
"Saint Henry Police are looking for a spotted cow with black strikes."
"A black cow looked for, strayed from 200 Cote des Neiges Road at 6½ a.m. and reported 9¾ a.m., 12, August, 1900."

WE DON'T KNOW.

Mr. Editor:
Say, do ye tink if kitchener catches hold of de wett, dat de rain vill stop hear.
Lemme no.
J. B.

A LADY WHO has been a widow three times says a good place to get a husband is by the ear.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY never will
On car platforms be caught.
His only special train will be
A special train of thought.



A ROYAL PRIVILEGE: "Sitting on the Throne."

IF SOME PEOPLE only knew how little they know they wouldn't talk so much.

MISS SUSAN ROBINSON, of Staten Island, N.Y., swam seven miles on a stump. That is, she stumped a male friend to make the swim.

THE HOT WAVE has indefinitely postponed the marriage of Miss Ginger and Mr. Frost of New Albany, Ind. The prospective groom has probably melted.

A MISTAKE.

How oft we see him blinking
With assurances so sublime—
The man who thinks he's thinking
When he's only killing time.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of awards made at the Paris exposition is 42,790—divided into 2,827 grand prizes, 8,166 gold medals, 12,241 silver medals, 11,615 bronze medals, and 7,939 honorable mentions.

A GERMAN COMPANY is prepared to put in telephones at $2.85 a year. Talk is cheap in Emperor William's realm.

THE CLEVEREST TALKER always has the largest list of subjects to be avoided.

A ST. LOUIS WOMAN is seeking a divorce because her husband insisted on keeping a dog, racoon and several toads, and on smoking cigars. The man certainly had a plethora of vices.

IN DOG DAYS.

The weather prophet is the jay
Who makes it hot as Tophet.
The ice man grins, as well he may,
He loves the weather profit.

ALIKE.

Sir M. Bowell—I told Sir Charles I resembled him in one respect.
Geo. Eulas—What was that?
"That I always enjoyed hearing him talk."

FLOWER GROWERS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual convention of the Canadian Horticulturists' Association has closed. Yesterday afternoon the members took the cars for Lachine to shoot the rapids. Previous to the arrival of the boat they visited Mr. Jos. Bennett's greenhouses, and then repaired to the beautiful lawns and gardens of Mr. T. A. Dawes, where refreshments were served. Before leaving, three cheers were given for Mr. Dawes and for Mr. C. A. Smith, who officiated as guide whilst there.

At the evening session papers were read on "Violets," by Mr. W. Fendley, Brampton; "Heating and Ventilating," by Mr. R. W. King, Toronto; "Commercial Orchids," by Mr. J. Goodier, Toronto; and "Carnation Up to Date," by Mr. Wm. Gammage, London.

The following officers were elected for next year :—

President—Mr. J. H. Dunlop, Toronto.

First vice-president—Mr. Joseph Bennett, Montreal.

Second vice-president—Mr. G. W. Rennie, London.

Secretary—Mr. A. H. Ewing, Berlin.

Treasurer—Mr. H. Simmers, Ottawa.

Committee, for three years—Messrs. G. Robinson, Outremont; C. G. Knott, St. John, N.B.; Wm. Gammage, London; for one year, Mr. F. C. Miller, Toronto.

Votes of thanks were passed unanimously to Acting-Mayor Gagnon, the Parks and Ferries Committee, the Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Club, the reception committee of the same club, and the press. The convention then adjourned with hearty cheers for the retiring president, Mr. J. McKenna, Montreal.

This morning the members of the association were the guests of the corporation, and were driven around the city and mountain, visiting the cemeteries, the park ranger's house, and the civic greenhouses, as well as the places of Mr. Joyce at Outremont, Messrs. Redpath, Montagu Allan and others on Sherbrooke Street.

THE TWO SYDNEYS GREET PREMIER

Demonstration is Unrivalled in the History of Nova Scotia—Next Visit to Louisburg.

Sydney, C.B., August 18.—(Special.)—The two Sydneys tendered to the First Minister of Canada yesterday receptions which will be memorable in the lifetime of citizens of these progressive eastern towns.

No public man who visited Nova Scotia as Sir Wilfrid Laurier now does, non-politically, has ever received such splendid welcome from friend and foe, supporter and opponent.

Both towns organized demonstrations which would be creditable to any city in Canada. At Sydney last night the demonstration reached the climax of enthusiasm when citizens of the town assembled in Roslin Hall to do honor to the Premier and his charming wife. The new rink, which was seated for one thousand people, and has standing room for twice as many more, was packed to the doors by one of the most enthusiastic audiences that ever greeted a speaker in Nova Scotia. Fully three thousand people were present, and many were unable to gain admittance.

Sir Wilfrid's appearance was signalled by a great outburst of cheering, which continued until long after the Premier and Lady Laurier were seated. Mayor Crowe read an address of welcome on behalf of the town, and Sir Wilfrid made a brilliant reply.

The demonstration at North Sydney in the forenoon was equally enthusiastic. An address was read by Mayor Mackenzie and replied to by the Premier.

This morning the Premier and party left for Louisburg to attend a big labor demonstration. He leaves Sydney at four this afternoon, and will arrive at Halifax at midnight.

ODDS HAVE FALLEN

McKinley No Longer So Strong in the Betting.

A BIGGER SLUMP IN SIGHT.

From 4 to 1 New Yorkers Now Offer Only 3 and 2½ to 1 on His Chances of Election.

New York, August 18.—The Bryan sentiment developed at the Indianapolis convention and the announcement by Congressman Boutwell that he will support William J. Bryan, because of his anti-imperialistic views, greatly interested Wall Street yesterday, and there was a change in the betting odds in favor of the Democratic nominee.

The odds had been nominally 3 to 1 for about a month. Just after McKinley's nomination they were 4 to 1, and most of the large bets were placed at that figure. There was very little McKinley money to be found at 3 to 1 until about ten days ago, when some of the members of the Republican national committee sent sums to Wall Street to be bet at odds of 3 to 1 or better. Considerable money has been quietly laid at these odds, it is said. The money is in the hands of the commissioner for the Republican committee, Mr. L. Wormser.

When the stock market opened yesterday the rumor got abroad that Mr. Wormser was not offering to make any bets at 3 to 1, though he had a large sum, said by some excited persons to amount to $3,000,000, to bet at 2 1-2 to 1.

THE LATE MR. CLARK.

There died at Farnham on Tuesday Mrs. James Clark, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the town. She was 65 years of age, and had lived there for the last nineteen years. She leaves a husband and four sons to mourn her loss. She was buried on Thursday, the funeral being largely attended.

PEKIN GAVE ALLIES A FRIENDLY GREETING

Lack of Opposition, It is Said, Was True to His Good Offices—Manchu Troops Flee to Shan Si.

London, August 18.—Admiral Bruce telegraphs to the Admiralty "Pekin captured, August 15. Legations safe."

London, August 18.—The second edition of the Daily Telegraph publishes a special despatch from Shanghai, which says :—

"The allies entered Pekin unopposed and met with a friendly reception from Prince Ching.

"All the hostile elements have already escaped from the city. The Imperial court left for Shen Si on August 11 with the Manchus.

"The Kausu troops have gone south west with the object of drawing off the allies and preventing them from following the court."

MANY PRIZES AT PARIS GO TO THE CANADIANS

Official List of Awards as Cabled Yesterday to the Department of Agriculture—Dominion Wins Twelve Grand Prizes.

Ottawa, August 18.—(Special.)—That Canada has carried off a considerable share of the prizes at the Paris Exhibition is seen from the following official list of the awards which has just been received in a cable message to the Department of Agriculture here :—

The Dominion of Canada, twelve grand prizes as follows : Primary, secondary and superior education; plans of public works; experimental farms; cereals; dairy produce; fruits; minerals; furs, fisheries; and metallurgy.

The Province of Quebec exhibits received four grand prizes as follows : Primary education; cereals; dairy produce, and minerals.

The Province of Nova Scotia received two grand prizes as follows : Minerals and cereals.

Manitoba received one grand prize for cereals, and British Columbia one for minerals.

Other grand prizes to Canadian exhibitors were :—Monolite Davis (probably Wm. Davies Co., Toronto); Hon. F. G. M. Dechene, Quebec; G. E. Atkinson, Portage la Prairie, birds, etc.; Henri Menier, timber, etc.; Chas. Desjardins & Cie., Montreal, fur clothing; Hon. J. A. Paquet, Quebec, fur clothing; Massey, Harris Co., implements; La Cie De Pafier Rolland, Montreal, paper.

The gold medals awarded to Canadian exhibits are as follows :—Experimental farms; Lapres & Larvique, Montreal, photographs; E. J. Rowley, Toronto, portraits, etc.; Camille Thioret, Montreal, law books; Public Works; Newcombe, Octavius & Co., Toronto, pianos; Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; Grand Trunk Railway Co.; B. Ledoux & Co., Montreal, carriages; Cockshutt Plow Co.; J. W. Mann Mfg. Co.; David Maxwell & Sons; The Noxon Co., Ltd.; Verity Plow Co., Ltd.; Dr. Saunders, fruits and vegetables; B.C. Experimental Farm; Ontario, fruit; Major Gourdean's exhibit; Dominion Coal Co.; Canadian Copper Co.; Canadian Furnace Co.; Le Roi Mining Co.; Montreal Gold & Silver Co.; Vancouver Coal Co.; Nova Scotia Steel Co.; Oxford Copper Co.; Canadian Nickel Co.; Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co., Toronto; Star Mfg. Co.; McClary Mfg. Co.; Dominion Cotton Co.; Montreal Cotton Co.; Paton Mfg. Co.; Corticelli Silk Co.; Balcer Glove Mfg. Co., Three Rivers; William A. Marsh & Co., Quebec; J. D. King Co.; Laurentide Pulp Co.; G. Lalibert & Fils, Montreal; Dominion Tobacco Co.; Rolland Rubber Co.

Besides the above, there were eighty exhibits which won silver medals, thirty-eight which won bronze medals, and fifteen which received honorable mention.

SILVER MEDALS.

The silver medals were awarded as follows: School furniture, Congregation Notre Dame; Conseil des Arts et Manufactures, drawings, etc.; B. Hebert for monuments of Queen Victoria and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; Chas. S. Cochrane, Hamilton, photos of scenery; Prosper Granger, St. Jacques, fodder plants; Ed. Leveille, Montreal, book binding; L. E. N. Pratte, Montreal, pianos; Tache Map Organ Co., D. K. McLaren, Montreal, leather belting; C. Wilson & Son, Toronto, scales; John Bertram & Sons, Dundas, tools; Lymehouse (probably Lyman, Sons & Co.), perfumery; Owen Sound Cement Works, Queenstown Cement Works, Thorold Cement Co., McLaughlin Carriage Co., Oshawa; H. Lamontagne & Co., Montreal, harness, etc.; C.P.R. plant; the Peterborough Canoe Co., Coulthard, Scott Co., Oshawa, implements; J. Fleury & Sons, Aurora, implements; Wm. A. Gerglomy, Tara, windmill; Peter Hamilton Co., Peterborough, machine; S. Vessot & Co., Joliette; Winnipeg Mining Co.; Horticultural Department (probably Agricultural College, Guelph); Geological Survey, J. M. Macoun, Miller (a number of Millers on list); John Perrett, Sherbrooke, birds, etc.; Carder (probably Alex. Calder, Winnipeg), birds, etc.; Halket, Fletcher, Vessot & Co., Joliette, flour mill machinery; Chas. H. Catelli, Montreal, Indian pastes; the Simcoe Canning Co., Milchers' Gin and Spirit Distillery Co., Montreal; Spalding & Stewart, Perth, Ont., whiskey; Albert Manufacturing Co., gypsum, etc.; Asbestos and Asbestos Co., Limited, asbestos; R. Bell, Grand Forks, B.C., copper, etc.; Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.; Jack & Bell, Halifax, Halifax, gold mining quartz; Milne, Coutts & Co., Limited; Union Industriale et Mallingique du Labrador; Wallingford Mica Mining Co.; J. W. Windsor, Montreal, canned goods; Salt (probably Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Co.); Metallic Roofing Co.; the James Smart Manufacturing Co., tools; Paquet (perhaps Jos. Paquet, Craig Street, Montreal); Watson (probably A. Watson), Alberni, B.C.; M. T. Foster, New Ross, N.S., manganese ore; Huart (name not on list); Ives (not in list); Ceramic (not in list); Collection (unexplained); Record Foundry and Machine Co., Moncton, N.B., ranges; Duplessis Pegging and Sewing Machine Co., St. Hyacinthe; Louis Cote, St. Hyacinthe, pantograph; Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte; Boucher & Mercier, Montreal, overcoats; Dominion Corset Co., Montreal; Gallbert, gloves; Slater Shoe Co.; Standard Hat Works; probably Toronto Brewing Co.; Bicknell & Wickett, leather, Toronto; H. F. Coombs, St. John, N.B.; Lyman Bros. Co., Limited; Lyman Sons & Co.; H. Lamontagne & Co.

BRONZE MEDALS.

The Canadian exhibits which were awarded bronze medals were:—Jackson, (probably Jackson mines, limited, B.C. Selon lead ore). Martingny, not on list; A. A. Barthelmess and Co., Toronto, piano models; Wm. Knaggs, Toronto, violins; The Morrisfield, Rogers Co., Listowel, pianos; Dodge Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto; Robertson, (probably Geo. A. Robertson, Westmount, catch basin, etc.; Canadian Carriage Co., Brockville J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Guelph; Clarksburg Wood Rim Co., Ltd.; National Cycle and Automobile Co.; The Jas. Smart Mfg. Co.; David Maxwell & Sons, machinery; R. Parker Coombs, Brandon, produce; Walker and Sons, Walkerville, Hops; Windsor Salt Co., Ltd.; Blackburn Bros, Ottawa, Mica; Coloraine Chrome Mining Co.; Macmachine Co., Ltd., Belleville, drill; The Milton Pressed Brick Co.; Nickel Plate Gold Mining Co., of B. C.; Carmichael, Samuel Winter & Co., Moncton, N. B., Mica, B.C.; J. Brunet, Cote des Neiges, Que., Granite; Coults, name not on list; The W. C. Edwards Co., Ltd., Ottawa; Chas. Rogers & Sons Co., Ltd., furniture, Toronto; Jno. B. Sneider, Waterloo, Ont., furniture; C. Chapleau and Sons, Montreal, fire proof safe; Butterworth & Co, Ottawa, boiler; Star Iron Co., of Montreal; J. B. Peyry, Montreal, pocket patterns; Morrice, ladies' work; Dominion Umbrella Factory, Montreal; Lamontagne & Co., boots and shoes; American Dressing Co., Montreal; Canada Paint Co., Montreal; Munlop, not explained; Bailey & Co., Trout Lake, B.C.; Ambrose Kent & Sons, Toronto, jewellers, &c.; H. F. Coombs, Brandon, Man., grain, etc.

HONORABLE MENTION

The exhibits which received honorable mention were:

Les Soeurs de Ste. Anne; Soeurs Jesus De La Croix; Les Soeurs de La Charite; W. B. Sherk, Waterloo, photos; Morrison Mining Co., The Bain Waggon Co., Woodstock; Verret & Cie, Quebec; R. Scott & Sons, Gait; Col. Thos. J. Egarr, Halifax, birds; J. R. Gill, Ottawa, moose heads; D. R. Wilkie, Toronto, buffalo head; Sir Adolphe Caron, Ottawa, buffalo head; Great Eustis Tossil, Laurentian granite; Lessard school furniture; Samuel May & Co., Toronto, carved billiard tables; Preston furniture Co., Ltd., Preston. The Montreal Gas Company.

RUSSIA HAS FORMALLY TAKEN OVER NEW CHWANG

Washington, D.C., Aug. 18.—Further details respecting the occupation of New Chwang by the Russians show that the Russian Admiral arrived at that port on August 10 and formally notified the foreign Consuls that the Russian Government had taken over the administration of the town "for the protection of foreign interests and the Chinese."

No further information as to the intention of the British with respect to the landing of troops at Shanghai has been received in Washington, and there is a disposition in some quarters to believe that the British Government hesitates to take action which may precipitate serious complications. But if Russia persists in retaining New Chwang it was stated to-night by a well-informed diplomat that other European governments and Japan would find it necessary to take possession of Chinese territory.

The administration thoroughly understands the danger of the dismemberment of China, and it will throw its whole influence against a proposition for partition. When the discussion as to the future of China occurs there is reason to believe that the United States will propose a treaty between the Powers which shall permanently establish the principle of the "open door."

Japan will certainly insist that the Empress Dowager be removed, and that Kwang Hsu be restored to power, and other nations will doubtless support her in this. It is also understood that an effort will be made to bring about the transfer of the capital of China to Nanking, which is on the Yangtse Kiang River and can be reached by men-of-war. Should this be done, no apprehension will exist that in the future the Chinese may beslege the diplomatic body as they have done for nearly two months.

COMING BACK BY MONTREAL

Many American Tourists Are Booking Passages Home by Canadian Lines.

(Special London Cable Letter by the Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 18.—Socially the week has been very dull, and there is little interest for the smart set in the Metropolis. The city is still filled with American and Canadian tourists who, for the most part, are going and returning from the Paris Exposition. Hotels, and the better grade of lodging houses, are doing a thriving business, and the reflex of the Parisian travel is filling the coffers of the publicans, even if the merchant classes are less fortunate in thriving by the wayside.

The transportation question has proven of considerable interest during the past week; the booking for trans-Atlantic steamers being much heavier than had been expected, and in many instances in excess of the capacity of the lines. A great many returning American tourists, are said to have taken return passage by the lines to Montreal. However, the tide of American travel is still strong towards London. Many residents of the other side of the Atlantic are recuperating in England. Coaching is the delight of most of the Americans.

AT 20,000,000 BUSHELS.

General Manager Thompson of the Ogilvie Mills, Estimates the Northwest Wheat Crop.

Winnipeg, August 18.—In an interview today General Manager Thompson, of the Ogilvie Milling Company, stated that after careful calculation from reports of agents of his company estimated the wheat yield for Manitoba and North-West Territories would be 20,000:000 bushels. Full crop with acreage under cultivation this season should have been between 40,000,000 and 45,000,000 bushels. Rain, Mr. Thompson says, has done little damage to wheat, and what is now required is dry weather. Harvesting is now general in every part of the province.

The crop reports received from the stations on the Northern Pacific lines indicate that harvesting is now general, and that the average yield of wheat will be somewhat greater than indicated by the Government crop report. In many places an average of twelve bushels per acre is promised. The harvest is progressing favorably, owing to the clear weather, and the quality of the grain is reported as being uniformly No. 1 hard.

BIG ATTENDANCE EXPECTED.

Toronto, August 18.—The attendance of visitors at the Toronto Exhibition, which opened on the 28th instant, promises to exceed that of any previous year. The entries in all departments, especially that of live stock, are the largest in its history. Although some of the manufacturers of reapers and mowers have decided not to exhibit at any fair in future, there will still be a good exhibit of other farming implements at this exhibition. The special attractions will be of a patriotic character, including, among other things, a representation of the siege of Mafeking. Many interesting trophies brought back by the returned members of the Canadian contingents will be on exhibition. Thirty thousand dollars will be spent in special features and thirty-five thousand dollars distributed in premiums.

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET.

Toronto, August 17.—The local committee have completed the programme for the annual meeting of the manufacturers on August 29 and 30, in this city. In the evening of the first mentioned date there will be a reception of visiting members and ladies at the Board of Trade building, afterwards there will be a lecture by R. Dawson Harling, illustrated by stereoscopian views of the Manchester ship canal.

At 10.30 on the 30th, the business meeting will open in the Temple Building, when reports of officers and committees will be received. At 1 p.m., the delegates will lunch by trade sections in the Temple Building, and at 2.30 p.m. the meeting will lbe resumed. New business will be dealt with and officers and committees elected. In the evening there will be a banquet, at which it is hoped to secure the attendance of several prominent politicians and commercial and railway magnates.

YARD MASTER KILLED.

Toronto, August 17. — George Seagram, Grand Trunk yardman, aged 35, residing at Toronto Junction, was caught shortly after midnight last night between two freight cars at the foot of Brock Street, and so horribly mangled that he died a few minutes afterwards. Seagram was engaged in coupling the cars, and as he thought, stepped clear of the rails in order to allow the cars to come together. Owing to the drizzling rain and mist which prevailed, however, he miscalculated the distance, and did not clear the tracks. The engineer of the train, Charles Morgan, and his mate, Benjamin Parks, went to Seagram's assistance. The deceased is believed to have a wife and family residing at the Junction.

ROBBED A TORONTO CHURCH.

Toronto, August 18.—The caretaker of the Church of the Ascension discovered to-night that burglars had broken into the sacred edifice and carried off the Communion service, and the sacramental wine. The thieves also smashed the locks on every door in the building. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the outrage.



Temperance

Women hold up Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Prescription" as examples of what all medicines should be in absolute freedom from alcohol and narcotics. They are strictly temperance medicines. They contain no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine, nor any other narcotic. False formulas of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and "Favorite Perscription" having been published by ignorant or unscrupulous persons, Dr. R. V. Pierce as president of the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., the manufacturers of his remedies, offers ***one thousand dollars*** for any bottle of these medicines which on analysis shall show the presence either of alcohol or of opium, cocaine, or any other narcotic.

Suits against the originators and publishers of these false formulas have been instituted, and in order to effectually stop the publication of these malicious falsehoods, Dr. Pierce asks that his friends will send him copies of any circular, pamphlet, or other advertisement, in which the statement is made that "Golden Medical Discovery" or "Favorite Prescription" contains alcohol or opium or other narcotics. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOW BLANCHARD DIED

Young Canadian Killed by Shell-fire of Boers.

SHRAPNEL BURST OVER HIM.

He Was Wounded in Five Places—It Was the Jolting of the Wagon Which Killed Him.

Writing to the Globe from Bloemfontein, Mr. Frederick Hamilton says :—

"At last I can give something like an authentic account of the circumstances under which poor Lieut. Blanchard met his death. As is probably well known, Captain MacDonell and Mr. Blanchard were endeavoring to rejoin the regiment, and were with the mail convoy when it was cut off by De Wet. The general story of the fight has been no doubt told you long ere this. Captain Grant, of the Cornwalls, commanded. Captain MacDonell acted as his adjutant. The little party made a desperate defence behind the mail bags, endured shell-fire for hours, and gave in only when the Derbyshire Militia, whose fight they could hear two or three miles away, surrendered, and set four more Boer guns free to shell Grant's 140 men. Lieut. Blanchard showed undaunted courage, and finally was struck down by a shell.

"Captain Grant, Captain McDonell, and Mr. Blanchard were standing in a group, superintending the excavation of a small shelter for a wounded man, when a shrapnel burst right overhead. Lieut. Blanchard was struck down. How the others escaped was a marvel. A fragment of the shell struck Blanchard high up the left breast and ranged down. Simultaneously a bullet raked through his left shoulder, and he was struck in the right knee, left calf and foot. In all he was wounded in five places. Desperate as his hurts were, they were not necessarily mortal, and it was the jolting of the waggon in which he was moved which killed him a couple of days afterward. He bore his wounds with the fortitude which he showed in the action, and was bright and cheerful until the fatal coma set in.

HIS LAST LETTER.

The following letters give additional particulars :—

Imperial Yeomanry Field Hospital, Rhenoster River, June 13, 1900.

Dear Father,—You will no doubt have seen by the official wires that I was "severely wounded" at this place. I, however, hastened to relieve your anxiety by wiring "slightly wounded, well."

We had a great fight, one hundred and fifty of us being cooped up in a station yard and shelled for over six hours without being able to reply, not having any guns. I got wounded in four places. Towards the end of the game one piece struck me on the chest just below the collar bone, penetrating about an inch and rebounding. What the piece hit me it felt as if somebody had struck me with his clenched fist. Another piece struck me on the inside of my right foot midway between ankle and toe joints. This piece penetrated down towards the sole of the foot, and remained there until it was operated on.

Another little piece made a slight flesh wound a couple of inches long on the inside of the left calf, which does not amount to a row of pins.

What I thought was of no account at all at first has turned out to be the most serious whack of the lot. This was a piece of shell which hit me on the right knee cap. It must have hit dead straight on, for it hardly left any mark and gave me no pain whatever until the next morning, when the knee began to suppurate. This abcess was opened, and I now have a slit in the skin of my kneecap almost two inches long with a drainage tube in it. None of these wounds are at all serious, but as you may imagine some of them are considerably painful.

I had a pretty narrow escape, as there are several more holes in my clothing, and one in the brim of my hat.

The whole of this damage was done by one shell which I was just a little too late in getting out of the way of.

You must not worry with any thought about chances of recovery, or things of that sort, for it is only a matter of time and ordinary care at the hands of the surgeon in whose care I am placed. I am being well looked after and receiving every attention. One of my men who has volunteered to act as special nurse stays with me all the time, and is really a good Samaritan. As the doctor will not allow me to sit up on account of the hole in my chest, I am getting him to write this for me. I will try and get a letter off by each mail, if situated where there are postal facilities or can get a messenger. Give my kind regards to all friends and as much love to yourself and family. I remain, your affectionate son,

(Signed by himself),

M. J. BLANCHARD.

P.S.—I forgot to say that after the show was over, practically all the mails for the last few weeks were blown to pieces and burnt. Also the officers' kits were destroyed by mistake. M.J.B.

HOW HE DIED.

Rhenoster River, June 19, 1900:

Dear Mr. Blanchard,—I enclose a letter which I wrote for your son and my officer and patient, Lieut. Blanchard. It is with deep regret that I have to report that he has passed away. I cannot express my feelings now as I feel like a ship without a rudder now that poor Mr. Blanchard is dead. You will see by the letter which he dictated to me and which he himself signed, that he was asplucky as ever, eventhough he was in great pain. It is useless in me attempting to describe the whole business. I can only say that the Boers cooped up one hundred and fifty-two officers and men of different regiments in Roodeval station, 32 miles north of Kroonstad, (O. R. C.) They sent in a messenger to ask us to surrender, but Capt. Grant, of the Cornwalls, said, "No." Then they started to shell us first with one gun, gradually increasing the number to five.

We could not reach them with our rifles, but held out until shortly after mid-day (we started at 5.45 a.m.), and then surrendered.

Mr. Blanchard was hit (before we hoisted the white flag), in four places, and lingered on until 5.30 a.m., on the 15th, when he died in the Yeomanry field hospital, 15 miles from Kroonstad.

He was buried in Kroonstad military cemetery with full military honors and well deserved them.

At the time he was hit he was standing without cover and with his face to the enemy, more can not be said for any man.

I did my best to pull him through, but it was not to be. He was cheerful until the last, and took his misfortune like a man, insisting on the other wounded being attended to first, and never thinking of himself.

If I am able, on my return to Canada, to call upon you and give you any more details, or if you want any more information from me, my address is Private E. N. Hughes, A Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, or care of R. B. Hughes, Winnipeg.

You will excuse my rather vague and rambling note, when you consider I have been with him since the beginning of the march from Paardeberg till the finish. Most of his kit and personal effects were taken by the Boers, but a few of his things I have saved, and handed over to our storekeeper and to Lieutenant Kaye, Col. Otter will, no doubt, arrange all his affairs out here to your satisfaction, and send his things out to you.

Yours respectfully,

E. Norman Hughes.

Here is a Specimen 15-Cent Breakfast Order at Stillwell's.

Rolled Oats with pure Milk, Beef Steak, Fried Potatoes, Pickles and Relish, Buttered Toast, Griddled Cakes with Syrup, Graham and Vienna Bread, Creamery Butter, Coffee and Cream. Any wonder Stillwell serves nearly 300 business men's breakfasts daily?

A NEW FLAG.

Floats Over the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in Honor of the Emperor's 70th Birthday.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria celebrates to-day the 70th anniversary of his birthday. In Montreal the event is being observed by the Austrian colony with enthusiasm. For the occasion Mr. Edward Schultze, Austro-Hungarian Consul in this city, has had manufactured a brand new Austrian flag which to-day floats over the consulate, 166 McGill Street. It was manufactured by Mr. Thomas Sonne, 19 Commissioners Street, and is in execution one of the most beautiful pieces of handiwork in bunting. The peculiar circumstances under which the new flag was ordered, the difficulty of the work, and the limited time allowed for its execution, reflect great credit on the manufacturer. Last Wednesday Mr. Schultze expressed a desire to have a new flag for the celebration of the Emperor's birthday, as the colors of the old one were quite faded. Ordinarily, the designs for the two shields which are placed on the flag are imported, but in this case there was no time to do so. Several persons were spoken to with a view to having a new flag made, but the magnitude of the task deterred them from undertaking it. Mr. Sonne, however, undertook to make it and was successful. The designs for the shields were executed by Mr. James Sonne, his son, and Miss Sylvia Choquette did the finishing work.

Owing to the absence of the Consul-General, who is in the Northwest, there will be no public demonstration to-day. Many will perhaps be disappointed. Last year the public demonstration had to be postponed on account of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.

PARISIAN BRINGS MINISTERS HOME

Quebec, August 18.—(Special.)—Three Cabinet Ministers returned to Canada on the Parisian—Messrs. Fielding, Blair and Davies. They are in the best of health, and all say that their passage was very enjoyable. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, states that he went over to Europe simply on a pleasure trip. He attended the Exposition and was more than delighted with the splendid showing Canada has made there. Mr. Fielding states that great interest has been awakened in England on account of the sending of the contingents, and that Canadians are very popular. In regard to the elections, Mr. Fielding said he knew nothing of the date of the elections, and he only hoped that they had not taken place during his absence. He had heard nothing of a "cabinet crisis," which has been so persistently charged by Conservative papers during the past few weeks.

Hon. Mr. Blair has spent the most of his time in Switzerland, where his daughter is remaining for the benefit of her health. He did not meet Mr. Tarte at all, and had heard of no break in the cabinet ranks. He also had no information about the date of the elections.

Hon. Mr. Davies simply stated that he had had a most pleasant trip and was feeling much better. The ministers will go on to Montreal to-day unless they hear from Sir Wilfrid to the contrary.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was also on the steamer, thinks that the elections are near at hand, and although his business was not completed in London, he packed his valise as soon as he heard that the ministers were returning on the Parisian. Sir Charles presided at the concert in the saloon last night in aid of the Montreal Sailors' Institute.

FEDERAL MINISTERS HOME

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals; and Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, reached Montreal this morning at 11.30 by special train over the Intercolonial Railway from Levis, which left shortly after the Parisian arrived there this morning. The three Ministers looked in the best of health. They leave for Ottawa by C. P. R. this afternoon.

YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

Detective Charpentier Arrests Albert Flambert, Who is Said to be the Leader.

Detective Charpentier, last night, was successful in arresting Albert Flambert, 16 years old, who was recognized as leader of a youthful gang of burglars. A few days ago the private residence of Mr. Baker, 194 Milton Street, was broken into and robbed, Mr. Baker and his family being away in the country. Several articles of jewellery and silverware were stolen. On Tuesday Mrs. David Noe, 285 Peel Street, was walking along Sherbrooke Street, when a satchel containing her purse and valuables was snatched from her by two boys. The evidence which Detective Charpentier holds, connects Flambert with both these incidents. Mr. Charpentier was made aware of the boys' scheme in a peculiar manner. Three or four youths were standing in a lane in the rear of his house on Wednesday night. They were planning another burglary, one of the gang weakened afterwards and peached on his chums. In the court this morning Flambert pleaded guilty, and gave the names of the other boys who were with him. The case was enlarged for enquete.

MR. ARCHBALD DEAD.

The Senior Partner of Frothingham & Workman Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

It was with great regret that the mercantile world learned this morning of the death of Mr. Henry Archbald, the senior member of the firm of Frothingham & Workman, which occurred yesterday afternoon at his residence, 55 Durocher Street. Mr. Archbald was in his seventy-second year and had been in failing health for several months. He was born in Boston, and came to Montreal as a lad of fourteen. His career here was an example of what industry and faithfulness can accomplish, as he rose from messenger boy in the firm to be its head. At the time of his death he was the sole surviving member of the original firm. In the commercial world he always held a prominent place, and enjoyed universal confidence and respect. Mr. Archbald leaves a widow, one son and one daughter. The funeral, which will be private, takes place on Monday. The service will be conducted by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, of the Church of the Messiah, of which Mr. Archbald was one of the leading members.

PARADE CALLED OFF.

The parade of a provisional battalion to meet the ten returned soldiers on the Parisian this afternoon has been cancelled, as it is understood the men will debark at Quebec, none of them being from Montreal. Elaborate civic and military arrangements will be made for meeting those who are coming home on the Lake Ontario next week.

MORE IMMIGRANTS.

The Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Department have been advised that the steamship Lake Superior which arrived at Rimouski last night, brought 32 cabin, 60 intermediate, and 424 steerage passengers, and that the Parisian which arrived at Father Point yesterday afternoon, brought 19 cabin, 132 intermediate, and 295 steerage passengers.

ASKS ITO'S HELP.

London, Aug. 18.—A Yokohama message to the Mail says that Li Hung Chang sent an urgent appeal to Marquis Ito asking him to use his good offices with the powers. The Marquis replied expressing sympathy, but stating that interefrence was impossible at present.

PERSONALS.

Messrs. Francis J. and August N. Alvarez, of Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, left this city, after enjoying a pleasant visit during this week.

Miss Kate R. Longeway, of Dunham, Que., is the guest of Mrs. W. E. Rosher, at Lennoxville, Que.

Rev. Father A. Denis, cure of St. Cuthbert, died at his presbytery last evening. He was 29 years old.

Mr. C. G. Macartney leaves to-night for Old Orchard for his vacation.

WILL NOT SAY MASS FOR KING HUMBERT

Father Bouchet, of Louisville, Claims King of Italy Had Been Excommunicated.

Louisville, Ky., August 18.—Father Bouchet, who refused to celebrate mass for the late King Humbert at the request of the Italians of Louisville, said last night that his refusal was due to the fact that Humbert had been excommunicated. Father Bouchet does not believe the reports that the Pope allowed the mass to be celebrated for the dead King.

THE ATTACK ON PEKIN.

Shanghai, August 18.—The general attack on Pekin began August 15, in the morning. The enemy obstinately resisted The same evening the Japanese demolished the Cham Laug and Tang Chi gates and entered the capital. The other armies entered by the Tong Quien gate. They sent detachments at once to the legations where the ministers were found safe.

City News in Brief.

STOLE A POOR BOX.—William Durelle, 26, of Beaudry Street, was sentenced to six months yesterday for stealing coins from the poor box in Maisonneuve Church.

A REQUIEM MASS.—A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted in St. James' Cathedral yesterday, for the repose of the soul of the late Recorder, B. A. T. DeMontigny.

TO HAVE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.—The Hotel Dieu Hospital will be lighted by electricity. Mr. J. Valois, manager of the Chambly Electric Light Company, is putting up 1,500 lights in the institution.

MRS. BROWNING INJURED.—Mrs. Browning, of 651 City Hall Avenue, was struck by a furious cow at Viau Park yesterday, and was seriously injured. She was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

CUBAN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—A cable was received here last evening stating that the park in connection with the Cuban Electric Company had been opened, and that the day's railway receipts reached

HAMILTON DIVINE HERE.—At Stanley Street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Neil McPherson, of Hamilton, Ont., will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., to-morrow. Rev. Wm. Young, of Hamilton, will preach in Erskine Church.

OTTAWAN WILL PREACH.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. A. B. Hubly, of St. David's Reformed Episcopal Church, Ottawa, is in the city. Mr. Hubly will occupy the pulpit of St. Bartholomew's Church on Sunday morning and evening.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—Mr. S. Coulson, of the firm of H. R. Ives & Co., has presented the cannon recently found at Louisburg, and which had been embedded in the sea and mud since 1745, to the Chateau de Ramezay. It is shortly to be remounted.

CHARITABLE OFFICIALS.—The officers of the Health Department put their hands in their pockets the day before yesterday to help a poor woman who was waiting for the Mayor in the hope of getting transportation to Ottawa for herself and two children. She arrived here four months ago from the United States with her children and husband. The latter, unable to obtain work here, went to Fort William and later to Ottawa, where he got something to do. A ticket to Ottawa and some money in her pocket made the poor woman happy.

UNKNOWN BOY DROWNED.—A number of small boys were yesterday afternoon playing on the logs in the river just in front of the Harbor Commissioners' office, when one of their number fell in and being unable to swim, sank to the bottom. Mr. Charles Rydberg, a laborer, dived off the wharf, and succeeded in bringing the little fellow out. The General Hospital ambulance was called, and every effort was maed to resuscitate the lad. But these were unavailing. So far the body, which is at the morgue, has not been identified. It is that of a boy about thirteen years of age, dressed in a black shirt, brown trousers, and without shoes and stockings.

BENEATH THE MOONLIGHT.—The employes of the Laurie Engine Company had their first moonlight excursion last evening, per steamer Duchess of York, between 600 and 700 persons taking advantage of it. The employes appreciated the presence of Major W. Laurie, general manager, and his friends. Messrs. J. L. Sutherland, chairman; Sidney Fetto, F. Butler and R. Carey formed the committee who had the affair in charge. Casey's orchestra furnished the music for the dancing, and Miss Riley was the pianist. The Holland Bros.' band was present, and contributed largely to the entertainment. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Captain Gray.

THEATRICAL MAN MARRIED.—On Wednesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ellis, 10 Evans Street, Mr. Edward A. Bowden, formerly of Montreal, wass united in marriage to Miss Ella Ellis. The ceremony, which was witnessed by a few friends, was performed by Rev. G. Osborne Troop, after which the couple left for Quebec and Ontario, on a wedding tour. Mr. and Mrs. Bowden will reside in Boston, where the groom holds a responsible position as manager in the Tremont Theatre.

RAILWAY NEWS

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRATION.

For some time past there has been friction between the officials of the Immigration Department of the United States and the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways and the principal steamship companies engaged in the immigration traffic through Canada to the United States. The United States authorities are determined to prevent penniless immigrants being dumped in the country from any source. A conference has been held in Washington on the subject, and two proposals have, as the outcome of it, been suggested for the consideration of the carrying companies. One is that all immigrants coming from Liverpool shall be examined by United States immigration officers, and the other is that all immigrants reaching Quebec and Halifax and St. John, about whose destination there is reasonable doubt, shall be examined there, so as to prevent the detention of trains taking them over the border.

PHENOMENAL BAGGAGE TRAFFIC.

The extensive tourist traffic through Montreal is again exemplified by the unprecedented quantities of passengers' baggage which is being checked daily by the baggagemen of the Grand Trunk Company at Bonaventure Station. The total number of pieces checked last month was 57,300, and the daily average for the past few days has been 1,500 pieces. This entirely unprecedented in the annals of the company, and it is accounted for by the largely increased number of tourists from the United States who do the Niagara Falls, Toronto, St. Lawrence River and Montreal trip, returning south by the New York, Portland and Boston trains.

THEIR NEW OFFICE.

It is announced that the Rutland Railway Company will take possession of their new office in the St. Lawrence Hall building, St. James Street, September 1. A through coach is now run on the company's day trains between Montreal and New York, running without change, leaving Montreal at 9 a.m., arriving in New York at 10.15 p.m. The arrangements for the establishment of the new through system between Montreal and New York and Boston under the control of the Rutland are understood to be under the consideration of the capitalists interested.

HAS RELIEVED HOARE

Kitchener by Forced Marches Reaches Eland River.

DE WET ESCAPES AGAIN.

Lord Roberts Cables That He Fears the Boer General Has Eluded His Pursuers.

Cape Town, August 17.—Lord Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Colonel Hoare and the British garrison at Elands River.

DE WET'S ESCAPE.

London, August 17.—The War Office has received a despatch from Lord Roberts expressing a fear that General De Wet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines that De Wet's escape is due to his breaking up his forces into small bodies.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Entered Inwards, 17-18.

Steamship Turret Bay, Smith, Sydney, August 14, Kingman & Co., Coal.

Entered Outward, 17-18.

Steamship Mennon, Cross, Bristol, Elder, Dempster & Co., general.

Steamship Corinthian, Dunlop, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.

Brigantine Stella, Neilson, Cardigan, Hudon, Hebert & Co., light.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Manchester Importer, Morton, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite Sohmer Park.

John Christie, Overgard, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Sharples' wharf, Hochelaga.

Devona, Talt, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Endeavor, Candlish, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.

Buenos Ayrean, Pitts, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

Lord Charlemont, McVicker, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Berri street.

Turret Bay, Smith, Sydney, August 14, Kingman & Co. Moored at Hochelaga towers.

Schooners.

Nyanza, White, Goodhugh. Moored in Customs Basin.

Glenrosa, Carr, Anderson, McKenzie & Co. Moored opposite Ste. Anne Cotton Mill.

GENERAL NOTES.

The steamship Louisburg left Sydney at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is due in Montreal on Tuesday.

The steamship Therese Heyman left Sydney at 6 p.m. on Thursday, and is due in Montreal on Monday.

The steamship Frisia, from Hamburg, arrived at Quebec at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She will arrive in Montreal this afternoon, and moor at the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery.

The steamship Louisiana, Captain Chadwick, of the Franco-Candienne line, was the steamer that towed the disabled steamship Winnie, into Halifax on Thursday and not a Danish steamer as reported from Halifax.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Fleetwood, August 16.—Arrived: Leonora, Sydney, C.B.

Manchester, August 16.—Arrived: Manchester Commerce, Montreal.

Liverpool, August 16.—Arrived: Ranleh, Quebec for Manchester.

London, August 16.—Arrived: Bolivian, Montreal for Antwerp.

Manchester, August 17.—Sailed: Ella Sawyer, St. John, N.B.; Indianapolis, Que.

London, August 17.—Sailed: Montreal, Montreal.

Hamburg, August 17.—Arrived: Patricia, New York.

Glasgow, August 16.—Arrived: State of Nebraska, New York.

Stettin, Aug. 13.—Arrived: Hekla, New York.

New York, August 17.—Arrived: Furst Bismarck, Hamburg; Lucania, Liverpool.

Queenstown, August 17.—Arrived: Campania, New York.

UNION LABEL BREAD.

Delegates from the Journeymen Bakers' Union appeared before the Federated Trades Council on Thursday evening and urged the council to assist them by requesting the members of organized labor to purchase only bread bearing the union label. They stated that the wages of the bakers of Montreal have remained at practically the same level for some years, while the cost of living has increased from 25 to 50 per cent. More men are at work now than were employed in 1896, but they are in reality working for lower wages. The council decided to do all they could to assist the bakers with their label.

Delegates from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union complained of the competition of prison made goods. They said it was pretty rough on the law-abiding citizens attempting to earn a living making shoes, and fair manufacturers with capital invested in the production of shoes, to go out into the market and compete against the prison made shoes produced at prices from sixteen cents to forty cents per pair.

Messrs. Roberge, Rodier and Rivet were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which assembles in Ottawa in Sept. 18th.

It was decided to ask the City Council to donate $300 to assist in the Labor Day celebration.

S. DORFMAN ARRESTED.

Detective Charpentier yesterday arrested Samuel Dorffman, 14, 264 Cadieux Street, in connection with the recent death of J. R. Richards, who succumbed to injuries received from being struck by a stone. The warrant on which young Dorffman was arrested was issued by the Coroners' Court, and charges him with homicide. Dorffman denies any connection with the crime. The younger brother of the deceased gave the information leading to Dorffman's arrest. The case has been enlarged for enquete.

GORMAN'S MELONS.

ARE NOW AT THEIR BEST. Leave your orders ahead for shipment to your friends throughout Canada and the United States.

Next week will be a big one for receipts from the famous MELON BEDS AT OUTREMONT.

GORMANS' FAMOUS MELONS

Some choice fruit—Large, Small and Medium size—fresh from the vines to-day.

We offer the

"OUTREMONT BEAUTIES"

at 45c, 50c, 60c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.25 each.

$5.00, $6.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $13.50 per dozen.

All according to size and all of the very finest quality.

We make daily shipments to all parts of Canada and the Eastern and Middle States during the season.

FROM THE GREENWOOD ORCHARDS, COMO.

THE VERY CHOICEST TABLE

APPLES! APPLES! APPLES!

"Duchess" and "Transparent" in Baskets.

All carefully selected and hand-picked, 60 cents per basket.

FRASER VIGER & CO., IMPORTERS, Italian Warehouse,

207, 209 & 211 St. James St., Montreal.

TOURISTS

Should buy the latest and best Souvenir,

"Picturesque Montreal"

IN PHOTOGRAVURE. The finest artistic set of views of our city. Published by

G. W. CLARKE & CO.,

2270 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

And for sale at all first-class bookstores only. Price, 50c to $1 each, cloth and gold.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that STANISLAS DUHAMEL, Grocer, of the City of Montreal, has made, the 14th day of August, 1900, a voluntary abandonment of all his assets for the benefit of his creditors.

The creditors are requested to produce their claims into my hands within fifteen days from date of present notice to be collocated.

Given at Montreal, this 15th day of August, 1900.

OSCAR PROULX,
Fidei-Commis.,
1586½ Notre Dame St., Montreal.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY IN wheat and stocks? If so, write to me immediately; I am not a broker, and do not solicit accounts. M. W. Bell, First National Bank Building, Chicago. 197x

WANTED — AT ONCE, A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 15 St. Louis sq. 196x

"Don't talk to me about a third party!" exclaimed the old politician. "A third party is always a fraud."

"He's awfully in the way sometimes," assented the politician's pretty daughter.

"Oysters are out of season, I believe?" said the puffy party.

"Yes," replied the head waiter, glancing across at the dude who was dining a sourbrette; "this is the lobster season."

Just like Milwaukee—What did you learn at the students' art school in Munich?

To draw.

Still life?

No, beer.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

RAIN OR SHINE

We'll Have a Big Sale on Monday.

This store's standard never lowers. The same dependable quality that brings us the best trade in the city prevails on Mondays just the same as every other day. Every item that is called a Bargain is worthy of the name. Among the many we point out to you for Monday's sale, these few Silk Capes and Silk Blouses are by no means the least important.

LADIES' BLACK FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Lace Hooks, very fine quality, in sizes 5½, 5¾ and 6. Only 25c Fully worth $1.00.

CAPES EXTRA SPECIAL OFFERING.

LADIES' VERY ELEGANT CAPES, made of Silk, beautifully trimmed with black and butter silk lace, pleated silk chiffon and ribbon. Really good value at $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00. To clear the balance, Monday, all at $1.50

BEAUTIFUL SILK GLOVES,

In all sizes, and in the most desirable colors. Monday ..19c Fully worth 35c to 50c.

UNDER VEST SPECIAL.

LADIES' SPUN SILK VESTS, low neck and no sleeves, in pink, white and black, all sizes. Worth 89c. Monday 50c

TIES SPECIAL.

LADIES' VERY HANDSOME FICHUS, made of extra fine silk chiffon, trimmed with silk fringed ribbon and lace, in 30 different styles. Your choice at 12½c

SILKS AND SATINS VERY SPECIAL.

VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY SATIN DUCHESS, in all the most leading shades, such as pink, hello, pale blue, new blue, turquoise, cream, white, etc., 24 inches wide, at 59c

REAL LISLE THREAD LADIES' VESTS, low neck, short sleeves and no sleeves, beautifully trimmed open lace and silk ribbon. Worth 45c. Monday 33c

STOCKINGS SPECIAL.

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, real fine quality, black, with lovely silk embroidered and open stripes. Marked 80c and $1.20. To clear balance, Monday 29c

REAL FRENCH TAFFETA SILK, choicest quality, for both Dresses and Lining purposes, any color or shade you could desire. Our Very Special Price 75c

SILK GLOVES SPECIAL.

All our SUMMER SILK GLOVES, best quality, pure silk, in the most desirable shades, sizes 6 to 8. Values of 25c to 50c. Your choice, Monday 19c

LACE SPECIAL.

40 Pieces SILK LACE, in all the best shades, also Duchess and Valenciennes Lace, 2 to 4 inches wide, all at same price. Monday, yard....5c

WHITE WEAR SPECIAL.

CHILDREN'S APRONS, made of Fine White Lawn, nicely finished with pretty feather stitching, yoke and ruffle sleeves. Worth 45c. Monday 28c

DRESS GOODS VERY SPECIAL.

Beautiful lines of NEW DRESS GOODS, all in small checked lovely combination of colors, all wool and 42 inches wide. Very desirable goods for School Dresses 21c

BELTS SPECIAL.

LADIES' PRETTY BELTS, in pink, pale blue, turquoise, cardinal, navy, cream, hello, white, and made of very best satin chiffon, 4 inches wide. Regular price $1.50. Monday 85c

LADIES' WHITE UNDER SKIRTS.

In Very Fine Quality of Cambric, with two large flounces, nicely finished and well made. Value 95c. Monday 58c

ENGLISH HOMESPUN DRESS GOODS, made of the very best Scotch Wool, in silver, steel and dark grey, light and dark fawn and brown, 54 inches wide. Beautiful goods for Costumes and Skirts. Value $1.50. For 99c

RIBBONS SPECIAL.

600 Pieces TWO FACED SATIN RIBBON, in all colors and shades, selling elsewhere three and four times our price, Nos. 5, 9, 16, 22. Monday 5c

BLOUSE SPECIAL.

Most Exquisite STRIPED SILK BLOUSES, beautifully finished, in all desirable colors, such as pink, pale blue, royal blue, hello, purple, black and white spot, in prices ranging from $4.50 to $5.75. Monday, only $3

E. LEPAGE & CO., Cor. St. Lawrence and St. C... Montreal

AGENTS FOR THE "BAZAAR" GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS.

The Big Store Closes at 1 O'Clock To-Day.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 18th, 1900.

Special Sale

—OF—

2,000 SHIRT WAISTS



On Monday Morning The Big Store will have ready for sale a lot of about 2,000 Ladies' Pretty Shirt Waists, which have to be cleared. There are several styles—not this season's—but still good.

There's Fancy Muslins, Pretty Percales, and some Figured Grenadines. Some have yoked backs, some yoked back and front, some with white stand-up collars, others with high turn-over collars, most with cuffs, some mussed, some as good as new. Original prices ranged from 75c to $2.00 each.

MONDAY and until cleared, each 25c

Ladies' Suitings

Just the goods to make up stylish Tailor Made Gowns, in suitable widths.

Plain Colored French Bengalines, fine weave, silk finish, in shades of red, blue, green, drab, fawn, purple and brown, 46 inches wide, yard 95c

Plain Colored West of England Suitings, in most suitable shades, for Tailor Made Gowns, 54 inches wide, yard $1.00

Plain Colored Venetian Cloth, in a variety of suitable shades, 54 inches wide $1.15

Children's Dresses



There's lots of pretty styles in early Fall Dresses for Little Misses' wear.

Children's Navy Estamene Serge Sailor Dresses, large collar and pleated skirt, trimmed fine white braid, sizes for 2 to 12 years. Price for size 2 .....$2.25

Children's Plain Cashmere Dresses, trimmed velvet yoke and Valenciennes lace, lined throughout. Sizes for 2 to 6 years. Price for 2 years $2.75

SUMMER SILKS.

Indescribably handsome colorings and effects are among the stock of Silks carried by The Big Store.

Rich Checked Summer Silks, in small size broken checks, a variety of pretty and stylish colorings, yard 60c

New Figured Pongee Silks, in shades of navy, brown, green, drab, fawn, purple and crimson, with rich designs, yard 80c

Rich Shirt Waist Silks, with lace insertion stripes, making a very rich effect when made up, yard $1.25

STYLISH SILK WAISTS.



The balance of nearly all lines of Ladies' Silk Waists will be cleared at special prices. These are two good ones:

Ladies' Stylish Silk Shirt Waists, in pretty stripes, pointed yokes, soft flare cuffs and detachable white linen collar. Regular $2.50 kind. For $1.55

Ladies' Very Stylish Shirt Waists in handsome Striped Corded Silk, full front and back, new style sleeve and white detachable collar. Regular $3.25. For $1.75

Some "Snap Shots" in the Big Store

	Regular.	Monday.
Lonsdale Cambric	12c	7½c
Men's Straw Hats	35c	19c
Useful Door Mats	25c	19c
Ladies' Silk Gloves	35c	19c
Dress Goods	38c	15c
Umbrellas	$1.50	83c
Bannister Brushes	25c	17c

	Regular.	Monday
Egg Beaters	5c	1c
Salt Shakers	5c	2½c
Glass Tumblers	5c	2½c
China Cups and Saucers	15c	8c
Milk Cans	40c	15c
Tea Kettles	50c	29c
Tea Pots	43c	29c
Towel Rollers	10c	6½c

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. *Send for New Catalogue.*

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

THOMAS LIGGET

Will make an Important Announcement In a Few Days About

FALL CARPETS

And REMOVAL SALE before taking possession of New Warehouses, Empire Building, in course of erection on St. Catherine Street.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL. 175 to 179 Sparks St., OTTAWA.

LAST MILITIA ORDERS.

Ottawa, August 18.—(Special.)—Militia orders last night make an announcement which appears to be along the line suggested by Mr. Kipling in his recent remarks regarding Canadians in South Africa. The orders state that His Excellency in Council has approved of officers of the Northwest Mounted Police Force, now serving in South Africa, retiring under the term of the superannuation act, if they do not wish to return to Canada, and of free discharges being granted to non-commissioned officers and constables who similarly do not desire to return to Canada.

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Special Service Forces have been invalided from South Africa to England:

Royal Canadian Regiment—7464, Sergt. P. Clunie, no corps; 7365, Private P. McCosh, 33th Simcoe Foresters; 7697, Private A. P. Thomas, D.Y.R.C. Hussars; 7890, Private F. Russell, Q.O.C. Hussars.

Canadian Mounted Rifles—56, Sergt. W. T. Smith, A Squadron, R.C.D.; 154, Sergt. A. G. Willoughby, 3rd P.W.C.D.

Strathcona's Horse—181, Sergt. T. A. Calin; 163, Private W. Woodward; 200, Private J. W. Fuller; 489, Private F. Thompson.

Upon the melancholy occasion of the death of Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Alfred Ernest Albert, reigning Duke of Saxe-Colourg and Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.E.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to the Queen, Honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, second son of Her Majesty, the officers of the Canadian Militia have been asked to wear when in uniform a band of black crape round the left arm, as prescribed by the regulations. The mourning commenced on August 15, and is to be continued until September 13 next.

Hon. Dr. Borden has been pleasd to grant warrant rank as follows:

Third (Special Service Battalion, R.C.R.—Bandmaster Thomas Charles Carey.

Permission has been granted the 90th Winnipeg Regiment to enter the United States, uniformed and armed, on the 16th instant.

The following medical officers have passed the proficiency examination prescribed by G. O. 19—1900 and obtain certificates:

Hon. Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Fuller, 79th Regt.; Surg.-Major L. R. C. Lafontaine, 86th Regt.; Sergt.-Major J. E. Grondin, 87th Regt.; Sergt.-Major W. A. Willoughby, 40th Regt.; Sergt.-Major P. A. Campbell, 63rd Regt.; Sergt.-Major de Montmollin, 51st Regt.; Sergt.-Major R. T. E. MacDonald, 52nd Regt.; Sergt.-Major W. H. Johnson, 30th Regt.; Sergt.-Major J. L. G. McCarthy, 35th Regt.; Sergt.-Major R. Gibson, 27th Regt.; Sergt.-Major E. Kidd, 16th Regt.; Major J. W. Bridges, A.M.S.; Sergt.-Major J. A. P. Lord, 17th Regt.; Major C. E. Elliott, A.M.S.; Sergt.-Major Rollo Campbell, 5th R.S.; Sergt.-Major R. M. Hillary, 12th Regt.; Sergt.-Major R. H. Phillimore, 78th Regt.; Sergt.-Major R. J. Lockhurt, 29th Regt.; Sergt.-Major H. A. Turner, 46th Regt.; Sergt.-Major H. Bascom, 3rd Dragoons; Sergt.-Major T. W. H. Young, 3rd Dragoons; Sergt.-Major S. H. McCoy, 19th Regt.; Sergt.-Major A. T. Rice, 22nd Regt.; Major R. H. Abbott, A.M.S.; Sergt.-Major P. J. Scott, 32nd Regt.; Sergt.-Major J. A. Magnan, 83rd Regt.; Sergt.-Major F. O'Neil, C.A.; Sergt.-Major E. N. Chevalier, R.C.R.; Sergt.-Major H. B. Carmichael, 6th Hussars; Sergt.-Major A. Duquette, 76th Regt.; Captain J. A. Sponagle, A.M.S.; Captain H. D. Johnson, A.M.S.; Captain G. S. Rennie, A.M.S.; Captain G. H. Parks, A.M.S.; Captain A. N. Hayes, A.M.S.; Captain A. Y. Scott, A.M.S.; Hon. Surgeon Captain E. A. Kirkpatrick, 66th Regt.; Surg. Lieut. F. Oldham, 31st Regt.; Surg. Lieut. G. L. Foster, 89th Regt.; Lieut. A. A. McCrimmon, A.M.S.; Surg. Lieut J. C. Grassette, 39th Regt.; Surg. Lieut. D. W. Shier, 45th Regt.; Lieut. O. L. Berdan, A.M.S.; Surg. Lieut. J. P. Rankin, 28th Regt.; Lieut. A. A. Shaffner, A.M.S.; Lieut. W. W. Thompson, A.M.S.; Surg. Lieut. E. R. Brown, 5th R.S.; Surg. Lieut. A. McKay, 36th Regt.; Lieut. J. Ross, A.M.S.; Surg. Lieut. C. D. Murray, C.A.; Surg. Lieut. K. Cameron, A.M.S.; Surg. Lieut. A. S. Langrll, 37th Regt.; Surg. Lieut. R. R. Kilborn, 47th Regt.; Surg. Lieut. J. A. Thompson, 55th Regt.; Surg. Lieut. H. H. Alger, 49th Regt.; Lieut. E. D. Farrell, A.M.S.; Lieut. I. T. Clarke, A.M.S.; Lieut. F. Fenton, A.M.S.; Lieut. J. M. Cotton, A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. D. W. Macpherson, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. C. A. Hodgetts, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. G. G. Turcot, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Roberts, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. L. Drum, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. D. E. Mundell, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. G. S. Cameron, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. C. F. Wylde, S., A.M.S.; 2nd Lieut. Delaney, S., A.M.S.; Captain E. C. Ashton, M.D., 38th Regt.; Captain G. E. Beauchamp, M.D., 65th Regt.; Dr. Murphy, Halifax, N.S.

Eighty-two officers followed these courses; seventy-two have obtained a certificate.



UNCONSCIOUS HUMOR.

Will M. Clemens, in Ainslee's Magazine, says that Mark Twain was once billed to lecture in Colchester, Conn., but failed to arrive, and a Mr. Hornet undertook to fill the gap with a lecture on temperance. The people, however, knew that Mark Twain was only a pen name, and supposed that his real name was Hornet. Hence they still expected a funny lecture. Mr. Hornet bowed politely, looked about him, and remarked: "Intemperance is the curse of the country." The audience burst into a merry laugh. He knew it could not be at his remark, and thought his clothes must be awry, and he asker the Chairman in a whisper if he was all right, and received "Yes" for an answer. Then he said: "Rum slays more than disease!" Another but louder laugh followed. He could not understand it, but proceeded: "It breaks up happy homes!" (Laughter.) Mr. Hornet began to get excited. He thought they were poking fun at him, but went on: "We must crush the serpent!" A tremendous howl of laughter. The men on the platform, except the Chairman, squirmed as they laughed. Then Hornet got mad. "What I say is gospel truth," he cried. The audience fairly bellowed with mirth. Hornet turned to a man on the stage and said: "Do you see anything very ridiculous in my remarks or behaviour?" "Yes, ha, ha, ha. It's indescribably funny—ha, ha,ha! Go on!" replied the roaring man. "This is an insult," cried Hornet, wildly dancing about. More laughter and cries of "Go on, Twain." Mr. Hornet was afterwards heard to declare that he never know a town so entirely populated with asses and idiots.

NOW NEARING COMPLETION

TWO WRECKED SPANS OF CORNWALL BRIDGE ALMOST REBUILT.

It is Expected Trains Will Run Over Them by the Middle of September.

Cornwall, August 17.—(Special.)—The Union Bridge Company, who have the contract for rebuilding the two wrecked spans of the O. & N. Y. bridge across the south channel of the St. Lawrence, have made especially good time within the past few days, and on Wednesday coupled the centre span. A week more should see the riveting all done, when a construction train will be sent across and the rails laid and track ballasted under the direction of General Superintendent De Shaw of the O. & N. Y.

The steel caisson around pier No. 7 in the north channel was brought to its bearings on Wednesday evening, and is now anchored in the solid rock a foot below the bottom of the river. All that remains is to fill the caisson with concrete and tie it to the pier by means of wire cables passed through the original structure.

The masonry of pier No. 8 at the toe of the bank will likely be finished to-morrow.

The Degnon-Maclean Company have had a most intricate and tedious lot of work in rebuilding and strengthening the foundations of both bridges, but have done their work thoroughly and well, and the public may depend that there are no stronger bridges in America than those at Cornwall. The entire work should be completed and the bridges ready for trains early in September.

A. A. Stewart, of New York, secretary of the Degnon-Maclean Company, who has had charge of the operations at Cornwall, has associated himself with M. P. Davis in the building of the foundations of the Quebec bridge. As there will be a great quantity of difficult pneumatic work, and as Mr. Stewart is acknowledged to be at the head of his profession in this particular line, the work at Quebec is sure to be well done.

STATIONER ASSIGNS.

Austin & Robertson File a Consent, But With Assets Which Meet the Liabilities.

Austin & Robertson, wholesale stationers and paper dealers, assigned yesterday. The liabilities will, it is believed, amount to about $100,000, but will be fully met by the assets.

Mr. John Robertson, sole member of the firm, speaking of the matter, said: "The assignment of the firm is due primarily to the recent failure of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Rockfort, Mich., in which I was interested through my connection with the rebuilding of a paper mill in Rockfort, where I had sustained severe losses by fire. The firm's resources were further taxed by the paying out a few years ago of the interests of deceased and other partners in the business here, together with losses sustained in a law suit amounting to over $10,000."

General regret is felt in business circles for the business difficulties of the firm, which is one of long-standing and sound reputation.

NEW PRINCIPAL ENGAGED.

Cornwall, August 17.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the Separate School Board held last night it was decided to engage James Macdonald, of Bendenell, Ont., as principal of the Centre Ward School, in place of John Keating, deceased. Mr. Macdonald comes very highly recommended.

TO PRESENT THE FOUNTAIN.

Cornwall, August 18.—(Special.)—The Memorial Fountain erected to the memory of Miss Jennie MacArthur will be presented to the town on Friday evening, August 24. The ladies of the W.C.T.U. and King's Daughters will provid cake and ice cream to be served by the "Y's" in the Central Park to all who wish to partake.

The International Business College, Caza and Lord, principals, Place d'Armes, open their fall session Monday, August 27.

MR. STAFFORD'S BUSINESS.—Friends of the late Mr. William Stafford, whose sudden death was noted a few days since, will be pleased to know that his eldest daughter, Miss Gertrude Stafford, has been able to continue the insurance business in which Mr. Stafford had been engaged for a good many years past.

TRY TO WRECK TRAIN

Southern Negroes Are Accused of Attempting the Crime.

THE PLOT FALLS THROUGH.

Fortunately a Freight Preceded the Passenger Train and Suffered in Its Place.

Liberty City, Ga., August 17.—Late last night a determined effort was made to wreck a Plant System passenger train at Almass Mill, where the negro Small, one of those said to have taken part in the murder of Curtis, was killed. The switch lock was broken and ties were placed on the track, but the arrival of a freight train ahead of the passenger prevented the wrecking of the passenger train. Three miles of wires along the line of the Plant System have been cut, it is believed by negroes.

During the night several negroes were taken from their houses and severely whipped by crowds of whites for alleged incendiary speeches they had made. This incensed the negroes very much and was condemned by the more conservative whites of that section. About one o'clock this morning a small shop occupied by a negro at Liberty City was found on fire. A crowd gathered, and a man named Gordon threw a keg of powder into the flames. Gordon was seriously if not fatally injured. The rumor then spread that the negroes intended to attack and fire every house in the town. This led the sheriff to call on the governor for troops, saying the matter was beyond his control. Detachments of the two cavalry troops in Liberty County and armed citizens are patrolling the streets of Liberty City to-night, and most of the women and children have left the place.

WILL BUILD A ROAD

New Railway Line Projected in Cape Breton.

OFFICIALS ON THE SCENE.

Road Will Run, it is Said, From Point Tupper to Louisburg in Southern Cape Breton.

St. Peters, C.B., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—R. J. Campbell, of New York, president of the Cape Breton Railway Extension Company, accompanied by Edmund Guerin, of Madore, Guerin and Merril, barristers, Montreal, arrived here last night in connection with the projected railway line through Southern Cape Breton from Point Tupper to Louisburg. The Canso and Louisburg Railway Company which has been carrying on some desultory operations for the past few months has received notice that the subsidies promised them will now be paid to the Cape Breton Railway Extension Company. This concern is backed by ample capital and little doubt is entertained of their ability and intention to build the road.

FREE VACCINATION.

It Will be Continued Until September—11,000 Persons Vaccinated in the Last Month.

The Health Committee, at a meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to continue free public vaccination until September 1, even though the cost is 16c per person. From July 15 to August 15 the 17 public vaccinators reported on 14,000 persons, of whom 4,034 were vaccinated for the first time, 7,332 for the second time, and 2,779 refused to be vaccinated, these nearly all claiming the right to be privately inoculated. In reply to the Provincial Board of Health, which enquired if there had not been negligence in the last case of smallpox on St. Urbain Street, Dr. Laberge reported that investigation showed that the attending physician had acted in a satisfactory manner.

PRIZE TO AMERICANS.

Their Method of Fighting Fire Surprises the Parisians.

Paris, August 17.—The preliminary contests in the international exhibition of fire apparatuses came off this afternoon at Vincennes, some 5,000 firemen, representing many nationalities, participating.

The American representatives, Chief Geo. C. Hale, of Kansas City, and the men of the Kansas City fire brigade, caused great wonderment by their quick harnessing and running, together with their methods of life saving. They received an ovation, and by common consent were awarded the first place. The contest will be continued to-morrow.

FEAR MORE MOB ATTACKS

COLORED CITIZENS OF NEW YORK ARE EXPECTING TROUBLE.

They Claim That Negroes Are Being Brutally Handled by All the Police.

New York, August 17.—Though several of the West Side thoroughfares were lined to-night with men and women who evidently expected a continuation of the collisions between the white and colored residents of that section of the city, there were no race disturbances of any consequence during the evening. Police were on the alert in the streets and avenues, and no loitering was permitted where crowds had congregated for three nights past.

Chief of Police Devery was within easy call of his precinct commanders to-night, but he expressed the conviction that there would not be any demand for active service or for any of the reserve force.

Many of the colored men who say they have been brutally treated by the police are making vigorous protests.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

When Mr. Walter S. Baldwin announced early in the summer that he intended to inaugurate a summer season in Montreal and hoped to make it a financial success, nine out of ten of the knowing ones smiled broadly and laid wagers that the venture would die a-borning.

That was before Montreal knew Mr. Baldwin.

The second week of the engagement paid expenses, every subsequent week has shown a tidy profit. Last week, for example, the writer happened to drop in at the Wednesday matinee; every seat in the house was taken and there were a number who stood rather than miss the performance. And this was in Montreal when Wednesday matinees have invariably been played to empty houses, and at Her Majesty's Theatre where, before the Baldwin regime, a demand for standing room was an almost unknown experience.

Verily there is more in knowing how to manage a theatre than most people imagine.

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And Mr. Baldwin has had his share of bad luck, culminating in that great misfortune last week—the death of poor Bankson. Of all the young actors Montreal has known none had such promise of a brilliant future as he. Earnest, thorough, talented and ambitious, his death is a loss to play-goers of this country which can not be made good.

It is idle now to speak of what he would have done but the boy of twenty-two was being watched closely and delightedly by the famous New York managers. Given a few years more of life and there is little that might not have been expected of him.

• • •

This week its kaleidoscopic repertoire, varying from the brilliant and cheerful "Ten Nights in a Barroom," to the subdued "Camille," will close the company's engagement to the sincere regret of its patrons. After a week's interlude the new London stock company, organized and chosen by Mr. John A. Grose, will begin its career. The King is dead, long live the King.

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The play chosen is "Tommy Atkins," one of the recent khaki successes, and is said to be well adapted to launch the new organization on the full tide of popular favor. The play has never been seen on this side of the water but is one of the London successes.

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The Academy opens the same week with a new operatic burletta, "Very Little Faust," which comes from the Columbia Theatre, Boston. It is described as a clever travesty on Gounod's opera, Carroll having done the burlesquing, while a gentleman named Eustis has kindly consented to popularize Gounod's themes. The story of Goethe is evidently not followed very closely, however, for the scenes are all laid in the vicinity of Paris, and are essentially of the 20th century.

• • •

Montreal's musical colony will have an accession this year in the person of Signor Fabiani, of the Milan Conservatory, who will shortly organize classes in voice culture, preluding and self-accompaniment on the harp. Signor Fabiani comes to Montreal highly recommended and is sanguine that the local field is a profitable one.

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HER MAJESTY'S.

To-day's performance at Her Majesty's Theatre concludes the run of "The Charity Ball." Next week the Baldwin-Melville Company will present a mixed bill, including "Camille," "Ten Night's in a Bar-room," "East Lynne," and "Little Lord Fauntleroy." For the latter piece Mr. Baldwin has accepted the services of Baby Vavene, generously offered by Mr. Grose. Baby Vavene has been engaged by Mr. Grose to play child parts with his London stock company, and later in the season will be seen in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in this organization. Miss Laura Alberta, who replaces Miss Linthicum in the company, and who has made a most favorable impression, will be seen in the leading female roles.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

The attraction at the Theatre Royal next Monday will be the emotional drama, "A Guilty Mother." No expense has been spared in making it one of the finest productions ever seen on the dramatic stage. The company this year is stronger than before.

MRS. BAYNES' LONG RIDE.

Full Details of Her 4,500 Mile Ride in Which She Beat All Records.

Whether one approves of long-distance road work by women or not, he cannot deny that the record of Mrs. Emma R. Bayne, of New York, of riding 4,500 miles in 30 days is a most remarkable feat, even for a man.

Some of the previous rides showing unusual endurance have been as follows:

William Brown, New York—Twenty centuries, 2,000 miles, in 9 days, 9 hours, 6 minutes (world's record).

Mrs. Jane Lindsay, New York—Fifteen continuous centuries, 1,500 miles, in 6 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes (woman's world's record).

Miss Marguerite Gast, New York—Ten centuries, 1,000 miles, in 4 days, 17 hours, 23 minutes.

Teddy Edwards—A century a day for 252 days.

Teddy Hale, English professional—A century a day for a year, except on Sundays.

John H. George, Philadelphia—Thirty-nine centuries, under 14 hours elapsed time each.

Mrs. Bayne therefore rode her wheel farther by hundreds of miles than any man or woman ever did in the same space of time on the road. She began her long ride in poor health and weighed 98 pounds. After riding 38 centuries she had gained five pounds and finished in better condition by far than when she started. The statistics of her ride are as follows:

Total elapsed time	718 hours
Total riding time	450 hours
Total resting time	268 hours
Time devoted to sleep	87 hours
Time consumed eating	75 hours
Time taken up in rest and care	106 hours
Weight at start	98 pounds
Weight at 1,000 miles	99 pounds 10 ounces
Weight at 2,000 miles	102 pounds 14 ounces
Weight at 3,000 miles	102 pounds 8 ounces
Weight at finish	95 pounds 8 ounces
Weight 18 hours after finish	99 pounds 10 ounces

As the record was made over surveyed courses and checked according to the rules of the Century Road Club of America, there can be no doubt that Mrs. Bayne really rode the distance in the time claimed.

Each of her single centuries had to be completed inside of 14 hours, and each half of her double centuries had a 12-hour limit. Her plan was to ride single and double centuries of 100 and 200 miles on alternate days respectively, until they should equal a century and a half a day for 30 consecutive days. If she had ridden only 190 miles on a day when she should have ridden a double century, she would have been credited with but one century. Her narrowest escape was on one rainy day when she finished her 100 miles with but five minutes to spare.

This plucky little woman ate whenever she felt hungry. Her bill of fare consisted of chicken, cereals, fruit, berries, toast, boiled and raw eggs and soups. Her drinks were warm tea with lemon juice and black coffee at night. The only articles of food or drink in the nature of stimulants were prepared food and kumyss.

Mrs. Bayne is a Colorado girl, born 29 years ago on a ranch near Denver. She is a fine horsewoman and a good rifle shot. She has been married four years, but has no children.

Her husband, George Bayne, was an L road engine driver, and is now a starter on the road. During her ride she had a woman trainer, Mrs. Hickey.

HERCHMER TO BE RETIRED

SUPT. A. B. PERRY, N.W.M.P., GAZETTED IN HIS PLACE.

Formal Announcement of His Appointment Made in To-day's Canada Gazette.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The appointment of Supt. A. B. Perry to be commissioner of the N. W. M. P., in the place of Lt.-Col. Herchmer, retired, will be formally announced in the Canada Gazette to-day.

Hypolite Bourgeois has been appointed wharfinger of the Government wharf at Cocagne, N.B.

The pilotage district of Parrsboro, under order-in-council of 1881, has been cancelled so far as relates to collection of dues.

ABBE GIRAUD DENOUNCED.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The authorities at the Archbishop's Palace denounce the so-called Abbe Girand, faith curist, as a priest who has been deprived of all privileges. The abbe was ordained a priest in Asia some fifteen years ago, but subsequently the right to celebrate mass was taken from him.

Under certain representations made some years ago he was appointed pastor to the Galician settlers in Manitoba, but on reliable information received from Philadelphia Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, cancelled his appointment.

Since that time he has posed as a faith curist and has encountered the law on one or two occasions. He was prosecuted in Montreal for obtaining money under false pretences, but was acquitted.

In Ottawa he asks two dollars for a cure, and has visited the homes of some members of the Basilica parish.

DATE OF ELECTIONS.

Ottawa, August 17.—(Special.)—The Citizen this morning publishes one of the most ingenious stories which has yet appeared regarding the date of the elections. The statement is, forsooth, that owing to certain discrepancies in the drawing up of the Election Act, another session of Parliament will be necessary before an election. The story is causing much amusement here.

VACANT LOT, BLEURY ST., FOR SALE.

Lot about 86 feet by 70 feet, on the best part of Bleury Street, near Mayor St., suitable for business or residential purposes.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY COMPANY, 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

A Chance to Convince You is all the

WINDSOR CAFE, Cor. of St. Antoine and Windsor St., Desires.

One trial proves the worth of our 25 cent meal. Remarkable for the price. Served between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Open day and night. Satisfaction our aim. Get the best by buying it here. In the fruit and confectionery everything is first class. Quality makes the goods attractive—prices make them sell. A thought for your comfort—a consideration for your cash.

E. DESJARDINS, Proprietor.

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The rapidity of the Underwood's action is so great that it will respond perfectly to the manipulation of the fastest operator, permitting the use of the highest rate of speed.

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THE AUER LIGHT 1682 NOTRE DAME

LOCKERBY BROS., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA MERCHANTS, MONTREAL, May 10th, 1900.

THE AUER LIGHT CO., 1682 Notre Dame Street,

GENTLEMEN:—

I write to say that I have had five Auer Lights in use for a period of three years, and that they give every satisfaction, being both easier on the eyes and much cheaper than the old burners. Yours truly,

(Signed) D. L. LOCKERBY.

TRIAL LIGHTS FREE OF CHARGE

RIVERSIDE PARK,

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Week Commencing TO-MORROW, AUG. 19.

MONTAGUE & WEST, Novelty Musical Sketch
UHLORICK, the Barrel King.
MDM. ALEXA, French Operatic Singer.
MUSICAL JOHNSONS, Re-engagement.
POEK & TRASK, Europe's Greatest Acrobats
FLORA SCOTT, Budget of Topical Songs.

MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S ORCHESTRA.

Afternoons, 3. ADMISSION 10c. Evenings, 8.

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August 27 to September 8.

A Best on Record in Exhibits and Attractions.

Magnificent Spectacle: SEIGE AND RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

Reduced Rates on all Railway Lines of Travel.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line S.S. Alcides, Stitt, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED, Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan Line S.S. Buenos Ayrean, Wm. Pitts, master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

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Aug. 11 to 31.

Any time between these dates we will allow you to select from over 100 different patterns

Trousers

that formerly sold at $4 and $6, which we are now asking only

$3.00

Made to Order and Fit Guaranteed.

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Fac-Simile of Wrapper. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR ENGINE HOUSE.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House at Stellarton," will be received until Seventeen o'clock, Eastern Standard Time,

FRIDAY, the 31st DAY OF AUGUST, 1900,

for the construction of an 18 stall Brick Engine House and a Brick Boiler House at Stellarton, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after Saturday, the 18th day of August, 1900, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., and at the office of the Station Master at Stellarton, N.S., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 9th August, 1900.

BALMORAL CASTLE HOTEL MONTREAL.

American Plan .....$2.00 to $4.00
European Plan .....$1.00 to $2.50
Free 'Bus to and from all trains and boats.

Paint that's Paint

It's not the first cost of painting that determines its economy, it's the durability of it. When we paint we employ skilled mechanics and use nothing but the best white lead and linseed oil and absolutely pure colors. Our paint lasts. The estimate may be a little higher than for cheap materials and poor workmanship, but—

W. P. SCOTT, 2432 St. Catherine Street, - Montreal

OFFICE TELEPHONE—Up 1274

THE HERALD

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1900.

THE TEST OF ECONOMY.

(Hon. W. S. Fielding.)

"Let us understand what is economy. We have spent a great deal of money. We admit it. Honorable gentlemen boast that they spent little, but their little was extravagance, because they did not have the money to pay. They spent little and they ran the country into debt. We have paid every bill, and we have had a reduced rate of taxation. Economy does not mean parsimony. It does not mean niggardliness. It means the meeting of the reasonable demands of the people by an honest expenditure, designed to comply with all the requirements as far as possible. The increased expenditure is caused by the desire of the Government to increase the business of the country and to provide facilities for handling the business of the country."

(Sir Hibbert Tupper.)

"I take the responsibility of saying that whether my party or the other party be successful at the next election, I have not the slightest doubt that the expenditure of this country will increase instead of diminish. And I will go further and say that, provided wisdom presides over the system of management and expenditure, I hope, and devoutly hope, that the expenditure will increase instead of diminish. This country as it grows, this country as it successfully develops, certainly this country as it accumulates a larger population, will, and must, require a larger amount than forty millions a year for its government."

THIS TERRIBLE LAURIER.

One might infer from reading the accounts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour through Nova Scotia that the Premier is held in pretty high esteem by the people of that Province. Wherever he goes he is welcomed by large crowds of people, all of whom appear to be delighted at having the opportunity to see and speak with the Premier. We regret, however, to observe that Conservative newspapers of the Province of Quebec find very little to commend in the judgment of these Nova Scotians Le Quotidien, of Levis, is holding Laurier up to the public gaze as the most horrible example of political and moral infirmity ever known. It may be as well to mention that this paper has very marked Conservative bearings, although, of course, it would not do to insinuate that that fact would be allowed to in any way color its views of the conduct of a distinguished French-Canadian statesman.

In one of his speeches the Premier went so far as to say that the Manitoba school question had been amicably settled. Oddly enough, at about the same time the information came from Winnipeg that Father Cherrier, who, in the old days, was one of the ablest and most vigorous advocates of the cause of the Catholic majority, had consented to become a member of the educational advisory board for Manitoba. As this could not have happened against the wish of the Archbishop, it was fair to suppose that the church authorities had definitely accepted what settlement exists. Possibly this step was taken without consulting the Levis newspaper; at any rate Le Quotidien says the question is not settled, and that when Mr. Laurier has the audacity to tell the public that the school question is settled, he is guilty of a shameful lie, and of insulting the religious authority of Mgr. Langevin. To sum all up in the estimation of Le Quotidien, "the first point in the electoral programme of Laurier is a lie and an insult."

And it seems the second state of this man is no better than the first. Le Quotidien has no use for the British preference for which Laurier has a pardonable partiality. That beneficient institution, according to the Levis guardian of Sir Charles Tupper's interests, has no other effect than to let these Englishmen put their stuffs on our markets, and sell it at "whatever price they please." Worse yet, by allowing them to do so, this terrible Laurier has "simply delivered Canadian manufacturers, bound hand and foot, to the rapacity of Great Britain." And, since there is no more competition from Germany or France or Belgium, "we are forced to buy at whatever price may be established by Messieurs the English."

Evidently, whatever else may be thought about it, the statesman's lot is not a happy one. The Premier thinks he has settled the school question, and probably 99 in every 100 agree with him. But what use satisfying the ninety and nine, if the Levis Le Quotidien absolutely refuses to concede that there has been a settlement. The Huntingdon Gleaner considers the British preferential tariff the only good thing the Laurier Government have done; but along comes the voice from Levis, which ought to be quite as powerful as that from Huntingdon, with the bitter denunciation of the British preference that has just been quoted. What is the Premier to do under such circumstances? If the school question is both settled and not settled, and the British preference is both the best and the worst measure of his term of office, he must see, as a sensible man, what both wings of the Conservative press try to make him see, that the best thing to do is turn the Government over to Sir Charles Tupper, who cares not a continental whether anybody is pleased or not pleased at what he does, as long as there are enough fat places to go the rounds of the Tupper family and its connections. We live in fear, however, that here again the Premier will be base enough to disappoint our esteemed contemporary of Levis.

It would be something if even now the worst had been told of the shortcomings of this terrible Laurier. In the estimation of Le Quotidien, the African contingent business has been all wrong from beginning to end. "We do not believe that the time had come to show the Mother Country that the heart of the Canadian people beat in unison with hers. Canada was no more under obligation to send soldiers to Africa than to send them to India." They were only sent because "the clamor of the English Canadians filled the air and the heart of the Premier was filled with fear. Mr. Laurier gave way under the menace and consented to send not one but two contingents." It may be added, although possibly it is not essential, that these criticisms against Sir Wilfrid Laurier are made in the interests of our venerable friend and fellow countryman, Sir Charles Tupper, whose supporters in the English press are denouncing Laurier as a miserable French-Canadian and disloyal to boot, and praising Tupper as the only true and original patriot.

THE C.P.R. AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The charge that the Laurier Government are subservient to the monoplists and railway corporations is one of the most easily refuted of the many baseless allegations now being made against the administration. It is the repetition of charges of this character by the dissident Liberal journals that give color to the opinion that in their attacks upon the Government they are not exercising that judgment and good sense which might be expected from papers sincerely desirous of bettering the condition of the country. For illustration, the Winnipeg Tribune, repeatedly held up to public gaze as a Liberal journal, delights to picture the Liberal Government as under the heels of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. In a recent issue, referring to the meetings being held by its editor, Mr. Richadson, it says: "So outspoken are stalwart Liberals in condemnation of C. P. R. 'Liberal' leaders, that the Free Press, after sending down a reporter, dared not publish his report."

Now this statement is made within two or three weeks of the time when the president of the C. P. R. was telling a St. John audience that the relations of the C. P. R. and of the Government were strained to the breaking point. Mr. Richardson knows, as the majority of the people of Canada know, that the Government has been steadfastly pursuing a policy in regard to the Intercolonial Railway which is not meeting with the approval of the management of the C. P. R. The subserviency of the one road to the other that existed under the late Government is now wholly a thing of the past. The Minister of Railways has cancelled the agreement made by his Conservative predecessor, whereby special privileges in connection with the I.C.R. were granted to the C. P. R., and as a consequence the latter road is to-day threatening to divert its winter trade from St. John to Boston. No more conclusive answer to Mr. Richardson's charge can be made than a mere recital of the facts here outlined, but before these "strained relations" over the position of affairs in St. John arose there was ample evidence that the Laurier Government, while in no sense unfriendly to the C. P. R., was in no respect a creature of that powerful corporation. The history of all the negotiations preceding the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway proves this conclusively. Those negotiations resulted in the C. P. R. making concessions, in return for a bonus, which it had never before been asked to grant, and these concessions are every day leaving money in the pockets of the farmers of Lisgar, whom Mr. Richardson would have believe that the C. P. R. is master of the Government.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

"The Practitioner," an English medical journal, in its last issue draws attention to the fact that in December, 1899, it warned the war authorities that the worst foes which the British soldiers would meet in South Africa were not the wounds of the Mauser bullets but the ravages of dysentery and typhoid fever. No sufficient attention appears to have been paid to this warning, nor to the representations made by Sir Walter Foster to the same effect. As a consequence, there have been a number of deaths from these two diseases and the number of soldiers incapacitated by them has numbered high into the thousands. The charges laid against the Army Medical Corps by Mr. Burdett-Coutts and others have been mainly in regard to the lack of accommodation for these patients, and it would thus appear to be clear that the medical service failed at the very point where it was pointed out that danger would exist. The fact seems to be that the men in authority in the medical department of the army have felt the deadly influence of red tape, and by reason of many years' service among a class of vigorous, healthy young men, have not unnaturally come to look upon provision for the certain casualties of war as of more importance than provision for disease which may or may not attack the army. The medical arm of the service would seem to be in as much need of radical reform as are some of the other arms. It cannot be necessary to sacrifice lives through enteric fever in the way they have been sacrificed in South Africa, and we may expect in future wars to see the lesson so dearly learned in the Boer war remembered in a way which will minimize the effects upon the army of impure water and defective nourishment.

MONGOLIANS AND THE LABOR MARKET.

Apropos of the agitation against the employment of Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia the following facts culled from the news of the present week seem worthy of note.

The Dominion Coal Company, Cape Breton, are advertising for 500 miners, and announce that they are unable to fill their contracts for coal on account of scarcity of men, coupled with neglect of work after pay day. They have had an agent in England for some months seeking for miners, but have met with little success.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, Premier of British Columbia, and head of the enormous coal interests of the Dunsmuirs, announced a few months ago that his firm had discarded Mongolian labor. Last week the white miners neglected their work at the Union mine to such an extent, and got drunk in such numbers, that the output fell from 1,200 tons to 800 tons a day and in order to carry on the workings in a proper manner 80 Chinamen had to be re-engaged. This week the same firm advertise for 500 white miners for the Wellington colliery.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company have been so short of men all season that they have made wholesale importations of Slavs from the Pocohontas district and other parts of the United States, and only a short time ago their agents were scouring the country for men.

Evidently one of the most important of Canadian industries is being retarded and seriously handicapped for want of men. It suffers further through the neglect and indifference of those employed, or at any rate a considerable section of them. The British Columbia Government is not opposing the McInnes labor bill. Public opinion seems to favor the passing of the measure and it is believed it will not be objected to by the Federal or Imperial Governments. However, it may not achieve the end in view—the total exclusion of Mongolians. It is certain that the natural aptitude of the Japanese will enable them before long to comply with the tests, and it would be too much to expect that it will prove a permanent stumbling-block to the Chinese.

The provisions, which seem to be sufficiently inclusive, are as follows:—

"No person shall be employed on or about any of the works, industries, places or matters enumerated in schedule A to this act who is unable to read in an European language this act and all the Dominion and Provincial statutes, municipal by-laws and public and private rules and regulations. This section shall not apply to nor affect in any way any person who is on the register of voters, any full-blooded Indian, or any person of full Caucasian blood. Any person or laborer who works in contravention of sections 3 and 4 of this act, and any employer who employs such a person or laborer, shall be liable to penalty not exceeding $20, and not less than $5 for each and every day such person or laborer works.

"Schedule 'A' includes every "mine, logging camp, fruit cannery, sewer, printing house, lumber mill, fishing cannery, road, railroad, track, clearing land, factory, fishing dyke, tunnel, building construction, shingle mill, brewery, ditch, wharf, freight shed, foundry, laundry, garden, store, slaughter house, government work, warehouse, electric works, stable, hotel, butcher shop, quarry, machine shop, water works, farm or boarding house."

THE CHARGE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Q. It is alleged the Laurier Government are extravagant; is that true?

A. It is not.

Q. Then how do you explain that, according to the Public Accounts, the ordinary expenditure was nearly forty-two millions in 1899, and only a little over thirty-eight in 1895.

A. We shall perhaps arrive at an explanation more quickly by comparing the individual expenditures as shown in the table.

Q. What was the interest on the debt in 1895?

A. $10,855,294.

Q. And what was it in 1899?

A. $10,466,294.

Q. Then there is a considerable increase in this item?

A. Yes, about $388,000.

Q. Was that increase to be expected?

A. Yes, the interest charge necessarily increased with the increase in the debt, which averaged about two and a half millions a year in the first three years the Liberals were in power. Before that time in three years the additions to the debt averaged six millions a year, interest charges always increasing accordingly.

Q. Then in this respect, although there is an addition to the interest charge, the Liberals have considerably improved on the record of their predecessors?

A. Very much, and it is probable that in the fourth year of Liberal rule, which recently ended, there will be a reduction of the debt.

Q. What are the sinking funds?

A. They represent a sum of money taken from revenue year by year to meet the obligations of the Dominion as they come due.

Q. Are the sums so set aside subject to the discretion of the Ministry?

A. No, they are arranged for in advance by Act of Parliament at the time the loans are ratified.

Q. What was the amount of the payment on this account in 1899?

A. $2,482,484.

Q. And what was it in 1895?

A. $2,002,311.

Q. Then there is here another very large additional expenditure which does not imply extravagance?

A. Yes, in round figures $480,000.

Q. In the Militia Department there appears a charge of $2,112,291. Is not that larger than usual?

A. This is an extraordinary expenditure for militia purposes made necessary, however, by a number of changes which Parliament thought it wise to authorize, and to which no exception was taken by the Opposition.

Q. Does it exceed the figure for 1895 very much?

A. Yes, the total in that year was $1,574,013.

Q. There was here, then, an increase of over half a million dollars?

A. Yes, about $538,000.

Q. There is charged against the Public Works Department for 1899 the sum of $1,902,664. Is that an unusually large sum?

A. No, it is not nearly so large as the expenditure in any year from 1884 to 1891, nor even as much as in 1894.

Q. What is the largest sum spent on this account in any one year?

A. $2,908,851 in 1884, and always over two millions until 1890.

Q. How does the expenditure for 1899 compare with that for 1895?

A. The expenditure in 1895 was $1,742,316.

Q. So that there is here an increase, not at all unusual in its way, of $160,000.

A. Yes.

Q. Are there any other notable increases?

A. Yes, there is an increase in the expenditure on Railway and Canals of $132,000.

Q. May not both these increases be accounted for in large part by the increased traffic which forms part of the great increase in commercial truding in recent years?

A. That is altogether probable.

Q. What other large items of increased expenditure?

A. There is one for $972,000, for the administration of the Yukon, which could not have had any counterpart in 1895.

Q. Then what about the charge for Customs collection?

A. That has been increased by $120,000.

Q. And is there not also a considerable increase for the collection of revenue on railways and canals?

A. Yes, this increase amounted to $542,000.

Q. Give the total for 1899?

A. In 1899, $4,246,403; in 1895, $3,704,126.

Q. Are there any other increases?

A. Yes, there is one of $60,000 for immigration, which carries with it another $35,000 for quarantine.

Q. Would you consider these undesirable expenditures?

A. No, far from it. The money is spent in promoting the increase of population, and if wisely spent could result only to the advantage of the country.

Q. Then was there not also an increase of $42,000 for the Department of Agriculture?

A. The work done by the Department of Agriculture has certainly brought to the country many times the amount thus expended.

Q. For mail subsidies, has there not been an increase?

A. Yes, an increase of $72,000.

Q. Would you consider this also as an expenditure naturally arising from Canadian commercial development?

A. Undoubtedly, no other interpretation can be put upon it.

Q. What is the sum of these increases?

A. We have the following increased expenditures which cannot be classed as extravagant: Interest on debt, $388,000; sinking fund, $480,000; militia, $538,000; public works, $160,000; immigration and quarantine, $95,000; railway and canals, revenue collection, $542,000; $72,000 for mail subsidies, and $42,000 for the Department of Agriculture; making a total in round figures of $3,540,000.

Q. And what is the difference between the total expenditures for the two years?

A. $3,771,495.

Q. Then we have pretty nearly accounted for the whole increase?

A. Practically so.

Q. Where does the rest come in?

A. There have been slight increases in the expenditure for the administration of justice; for the maintenance of Indians, for lighthouses and coast service; quite a considerable increase for miscellaneous expenditures, although the total is only $318,000; a little more than formerly on the government of the Northwest Territories; and a considerable addition to the superannuation payments.

Q. All these, however, have probably been no greater than the exceptional prosperity or even the normal development of the country would amply justify?

A. Not more.

Q. About the extra expenditure of $120,000 on Customs collection, can it be justified?

A. Undoubtedly, when it is considered that the receipts from Customs increased from $17,640,466 in 1895, to $23,316,841 in 1899.

Q. That is, a 5 per cent. increase in the expenditure was all that was necessary to handle a 50 per cent. increase in the collection?

A. That is the fact.

Q. Does the same condition of affairs exist in regard to the excise?

A. Yes, economy here is even more noticeable, for nearly two millions more were collected on an expenditure, actually less than it was in 1895.

Q. How about the revenue from the Post office?

A. That revenue increased from $2,792,789 in 1895, to $3,527,809 in 1898. In the next year, owing to the reduction of the postal rates, there was a decrease in the revenue which, however, still amounted to $3,193,777, a great deal more than in 1895.

Q. How does the cost of collection compare?

A. In 1896 it cost $3,593,647; in 1899 it cost only $10,000 more, or $62,000 less than in 1896, the last year the Conservatives were in power.

Q. This expenditure of $972,000 on the Yukon, is there anything in the revenue to counterbalance it?

A. There certainly is. In the revenue credited to Dominion Lands we find in 1898 the sum of $975,792, and in 1899 the sum of $1,532,590, making over $2,500,000, nearly all derived from the Yukon, against an expenditure entered for these two years of just over $1,000,000.

Q. But that half a million extra paid for the collection of revenue from railway and canals, and the extra $160,000 on public works, is there nothing in the revenue statement which seems to justify the extra expenditure of $700,000?

A. Yes, there is an increase of $842,245 in the amounts collected, leaving an amount to the good of over $140,000.

Q. What are the total figures for the two years?

A. In 1895 $3,591,689, in 1899 $4,433,934.

Q. After this review of the public accounts in detail, there does not seem to be much basis for the allegation so persistently made that the Liberal ministry have been given over to gross extravagance?

A. Very far from it. It only requires an intelligent inspection of the Public Accounts to enable one to discern how careful the Laurier Government have been of the public treasury, and how strictly they have lived up to the trust confided to them.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Roberts seems to have slipped up on De Wet.

For the Conservative leadership, count us for Hughes.

This Chinese business is only small potatoes after all.

As soon as Sir Charles Tupper arrives Sir Mackenzie Bowell leaves the country.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell seems to be the only man in Canada who is not impatient to hear what Tupper has to say for himself.

The Ministers and Sir Charles Tupper must not be disappointed if large crowds do not meet them at Quebec. It is Sam Hughes we're waiting for.

The strength of the Boxers seems to have consisted in the credulity of the nations and the ability of a few expert liars at Shanghai.

Here's gratitude for you. Sir Mackenzie Bowell calls Bergeron and Monk and Casgrain the leaders of the party in Quebec, and ignores Sir Adolphe Caron, who stuck to his leader through the "nest of traitors" incident.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell confides to the Gazette that "Since I became a member of the Senate I have not been actively engaged in party politics." So, so! Not even when he was Premier? Not even when Tupper and Foster bundled him out? Not even when he killed the redistribution bill? Funny old fellow, Sir Mack.

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Reproduced from the Montreal Star, May 26, 1893.



NOT WHAT MR. FOSTER PROMISED.
The Pampered Class Gets the Ear of the Government. The Consuming Class Gets Its Heel.

POLITICS UP TO DATE— THE GEM OF CONSISTENCY

A room neatly but tastefully furnished with photographs of Sir Charles Tupper and copies of the Montreal Sirius.

Two Nuclei seated at opposite sides of the room are securing majorities by "absent treatment" and preparing magnetic thrills. Scattered around the apartment are a few stray Thoughts and a vast amount of Display Type.

Nucleus Dalby shudders and comes out of his trance. He jots down some figures on a slip of paper and says, "We win."

Nucleus McDonald also shudders and comes out of his trance.

Nucleus Dalby continues joyfully—"Ontario by this time must be thrilled through and through. I have poured enough magnetism into that province to run a street railroad system. A few pamphlets, a brief visit from our Venerated Chief, and the thing is done. That's what I call modern methods of campaigning." (Smiles sweetly and prepares to resume his trance.)

Nucleus McDonald (hesitatingly)—"Something is gone wrong with my currents, Dalby. I don't feel any response. You couldn't spare me a few volts for Quebec, could you?"

Nucleus Dalby—"Oh, that 'll be all right. Assertions are the secret of our victory—assertions and publicity. That is what I built the New Movement out of. Here, look into my eyes." (They gaze fixedly at each other for a moment.)

Nucleus McDonald (more hopefully)—"That's a fact. We—we win!" (Also seizes a slip of paper and jots down some figures.) "Quebec and Ontario solid for Tupper—not a bad day's work, eh?"

Nucleus Dalby smiles patronizingly. "I flatter myself it's a good system, a pretty good system. Now for the unimportant details." He leisurely extracts a few hundred pamphlets from a case labelled "Ontario," and begins to pack them.) "These pamphlets are running short. I'll have to—"

Nucleus McDonald, eager to be of use, extracts an armful of pamphlets from a case labelled "Quebec," and crosses the room. "Here, take these."

Nucleus Dalby, in horrified amazement—"By the Sacred Knighthood, what are you doing? Take 'em back, take 'em back." (Sinks exhausted into a chair.)

Nucleus McDonald wonders, but obeys.

Nucleus Dalby controls himself with an effort, and finally recovers his self-possession. "McDonald, I wouldn't have believed it of you. Those things—why—why, man, they're treasonable, absolutely treasonable. How dare you try to send them to Ontario?"

Nucleus McDonald (doggedly)—"If they're good enough for Quebec, they're good enough for anywhere. I tell you, Dalby, if you're trying to knock my chances of carrying this province—"

Nucleus Dalby—"No, no—but you haven't read them—I mean read both of them. Ontario is—Ontario has a different point of view. That's it; it's all in the point of view. Those pamphlets were written for Quebec, and distinctly marked for Quebec, and they must go to Quebec and nowhere else." (Despairingly) "Why, man, it's absolutely vital that they don't go anywhere except to Quebec."

Nucleus McDonald (still unconvinced)—"Personally, I consider them pretty good pamphlets. I wrote them and I ought to know. I have proved to my complete satisfaction that Laurier is a traitor because he sent the contingents. If a petty personal jealousy prevents your circulating my literary efforts—"

Nucleus Dalby (groaning)—"See here, you've got it all wrong. Laurier's got to be a traitor here, and he's got to be a traitor in Ontario. That's why there are two nucleuses. We can't make him a traitor in Quebec for the same reason we make him a traitor in Ontario. That's why there are two sets of pamphlets. You simply can't get 'em mixed up, or where would the nucleuses be? Now do you catch the point?"

Nucleus McDonald (as the light begins to percolate)—"But just between ourselves it's so inconsistent—"

Nucleus Dalby—"Bother consistency. Ain't we the nucleuses? You keep your crowd consistent all you please, only don't meddle with mine. As the Ontario nucleus, I say Laurier didn't send contingents until Tupper made him; as the Quebec nucleus you say he sent contingents though Tupper tried to stop him. In either case he's a traitor. That's the point—the traitor. That's consistency—all the rest is just the point of view."

Nucleus McDonald—"That seems plausible, all right. Only you ought to have told me before."

Nucleus Dalby—"Well, I tell you now. And, see here, in the future you let the trance business alone. All you have to do is to see that these pamphlets don't get mixed. I'll work the magnetic thrills."

Nucleus McDonald (as he leaves the room staggering under a load of Quebec pamphlets)—"Really, you know, I should have been informed—"

Nucleus Dalby breathes a sigh of relief and goes back to his trance.

The Field of Politics.

CANDIDATES IN CAPE BRETON

The Liberals Have Some Strong Men in View as Standard Bearers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

St. Peter's, C.B., Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding the fact that the general elections are supposed to be near at hand, both political parties in Cape Breton are taking things easy. So far the city nominations made are Joseph Matheson, ex-M.P.P., Liberal, Richmond County, and Dr. Hugh Cameron, Conservative, Inverness County. The Conservative candidate in Richmond will doubtless be the present M.P., Mr. Gillies, while W. N. Paint, ex-M.P., declares his intention of running as an Independent Conservative. The Liberal candidate in Inverness will probably be Dr. McLennan, M.P. In Victoria County, Dr. Bethune, M.P., and Hon. Wm. Ross are spoken of as possible Liberal candidates. The Conservatives have in view D. A. McCaskill, of McCaskill, Dougall & Co., Montreal.

The Cape Breton Conservatives will likely nominate both the present M.P.s, Tupper and McDougall. The Liberals have not yet named their men, but the probable standard bearers are A. Johnstone, M.P.P., who was elected by a majority of over one thousand in the last local election, and D. D. McKenzie, barrister, of North Sydney, who is Mayor of that town and a partner of Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia. It is generally conceded that this team would make matters rather interesting for the "Grand Old Man" and his running mate.

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Mayor Prefontaine for Terrebonne.

Some Liberal electors of Terrebonne are very anxious that Mr. Prefontaine should be their candidate at the next election, as they believe he could redeem the riding now held by Mr. Chauvin, a Conservative.

THE STORY OF THE HALF-BREED SCRIP

Under the heading, "A Scrip Scandal," the Montreal Gazette has published a story which must have sent a shudder through the frame of every one of those men who by their short-sighted policy in the early eighties brought about the Northwest Rebellion of 1885, which cost Canada many valuable lives and millions of dollars. The scrip question starts from July 15th, 1870, when the Government of Canada decided that compensation should be made to the halfbreeds in Manitoba who were occupying the country when civilization started out into the prairies. The Government settled with the halfbreeds by providing that all children born in the province prior to July 15th, 1870, the date of the transfer, should be given scrip entitling them to 240 acres of land, a scrip good for $240 in payment for Dominion lands. In the Northwest Territories no such arrangement was made. The halfbreeds there were in possession of the territory and in precisely the same position as those in Manitoba. They thus claimed to be entitled to the same consideration. The Government of the day, however, refused to meet their demands. No action was taken towards quieting the people by an issue of scrip until the agitation grew to such proportions as to ultimately result in the Rebellion of 1885. Before this the Government, hearing that the halfbreeds had actually made preparations to take up arms, hurriedly issued a commission. The demands of the halfbreeds were not satisfactorily met and the Rebellion ensued. After many lives had been lost and eight or ten millions of dollars expended in civil war, the commission proceeded to issue the scrip. The commissioners decided not to settle claims up to the date of the commission (1885), but to pay only such as dated before July 15th, 1870. The result was simply a renewal of the agitation with a bitterness which the strong argument of bullet and bayonet had scarcely diminished. The people believed that they had a right and stubbornly held out for that right.

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Such was the situation when the present Government came into power in 1896. There were many men in both parties who were prepared to defend the halfbreeds' claim, and many more who declared that the interests of the country demanded that a full settlement be made. Hugh John Macdonald, when Minister of the Interior, in a speech at St. Albert, N.W.T., in 1896, stated that he was prepared to grant scrip to children born in the Northwest Territories prior to 1885, whose claims had not been dealt with. When Mr. Sifton took office he saw that in the interests of the great West, which he hoped to fill up with desirable settlers who might reasonably demand a clear title to their holdings, in the interests of the Dominion, which must be protected against the horrors of another civil war, and in the interests of humanity which demanded that justice be done to those who had gone into the wild West in advance of civilization, the question of compensation should be dealt with and disposed of once and for all. It was decided to grant scrip to children born between July 15th, 1870, and 1885, the date of the Commission, thus disposing of all outstanding claims and making all clear as between the Dominion and the halfbreeds.

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The sting of the Gazette's scrip story is in the tail of it. It would have the public to believe that the whole business was designed to aid Mr. Sifton's friends, and to this end attempts to befog the issue. As a matter of fact, the Government, in order to avoid discrimination between claimants, has left to each the option of a choice between scrip of one of two classes: the first entitles the half-breed claimant to 240 acres of land to be located by the person himself, and is not transferable; the second calls for $240 payable only in Dominion lands, and may be sold at will by the half-breed claimant to whom it is issued. The choice between the two classes of scrip rests with the claimant. Some have chosen one way, and some another. If they choose the scrip which is negotiable and elect to sell it to someone else, it is their own affair, and the price which they receive will be determined by the demand at the time of sale and the extent to which the number of applicants for land is large or small. If land speculators succeed in securing this scrip at a discount, that is a matter between them and the half-breed holders, and they themselves would be the first to resent any intrusion upon their rights, for the claimants must have been born before 1885 to qualify, and are doubtless all grown men. As a matter of fact, the demand for this class of negotiable scrip has shown a disposition to fall off of late years with a consequent depreciation in the money value offered for it.

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In a most unwarranted fashion, the Gazette has dragged in the name of Mr. Davis, M.P. for Saskatchewan. It does not say that Mr. Davis holds or has ever held a dollar's worth of half-breed scrip. But because Mr. Davis, in one of his speeches, affirmed the right of any man to buy a negotiable instrument if offered for sale, this disciple of the New Movement would leave the public to infer that he has been a party to deception practised upon the half-breeds and has profited by it in some unexplained way. Such insinuations are neither fair nor decent. A story is told that in a case where certain half-breed scrip holders who did not place a high money value upon their scrip were going to be cajoled into selling at a sacrifice, Mr. Davis came in and outbid the speculators in order that the half-breeds might not suffer. Be this as it may, Mr. Davis' reputation is proof against such innuendoes as those of the Gazette. He is a man who is accustomed to look the world in the face, who speaks his mind boldly and who holds the respect of the people of his district whether they be Indian, half-breed or white. The Gazette should remember that an insinuation is the subterfuge of a coward.

H.A.H.

Ottawa, August 16th.

JUST FOR FUN.

Wife (tenderly)—"Do you remember, Charles, how embarrased you were when you proposed to me?"

Mr. Hardup—"No dear, I've been so embarrassed since we were married that I have forgotten all about it."

Blanche—"Old Mowitz said he would marry me if he were twenty years younger."

Cholly—"Twenty years younger? That would be exactly my age."

Blanche—"Oh, Cholly, this is so sudden."

An eminent judge sat upon the bench one day hearing a case in which a boy about 10 years old was called as a witness. One of the lawyers objected to the introduction of his testimony because he was too young to understand the nature of an oath. The judge looked at the lad kindly, and then called him to the bench.

"My boy," he said, with his most impressive judicial manner, "do you understand the meaning and the solemnity of an oath?"

"Yeth, sir," replied the lad, who lisped, "I caddied for you at the golf links lasth Thursday."

Didn't know his luck—Pa, who was the prehistoric man?

He was a joyous being who didn't have to buy three or four pairs of children's shoes every Saturday night.

A hit—If you don't eat crusts, Robbie, you'll never grow up to be a smart man.

I'll bet papa didn't eat no crusts when he was a boy.

A HELPING HAND



may not be near you in case of accident, yet one is extended you now in the shape of

AN IDENTIFICATION OUTFIT.

You don't know what is going to happen. You never know how nearly overcome you are going to be. You cannot tell whether to-morrow will witness you as a helpless cripple or as a healthy citizen. The accident may come when you least expect it. It usually does.

Agents wanted throughout Canada, where we are not now represented. | Plans from $1.00 to $10.00, according to benefits.



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OUR IDENTIFICATION BADGE

will enable you to be identified in event of unconsciousness or death, and protected if you are out of funds, until placed in the hands of your friends.

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before it is too late. Accidents come to others—you have no "magic" by which to ward them off. Provide for an emergency by registering with



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AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THIS WEEK—Matinees, Wed., Fri. and Sat., at 2.15 p.m.
BALDWIN-MELVILLE STOCK CO.
Presenting Belasco & DeMille's Sparkling Comedy-Drama,
THE CHARITY BALL.
SAME OLD PRICES—
Matinees, 10, 25c. Nights, 10, 20, 30, 50c.
Next week, Farewell week, 4 Big Productions

I.O.O.F.

GRAND LODGE OF QUEBEC.

The Twenty-First Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F., will be held in Wellington Lodge Room, cor. Seigneurs and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1900.
Session will open at 9 a.m. sharp
T. J. POTTER,
Grand Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOHMER PARK.

2 & 8 p.m. 10c.
EVERY DAY.
Greatest Programme of the Year.
WINTON, Ventriloquist.
ARMOUR and BAGULLY, Vocalists.
LLEWELLEN SISTERS, Specialists.
FARNUM and BEILLEY, Acrobats.
And the marvel, HENRI FRENCH.
LAVIGNE'S BAND.
All Cars Go to Sohmer Park.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL • Afternoon & Evening

THIS WEEK AUGUST 13.
Doors open Afternoon, 1.30; Evening 7.30.
THE STAR BOARDER
Prices 10, 20 and 30 cents.
Next attraction—A Guilty Mother.

DUNLOP TROPHY DAY

NEXT SATURDAY AUGUST 25th. Queen's Park Track.

15 MILE ROAD RACE, starting and finishing on track, for THE DUNLOP TROPHY. Best teams in Canada will compete. Other interesting races and special attractions. Starting at 2.30 p. m.

Admission (including Grand Stand), 25c and 35c.

ART ASSOCIATION...

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Galleries of Paintings

Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission, 25c

VACATION TRIPS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

Strs. Campana and Bonavista to lower ports.
Strs. Cuba, Melbourne, Ocean, Persia and Alexandria to Upper St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.
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BAD FOREST FIRES.

Montrose, Colo., August 18.—Forest fires are burning fiercely in all directions. Thousands of acres of timber already have been destroyed.

Del Norte, Colo., August 18.—eHavy timber fires are raging south and west of here. The damage is the greatest in the history of the country. There is almost conclusive evidence that these fires are incendiary. The fire has unlimited sway across nearly fifty miles of country.

VEST MAKERS ON STRIKE.

New York, August 18.—Two thousand vest makers are on strike in Manhattan. Their demands are for the payment of the same scale of wages which was in force last year, for a ten hour day and for weekly payments. All of those who have struck are employed in the sweat shops, and the factories have not thus far been affected by the strike in the least.

A LUCKY MONTREALER.

Mr. J. A. McMullen Possesses Several Valuable Interests in the Klondike.

Mr. J. A. McMullen, who went to the Yukon from Montreal in 1897, has, his many friends will be glad to learn, secured some valuable interests on various creeks, including 16 below lower discovery on Dominion Creek. On 35A below lower on Hunker Creek, Mr. McMullen is using a steam thawer and hoist and is taking out an average of 350 wheelbarrows of pay ground daily. Mr. McMullen recently received notice that the Government has granted him a hydraulic concession, extending one mile from 210, below lower discovery, on Dominion Creek, on the left limit. He is given six months to file a plan of survey, and he proposes to work the concession on an extensive scale. During this summer he is employing a large force of men there. Mr. McMullen is considered at Dawson City to be one of the very lucky men who have gone to the Klondike to carve for themselves a fortune. Previous to leaving Montreal he was connected with the Street Railway Company.

TWO ANARCHISTS CAUGHT.

United States Secret Service Officers Intercept Them at New York.

Washington, August 17.—Calef Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, stated today that two Italians, Natabe Maresca and Michil Guida, had been detained at Quarantine, New York harbor, by his orders. Their deportation to Naples, Italy, will be recommended to the Secretary of the Navy. On August 8 the Government was advised from Naples that Maresca, an anarchist, was about to leave for the United States, and that he might attempt to attack the President. Maresca is a convict. Gulda's antecedents are being investigated.

ALREAY A CRISIS.

Paris, August 19.—A special despatch to the Temps from Rome, says it is rumored there that Ministerial discord resulted from the recent conference between the King and his Ministers, and that several of them wish to resign owing to their belief that they do not have his confidence. It is added that modifications in the Cabinet are expected on the reassembling of Parliament. The despatch also asserts that the King clearly indicated that he will act and govern, and desires to have young ministers with initiative.

EIGHTH VICTIM DIES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 18.—The eighth victim of Wednesday's collision on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, died to-day in a city Hospital. eH was baggageman David C. Powers.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. C. F. Wylde is in Halifax.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Stacey are at Ottawa.

Mr. W. T. Lifiton was in Coaticook this week.

Mr. H. Fortier was in Sherbrooke yesterday.

Edward Driscoll is in Brockville visiting relatives.

Mr. F. T. Wilson, of Toronto, is in town for a few days.

Dr. Schwartz is spending the summer at Pointe ua Pic.

Mr. F. D. Dunn is at present visiting here from St. John, N.B.

Mrs. George Grant has left on a visit to friends in Belleville.

T. D'Arcy Tansey and family have returned from Europe.

Miss Emily Alberta Lambert is spending a few weeks at North Hatley.

Mr. W. Leslie, of Kingston, has been in town for the past few days.

Miss A W. Dunton is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles Campbell, at Richmond.

Miss Rhoda James has left on a visit to Lanark, where she is the guest of Miss Watt.

Mr. J. W. Mc. Dougall is the guest of his brother, Mr. A. K. McDougall, at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Frederick Waldorf Heath has returned to the city from a trip down the Saguenay.

Mrs. J. J. Daley and Miss Maud Daley have returned from spending a few weeks at Brigham, Que.

T. D'Aarcy Tansey and family have just returned from their holidays, which were spent in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lighthall, of Westmount, have gone to Ottawa and the Rideau lakes for a few days.

Mrs. B. A. Savage is spending a few days in Granby the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Vittle.

Mrs. George H. Stephenson left on Wednesday for a short visit to Ayer's Flats, the guest of Miss Ida Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown are Quebec on a few weeks visit and are the guests of Mrs. A Forrest, 26 Garden street.

Mrs. J. Archille Pinard, of Ottawa, has returned to the Capital from Papineauville, accompanied by her niece, Miss Labelle, of Montreal.

Miss Bennett, of this city, and Miss Nell, of Waterloo, are spending a few days in Granby the guests of Miss Gertrude Mitchell.

Mr. C. E. Serfert, director of the Montreal Conservatory of Music, and Mrs. Seifert, have returned from a five weeks' visit to New York.

Mrs. A. N. Brodeur, of 882 Sherbrooke street, has returned from St. Hilaire, where she has been visiting at Mr. L. P. Brodeur's for four weeks.

Mrs. Oglvie, of Quebec, who is at present the guest of Mrs. F. E. Roy, at her villa Mon Repos, Malbaie, will shortly visit Mr. and Mrs. Rodolphe Forget, at Tadousac.

Dr Hopkins and family are the guests of Mrs. Lloyd, at Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Brown are in Quebec, the guests of Mrs. A. Forrest.

Mrs. Sicotte, of St. Hyacinthe, is the guest of Mrs. W. L. Ball at Richmond.

Mrs. Hoffman and son are visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. Levin, at Sherbrooke.

Mr. Marling and family have returned to town after a visit to Brigham, Que.

Mr. A. Fleming, of Macleod, Alberta, is in town, the guest of Mr. W. C. Ives.

Mrs. John Eaman is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Warminton at Brigham, Que.

Mrs. Tate, og Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Seiler, at Henrysburg, Que.

Dr. H. A. Maher and family are at Windsor Mills, the guests of Mr. A. E. McCabe.

Mr. Frank Melghen has returned from a trip to the Saguenay and the Lower St. Lawrence.

Miss Margaret Roy is at present visiting at St. Johns, Que., where she is the guest of Miss O'Cain.

Mrs. C. H. Baumann, of Mnneapolis, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. Nicholson, Mansfield street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward May and Miss Lillian May are visiting Quebec, Lake St. John and the Saguenay.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ross are at present entertaining a number of friends at their shooting lodge in Scotland.

Miss A. Schultz has left for Belleville, where during her stay she will visit her sister, Mrs. W. Henthrone.

Mrs. MacCallum and the Misses MacCallum, 45 Union Avenue, are spending the holiday season at Odelltown.

Mr. E. R. Pease and Mr. H. Pease are among the Montrealers spending the summer vacation at Prout's Neck.

Mrs. Kate Swales and son, of Spokane, are the guests of Mrs. Louis B. McFarland, 4053 Dorchester street, Westmount.

Mr. J. H. Copeman left yesterday for Carlo, New Brunswick, to spend two weeks the guest of Mr. J. McDonald, of Montreal.

Miss Fraser, of Montreal, and Miss Derlck, of Miranda, are spending a few weeks with Miss M. A. Braithwaite, at Henrysburg, Que.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Murray and Masters Alan and Jackey Murray are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Murray, Strathmore.

The Rev. Dr. Lewis Parks, of Calvary Church, New York, who has spent the summer at Murray Bay, has sailed with his family with Europe.

Mrs. Fred. G. Farish, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. Harwood, of Moutreal, has left for her home in Telluride, Colorado.

Mr. Harold Redpath has recently purchased some property on the shores of Lake Memphremagog, near Georgeville, where he will build a country residence.

Dr. M. O. Klotz came to the city on Thursday to visit Dr. Klock, who is in the Royal Victoria hospital, having undergone an operation a short time ago.

FUNERAL ORATIONS.

The Art of Making Them in Parliament Died with Mr. Gladstone.

London, August 17.—The art of such ceremonious speaking as is required for a funeral oration died with Mr. Gladstone. The speeches in the two Houses of Parliament in relation to the assassination of the King of Italy did not strike one as equal to the occasion, though both were felicitously worded, especially that of Lord Salisbury.

But there was just one very human touch in the speech of Lord Salisbury, which added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion, and communicated a certain sympathetic thrill to his audience. He came to speak of the Queen of Italy—that noble and bereaved figure which has appealed so strongly to the sympathy of the entire world.

Suddenly Lord Salisbury paused, and his voice seemed to choke; and amid the thrilled, painful and expectant silence at this sudden breakdown in one so extraordinarily self-composed, people perceived that Lord Salisbury, the man and the widower, was suddenly brought face to face with his own great sorrow. It was one of those quick and unusual revelations of inner character and profound feeling which from a proud and reserved man are very impressive, and so it was felt.

In the Commons, Mr. Balfour was somewhat perfunctory. He is also silent and shy in the expression of deep feeling, and he has not the grandiose language or the superb art of Mr. Gladstone by which these things can be reconciled with the rhetorical splendor required by such an occasion. But Mr. Balfour spoke with good taste, used the proper and decorous language, and, if he was a little frigid, was absolutely correct.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was admirable, mainly because he was brief and very unpretentious and very sincere.

VICTORY FOR DEBS.

Typographical Union Passes Resolution He Favors.

Milwaukee, August 17.—At the opening session to-day of the International Typographical Union there was a lengthy discussion of the proposition of the stereotypers' and electrotypers' trade union district for permission from the I.T.U. to grant its withdrawal and form an International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union. A vote was not reached at the morning session. President-elect Lynch made a strong argument against withdrawal. Every time a branch withdrew, he said, the power of the international body was lessened. He declared the publishers were only too anxious to see the "different bodies in the printing business become independent, so they could play one off against the other."

A resolution was passed declaring the I.T.U. to be distinctly a class organization, and that to subserve their interests as wage workers, it is essential that they act "as a unit upon the political field whence capital derives its power to oppress, and that it is the duty of every member to sever affiliation wth all political parties of the exploiting class which are constantly encroaching upon the liberties of the working people."

The passage of this resolution is looked upon as a victory for the Debs followers.

ASKS FOR A DISSOLUTION.

Trenton, N.J., August 18.—Application was made to-day to the Court of Chancery for the dissolution of the Distilleries Company of America, capitalized at $125,000,000. The application is made on behalf of Henry I. Dittmann and Kalinam Hass, of New York, stockholders, who maintain that the management is inimical to the interests of the Kentucky Company, one of the four absorbed by the Distilleries Company.

AFFECTS CANADIAN LANDS.

Big Suit Begun in the States Over Lumber Company's Business.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 17.—Charles E. Ruggles, of Chicago, formerly of Manistee, to-day began suit in the United States District Court to procure a dissolution of partnership of the Buckley & Douglass Lumber Company, of Manistee. He also prays for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction to restrain Edward Buckley and William Douglass from disposing of the property or injuring the interests of the company, or of the Manistee and Northeastern Railroad, which the lumber company controls.

The interests involved amount to $4,000,000, including some heavy lumbering interests in Canada. The complainant avers that Buckley and Douglass have violated verbal agreements made when they were taken into the business and given management thereof. Buckley is Ruggles' brother-in-law.

LAYING GERMAN CABLE.

New York, August 17.—The Commercial Cable Company makes the following announcement: The cable steamer Anglia, which is laying the new German cable, reports her position at noon, August 17, as being 64 degrees and 15 minutes west, 503 nautical miles of cable having been paid out. The weather was clear and there was a light westerly wind.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

PATRICK—On the 16th inst., at Elmwood Cottage, Western Avenue, Westmount, to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Patrick, a son. 198x

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

ARCHBALD—In this city, on the 17th inst., Henry Archbald, aged 72 years. Funeral private. Friends will please omit flowers.

BANKSON—In this city, on Wednesday, August 15, at the age of twenty-two, James W. Bankson.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

EAMAN—At Hemmingford, on August 8th, Ann McAllister, widow of the late William Eaman, aged 78, a native of Cushendall, Ireland.

SAMUEL—At St. John's, Newfoundland, on the morning of the 10th, Thomas Samuel, aged seventy-five years, of "Rosebank," Westmount.

STEWART—At Huntingdon, Que., on the 11th of August, Miss Lillie Stewart, daughter of the late ePter Stewart, of Dewittville, Que., aged 67 years.

Massacre in China

over charlotte gelatine.

CHURCH NEWS.

THE MAN BORN BLIND—John ix: 1-17.

Golden Text—"One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see—John ix: 25.

Time—On a Sabbath day in the fall or early winter of A.D. 29, after the feast of Tabernacles, in October, before (probably immediately before) the feast of Dedication, in December.

Places—2. Generally Jerusalem. 2. Especially the pool of Siloam.

Doctrine—Spiritual blindness (Isa. vi.: 9-10; John xii: 40; 2 Cor. iv: 4, 1; Matt. xiii: 13-16.

Seven miracles of healing wrought on the Sabbath—1. Withered hand (Matt. 12, 9); 2. Demoniac at Capernicum (Mark 1, 21); 3. Simon's wife's mother (Mark 1, 29); 4. Woman bowed down eighteen years (Luke 13, 11); 5. Dropsical man (Luke 14, 1); 6. Paralytic at Bethesda (John 5, 10); 7. Man born blind.

Seed thoughts—1. What sentiment of the disciples led to the question they asked? 2. In what sense had not this man nor his parents sinned? 3. How did his blindness manifest God? 4. In what particular, and in the broadest sense, is Christ the author of light to men? 5. In what special and preeminent sense? 6. Was it necessary that Christ should use means to restore this man? 7. Why necessary for the man to use means? 8. If Christ used any means, why not more complicated and lofty ones? 9. Why did he use such means as Jewish tradition and prejudice forbade on the Sabbath? 10. How many witnesses concurred in this miracle? 11. May our spiritual eyesight be renewed by means as simple and therefore as miraculous? 12. Do the ills and calamities of life come to us on account of our personal or ancestral sins?

St. Stephen's Chapel, Wereadale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue, 10th Sunday after Trinity; morning prayer at 11 o'clock, Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock; evening prayer, with celebration of Holy Communion at 7 o'clock, preacher at both services, Rev. R. R. Graham, Cincinnati, Ohio.

All Saints Church, cor. St. Denis and Marianne Streets; seats free and unappropriated; 9.00 a.m., Holy Communion; 10.15 a.m., Holy Baptism; 11.00 a.m., morning service; 7.00 p.m., evening service; Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

Point St. Charles Congregational 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. Everybody welcome.

Mountain Street Church—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, has returned from the country and will occupy the pulpit at both services to-morrow. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

The Church of St. James the Apostle—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Holy Communion; preacher, Rev. Alfred Lee Royce, D.D., chaplain U. S. Navy flagship, New York; 7 p.m., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood.

St. Gabriel, Presbyterian—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. 7 p.m., Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.; subject: "The Yea and Amen," 2 Cor. 1-20. Sunday school 10 a.m.

St. Martin's Church—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon; preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon, preacher, Rev. Gilbert Karney, vicar of St. John's Church, Paddington. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed.

St. George's Church—Tenth Sunday after Trinity—Holy Communion after morning service; 11 a.m., morning prayer, preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer, preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard. Friday, 5 p.m., special Intercessory service for African war.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. Yeo Y.M. C. A., cor. Pie and Adam Streets—11 a.m. morning prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Douglas Methodist Church—Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor; services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. every Sunday; preacher to-morrow, Rev. T. A. Halpenny; Sunday school during July and August meets at 10.15 a.m.; mid-week service on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

Christ Church Cathedral—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service, preacher Rev. E. McManus; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher Rev. E. Mc Manus. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

Trinity Church, corner St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, B.A., rector; tenth Sunday after Trinity. 11 a.m., morning prayer; 7 p.m., evening prayer, Holy Communion.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the lecture hall; Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., will preach on Sabbath, 19th inst: Entrance by Crescent Street.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The Rev. C. A. Doudiet will officiate at the morning service at 11 o'clock; no evening service. Seats free at Sunday morning services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe—Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., at 3 p.m.

In Bethlehem Congregational Church, cor. Clarke and Western Avenues, there will be public worship to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. R. Hopkin, will preach at both services. In the morning his theme will be: "Jesus, the World's Light," being the eighth in a series of sermons on "Pictures of Jesus, painted by Himself." In the evening the subject will be "The Castle of God's Love." A cordial invitation is given to all. Seats free.

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Elementary, Commercial and Scientific Courses.

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For information, Calendars, etc., apply, till August 30th, to The Rev. F. J. B. Allnatt, D.D., D.C.L., Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q.

From September 1st, to the Rev. the Principal, Bishop's College.

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An English classical college, conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. A limited number of boarders taken. Prospectus sent on application. Classes will be resumed on Thursday, September the Sixth.

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—THE—

Catholic School Commission

OF MONTREAL.

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For all particulars, apply to the Principal or Director of each School.

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NEWS OF THE SPORTING WORLD

Sporting Comment.

Our reports of the English races are very meagre, and they give the names of American jockeys only as winners. So we are inclined to think that the English jockeys never win a race, or, if they do, that it must be a small seiling race. However, an English jockey leads in the list of winning riders. Sam Loates is his name. Johnny Reiff and Lester Reiff, the Americans, come second and third. Madden and Tod Sloan come next, with a total of 63 wins, and Rigby is sixth with 58. This is correct to August 4.

From this it will be seen that the Americans take nearly all the good places except the first. The English jockeys are learning to ride like the Americans, and next year will no doubt make a much better showing.

The rumors published last evening of an English challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup must arouse a smile where the truth is known. There never was the slightest indication that any English yachtsman ever thought of challenging, or even knew of the existence of such a trophy. The facts are that the Royal St. Lawrence would welcome such a challenge, and members said as much. That is all there is in it, except the fact, which will be news to the contemporary which published the report, that a prominent yachtsman in London has been asked by cable to see if an English challenger cannot be found. Nothing has been heard from England of any challenge.

Nenther the gentleman who gave the names of the investigating committee in the application of the Carson brothers for reinstatement, nor the paper which published them, can have thought for a moment on the consequences of their action. The aim of the C.A.A.U. is to get at the fac and see if the suspension should be raised. To make the names public is to do a great deal to hamper the committee and defeat the aims of the C.A.A.U. in their endeavor to purify sport. Such announcements should be guarded against in future.

Shot Putting Champion Coming.

Dennis Hogan, the famous shot putter and holder of the world's record of 48 feet 2 inches, for the 16 lb. shot, left Ireland for America on August 15. At the last English championship meeting held at London, Horgan was beaten by Richard Sheldon, New York A.C., but the Irishman was in poor trim on account of having to travel to London from Ireland the night previous. He got seasick crossing the channel, and the effects had not disappeared when he met Sheldon. It was Horgan's eighth appearance at the English championships, and he felt his defeat sorely. It is more than likely that Horgan will represent the Knickerbocker A.C. here, and his debut to the American public will be at the Labor Day Carnival of that club, at Bayonne, N.J. Though of a decidedly heavyweight build, Horgan is exceptionally active, as he has a record for high jumping of 5 feet 11 in. He is 5 feet 10 1-2 inches tall, and weighs 210 lbs. in condition.

Tuff to Race at Three Rivers.

On Saturday, the 26th inst., there will be bicycle races at Taree Rivers. One of the events is a match between Laprairie, of Three Rivers, and Tuff, of Montreal, for $50 a side, five miles.

The races are under C.C.A. sanction and rules.

Montrealers For Sherbrooke

The following team left at 8 a.m. for Sherbrooke to represent Montreal II. in the final game of the Western Division:

Goal, Alf. Hamilton; point, J. Pearce; cover point, Tindal; defence field; A. Liffton, Geo. Cameron, C. Cooke; centre, Bellingham; home field, Lunan, Heenan, Hennesy; outside, E. Coppin; inside, Niven; spare, Meldrum.

The Westminster Club's Schedule.

The Westminster lacrosse team has almost completed arrangements. The following dates have been agreed to, but are subject to change except the match with Montreal on Wednesday night, which is to be played rain or shine:

Wednesday, August 22—Montreal on M.A.A.A. grounds.

Saturday, August 25—Quebec, at Quebec

Wednesday, August 29—Shamrocks, on Shamrock grounds.

Saturday, September 1—Capitals, at Ottawa.

Labor Day—Torontos, at Toronto.

Lachine Boating Men Busy.

This evening, under the auspices of the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club, a dance will be held in the Strathcona Hotel Hall, Lachine. The event was postponed from last Saturday owing to the regatta and hop at Valois.

On Saturday, September 1, the fall trial fours, the final events of the rowing season, will be rowed. The club has entered a crew for the war canoe race at the Grand Trunk regatta on Saturday, August 25, and there will be several entries for the other events on the programme.

Lake of Two Mountains Races.

The annual race for the Lake of Two Mountains Challenge Cup and race for cruising yachts will take place at Senneville on Saturday, August 25, on the arrival of the 1.30 train from Montreal, and should this year prove even more than ordinarily successful, as all the five-raters will enter for the challenge cup race, and the Lake of Two Mountains' Whitecap will make a determined effort to win back the trophy won last year by Mr. Duggan.

A large fleet of up to date cruisers is expected, and this race should prove most interesting, as it will be run on a handicap basis.

Entries must be sent to Mr. A. E. Abbott, 30 Hospital Street, before Thursday, 23rd instant.

Rein And Bridle.

Prince Albert reduced the hoppled pacing record to 2.02 in the 2.04 race at the Cleveland track on July 28, lowering the figures made by Coney on 24, viz., 2.02 3-4.

Ananias set 2.07 1-4 as a new record for pacing to waggon with an amateur driver. He was paced by a running horse and driven by his owner, C. F. Emery.

Jockey Frank Fennimore was thrown from his mount, Jugglery, at Highland Park, Detroit, August 2, and received injuries from which he subsequently died. On the following day all of the jockeys contributed their riding fees to his widowed mother, who is a resident of Paterson, N.J.

His Excellency, a three year-old, whose owner, C. H. Smith, paid $10,000 for last spring, and who has since refused $20,000, died from a ruptured blood vessel at Washington Park, Chicago, August 7.

At the first day's races of the Windsor August meeting the Manor Maiden Plate of 103 sovereigns was won by Capresi, ridden by Rigby.

The Castle high weight handicap of 300 sovereigns was won by Robbie Burns, also ridden by Rigby.

Notes of The Ring.

George Kelley, 18 years old, is in a New York hospital in a critical condition, the result of a blow by Michael Meyers, same age, in a boxing bout at the Greenwood Athletic Club. Meyers and eleven others are now under arrest.

Dunlop Trophy Race.

The Montagnards intend making a big effort to capture the Dunlop trophy this year. A number of their riders are training hard every day, and a trial race will be held over the Dunlop course to pick the teams in a day or two. Other city clubs are working hard, so everything points to a hot race next Saturday for what is practically the road championship of Canada.

KNOCKED OUT A WIN

Montreal's Hoodoo Has Disappeared For the Present.

HARTFORD WINS TWO

From Rochester and Moves up to Second Place in the League—Other Games Off.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 17.—Montreal defeated Worcester to-day in a batting game. Eckert's one-handed catch of a drive from Moran's bat was the feature. Wrigley, bought from Syracuse, played his first game with Worcester, but had little opportunity for brilliant work. The score:

MONTREAL.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Johnson, 2b	4	1	1	0	3	0
Odwell, c.f.	4	1	1	2	3	0
Henry, 3b	4	1	1	1	0	0
Dooley, 1b	5	0	2	8	1	0
Lezotte, r.f.	4	0	2	3	0	1
Scnieback, s.s.	4	1	1	7	1	0
Delehanty, l.f.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Moran, c	3	3	2	2	3	2
Souders, p.	1	0	1	0	3	0
Cross, p.	3	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	35	9	14	27	11	5

WORCESTER.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Blake, c.f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Rickert, l.f.	4	2	2	5	0	0
Delehanty, 3b.	5	1	2	3	2	0
Bransfield, 1b.	4	0	2	9	0	2
Sharrott, r.f.	5	0	2	1	0	1
Kittredge, c.	5	0	1	2	1	1
Connaughton, 2b	4	0	3	2	3	0
Wrigley, s.s.	3	1	0	1	3	1
Magee, p.	4	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	37	6	14	24	11	5

By innings—

Montreal.....1 2 0 0 1 2 1 2 x— 9
Worcester.....0 0 1 4 0 1 0 0 0— 6

Summary:—Two-base hits, Lezotte, Moran. Three-base hit, Odwell. Stolen bases, Blake, Bransfield, 2; Sharrott, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits, Rickert, Delehanty, Wrigley, Odwell, Henry, Delehanty. Double plays, Connaughton, Wrigley to Bransfield; Delehanty to Connaughton. Bases on balls, Blake, Bransfield, Johnson. Hit by pitched ball, Moran. Struck out, Rickert, Lezotte, Wild pitch, Souders. Umpire, Egan. Time, 2.10. Attendance, 1,500.

At Hartford—

First game—

	R.	H.	E.
Hartford.....40001101x—	7	14	4
Rochester.....20000101—	4	8	1

Batteries—Flaherty and Steelman; Bowen and Dixon. Umpire, Rinn.

Second game—

Hartford.....00002101x—	4	7	3
Rochester.....00001000—	1	3	3

Batteries—Flaherty and Steelman; Murphy and Deal. Umpire, Rinn.

At Providence—Providence-Toronto game postponed; rain.

At Springfield—Springfield-Syracuse game postponed; wet grounds.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Providence	60	42	.588
Hartford	54	42	.563
Rochester	54	43	.557
Worcester	48	45	.516
Springfield	47	45	.511
Toronto	44	53	.454
Montreal	43	52	.453
Syracuse	36	62	.367

National League.

	R.	B	E.
At St. Louis—			
St. Louis.....10200112x—	7	8	1
Boston.....00000300—	3	5	2

Batteries—Powell and Robinson; Willis and Clarke.

At Cincinnati—

Cincinnati.....00001002002—	5	15	3
Philadelphia.....10000000201—	4	9	1

Batteries—Phillips, Newton, Peltz and Kehoe; Donahue, McFarland and Murphy.

At Pittsburg—

Pittsburg.....40000100x—	5	9	0
Brooklyn.....00000110 1—	3	12	3

Batteries—Leever and Schriver; Kitson and McGuire.

American League.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 1; Indianapolis, 6.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 18; Minneapolis, 7.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 2.

MONTREAL CRICKETERS WON.

Defeated the Bedford League Willow Wielders by 9 Wickets.

Montreal defeated District of Bedford by nine wickets yesterday, by excellent bowling. In Bedford's first innings their wickets flew before Gilbert and Hodgson like the pins on a bowling alley, and the total score was 19 runs. Gilbert took 6 wickets for 9, and Hodgson 4 wickets for 7. In the second innings they made a much better showing, Burnand making the excellent score of 40 before Gilbert found his wicket. In Montreal's second innings, Arblaster, who made 67 in the first, was run out for 1. The scores were:

MONTREAL.

1st Innings—Total	138
2nd Innings—	
J. J. Boyes, not out	30
F. Arblaster, run out	1
A. Hodgson, not out	9
A. Hodgson, W. R. Gilbert, P. C. Gillett, P. Lokee, D. S. Gough, G. E. Moberly, Allen, to bat.	
Extras	3
Total	43

BEDFORD LEAGUE.

First Innings—	
J. A. McCabe, c Browning b Hodgson	0
J. L. Burnand, c Gough b Gilbert	0
P. C. R. Travers, b Gilbert	3
Dr. Pickel, c and b Gilbert	0
H. S. Gulline, c Moberley, b Hodgson	9
T. Pugh, c Gough, b Gilbert	1
W. W. Robinson, b Hodgson	0
C. J. Gillin, b Hodgson	3
Dr. Fuller, s Moberley, b Gilbert	0
C. Jackson, not out	0
P. Brain, b Gilbert	0
Extras	3
Total	19
Second Innings—	
J. A. McCabe, b Gilbert	28
J. L. Burnand, b Gilbert	40
P. J. Travers, b Gilbert	7
H. S. Gulline, c Gough, b Gilbert	4
Dr. Pickel, c Moberley, b Gilbert	0
T. Pugh, b Arblaster	19
W. W. Robinson, b Hodgson	24
A. G. Gillin, not out	20
Dr. Fuller, l.b.w. Gilbert	8
C. Jackson, c and b Hodgson	0
P. Brain, s Moberley, b Gilbert	0
Extras	0
Total	159

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Montreal—First Innings—	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brain	8	0	36	2
Travers	10	0	32	11
Fuller	6	0	27	1
Pickel	2	0	3	0
Burnand	7	0	25	1
McCabe	1	0	1	0
Jackson	3	1	11	1
Pugh	3	1	6	2
Second Innings—				
Gulline	2	0	17	0
McCabe	3	0	21	0
Travers	2	0	2	0
Bedford League—First Innings—				
Gilbert	6	3	9	6
Hodgson	5	2	7	4
Second Innings—				
Evans	3	0	17	0
Gillett	2	0	14	0
Hodgson	16	1	39	2
Gilbert	20	4	55	7
Arblaster	6	4	18	1

McGill and Bedford are playing to-day.

LACROSSE TEAMS

Dade and Henry Cannot Play for Shamrocks.

WALES CAN'T PLAY TO-DAY.

President Pittaway Enforces the Six Months Clause—Montreal Sends Junior Team to Sherbrooke.

Neither Dade nor Henry are eligible to play to-day and so they will not be seen in uniform. President A. G. Pittaway did not call a meeting for last evening as was given out. He received a request yesterday, he says, from a player asking him to call the league together. The rules call for a request from two clubs, so that he has not the right to call a special meeting. He says, moreover, that as he was only asked Tuesday, there was not time to get the notices out, as according to the constitution two days' notice is required.

As the league did not meet, neither Dade nor Henry are eligible to play.

As it is Shamrocks will have a very strong team, quite as strong as if these gentlemen had played. The teams will be as follows:

Capital.	Shamrocks.
Hutton	Goal	Quinn
O'Doherty	Point	Leddy
Ralph	Cover point	O'Reilly
Grimes	Defence field	Finlayson
Robertson	"	Hayes
Binks	"	Smith
Stairs	Centre	Currie
P. Murphy	home field	Nolan
E. Murphy	"	Robinson
Westwick	"	Hoobin
Dunkin	Outside home	Brennan
Powers	Inside home	Howard

Spares—Caps., Hutton and Cope; Shamrocks, Galley and Feeney.

Caught in the Goal Nets.

Mr. Bruce Day, who played inside home so effectively for Montreal last season, is in the city on his holidays. "Bruce" is now in Boston, but finds that his old lacrosse friends have not forgotten him.

The Argyles and Delorimier Lacrosse Club played a friendly game of lacrosse on the Delorimier Park, which resulted in a win for the Argyles by a score of 6 goals to nil.

One of the players on the Westminster team is "Bob" Cheney, a former star of the Montreal team, coming originally from Toronto.

The Montreal-Westminster match begins at four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Archie McNaughton will captain the Westminster team. He says he has a team good enough to do anything in the East.

Mr. W. Lacey will referee the Cornwall-Toronto match.

A large party of American visitors who were to leave last evening stayed over to see the lacrosse match to-day. Though living in New York, they never saw the great game.

President Pittaway refuses to allow Dr. Wales to play for Toronto owing to six months' clause.

Betting is still 2 to 1 on the Caps.

Montreal may have the job of spending a good deal of Ottawa money to-night.

TERRY ON THE STAGE.

In "The Bowery After Dark" He Will Make Love and Fight.

Terry McGovern, having won sufficient fame in the ring, will now twinkle as a star in the theatrical horizon. The play in which he is to be the pugilistic hero is called "The Bowery After Dark." A prize fight is the principal feature. It is supposed to be the true story of his own life.

Terry will start as a dirty little newsboy in the first act, to emerge in the last act as the champion lightweight of the world.

Sam Harris has drilled the cast, and something genuine is promised. There is to be no make-believe about it. The entire support will be composed of real Bowerytes. They have been instructed to act and talk just as they do when in that picturesque thoroughfare. There has been no teempt to transform them into stage people.

"Just act natural," is Mr. Harris' order. There is frequent opportunity given for Terry to show his muscle. The plot is simple. Terry McGovern makes his appearance in the first act as a typical newsboy, who is also by turns a bootblack and a picker up of stray pennies by any means that comes handy. At the end of his day's work he sits down and counts up his profits. This leads him to make this threat:

"Say, this graft is pretty slow. If they don't come faster I'll learn to be a prize-fighter."

He has a childhood playmate whose name is Nell. She is the cause of "Terry the Terrible" showing the sentimental side of his nature. Of course, she is pretty and unhappy, and, of course, he is in love with her and longs to comfort her.

She is the victim of persecutions. They come along in a continuous performance way. Villains pursue her on occasions, and Terry is her one friend and defender. He appears in the nick of time whenever she is in danger.

The deep-dyed villain of the play is the manager of a local prize-fighter. He owes Terry an old grudge and is always trying to pay him interest on it, as well as the principal. Terry shows himself an adept dodger At last the villain succeeds in arranging a match between his man and a friend of Terry. It is here that the thrilling part comes in.

When the curtain goes up it shows the interior of the Broadway Athletic Club. Everything is in readiness for the mill. Terry is in his friend's corner. Charlie White is in the ring as referee. Joe Humphreys is the announcer. When it is time to begin it is announced that Terry's friend has been drugged. He is like a drunken creature. The villain exults. The crowd taunts. Terry, beside himself with rage, jumps out and cries:

"Rather than disappoint this crowd I'll fight him, though he is twice my size."

Then the audience is treated to a real prize fight. It is now that Terry, no longer an actor, gets in his cleverest work. Of ccurse, he puts his opponent to sleep after a few hotly contested rounds, and so wins the championship of the world.

Each scene is full of pictures of slum life. The second act shows a Bowery concert saloon in full blast. Nell is there, and when the villain insults her he is promptly knocked out by the irrepressible Terry. The ending is after the approved fairy-story order. Nell hails him as her hero and wedding bells ring down the curtain.

The press agent declares that "Charlie White and Joe Humphreys have been engaged at a big salary and will positively appear at every performance." The atmosphere of the ring will be reproduced with great fidelity. Terry will see to that. The peculiar Bowery dialect will be talked by people who don't have to make an effort to do it.

"The fighting part's easier than making love," is Terry's characteristic comment on his new role. "But I think I'll make a better actor than Corbett, at that."

Sports of All Sorts.

Holter and Galvani, the Italian journalists who are making a tour of the world on bicycles, are to give an exhibition of fencing and Graeco-Roman wrestling next week.

The Carson brothers of Ottawa have again applied for reinstatement. Their last application was not quite regular.

Bruce D. Smith, Onwentsia, won the Ravenoaks Cup on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, by defeating William Waller, also of Onwentsia, one up in the finals. The medal score was:—Smith, 85; Waller, 92.

Munich, August 17.—Pillsbury and Schlechter drew third game in their tie match to-day, which now makes the score:—Pillsbury, 1; Schlechter, 1; drawn, 1.

The second challenge for the Seawanhaka Cup is to come from Bridgeport, Conn.

BAD FIRE AT BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—A disastrous fire broke out here shortly after eight o'clock last night, which for a short time threatened the central business portion of Brockville, and as it was destroyed several buildings. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it started in the warehouse of A. E. Cannon, flour and feed merchant, totally destroying the building, as well as several others. The loss will amount to many thousands of dollars, and is partially covered by insurance.

WRESTLING MATCH

A New Englander Matched With Robillard.

FOR $200 A SIDE.

Match Will Come Off September 26—Little Ready to Meet Any Middleweight.

Montreal will see a good wrestling match next month. G. F. Little has come across the line and has arranged a match with Robillard, the light-weight Canadian champion, for September 26. The match is for $200 a side. Each has deposited $50 as a guarantee with Joe Poitras, the remainder to be put up three days before the match.

The details have not yet been arranged, but it is likely that it will be a catch-as-catch-can match. The Atlantic Gardens is spoken of as the place of meeting.

Little is a middle-weight from New Hampshire, and is willing to wrestle any middle-weight in Canada, bar none, for $500 or $600 a side. He went to Toronto last evening, but will return a week before the match with Robillard.

AMERICAN JOCKEYSHIP.

The English Turf Men Are Beginning to Take up The Imported Methods.

American jockeyship has made a deep impression in this country, according to the Sportsman. That publication says:—"Three years ago the posture of Tod Sloane was a joke. Now it evokes serious discussion of the first principles of scientific riding. Is it right, it is asked, to sit as Sloane, Reiff, and other American jockeys do on the withers of the horse, lie along the neck, and hold the head just a little way behind the bit? Unquestionably this posture enables the jockey to avoid much of the resistance offered by the air. It takes an advantage that no racing cyclist would dream of not taking.

"Figures have been brought forward to show that on a still day Sloane has an advantage, in virtue of his position, of sixteen pounds, and with the wind blowing against him vastly more."

American jockeys have eyes on the rich stakes of the autumn meetings. In another year it is not likely that Americans will so completely rule the English track as they do now, for the English boys are becoming apt imitators of the Yankees nowadays. When one of the Reiff boys does not win a race the English jockey who does is seen to be riding in the American style.

Without exception English sporting critics now give full credit to American trainers and jockeys. Not only this, but they are berating English riders and trainers who are not adopting American methods.

At Saratoga Track.

Saratoga, Aug. 17.—There was little of interest in the racing this afternoon. Four favorites, McAddie, Duoro, Bannockburn and Trillo, won. Elsie Barnes, at 5 to 1, in the betting, defeating Dolly Welthoff, in the remaining race.

First race, $400 added for maiden three-year-olds and upwards, 6 furlongs—Duoro, 107, Spencer, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three-lengths; Draughtsman, 116, Doggett, 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Lord Ogleby, 107, Mitchell, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.19 3-4. Convivial, Vesper Bells, Dan Reagan, Zeus, Mordelmo, Shiftless, Princelling, and Fulminate also ran.

Second race, $400 added for two-year-olds, 5 furlongs—McAddie, 107, Burns, 1 to 3, and out, won by a length; Likeness, 104, Mitchell, 15 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; La Villere, 95, Thompson, 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.06. Friedrich, Gold Thrift, Hand Vice and Erdoma also ran.

Third race, $40 added for four-year-olds and upwards, selling, 6 furlongs—Elsie Barnes, 92, Rausch, 5 to 1 and 8 to 6, won by a length; Dolly Welthoff, 95, Wedderstrand, 9 to 10, and out second by 5 lengths; Grossmolina, 100, O'Connor, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.19 3-4. Castle Sours, Village Pride, and the Burlington Route also ran.

Fourth race, $500 added, handicap, for three-year-olds and upwards, mile and 50 yards—Bannockburn, 126, Spencer, 2 to 5, and 1 to 20, won by 4 lengths; Elnus, 99, O'Connor, 10 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Alsike, 108, Brennan, 3 to 1 and 9 to 20, third. Time, 1.55 3-4.

Fifth race, $400 added for three-year-olds and upwards, selling, mile and sixteenth—Trillo, 108, Mitchell, 1 to 10 and 1 to 2, won by 2 lengths; Sparrow Wing, 91, Thompson, 4 to 1 and even, second; Villa V., 103, Burns, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.55 3-4. Exit and Myth also ran.

Weekly Swimming Races.

The tenth and final in the weekly series of races in the silver spoon competition held at the Montreal Swimming Club will take place this afternoon. The following are the events: 220 yards, senior; egg hunt, junior, 100 yards, junior; egg hunt, senior; duck hunt, senior and junior. The annual races will take place on Saturday, the 25th instant. The programme to be announced later.

At Highland Park.

Detroit, August 17.—One of the prettiest finishes of the meeting at Highland Park was witnessed to-day in the fifth race, five of the horses finishing noses and heads apart, and no one but the judges could tell who had won. Three favorites and two second choices got the money. Weather fair, track fast.

First race, 3-4 mile, selling—Invasion, 108, Landry, 3 to 5, won; Intent, 98, Coburn, 11 to 5, second; Old Fox, 100, L. Thompson, third. Time, 1.14. Gold Lack, Nimrod, Flyotta and Grandeur also ran.

Second race, 4 1-2 furlongs—Tyror Bell, 107, L. Thompson, 5 to 2, won; Gold Harvest, 104, Givens, even, second; Lizzie A., 107, J. Daly, 7 to 2, third. Time, 55 1-2. Maggie W. and Edgeworth also ran.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Free Lance, 116, Powers, 7 to 10, won; Virgie O., 100, L. Thompson, 2 to 1, second; Sir Florian, 107, Landry, 30 to 1, third. Time, 1.48 1-2. Emile Zola also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 3-4 mile—Descenbridora, 98, A. Weber, 7 to 5, won; L.W., 114, Wapshire, 2 to 1, second; Viola K., 105, Landry, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.16. Simcoe, Knowles, Savoe, May Boyd and Trocha also ran.

Fifth race, 4 1-2 furlongs—Pierre Jr., 100, A. Weber, 6 to 1, won; Helen Graham, 102, Landry, 3 to 1, second; Maltese Cross, 101, Castro, 8 to 1, third. Time, 56 1-2. Tempt, Lightning Flash, Marcia, Daisy Chain, and Bow Jangles also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 3-4 mile—Gen Ghis Khan, 114, Coburn, 12 to 1, won; Give and Take, 101, C. Wilson, 2 to 1, second; Minch, 100, L. Thompson, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1.15 1-2. Logan Landeman, Charley Heels, Lottie Sheville and Viscount also ran.

Savard Park Races.

Quebec, August 17.—To-day's races at Savard Park resulted as follows:

2.35 class—

Independent, M. Molle, Montreal	1	1	1
Red Spoil, S. Desantel, Montreal	2	2	2
Sherwood Girl, George Drolet, Quebec	3	3	3
Flash Light, M. Faucher, Arthabaskaville	4	4	4

Time, 2.29 1-4, 2.29 1-4, 2.29 3-4.

"Special race," 2.24—

Railway Queen, Jos. Therien, Montreal	1	4	0	2	3	1	1
Little Fauchette, N. D. Houde, Nicolet	4	1	0	1	2	2	2
Virginia J., Dr. Jolicoeur, Quebec	3	3	0	5	1	3	2
Valencon Boy, E. Houde, Three Rivers	2	2	0	3	4		
Mamie R., Jos. Bergeron, Three Rivers	5	5	0	4	5		

Time, 2.25 1-4, 2.23 1-4, 2.26 1-4, 2.23 1-4, 2.29 1-4, 2.32 1-4.

ENQUETTE DISMISSED.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—Recorder Champagne has dismissed the enquete in the case Charles Madore, Adelard Robillard, and George Dion, charged with causing Hilaire Martin's death at Perkin's Mills, on July the 5th.

STONEWALL JACKSON



CIGAR CIGAR

10c LA TOSCANA 10c

Rich, Sweet and Fragrant.

A Gentleman's Smoke. Choice Havana Leaf.

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, 5 & 7 DeBresoles St



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Make pictures 2¼ x 2¼. Load in daylight with rolls of film for 6 exposures.

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2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET, - MONTREAL.

ENGLISH HUNTING SADDLES

We have just received from Birmingham, a small consignment of English Hunting Saddles of first quality, make and material.

If in need of a new Saddle for Fall Hunt or riding, call and see these.

RIDING BREECHES and TROUSERS

We make a specialty of these garments and guarantee thorough satisfaction to all patrons.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO.,

Tailors and Breechers Makers,

455 ST. PAUL STREET.

HY. W. ATWATER, Prop. and Manager.

DRESS GOODS

At Special Sale Prices.

We must have more room for Autumn Dress Goods, which are coming to hand daily, and have marked the following lines at prices which we are confident will clear them out in a very few days:—

At 25c per yard.

We will place on tables about 750 yards Dress Goods, all Wool and Silk and Wool materials, worth from 60 to $1.25 per yard. No damaged goods, but broken lines which we want to clear.

At 35c.

About 500 yards all Wool French Cashmere, worth 65c—only a few colors.

At 49c.

We have about 800 yards at this price, and the original prices were 85c, 95c, $1.05, $1.25, $1.35 and $1.50. This is a splendid line, comprising all Wool, Silk and Wool fancy materials, just the materials for House Dress, School Dress or Wrapper.

OGILVY'S

STEADY SELLERS

For particular people are the 25 cures for coughs, colds and consumption which you get for 25 cents worth of

Cherrine.

It is of COMMANDING INTEREST that you should check LUNG TROUBLES. Every dose of CHERRINE is a CONFIDENCE CREATOR. It is honest all through and is sold by all reputable druggists

IT IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL USERS.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡8.20 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO — Lv. ‡8.55 a.m., *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., ‡7.00 p.m.

WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a.m. Ar. *6.10 p.m.

S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.

OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger ‡8.30 a.m., ‡5.40 p.m. Ar. ‡12.55 p.m., ‡9.55 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., *9.30 a.m., ‡10.00 a.m., ‡4.05 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., ‡9.35 a.m., ‡11.10 a.m., *6.10 p.m., ‡6.45 p.m.

QUEBEC—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m., ‡2.30 p.m., $3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., ‡2.00 p.m., *6.30 p.m.

BOSTON-PORTLAND—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. Ar. *8.10 a.m., ‡9.10 p.m.

VAUDREUIL—Lv. ‡8.55 a.m., a12.30 p.m., ‡4.05 p.m., ‡4.15 p.m., a5.15 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. *9.30 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., ‡8.40 a.m., ‡11.10 a.m., ‡12.10 p.m. a3.00 p.m., ‡6.45 p.m., ‡7.00 p.m., $9.45 p.m.

SHERBROOKE—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., ‡4.30 p.m., ‡8.20 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., ‡9.40 a.m. ‡11.55 a.m., ‡9.10 p.m.

JOLIETTE—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m., $9.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., ‡5.10 p.m. Ar. ‡8.50 a.m., ‡6.30 p.m., v9.15 p.m.

BERTHIER—Lv. ‡8.20 a.m., ‡2.30 p.m. Ar. 2.00 p.m., ‡6.30 p.m.

ST. JEROME—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m. 11.45 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m., a6.15 p.m. Ar. ‡8.30 a.m., §9.50 a.m., ‡6.45 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

STE. AGATHE—Lv. a9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m. 11.30 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m. Ar. g8.40 a.m., §9.50 a.m., 6.45 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

LABELLE—Lv. 9.00 a.m., Tues. and Thurs. 11.30 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m. Ar. g8.40 a.m., §9.50 a.m., 6.45 p.m., Tues. and Thurs.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. bSaturday only. vSaturday and Sunday only. gMondays only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SEASIDE RESORTS.

Tourist Fare from Montreal.

Portland and Return.....$10.50
Old Orchard and Return.....$11.00
Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Service.

Leave Montreal .....8.00 a.m. and *8.45 p.m.
Arrive Portland .....5.45 p.m. and *6.40 a.m.
Arrive Old Orchard ...6.46 p.m. and *7.36 a.m.
Leave Old Orchard ...7.45 a.m. and *8.00 p.m.
Leave Portland .....8.15 a.m. and *8.30 p.m.
Arrive Montreal .....6.50 p.m. and *7.20 a.m.

*Denotes daily. All other trains run daily except Sundays.

CLUB BERNIER EXCURSION.

To St. Hyacinthe and Return.

Special train leaves Bonaventure Station at 9.15 a.m. August 26th. Returning leaves St. Hyacinthe at 7.00 p.m. August 26th, 1900.

Fare for Round Trip 85c.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN TRAINS.

In connection with Cheap Sunday and Sunday to Monday Excursion Tickets.

MONTREAL, ST. JOHNS, ROUSE'S POINT, N.Y., and intermediate stations — Train leaves Montreal at 10 a.m. Returning, leaves Rouse's Point at 8.10 p.m., St. Johns 8.53 p.m., arrives Montreal 9.50 p.m.

MONTREAL, ST. HYACINTHE and Intermediate stations—Train leaves Montreal at 9.45 a.m. Returning, leaves St. Hyacinthe at 5.25 p.m., arrives Montreal 6.50 p.m.

MONTREAL, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, VAUDREUIL and intermediate stations — Trains leave Montreal at 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 9.00 p.m., and Vaudreuil for Montreal at 7.50 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 7.12 p.m., and 10.00 p.m.

For service of Express Trains that run daily, Sundays included, consult time tables, which may be obtained from any G.T.R. Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA—Good Sea Bathing. Best Golf Links in America.

$12 MONTREAL to ST. ANDREWS and Return.

An ideal summer resort for the family.

Through sleeping cars leave Montreal, Windsor Street, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.20 p.m., returning leave St. Andrews Wednesdays and Mondays at 5.45 p.m.

SEASIDE AND NEW ENGLAND—Season 1900. Improved service—Between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard and Montreal, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua, etc.

Tourist Fares from Montreal—

PORTLAND, Me., AND RETURN $10.50
OLD ORCHARD, Me., AND RETURN $11.00

Through the heart of the WHITE MOU

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INVESTMENT BROKER,
181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities
A large line of Gilt Edge Investments always on hand.

TRANSVAAL,
CAPE COLONY,
NATAL, RHODESIA.
The Imperial Bank of Canada
Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Galletti, mining broker, 18 St. Alexis Street, August 17:—

STOCKS.	Opening Monday. Bid.	Closing Today. Bid.	Highest. Sold.	Lowest. Sold.	Sales.
Payne	90	90	...	...	...
War Eagle	147	150	...	...	...
Republic	80	78	82½	76	5500
Virtue	55	60	...	...	...
Montreal-London	17	18	18½	18½	10800
Big Three	1½	1¾	...	...	...
Brandon and Golden Crown	12	12½	...	...	...
California	7	7	7½	7½	5000
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate	6	6½	7	7	2500
Cariboo Hydraulic	...	...	...	...	...
Evening Star	8	7½	8½	8½	500
Fern	1	1	...	...	...
Gold Hills Development	2	1½	...	...	...
Iron Colt	...	...	...	...	...
Knob Hill	53	50	...	...	...
Monte Christo	3½	3	...	...	...
Montreal Gold Fields	3	3	...	...	...
Noble Five	2	2	...	...	...
Novelty	...	...	...	...	...
Old Ironsides	58	...	71	71	2000
Virginia	...	2½	...	...	...
Rambler Cariboo	22	...	...	...	...
Bullion	21	20	...	...	...
Decca	4	...	4¾	4¾	2000
Morrison	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Star	7	8	...	...	...
Slocan Sovereign	12½	14	15	15	500
Fontenoy	...	...	...	...	...
Bathmullen	...	...	...	...	...
Winnipeg	5	5	...	...	...
Dardenelles	...	...	...	...	...
Deer Trail, No. 2	4¼	4	4½	4½	5000
North Star	90	93	90	90	1000
Kenneth	...	...	...	...	...
Dupont	...	...	...	...	...
Unlisted:					
Mon. & Oregon	...	...	19	17½	7500

WINS "GRAND PRIX"

Canada's Forestry Exhibit at the Paris Exposition

FOR ALL THE PROVINCES.

Wood in Natural and Finished State Show the Vast Resources of the Forests.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The Canadian forestry exhibit at the Paris Exposition, though it occupies little more than 1,000 square feet of space, is made up of a very complete representation of Canadian woods, with the principal articles exported from Canada in a semi-manufactured form. Of the 121 species of trees indigenous to Canada, 26 are included in the exhibit. The remainder are of small commercial value or of rare occurrence. From a commercial point of view the exhibits of greatest importance are the sections of trees from all parts of Canada, and the deals and boards of merchantable size which accompany them. The tree sections have been cut to show the grain, and a portion of each deal has been polished in such a way as to show the natural beauty of the wood.

THE WHOLE DOMINION.

The exhibit is a collective one from the whole Dominion. The provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and Quebec contributed officially, but the material from the other provinces was furnished by private individuals and companies, or procured by the exhibition officials intrusted with this work. The result is in every respect satisfactory. No wood product of any importance is wanting, and the specimens of handles, chair parts, hubs, spokes, boxes, etc., exhibited show that Canadian manufacturers possess the most improved machinery and turn out material that is unexcelled by any other country. No other country is so rich in forests, and Canadian produce must soon displace that of other countries in European markets.

COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

To the casual sightseer the most interesting part of the Canadian forestry exhibit is a beautiful collection of photographs of the trees indigenous to Canada. These are framed in wood of the same variety as the tree shown in the photograph. Hardly less attractive is a series of more than 100 platiotype photographs illustrating lumbering operations, from the cutting down of the tree to the shipment of the finished product. These photographs, with a large number of polished panels, are shown on the walls surrounding the Canadian exhibit.

Altogether the exhibit is a very fine one, much the finest at the Exposition, and has been awarded the "Grand Prix."

SALE OF INVENTIONS.

Webster G. Shepherd assigned to the Tucker Bicycle Wood Working Co. an entire right to letters-patent for bending wood. Consideration, $1,500.

On March 14th, 1900, Henry W. Fobey assigned to the Irwin Railway Signal Co., of Chicago, Ill., all his right, title and interest in and to patent 389,226, dated September 11th, 1888, for railway signals. Consideration, $2,500.

On March 1, 1900, I. L. Landis assigned to James A. Morgan, of Kansas City, Mo., the exclusive right, title and interest in and to patent 560,804, on a whiffletree hook, for $5,000.

C. B. Jones and Walter P. Hupp assigned to the Niagara Hydraulic Engine Co., the exclusive right to patent 529,914, for an hydraulic ram. The assignment was recorded March 7, and the consideration stated as $25,000.

The records of the Patent Office show that on or about February 28, 1900, the Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Co., et al., assigned to the Northwestern Grass Twine Co., of St. Paul, Minn., and elsewhere, a series of patents relating to twine machines. The consideration stated is $35,000.

(Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal.)

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Mercantile Stationer. 226 St. James St.

APPLES FOR EXPORT

Questions Which Have Arisen Through Exhibit at Paris.

MANY STAND SHIPPING.

Ten or Fifteen of the Common Varieties Can Be Safely and Lucratively Exported.

Ottawa, August 17.—(Special.)—The time seems opportune to discuss the exportation of Canadian fruit. Questions relating to it have been frequently put lately by visitors to the Canadian Pavilion as well as by visitors to the Palais d'Horticulture.

An extensive display of fruit in the natural state—the exhibit comprising a large number of varieties all in fine condition and at so late a date—is to those who are not accustomed to it a cause of astonishment. How have so many kinds of apples been kept till the middle of July in such fine condition? And how have they been brought so far without injury? These are some of the questions that are put daily and that require to be honestly answered. It was expected these questions would be put, and it was intended that the fruit itself would stimulate questions.

APPLES STORED AWAY.

Nearly a hundred varieties of apples in the natural state were collected by the Government of Canada last season, and stored away for the exhibit to be made this year in Paris. It was intended that this should be made valuable commercially and perhaps also stimulate immigration to a country that was capable of producing such fruit. While apples alone in the natural state are exhibited, pears, peaches, plums, quinces and all the small fruits are shown in clear antiseptic solutions that permit their size and beauty to be readily seen.

The chief exportable fruit from Canada is the apple. In an ordinary season, the quantity of this valuable fruit available for export is very large; once or twice in a decade it is extraordinarily large, and in such years it is sometimes difficult to dispose of this abundance with profit to the Canadian grower and advantageously to the European consumer.

APPLES FOR EXPORT.

Of the hundred (more or less) varieties that have been brought to Paris for exhibition, ten or fifteen per cent. would comprise all that would safely be made the object of a lucrative export trade. A large number might, during a short season, be made profitable. Some of the very fine fleshed apples might with safety be shipped in the late fall and early winter. Into this number apples of the Fameuse type would figure largely. All of this class would require to be shipped as soon as gathered, and would also require to be very carefully handled. They would be well worth the trouble, however, during a very limited season, but for the general trade something that will handle well is what is required. Fortunately, to meet the requirements of such a trade, the Canadians have a large and useful list. This includes apples of the highest quality as well as some of only secondary quality. A list of varieties and some of their characteristics: Amongst the first is the Northern Spy. This fine kind is beter known as Spies; few sorts equal it in its many good features; it is of the highest quality; it is a fine size and appearance and handles well and always commands a good price. After being exposed a month in the hot building, the Palais d'Horticulture, many of this variety are not only sound, but have retained their juciness.

THE RUSSETS.

Almost as much may be said of the Russets. Several sorts come under this designation, the Roxbury Russet, the Golden Russet and the Nonpareil; all of these keep and handle well, and are of first rate quality. The Ben Davis is of good appearance and handles well, perhaps better than most, but is of only second quality. In spite of its poor quality it is entering largely into the export trade. The Baldwin is probably next to the Spy in quality and is better known in the trade, it has few equals as a shipping apple. The Rhode Island Greening, or Greening simply, is not in as much favor as it was formerly; it is, nevertheless, a useful kind to ship. The Nann and some others of recent introduction will, in time, displace it. The Esopus Spitzenburg, or Spits as it is familiarly called, is one of the best, but it is not as profitable to the grower as some of the others.

SOME OF LARGE SIZE.

Amongst apples of large size that ship well and bring fair prices, are the Kings and Fallow Waters. The Kings have for many years been favorites in the trade, their large size and fine color render them attractive; they are besides a fair quality and handle well. The Fallow Water is fully larger, and this year has handled much better. It travelled three thousand miles by rail before reaching the steamship, and yet some of the cases gave over eighty per cent. good sound fruit on reaching Paris. Another of this class is the Red Checked Pippin; it also came from British Columbia, and reached Paris in good condition. It is a splendid fruit. Newtons also did well in every respect, and proved themselves to be good shippers and handlers.

Amongst the very fine kinds that are not exported as extensively as they ought to be are the American Pippins. This is of only medium size, but is of perfect form and handsome color, and equal to the very best in quality; it came through the ordeal this year with credit. The Blenheim Orange is a fitting companion to the American Pippin in every respect. Both are in perfect condition to-day, and the test they have undergone was a severe one.

Then there is the Canada Red, the Canada Baldwin, the Wagner, the Winesap and a host of others that might be named, all good varieties that ship well. But a sufficient number of varieties has been already named for every useful purpose in the trade.

Some of the kinds enumerated may be shipped safely at almost all times, such as the Northern Spies, Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Ben Davis, Roxbury and the Golden Russets, but the apples of the Fameuse type, such as the Fameuse, the McIntosh Red, the Scarlet Pippin, the Princess Louise, etc., should only be shipped as soon as gathered and disposed of at once for immediate use, as, except under exceptionally favorable conditions, they would keep only for a short time and might disappoint the handler.

The question of the size and shape of the packages for export has been pretty well thrashed out, the ordinary apple barrel holding about two and a half bushels and weighing, barrel and all, about one hundred and fifty pounds, though a large number of cases have been shipped of late years holding about 60 lbs. weight of fruit. In these cases the fruit is in separate compartments and is landed generally in the best condition. This is a specially useful package for early fruit, and for the fine soft fresh kinds of the Fameuse type.

MORE SHIPS NEEDED

A Naval Expert's Opinion on Channel Manoeuvres.

WEAK IN BATTLESHIPS.

The Strength of the Navy to Resist an Attack by France and Russia.

London, Aug. 15.—The first aim and object of our annual manoeuvres should be, and is, to test the preparedness and adequacy of our fleet for war. This year, on the whole, a problem has been set bearing a fairly close relation to the problems which would have to be solved if "the real thing" were upon us, writes H. Wilson, the naval expert, in the Daily News.

The A fleet adumbrates in both its strength and its dispositions the combined Russo-French squadrons; while the B fleet may be said to represent the British Navy. Only, in actual war the hostile alliance would not be so well supplied with cruisers as is A, while it would be infinitely better provided with torpedo craft. If A's torpedo-boats have so far done little or nothing, it must be remembered that they are of an aged pattern, slow, and relatively small. Unquestionably the French torpedo-boats would prove far more formidable customers. There are somewhere about eighty of modern pattern, available in the waters of the Channel, and they would keep the hands of our none too strong flotilla of destroyers full to the utmost.

The powerlessness of B fleet to effect much against A is a point to be noted in the operations which have just concluded. B had thirteen battleships to A's twelve, or a preponderance of one. In both fleets the speed is about the same, as the fine battle squadron of the Channel Fleet, which is the backbone of A, was brought down to the level of B by the admixture of old ships. There was one division of A composed entirely of modern battleships, and faster by far than any of B's divisions. This was supposed to be coming from the Mediterranean, and represented with some accuracy the French Mediterranean fleet, which is, as a fleet, faster, though not by much, than any British squadron of its size.

MORE BATTLESHIPS WANTED.

The first moral is that a greater numerical strength of battleships is required in our Navy. We must have not a bare equality to the alliance which confronts us, but a direct preponderance, if we are to be able to assume the offensive with vigor and really to rule the sea. Figuring out the modern battleships which should be ready by the close of this year, I find that England has forty, twenty-three of which are of large size and virtually homogeneous; while France and Russia have forty-six. But many of these forty-six are of small size; the Jemmapes and Valmy, for instance, when taken together, are not equal in fighting power to one British Majestic, while they are vastly inferior to her in seaworthiness and radius of action.

As against this must be put the defective armament and construction of many of our older ships—notably those of the Admiral class. I leave out of account the ships armed with muzzle-loaders, which are, in their present state, so ineffective as to be only of trifling value. There is nothing so bad on the active list of the French and Russian navies. They have one or two old ships, it is true, but these have been thoroughly reconstructed, and, as far as possible, brought up to date.

WEAKNESS OF IRONCLADS.

It is well that the nation should realize the difficulty and positive danger which arises when a fleet of modern warships is suddenly reinforced by old ironclads. Take the Channel Squadron, for instance. I have already drawn attention to the comparative worthlessness of the old Sultan, Dreadnought, Hero and Edinburgh, which have been added to the eight modern battleships of the Channel Squadron.

Far from being a source of strength, they are an embarrassment. They are not homogeneous, turn on very different circles, are far worse supplied with coal, lower the speed of manoeuvring at steam tactics from 10 or even 9 knots to 8 knots, and cannot use their guns with effect at the ranges which a Majestic would select. Had bad weather prevailed, the Hero and Dreadnought would certainly have given trouble.

DOCKYARDS NOT UP TO DATE.

Yet, if our Channel Squadron required reinforcement with ships of the same type as compose it in normal times, we have only the Hood and Revenge available. Both ships are undergoing a much-needed refit, and are temporarily unserviceable. It should be said that, as our dockyards have failed to expand correspondingly with the fleet, and as they are not kept thoroughly up to date in the matter of machinery, they are in normal times unequal to the rapid despatch of the work of repairing and refitting.

This may explain our discreditable backwardness in the matter of putting our old ships in thorough order. What would happen with yards thus equipped in time of war one does not like to think. It is true that the French are in as bad a way; but, then, their whole experience as a nation does not depend on their navy. As has been said over and over again by French strategists, if the whole French fleet were at the bottom Paris would scarcely feel the difference. In our case such a catastrophe would mean utter ruin.

PROPORTION OF CRUISERS.

In arguing thus, I only say what has been expressed in other words by most of our distinguished naval officers. When recently, at a Glasgow dinner to the officers of the Channel Squadron, someone talked in the usual sprendegie manner about the British Navy being equal to any combination, Admiral Sir Harry Rawson, the Channel Commander-in-Chief, had the rare moral courage, in his reply, to say that more battleships and cruisers were needed. He might have held his peace; but he preferred to tell the nation the unpleasant truth, and the nation should be grateful to him for his candor. To-day it is demonstrated that we have not enough battleships to take the offensive or enough cruisers to find the enemy.

Another point which the manoeuvres have forced upon our consideration is the proportion of cruisers normally allowed in our great fleet. The three admirals in 1888 laid down that we ought to have two to each battleship in each squadron. For months the Channel Squadron has had but two or three to eight battleships; while at this moment the Mediterranean Fleet has only four of 3,000 tons and over to ten battleships. For the manoeuvres twelve or thirteen good cruisers are allotted to each fleet. As the manoeuvre fleets presumably represent fleets organized for war upon the strategic principles which seem good to our present Admiralty, we are compelled to ask whether it is wise policy to leave our force in the Mediterranean on such a footing that it cannot be trusted to act until it has been strengthened from home.

DANGEROUS DISADVANTAGES.

Surely, both the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets should always be maintained in readiness for immediate war—complete with all their units, with a full supply of cruisers, steam colliers, store and repair ships. Hastily mobilized ships never are, and can never expect to be, the equals of ships some months in commission. It would be safe to bet that the Diadem, which has been two years in service, would easily catch her sister-ship, nominally faster by half a knot, the Ariadne, which has been only three weeks in commission.

As both in the Channel and Mediterranean the French keep a stronger flotilla of cruisers in commission than ourselves, it would seem that we are placing our admirals at a dangerous disadvantage. Scouting and cruiser tactics cannot be practised, and the war training of our fleet suffers in consequence.

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Montreal, August 17th, 1900.

LICITATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on TUESDAY, the 4th of SEPTEMBER next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Morin & Mackay, notaries, No. 97 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, the immovable property bearing the number seven hundred and eighty-seven (No. 787) of the official plan and book of reference of the St. Louis Ward, in the said City of Montreal, with buildings thereon erected, depending of the estate of the late David Edward, in his lifetime of Outremont, will be sold to the highest and last bidder.

For the conditions of sale and other information, apply to

MORIN & MACKAY,
Notaries.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In virtue of an order of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, dated the ninth of August instant, the creditors of the special legatees of the late Donatte Jeannotte, dit Lachapelle, farmer, of the Parish of St. Bazile le Grand, are summoned to a meeting, which will be held in my office, at Beloeil, on Friday, the twenty-fourth of August instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to give their advice on the petition of Elias Jeannotte, dit Lachapelle, farmer, of the Parish of St. Bazile le Grand, universal legatee under benefit of inventory, of the said late Donatte Jeannotte, dit Lachapelle, asking to be judicially authorized to sell the immovables of the said succession.

J. R. BRILLON, N.P.
Beloeil, August 13, 1900.

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INSOLVENT NOTICE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Joliette.

SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 2160.

In re EDMOND WODON, St. Ambroise de Kildare, Insolvent.

The undersigned Joint-Curators, duly appointed, by order of the Honorable Judge Chs. C. de Lorimier, of date of the fifty day of June, 1900, to the property of the said Insolvent, and authorized as to the execution of these presents by the Inspectors and by a Judgment of the Superior Court for the said District, of date of the seventh day of August, 1900, will sell by public auction, at the door of the Catholic Church of the Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, to the highest and last bidder, the 30th day of AUGUST, 1900, at 2 o'clock P.M., the immovable property hereinafter described.

1.—A lot of land situate in the sixth range of the Township of Kildare, in the Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, County of Joliette, known and designated as number two hundred and thirty-nine (239) of the official plan and book of reference of the said Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, bounded in front by the Queen's highway.

A lot of land situate in the sixth range of the Township of Kildare, being part of number two hundred and forty (No. 240), of the official plan and book of reference of the said Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, containing said part of lot, six feet in width on the front highway of the fifth and sixth range of Kildare, where it is bounded in front, and fifty-one feet in width, in rear, all French measure, adjoining lot two hundred and forty-one (241), where it is bounded in depth, by about one hundred feet in depth, more or less, without any warranty as to exact measure, adjoining to the southwest side of the said part of number, to the remainder of number two hundred and forty (240), and to the northeast side to number two hundred and thirty-nine (No. 239).

Another piece of land, forming part of the lot known and designated in the official plan and book of reference of the said Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, as number two hundred and forty (No. 240), having the said piece of land a width of twenty-three feet, by the entire depth of the said number two hundred and forty (No. 240), bounded in front by the public highway, on one side by the remainder of said number two hundred and forty (No. 240), and in rear by the land of Theophile Lafricain.

The whole with the buildings thereon erected, and forming but one single and same establishment.

2.—A lot of land situate in the fifth range of said Township of Kildare, known and designated as number one hundred and eighty-six (No. 186) of the official plan and book of reference of the said Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, bounded in front by the Queen's highway; reserving, however, from said lot, a piece of land of irregular form, belonging to Clement Laporte, and reducing the size of said lot of land to five perches and one foot on the northeast line, and to four perches and ten feet on the southwest line.

A lot of land of irregular form, being part of number one hundred and eighty-five (No. 185), of the said official plan and book of reference, to be taken at the depth of said lot number one hundred and eighty-six (No. 186), measuring two feet and six inches on the northeast line of said number one hundred and eighty-six (No. 186), actually measuring five perches and one foot on said line, the said lot of land extending in a joint and leaving to the said lot one hundred and eighty-six (No. 186) a depth of four perches and ten feet on its southwest line; as the whole appears by a deed of exchange between Edmond Wodon and Clement Laporte, passed before Mtre. M. Lavoie, N.P., the 2nd May, 1889, and registered the 20th July, 1900.

The whole with the buildings thereon erected and forming but one and the same establishment.

3.—A lot of wood-land, situate in the 9th range of the Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare, bounded at one end by the land of Desire Gregoire, at the other end, by the 10th range, on one side by Antheme Desert, and on the other side by Jerome Pare, having about one arpent and six perches in breadth by a depth of six and one-half arpents, more or less; this lot forming part and being separated from lot now known and designated as No. 411 of the official plan and book of reference of the cadastre of the said Parish of St. Ambroise de Kildare.

The sale will be subject to the charges and conditions mentioned in the statement of charges and minutes of sale, which can be seen at the office of the Curators on and after the 20th August, 1900, and which will be read immediately before the sale of said immovable.

LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
Joint Curators,
1709 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
Montreal, the 8th of August, 1900.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1865.—Dame Noemi Larivee, of the Town of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife commune as to property of Celestin Giguere, navigator, of the same place, and duly authorized, Plaintiff, versus the said Celestin Giguere, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 18th July, 1900. Pelletier & Letourneau, Advocates of the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2691.—Dame Flavie Proulx, dit Clement, of the Town of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Sauve dit Laplante, dealer, of the same place, and duly authorized, Plaintiff, versus the said Ferdinand Sauve dit Laplante, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 18th July, 1900. Pelletier & Letourneau, Advocates of the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 217.—Madame Elizabeth Saumure, of the Town of St. Louis, said District, wife commune et biens of J. Calixte Laframboise dit Desroyaux, laborer, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice has, that day, instituted an action en separation de biens against her said husband. Montreal, July 11th, 1900. Renaud & Boissonnault, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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WANTED — BY STEADY MAN, SITUATION as kitchen help in a private family, or private boarding house; understands cooking; can give good references. Apply G., Herald Office. 196x

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WANTED — BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOman, willing to go out by the day, washing, scrubbing, or office cleaning; perfectly capable of doing any housecleaning. Address 42 Alexander st. 196x

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day, washing or ironing; best of city references can be given. Apply 94 Chenneville. 196x

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WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, situation as geenral servant, in town or country. Apply to 5 Anderson st. 196x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, work by the day. Apply to 5 Anderson st. 196x

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FINANCIAL.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND upwards, at 5 per cent.; smaller amounts at moderate rates. S. Shackell, General and Financial Agent, 503 Board of Trade Building. x

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Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FANS, SIGNS and all kinds electric wiring and fixture work done. The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria sq. Tel. Main 1033. tf

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, HOUSEhold Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st. x

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WANTED TO RENT.

WELL FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR a few months this winter; must be in good locality. Address, giving particulars, Box M 228, Herald Office. 198x

WANTED — WILL RENT OR PURCHASE five to ten acres of land, with or without buildings; must be dry, sandy or light soil; young orchard, near by city preferred. M 226, Herald. 198x

ROOMS WANTED.

Advertisements under this heading ½c per word.

WANTED—ROOMS FOR STUDENTS, WITH or without board, within fifteen minutes' walk of McGill University. Address, stating terms, D. Ed. Winter, 7 Coursol st., city. 197x

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A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. x

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MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

Marriage Licenses Issued
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And No. 5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy Street, above Sherbrooke Street.

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For The Herald, such as Servants Wanted, For Sale, Personals, etc., may be left at
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2407 St. Catherine St Near Peel

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Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts.
Capital, $100,000, fully paid.
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Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4151.

M. Walsh & Co. (Late with E. Chanteloup)
562 Craig St.
If you want satisfactory work done in Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, also wiring for Electric Light, Bells, etc., we would be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

Pasturage To Rent,
On GUY FARM, LACHINE RAPIDS.
Apply on the premises,
Or 38 Victoria Square.

WANTED,
50 Laborers.
Apply P. LYALL & SONS,
83 King Street.

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Advertisements under this heading ½c per word.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED NURSE for child two years old; must have best references; good wages for desirable person. Apply by letter, stating age, to "Nurse," P.O. Box 271, Quebec. 198x

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. To sleep at home preferred. Box M. V., Herald. tf

LADY TRAVELLER WANTED, TO SELL an article of absolute necessity for ladies. An industrious lady traveller can make from $3 to $5 per day. Apply to A. Bertrand, 25 Commissioners st., Quebec. 197x

EXPERIENCED FOLDERS WANTED AT once. Apply to Foreman Bindery, Herald Office, Craig st. tf

WANTED — SIX FIRST-CLASS BRASS finishers and polishers, also six first-class brass finishers accustomed to work on "Fox Lathe Machine," and two first-class nickel platers. Highest wages paid and steady work guaranteed. Apply to Thos. Burdett, 290 St. Paul st., Montreal. x

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER and correspondent, speaking both languages, as office man, stenographer and typewriter preferred. Salary $1,500. Write fully to manufacturer, care of Herald Office, Montreal. 193x

WANTED — IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN, students or retired clergymen, who wish to make money in their spare time; large return for energetic men. Address Box 325, Montreal. 197x

WANTED — AS STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter, Frenchman who is well educated; thoroughly efficient; best references; must know English perfectly. Apply, own handwriting, stating experience, age, wages, etc. Address: Shipper, P.O. Box 2321. 197x

RELIABLE MAN TO REPRESENT OUR house in resident and adjoining communities. Duties require hiring help, making collections and some office work. Liberal salary and expenses advanced to right party. Address, with references, Wm. J. Uhl, Mgr., 723 Chestnut st., Phila., Pa. 200x

WANTED — FOR A COLLEGE, JANITOR and wife, without children; must be well recommended and Protestants; wife must be a good plain cook. Apply, stating age, experience and references, to Box M 227, Herald Office. x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family. Apply at once, to 309 Metcalf Avenue, Westmount. 197x

ROOMS TO LET.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A PLEASant locality, double parlors, suitable for married couples. 471 Guy st. tf

ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and single, on ground and bath flat, gas, hot water, with or without board. 77 City Councillors.

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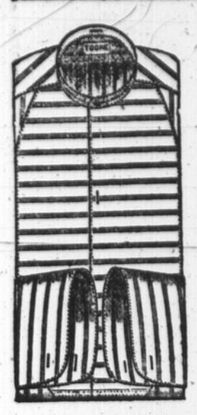
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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

FOR SALE — FINE LOTS AT MONTREAL Annex. Will sell one or more. About $50 cash required. Apply to T. J. O'Neill, 465 St. Antoine st. 191x

TO LET — ON OVERDALE AVENUE, small furnished house of eight rooms (extension k



COLORED SHIRTS

Are very fashionable this season. Everybody is telling everybody else about the great values and handsome patterns Tooke is offering, and what everybody is talking about must be true.

Perhaps that's the reason why our shirt counters are crowded all day long. Buy your shirts at Tooke's and save from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street,
2387 St. Catherine St., West.
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PEKIN FALLS BEFORE THE ALLIES

CUT WAY INTO PEKIN

Allies Probably Made an Attack by East Gate.

MET STRONG RESISTANCE.

With the Meager Information Now at Hand it is Evident Fighting Was Severe.

Washington, August 17.—The allied forces have captured and entered Pekin in the face of obstinate resistance, and the members of the foreign legations are safe.

Official confirmation of the fall of the Chinese capital came to the United States Government to-night in the shape of two cablegrams, one from Admiral Remey and the other from Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The cablegram from Admiral Remey came to hand first, early in the evening, followed very soon after by that from Consul Fowler, and the officials, realizing the great public interest in the events which it was believed had happened in Pekin, at once made them public.

PREVIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Previous information which has been received here showed that the allied armies took possession of Tung Chow on the 12th instant. From that city to Pekin the distance is not very great, not more than a dozen miles. It seems evident, therefore, that the armies halted for a time at Tung Chow, probably for the purpose of giving the men a rest and to prepare for the attack on the capital city in force, after waiting until the rear of the advancing hosts should arrive at the front. Possibly also the delay was the result of negotiations inaugurated by the Chinese officials, looking to the delivery of the ministers with a Chinese or other escort.

If negotiations were attempted, they must have failed, as the army continued on its march and attacked the capital three days after reaching Tung Chow.

BOER STRONGHOLD.

The officials here were aware of the fact that the strongbold of the Boxers was in the Chinese city, and for the allies to attempt to force their way through it into the Tartar city in which the legation compounds are located, might mean a great loss of life and possibly a defeat. It was also known that the Imperial troops which have sided with the Boxers were many of them in or near the Chinese city, and that much of the artillery and rifle fire which has been poured into the legations had been from the walls separating the two cities. These facts evidently were communicated to General Chaffee and the other commanding officers of the allies.

ATTACK ON EAST.

Realizing these obstacles, it appears the allies decided to attack the city by the east gate. There are four entrances to the city on the east, two leading to the Chinese city and two to the Tartar city. Just which of these was selected as the attacking point Consul Fowler's despatch does not disclose.

STRONG RESISTANCE.

Contrary to the press reports of to-day, Consul Fowler's despatch shows that the attack on the city met with strong resistance. The Japanese force engaged with the advance, according to the understanding of the officials here, numbered 10,000 men, so that the loss suffered by them was over one per cent. No mention is made of the losses of the forces of the other armies, but it is presumed that they were in proportion to that suffered by the Japanese.

The President entertained a number of friends informally at dinner to-night, among whom were several acquaintances from Canton. Later in the evening, as soon as he heard of the news, Secretary Root came in from the Country Club and remained for some time with the President, discussing the latest information which had come to hand. Nothing has come to the War Department directly from General Chaffee, but the Adjutant-General's office is momentarily expecting advices. The officials were on hand during the evening and waited until a late hour before leaving for home without receiving any despatches.

REMEY'S REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Navy Department to-night received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:

"Taku, August 17.—1 a. m., Bureau of Navigation, Washington:—Just received from Tien Tsin dated 16th, 10 p.m.: 'Pekin was captured on August 15. Foreign legations are safe. Details follow shortly.'

(Signed) "REMEY."

ASKS RUSSIA'S HELP.

Li Hung Chang Said to Have Applied to the Czar in Behalf of China.

London, August 17.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio, Li Sheng Toh, has telegraphed Li Hung Chang, according to a despatch to the Times from Shanghai, that Japan is willing to use her good offices in behalf of the Empress Dowager and Emperor Kwang Su, but is determined to prevent the escape of Prince Tuan, of Kang Yi, president of the Board of War; of Hsu Tung, guardian of the heir apparent, and of Chao Shu Chiao, Commissioner of the Railway and Mining Bureau.

"Li Hung Chang," he despatch continued, "has received instructions from the throne to ask Russia if she is willing to assist China to arrive at a peaceful settlement and to give assurances that she has no intention of annexing any part of Manchuria. If the reply i favorable, Earl Li has orders to negotiate without delay. Simultaneously the Military Governor of Manchuria will be directed to cease hostilities."

DAY OF REJOICING

News of Relief of Pekin Receives Official Confirmation.

WHAT WILL POWERS DO NOW?

General Belief in London That Pledges Will be Remembered and Integrity of China Preserved.

London, August 18.—"Pekin was relieved on the night of the 15th." This message was received last evening at the Imperial Custom Office in London from the Commissioner of Customs in Che Foo. It is the only official message that has reached England in confirmation of the earlier reports, Admiral Remey's despatch not having arrived in time for publication in London morning papers.

The Morning Post, which is the only paper printing the Chefoo message, says:—"To-day is not only a national rejoicing, but it is also a day of congratulation for all the powers of the world."

FURTHER ACTION.

Proceeding to discuss the probabilities of a cessation of hostilities, the Morning Post assumes that the United States are willing to abandon any idea of further aggressive action, but it questions the disposition of Germany and the other powers to agree to such a course.

The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says he learns that no formal request for an armistice has yet reached the powers, and that it is improbable that any such request will be granted.

The other papers comment guardedly upon the general situation, owing to the lack of definite news when the editorials were written. Most of them advocate a stern inquisition regarding outrages and the punishment of the leaders, even if they have to be pursued all over China.

INTEGRITY OF THE EMPIRE.

The Daily Graphic, in a paragraph evidently inspired, says there is no reason to believe that any of the powers will repudiate the previous understanding to respect the integrity of the Empire and the dynasty, adding that the proposal to land a British force at Shanghai originated not with the British Government, but with the Chinese, who at the same time urged that this should not be done if likely to lead to international complications.

"This," says the Daily Graphic, "disposes of the story that the Viceroy of Nankin changed his mind under the influence of the consuls. Her Majesty's Government, we believe, have no intention of contesting the right of France or the United States to land troops should either think it necessary."

Shanghai despatches say that Emperor Kwang Su accompanied the Empress Dowager to Hsian Fu much against his will. Prince Tuan commanded the rear guard of the imperial escort, of which Boxers formed 65 per cent. It was expected that Gen. Tung Fuh Sieng would follow after the arrival of the allies. All the palace treasures were sent to Hsian Fu.

REPORTS OF THE FIGHTING

U.S. Officials Send Accounts of the Battle of Tien-Tsin—General Dorward's Letter.

Washington, August 18.—The Navy Department yesterday made public the reports of Col. Robert L. Meade and Major L. W. T. Waller, of the United States marine corps, on the battle of Tien Tsin. Col. Meade's report is dated at Tien Tsin July 16. After telling of the situation around Tien Tsin and of the decision on July 12 at a conference held at the English general's headquarters to attack the city about daybreak the next day, Col. Meade's report, in describing the early fighting in which the marines and Ninth Infantry took such a gallant part, says:—

"On the firing line the action was especially hot and the enemy's fire especially rapid and accurate, and at about 3.30 a.m. the enemy appeared in large numbers upon our left and among the grave mounds of the field in which we were, with the evident intention of flanking us. I made a turning movement to the left and rear, and we drove them away.' Later in the day, about 2 p.m., they again made a flanking effort, but at this time the infantry support of the artillery company was on the mud wall of the city, and aided us by a cross-fire. This company was commanded by Captain C. G. Long. The effort of the enemy proved a failure, and we drove them in.

ORDER TO WITHDRAW.

"We remained in the trenches until about 8 p.m., when we received an order from the brigadier-general commanding to withdraw, which was probably the most difficult action of the day, since the enemy had so well covered our position that their shots struck the crests of the trenches and threw dirt in our faces, many being hit.

"On the 14th instant, the south gate having been blown in, we moved into the walled city at about 6 o'clock a.m.

"We found the city filled with dead Chinamen and animals. No resistance was made to our occupation in the walled city itself, but an infantry fire was kept up by the Japanese infantry upon the enemy, who responded from the suburbs. Since then we have had undisturbed possession of all Tien Tsin."

DORWARD'S MANLY LETTER.

Col. Meade encloses a letter from Gen. Dorward, commanding the British forces, in which he says:—

"I blame myself for the mistake made in the taking up of their position by the Ninth Regiment, not remembering that troops wholly fresh to the scene of action and hurried forward in the excitement of the attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took up and gallantly stuck to all day undoubtedly prevented a large body of the enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese.

ONE GALLANT DEED.

"The Ninth Regiment were fighting somewhat outside my sphere of action, so I am able to bring forward only one instance of personal gallantry in that regiment, although circumstanced as they were, fighting for about twelve hours, almost alone and unsupported, they did not give back a foot of the ground until directed to retire under cover of night and fire of the naval guns, such instances must have been very numerous. The one I would refer to is the bringing back to me by the acting regimental adjutant, Capt. Lawton, of the account of the position of the regiment across a wide and fire-swept space, and returning with reinforcements to guide them to his regiment when he was severely wounded.

"The withdrawal of the regiment was a delicate military operation, finally carried out, on which I congratulate Lieut.Col. Coolidge and the officers and men under his command."

WALLER'S REPORT.

Major Waller's report is of especial interest, as he had command of the marines in the fight before Tien Tsin was reached. The report is dated Tien Tsin, June 28, and says in part:—

"At noon on the 27th the Russians having attacked the arsenal, the scene of my repulse on the 22nd, and which had not been captured, asked for reinforcements. I sent out Second Lieutenant Jolly with forty men. Mr. Harding, my adjutant, joining as a volunteer, and placed the whole under the command of Commander Craddock, R.N. This force was about 1,800 strong, and succeeded in driving the enemy from the parapets, out of their fortifications, and in full flight. It was developed that the enemy had about 7,000 men at this point. Our men charged over the parapet with a British company, being the first in in this part of the fight. Our loss here was one wounded and Lieut. Jolly overcome by the heat, but not until after he had brought his men back to their quarters. Lieut. Harding acted as a volunteer, and captured an imperial flag, which he has presented to me."

"OBSTINATE RESISTANCE."

Washington, Aug. 17.—The Acting Secretary of State makes public the following plain telegram received this (Friday) evening from the United States Consul at Che Foo:

"Che Foo, August 17, (Received August 17th, 7.55 p. m.)

"To Secretary of State, Washington, Japanese admiral reports allies attacked Pekin, east, 15th. Obstinate resistance. Evening, Japanese entered capital with other forces. Immediately surrounded legations. Inmates safe. Japanese loss over 100. Chinese 300."

CONFIDENCE IN GOODNOW.

Washington, August 17.—The State Department takes no stock in the story put forth by the China Gazette at Shanghai, accusing Consul-General Goodnow of complicity with the Chinese. On the contrary, he is spoken of in the very highest terms, and his course in the trying situation is commended.

Jewellery Wisdom

It certainly is far from wise to buy jewellery wherever you see jewellery for sale.

The imitation looks just like the genuine at first. The wise way is to come right to us.

You'll know precisely what you're buying and that you pay no more than you ought to.

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A. Jelly, self hooking and self releasing extension ladder. B. C. Ribbot, bucket clips. F. Grosjeau, pneumatic straw stackers. G. A. Smith, drills. C. E. Miller, rubber boots and shoes. I. Bilodeau, composition of blocks of asphalt. T. G. Hodgins, automatic manure carrier.

American Patents—E. Denne, device for unlatching doors. A. F. Doolittle, garment hook. C. O. Dutton, fire escape. R. Watson and C. E. Stevenson, hoisting apparatus O. Weston, bicycle support.

Notes of the News.

QUEBEC.

Owing to the large influx of tourists these past few days, the management of the Chateau Frontenac, at Quebec, have been obliged to refuse numbers of guests owing to the lack of accommodation.

ONTARIO.

Short's confectionery establishment in London was burned out on Saturday, causing a loss of $1,000.

Mr. Phillips Thompson has been appointed correspondent from the Toronto district to the Labor Gazette.

It is said that Sir Charles Tupper will be the Conservative candidate in Kingston at the coming Dominion elections.

A workman engaged in fitting up the old pottery premises in Jackson Street, Hamilton, has found nearly $200 in the building.

The number of convicts in Kingston penitentiary is unusually low on account of the ticket-of-leave system in vogue since last fall.

William Palmer, son of A. L. Palmer, of Ottawa, has received orders to report at once for active service in the British army in India.

The barn of Mr. W. H. Hammell, ex-M. P.P., was struck by lightning and burned on Saturday, causing a loss of $1,500; insurance $500.

Chas. Ursker, of Hamilton, is suing the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Buttle for $1,500, alleged to have been loaned to the deceased.

John Keating, for 17 years principal of the Cornwall Separate Schools, died there on Wednesday, aged 48, of Bright's disease.

Mr. Bolan, of Brockville, who was awarded the contract for granolithic walks in Smith's Falls, is now laying granolithic walks in Almonte.

Two houses belonging to ex-Mayor Durocher and Achille Pineault were destroyed by fire in Ottawa on Monday, the damage being fully $10,000.

Mrs. Martha Kiernan has begun an action against the Hamilton Street Railway Company for $2,000 damages for injuries received while getting out of a car on July 10th last.

There are now in daily use on the various lines of the Ottawa Street Railway forty-four cars. This is the largest number in the history of the road. Last year there were thirty-eight.

Wm. Shaweross, of Hamilton, who with his wife, was dismissed from membership in Emmanuel Congregational Church, refuses to be dismissed, and attended the services on Sunday as usual, acting as deacon.

W. C. Davis' general store in Hensall, and the buildings occupied by McArthur & Co., bankers; the Public Library, and several stores were destroyed by fire on Saturday, the total loss being about $10,000, and the insurance $2,000.

The new canning factory at Newboro is now in operation and already the average output daily is between 1,500 and 2,000 cans. The factory is one of the largest of the kind in the Province of Ontario, and when running full blast will give employment to 75 hands, and indirectly to 200 boys and girls. This establishment would do credit to a large city.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The copper shaft at George's River has recently been pumped out for the third time. It is expected that active operations are shortly to begin.

A report was received at North Sydney yesterday to the effect that a man at Neil's Cove, Victoria County, had accidentally killed a fellow workman.

The new pumping shaft at Caledonia Mines is almost completed. This will soon draw off the part of the flooded mine so that operations can again begin.

During July mortgages to the amount of $93,000 were recorded in the registry office at Sydney, $41,000 being accounted for by mortgages on Sydney properties.

The hay crop in Cape Breton this year promises to be one of the best in the history of the island. Owing to the uncertainty of the weather there has been some difficulty in housing it but the most of it is now under cover.

A Fredricton special says: "The fine residence lately occupied by Mrs. George Fraser, has been purchased by the Bank of Montreal, and will be used as a residence for the manager here, Mr. M. S. L. Richey.

William Henderson and Walter Moore, who exchanged wives about four years ago, in Moncton, N.B., met at Waterville, Me., recently, and made another transfer, so that now each man has his own wife, and they all say they were never happier.

A fine new flume for the Sissiboo Pulp and Paper Co. is being manufactured by the new Burrell-Johnson Iron Co. This company is also turning out several other articles of machinery, and will also have a large stock of their favorite stoves on the market for fall trade.

At Cape North this season the lobster fishery has been very good, and cod was plentiful on the ground, but there is no one fishing there, the cod being caught only for bait for the crustacean. Mackerel are also plentiful in the waters about the place.

H.M.S. Indefatigable, at Bay of Islands, on Saturday fired 55 guns at one-minute intervals, to do honor during the burial of the Duke of Edinburgh. This is a compulsory act on board of all Her Majesty's ships during the burial ceremonies of a member of the Royal family.

The Gloucester News is authority for the statement that he total catch of mackerel will come short of its expected limit, and as a consequence the price must go higher. Sales made on Saturday last showed a dollar advance over the prices of the Saturday previous.

It is rumored that there is a revival of the iron industry at Londonderry, N.S., and that the Acadia mines at that place will be started again under its former manager, Mr. C. A. Meissner, who recently had charge of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. at Sydney.

On Sunday four Mangerville boys, while blueberrying, came across the skeleton of a man. From the clothing found upon the remains there is little doubt that they are those of thecolored man, Wheary, who disappeared from his home in the spring of 1899.

Newfoundland is now the sixth copper producing country in the world, and its supply is said to be practically inexhaustible. The industry was first established in 1864, when the attention of capitalists was attracted to the resources of Tilt Cove. Since that time about 90,000 tons of fine copper, valued at $27,000,000, have been turned out.

Walter W. Chipman, Acadia, '90, now on the staff of the Victoria General Hospital, Montreal, son of William Chipman, Wolfville, was awarded at the graduating exercises, with his M.D. degree, one of the three gold medals given this year by the University of Edinburgh, the highest honor obtainable with the Dr.'s degree.

There is living at New Annan, Colchester County, a man and his wife who have nearly reached the century mark. They are Robert Cock and his wife. Mr. Cock is 97 years of age, and on the day our reporter saw him, July 28th last, was busy at work hoeing potatoes. Mr. Cock is a grandson of the late Rev. Daniel Cock, the first Presbyterian minister of Truro. He never used tobacco nor liquor. His wife was formerly a Miss Drysdale, a school teacher, who taught the first school on the mountain near by where she now lives. Both of these good old people are enjoying excellent health, and bid fair to live for many years to come.—Searchlight.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from August 7 to August 14, shows: 1900, $571,000; 1899, $567,000; increase, $4,000.

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Patent Solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries:

Canadian Patents—A. M. Ferguson and R.

STOPS ALL TRAFFIC.

Chicago, August 17.—Every wheel and stroke of commerce throughout the great Southern Pacific system of railroads and steamship lines was stopped for seven minutes to-day during the burial of Collis P. Huntington in New York. At the exact moment when the clock struck eleven in New York every hammer in all the shops ceased clanging; engines paused upon the rails and steamships floated lifelessly upon the water.

ALL SUMMER NECKWEAR REDUCED.

All our Summer Neckwear has been greatly reduced—half former prices in most cases. Every tie is new—nothing old in our stock.

FLOWING END TIES, worth 50c, for 25c; worth 75c and $1.00, for 50 cents.
STRING TIES, worth 50c, for 25 cents.
FOUR-IN-HAND TIES, worth 50c, for 25 cents.
BATWING BOW TIES, worth 50c and 75c, for 35 cents.
KHAKI TUBULAR SILK TIES, worth 50c, for 25 cents.

MACKERROW BROS.,
2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

ORDER OF THE ADVANCE.

Attack on Pekin Decided on at a Council of War at Yang Tsun.

Tokio, August 17.—Extracts from a long despatch describing the advance of the allied forces from Tien Tsin say General Ma disappeared during the fighting at Yang Tsun, that the immediate advance on Pekin was decided upon at a council of war in which 335 officers took part, held at Yang Tsun August 7, and that the advance columns were drawn up in the following order:

"Japanese, Russian, English and American. The French contingent was obliged to remain at Nang Tsun on account of its inadequate commissariat."

AFFAIRS IN PHILIPPINES.

Washington, August 17.—During the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Root read a long letter from Judge Taft, the head of the United States Philippine Commission, in which he gives his views of the situation in the archipelago. On the whole, the letter is said to show a satisfactory condition of things.

VISITING GOVERNORS.—The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 20th August, 1900, are Messrs. Amos Cowen, J. W. Hughes, George R. Robertson, S. H. Bethune.



A Perfect Food for Infants

Nutritious and wholesome. Easily prepared without the addition of milk, the nourishing elements of which are in the food itself. We want every Mother to try NESTLÉ'S FOOD, and will send a sample (sufficient for six meals) free upon request. Address

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IS LONDON IN DANGER?

Some Reasons For Fearing She Will Some Day Lose Her Proud Position as Port of the World.

London, August 18.—In looking at some of the reasons why London is in danger of losing its old proud position as the port of the world, it would be well first of all to make clear what the Port of London really is. It is doubtful whether one in a thousand Londoners has a correct idea on the subject. There is a widespread belief that the port comprises the waterway in the Pool alone, where so much of the shipping business is carried on visible from the bridges to the eye of any passer-by. Another idea is that the Port of London is a generic term for that portion of the Thames and all the docks lying within the metropolitan area.

In reality the port is a very much bigger thing than the popular mind imagines. It is nearly seventy miles in length, stretching from Teddington Lock right out to sea, with a mean width of more than a mile, and a total area of 58,585 acres. It is not restricted by the river, for the seaward limit of the port is eight and a half miles further out than the seaward limit of the Thames for Conservancy purposes. Between its two extremes it includes, in addition to the mouth of the Medway, "all islands, rivers, streams, creeks, waters, water-courses, channels, harbours, and docks" which have any connection with the Thames. What is called "the inland navigation" of the port extends from Teddington Lock to Putney Bridge, "the town thoroughfare" extending from Putney to London Bridge; and the "sea port" from London Bridge fifty miles below. There are altogether twenty-nine pools and reaches in the port, the largest of which is the sea reach at the mouth; it also includes thirteen rivers other than in the Thames, and thirty-four creeks.

HINDRANCES TO NAVIGATION.

One of the principal things retarding the trade of the port is the growing difficulty of navigation. The tidal influence is felt right up to Teddington, otherwise the port would only be navigable in the lower reaches. As it is, the port is by no means what it used to be for navigation purposes, owing to the silting up of the estuary and portions of the river bed, and also to the diminution in the natural flow of the Thames due to the heavy drain made upon it by the water companies. As an instance, it may be mentioned that Deptford Creek, which can now only take barges, used to accommodate men-of-war in Elizabeth's day.

The diminution in the low water level was commented upon by a Royal Commission as far back as 1845, and, although the difficulty of navigating at or near low water was emphasized then, nothing was done, nor has anything been done since, at all commensurate with the needs. The condition of things becomes worse each year. Before proper navigation can be assured, the minimum daily flow of water over Teddington Weir, after the water companies have taken their supplies, ought to be, on the authority of the Balfour Commission, not less than a thousand million gallons; but the daily flow was frequently less than half this quantity. The result was that the Thames for miles below was little better than a sluggish stream, and for several hours each day the whole river as far down as Gravesend was rendered useless save for the smaller craft.

THE NILE OF LONDON.

In the previous year there was a worse state of things, and Mr. Dickinson, the present chairman of the County Council, made a strong appeal to the Council at the time to do something to protect the Port of London. "We are told," he said, "that the Nile is Egypt, and Egypt the Nile; so might we say that the Thames is London, and London the Thames. In the interest of the people of London we must protect its port, and save the river from becoming a mere sluggish stream flowing between high and dry banks of mud." Mr. Dickinson submitted some startling figures. From October 1, 1897, to September 30, 1898, the daily flow over the weir averaged 422 million gallons, or less than half of what is considered to be the minimum. In 1893 the flow on twenty-eight days was below 200 million gallons, and it was estimated that if the Staines scheme of storage now being prepared had been in vogue at that time the flow would have been below 200 million gallons on no fewer than 188 days. The average flow in 1898 was 722 million gallons, more than a fourth less than the required minimum.

Much of this diminution in the flow is due to the excessve drain put upon the Thames by the water companies, some of which extract very much more water than their statutory powers warrant. The same thing applies to the Lea, which forms an important part of the Port of London. It is shown in the report of the Water Commission of 1893 that in consequence of increasing quantities of water taken by the New River and the East London companies there was great difficulty in keeping up the navigation between Old Ford and the Thames. Since then the frequent complaints made by the local authorities and traders on the banks go to show that no improvement has taken place. It is clear, then, as Mr. Gomme points out in one of his returns to the County Council, that "the position of the water companies with reference to the navigation of the Thames and Lea is a matter of serious moment."

ESTUARY CHANNELS CLOSING UP.

But this is not all. At both extremes of the port a state of things has been permitted which has seriously impaired navigation. The water companies at the one end, by taking more than their statutory quantities from the Thames and Lea, inflict serious disadvantages upon shippers and traders below their intakes, while at the other end the estuary for years used to be treated as a general receptacle for the refuse of London. At one time a third of the vestries used to send their dust down the river to be heaved overboard into the estuary. As many as thirteen barges have been observed at one time thus engaged near the Nore. It is estimated that 78,000 tons of rubbish used to be deposited in the mouth of the Thames every year. Fortunately this disastrous practice has now been made illegal, but not before the navigable channels in the estuary had had their beds considerably raised by the deposits, thus adding further to the difficulties of navigation.

Some of the principal channels during recent years have narrowed to a serious extent. The last report of the Admiralty Survey shows that since 1882 the Duke of Edinburgh Channel, at present the principal passage into the Thames for heavy vessels, has been reduced from one and a half miles to about half a mile. "The total obliteration of this passage, which seems by no means impossible," says the report, "would entail a long circuit at the time of low water to large vessels to or from the Thames or Medway." It is also pointed out that the Middle Swin passage, which is the main route for the enormous trade between London and the North, has also contracted and shoaled a great deal of late years. The state of this passage gives considerable anxiety to Trinity House, as many changes in lights and buoys would have to be made should the route become useless before another passage could be rendered safe.

THAMES NOT DEEP ENOUGH.

But the neglecting of the two extremes of the port is as nothing to the neglect of the main water-way. The ordinary channel of the Thames is in itself far from being equal to the full demands of commerce. There are indications in various parts of the river that the depth is decreasing. All the pilots who gave evidence before the Board of Trade Commission six years ago stated that the Admiralty chart now in use, dated 1883, was no longer reliable as to the depth of water. There are several places where the bed of the river has risen to an extent that renders the passage of large vessels impossible, except at full tide. These witnesses and other experts urged that the width of the navigable channel should not be less than 600 feet, and the minimum depth 30 feet, in order to accommodate the ships of larger draught which are now being used everywhere.

The Thames comes very far short of these requirements. At present the navigable channel is only some 26 feet deep, even so near the sea as Gravesend Reach, and there are two places in the reach with only 23 feet of water. For many miles lower down the depth varies very little, while up stream, of course, it decreases, so that the larger vessels are invariably kept waiting until the tide turns before they can get anywhere near London.

HOW ROYALTY PROPOSES

Courtships and Wooings Which Have Not Differed Much From Those of Lovers in More Humble Ranks of Life.

No incident in a man's life so thoroughly unnerves him as that fateful moment when he has to "pop the question" to the girl of his choice. Even though he has been expecting and preparing for the important moment for months—alas, often years!—yet he is upset by the actual proposal as much as though he had never had a minute to think of it, and trembles like a schoolboy taking his turn before the school principal for a serious breach of school discipline.

I have thought, therefore, that it might not be uninteresting to give some short account of the places and circumstances under which some of the best-known royal swains made that fateful proposal which has ever been considered so tender and so sacred. And it will be found that in such moments of agitation and nervousness even royalties suffer the troubles of ordinary mortals and have the same diversity of methods and places. The prince, like the peasant, has to take advantage of the most favorable opportunity that presents itself for telling the princess how much he loves her, and he finds a lonely moor or a quiet sequestered dell in a wide park as useful an adjunct to the process as does any factory girl off with "James William" for the afternoon.

How did the Prince Consort of England manage with the Queen? The story has oft been told, and it is probably correct in its outline, that it was not he in this case who had to manage, but she. For it appears to be court etiquette for the Queen to do the proposing in such a case. It is said that, while at a dance with the Prince at Windsor Castle in 1840 Her Majesty took from her dress a spray of white lilac and gave it to him. He had no button-hole in his uniform as a soldier, but taking out his penknife he made a slit in his coat and placed the spray tenderly in it. What happened next during that quiet talk in one of the adjoining apartments we may leave to conjecture, but the fact of the engagement was soon made known by the Queen to her council.

Now the dances at the castle used to be held in what is known as the "Old Ballroom," and the Waterloo chamber and other neighboring rooms were used as adjuncts. Possibly it was in one of these rooms, therefore, after retiring from the ballroom, that the actual "proposal" was made by Her Majesty to the Prince, and cordially accepted by him who had been kept by rigid etiquette from mentioning the matter long before. But whichever room was the actual scene of the affair and the Queen has always kept it very secret), there is no doubt that most of the actual "courting" was done in that part of the Home Park directly under the castle walls shown in our illustration. This portion of the park, where the Windsor rose show has of recent years been held, is extremely pretty and secluded, and even to-day, as many happy couples can testify on the annual show day, it is capitally fitted for the circumstances alluded to. Here the Queen and the Prince might often have been seen, a charming pair of lovers, during those happy months of 1840, and this spot has always been in high favor with Her Majesty, doubtless from those circumstances.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales had met his future wife at a continental town, and had first set eyes on her while visiting a cathedral there, some time before he went to Denmark to visit her parents and make his proposal. His was a case of love at first sight. He was so struck with the beauty and grace of the princely maiden whom he saw in that cathedral that he made many enquiries about her and sought an introduction. Then the later steps came in due course.

It was at the castle of the Danish royal family at Rosenberg that the Prince of Wales had his private interview with the "daughter of the sea kings" and proposed to gladly find her an English home and happiness for the remainder of her life. And here she accepted him. The picture given shows a private room which is one of the suite of rooms in the Rosenberg Castle where the proposal was made. Either here or in an adjoining room His Royal Highness went through the same trembling few minutes that all "proposers" know so well and remember so vividly, often to their future discomfort.

There never seems to have been any doubt of the answer to be given by Princess Alexandra, however, for she was as much in love with the fine-looking heir to the British throne as he was with her. And so, after this auspicious day, "all went merry as a marriage bell," and England welcomed the Danish conqueror once more to her domains with a welcome very different to that of Canute in 1040.

We can well imagine, therefore, the scene which the rooms of the St. Petersburg palace saw during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh on that occasion, and we shall go far before we find an apartment more suited for ushering in a royal betrothal than the one seen in the photograph. Plants, flowers and decorations have ever been reckoned as the proper accompaniments of a wedding ceremony, and if those in this room would do equally well for a royal proposal.

WOOED ON A SCOTCH MOOR.

It was in 1857 that two lovers might have been seen on a Scotch moor in the district of Balmoral. They had gone out for the day with a party of friends, and, like many other lovers from time immemorial, they had managed very beautifully to lose themselves and their nearest way. Nevertheless they walked gayly along back toward Balmoral over the springy turf, evidently anything but cast down at the loss.

Suddenly the gentleman spied a piece of white heather growing close by. He gathered it and presented it to the girl beside him. For she was a true girl, barely 18 at the time! But she knew the meaning of such a gift from such a person, and she clearly whispered "Yes" loud enough for the happy lover to hear. For when they reached home there had to be a telling to "papa" and "mamma" of something that had happened. And the next news heard was that the Crown Prince of Germany was betrothed to the English princess royal.

Happy and loving indeed was their union, so romantically and so charmingly begun on that Scottish moor. We give a picture here of the moorland district round Balmoral, where the late Emperor Frederick and the present Empress Frederick strolled away on that day, occupied only in their own great love and admiration for each other. Little wonder that the place has had such attractions for the widowed empress ever since the day she received that piece of white heather.

White Lodge, Richmond Park, was the place where the Duke of York did his "courting" of the Princess May, and it is generally stated that it was in the small but well-kept gardens round the pretty mansion that he "went through the ceremony" which, as the old man said long ago, "comes to all of us who want to be married sooner or later." Prince George meant business from the first, as every sailor does in all that he undertakes. The prince went to stay for a few weeks with his sister, the Duchess of Fife, at Sheen House, not far from the park gates, and he could be seen each day strolling jauntily up the pretty road, Sheen Lane, that led from that residence to White Lodge. Sometimes he was not alone, for the lady of his choice accompanied him in these moonlight walks.

But these journeys, whose object even the dullest observer seemed to guess beforehand, ended just as expected, and England learned of the true identity of her future queen, and saw with pleasure that it was to be an English maiden who was to be raised to that honor.

The Queen herself has, in her book, "Leaves From the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," told the story of the engagement of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne, now Duke of Argyll. She says, under date of October 3, 1870:

"This was an eventful day. Our dear Louise was engaged to Lord Lorne. The event took place during a walk from the Glassalt Shiel to Loch Dhu. She had gone there with Janie Ely, the Lord Chancellor, and Lorne. I had driven to Pannanich Wells, on the south side of the Dee, with Beatrice and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby.

"We got home by 7. Louise, who returned some time after, told me that Lorne had spoken of his devotion to her and proposed to her, and that she had accepted him, knowing that I should approve. Though I was not unprepared for this result, I felt painfully the thought of losing her. But I naturally gave my consent, and could only pray that she would be happy."

How simple and charming a description of a royal proposal this one is. It is such as might have been written by any woman in the land about her daughter's own engagement, in its unaffected beauty. It shows us, after all, how much matters of the heart are these affairs of royal families just as much as are those of their meanest subjects.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSAL.

The Czar proposed to the Princess Alix of Hesse, during a family party at Copenhagen in 1894. He had made up his mind long before that if he married he would marry whom he pleased rather than one commended to him by his counsellors for state reasons. And his choice had fallen upon the Queen's granddaughter from Hesse. Accordingly the party at the Rosenberg palace, the scene of that former proposal in 1863, had been arranged on purpose to allow Nicholas to meet his lady love under the happiest auspices.

Some say that the Czar proposed during an evening party, others that he did so in the gardens round the palace while out for a walk with the princess. Probably the latter story is the more nearly correct. In any case the scene of the betrothal of the Prince of Wales so many years previously to the Princess Alexandra must have been almost coincident with the scene of the engagement of the Czar and the present Czarina.

Are We in Danger of Losing Our Records?

In his annual report, the Queen's Printer, Dr. S. E. Dawson, deals in the following interesting manner with the subject of permanency in paper and ink used in public offices:—

It is important to recognize the fact that a great revolution has taken place in the manufacture of paper, and that a very large proportion of the books and documents of the present day are doomed to crumble away on the shelves of the archives and libraries established and endowed to preserve them. It is not, perhaps, to be regretted that the vast mass of cheap books and periodicals will be resolved into dust under the influence of light and air alone, without the aid of any human agency; but it is to be regretted that literary works of value and even documents of great importance are still written and printed upon materials whose perishable nature is not taken into account.

The durability of ancient books is very remarkable. The productions of the very earliest presses have come down to us as bright and clear and solid as when they were first printed. The paper is tougher and the ink as black as in works of the present day. The books which Columbus read may now be read as easily as when they were first printed, and the notes he made on their margins are as legible as when he wrote them. The entries in the custom house records of the reward paid for discovering America are still black; but upon the receipt for the amount paid in the Alabama award some of the endorsements have turned brown and are fading away.

The perishable character of recently printed books is due mainly to two causes—the use of wood pulp not thoroughly prepared and the introduction of heavily clayed glossy papers necessary for printing photographic process blocks of low relief. The defective material in these last papers is covered up by the clay with which the interstices are filled and the surface covered. The weight of the paper is increased by the heavy loading, but a fold across the corner of a sheet will show that its brittleness is increased in proportion.

The danger of using paper made from wood for important documents was soon observed in Germany where such paper came first into use, and, because of its cheapness, was very generally employed. The Prussian Government took up the matter and made very stringent laws upon the subject. It established standards of quality and enacted that all papers for permanent documents should be submitted to official tests. The issues of the German publishers for a number of years (until, in fact, quite recently, when these conditions came to be appreciated) show abundant evidence in their brown margins and brittle edges of the perishable nature of the paper used.

It is not, however, to be assumed that paper made with the admixture of wood pulp is to be condemned if the resinous matter is eliminated and only the wood cellulose remains. It is not likely that we shall ever again use paper so durable as that used when printing was first invented. The papers of those old days were made of linen, cotton and hemp fibres, and these materials are as enduring now as ever, but modern taste insists on their being bleached to a higher degree of whiteness, and, as will be shown later on, the traces of the bleaching agents left tend to decompose the writing inks in common use. What requires to be guarded against in the printing paper of government is the admixture of mechanically ground wood pulp and the insufficient conversion by chemical methods of wood into wood cellulose.

Recognizing the importance of the matter a clause was, some years ago, introduced into all government contracts forbidding the admixture of mechanical or ground wood pulp in the papers supplied for printing books. This condition had scarcely been inserted in contracts in Canada when H. M. stationery office in London was aroused to its necessity by complaints from the departments that the papers supplied were cracking at the folds and changing in color. The attention of the public printer at Washington was also directed to the same danger, so that in very recent years public documents will not be found with discolored margins, as was often the case from 1880 to 1892; for although wood pulp began to come into use about 1861, it was not very extensively used for printing paper until 1880. In spite of this additional condition in the contracts paper has steadily fallen in price from 1888 to the present year.

WRITING PAPER.

If it is desirable to employ for printed documents paper of a reasonable degree of permanence, it is imperative that paper for the records of government should be of the best and most enduring materials. For such uses nothing but paper made from rags should be employed. This has been done in Canada, because, since 1868, the Stationery Department has supplied nearly all the writing paper used in the various departments and prior to that date writing paper was made solely from rags.

WRITING INKS.

Remarks similar to the preceding apply with increased force to writing inks, and in Europe and America governments have very generally recognized the importance of having all public acts recorded in permanent ink. The Imperial Stationery Office insists that all inks used in the departments shall be made in a certain approved method, and samples are tested from time to time to secure conformity to the standard. In February, 1888, the Minister of Justice of France issued a circular enjoining the use of sulphate of iron inks in all public or departmental offices, and also in all courts of justice and by all notaries or practising advocates.

The question here is not to find an ink which cannot be discharged by a skilful use of chemical reagents; but to insist on the use of inks (and there are many such) which, like the old inks, will retain their legibility and blackness for centuries. The first register of births, marriages and deaths commenced in Montreal in 1642 is in perfect preservation, and the signatures of the witnesses—founders of that city—are still perfectly legible.

It fortunately happens that, up to a very recent period, the inks used in the public service at Ottawa have been made by well-known houses established for a long series of years. Of late, however, other inks are creeping into use, and efforts are occasionally made to introduce the products of unknown or inexperienced makers. There is a tendency to try every new ink brought along by agents. One persons is taken by the color and another with the fluidity of an ink, without any real knowledge or even thought of the importance of the matter, each tries to have some favorite ink introduced into his office. There is doubtless much writing which is ephemeral in interest and might be written in fugitive ink without detriment to the public service, but an ink once introduced inot an office is apt to be used for everything without discrimination.

There can be no question that writing inks with an aniline base are fugitive, and should be banished from every office of record; whether it be a church vestry, a notary's office, or an office in the public service. There are no two opinions about that among those who know anything about the matter. There is also a practical unanimity in rejecting inks with a logwood base. In fact, the net result of all the research upon the subject is, that no ink is or can be suitable for permanent writing but ink made of sulphate of iron and nut galls, in due proportion to each other and of a proper specific gravity.

TYPEWRITING INK.

The typewriting machine is fast superseding the art of writing by hand, and, day by day, is extending in new directions, so that, not only letters, but deeds and notarial documents of all kinds are now written by typewriters. It is therefore important to enquire whether these documents are or are not permanent.

Up to a certain point the answer is simple. All typewriting inks of green, red, violet and other such fancy colors and many blues are evanescent, and whatever is done in these inks will need to be rewritten, or will perish in the course of comparatively few years. Writing ink made of salts of iron, even if badly made, may, when faded, be restored by suitable processes; but these typewriting inks when faded will have disappeared beyond hope of restoration.

During the last year I had under my notice a crucial instance of the different behavior of inks under a severe test. In the first at the West Block two letter books belonging to the Department of Militia were injured. Both were charred at the edges and had been thoroughly soaked with water to an equal degree. The signatures and all letters, in both books, which had been copied from writing ink were perfectly good and legible. The durability of good writing ink was evident, but the typewritten copies were very different. In one letter book not a single typewritten letter was legible. Every page was an indistinct blur of blue and purple. In the other book a different ribbon had for the most part been used, and every letter written with that was clear and distinct; while on the pages of the same book where other ribbons had been used not a single word or even letter could be picked out of the confused blur of color.

The durability of typewriting has been made the subject of much scientific research, for its importance is great. In the departments at Ottawa very little attention is paid to the matter.

There are three classes of ribbons in use—the black or record ribbons which will not copy, the so-called "permanent copying ribbons," and the general mass of ribbons of red, green, violet and blue, which are all copyable. The first class, "black record" ribbons, have carbon for their base and are all permanent. Ink of this composition is for the most part used on carbon copying papers, and, if the paper of the copy be of fair proper texture, the resulting copies are indelible. The second class contains a number of ribbons which produce permanent writing and some which do not. The third class should be rejected without hesitation for everything but the most unimportant purposes.

Experiments made at the Printing Bureau, however, show that, while the letters written by ribbons of the second class may be permanent, it does not follow that copies made from them are always permanent. This would appear to be caused by the fact that, even in the "permanent" or "indelible" ribbons, the copyable ingredient of the ink—pearl in the ribbon is often made of an aniline color, also indelible or permanent ingredient may not be transferred by the slight dampness of the leaf of the copying book. While therefore these permanent ribbons are satisfactory for originals there seems yet to be something wanted to prevent copies taken from them from fading. The instance above cited of the two letter books which passed through the fire shows that a typewriter ink may be found which will copy and still resist another wetting, but no experiments were made to prove whether the same ink will resist exposure to light.

While therefore the enormous advantages of the typewriting machine will extend its employment more and more over the whole field of office work, it should be borne in mind that it has its own special limitations and that great care should be taken as to the ribbons made use of. Requisitions made upon the Stationery Branch should always be for "indelible" or "permanent" ribbons.

MARTYRDOM A REALITY

An Ex-Attache Writes of the Lives of Missionaries in China—Have They a Right to Defend Their Lives?

Ex-Attache in New York Tribune.

Accustomed, like so many others who make their home in civilized and law abiding countries of the Occident, to regard martyrdom as pertaining to mediaeval history and as having no place in the nineteenth century, it was not until the writer's first trip out to China about a quarter of a century ago, that he was brought for the first time face to face with the fact that the sufferings of which we read as having been undergone for the sake of Christianity are not mere fairy tales and picturesque exaggerations, destined to fill the coffers of the various missionary societies, but are, on the contrary, grim realities.

Our ship, the old Anadyr, which now lies at the bottom of the Red Sea, had on board a number of priests, monks and Sisters of Mercy, bound from Marseilles to China to take the place of those who had been put to death in such an appalling fashion at the time of the frightful Tien Tsin massacre, in 1870. And when the party arrived at Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, there was carried on board in a dying condition a young French priest, whose hair and beard, in spite of his seven and twenty years, were snow white, whose eyes were sightless, whose hands and feet were swathed in bandages, and whose face bore traces of such physical agony undergone that even after all these years it still haunts the memory. His labors as a missionary had taken him to the vicinity of the Chinese border, and there he had been seized and shut up for the space of two years in a wooden cage, in which he could neither lie down nor sit up, and where, in addition to having his eyes burned out and big wooden wedges forced between each toe and each finger, he was subjected to other tortures of so frightful a character that while they may be left to the imagination they cannot be described. Yet his tormentors were careful always to stop their devilish contrivances whenever there seemed any danger of his life slipping through their hands. They prolonged his existence with the idea of prolonging the torture, and the only amazing thing about the matter is that he should have retained his mind. But he was perfectly sane when carried on board at Saigon after his rescue and liberation, and was able to speak during the trip up to Hong Kong. The writer was by his bedside when he breathed his last, just as the ship was entering the port.

THREE QUESTIONS ARISING.

That was the first martyr that came under this narrator's observation, and the remembrance of him recurs at the present moment, when there is so much discussion in progress, first as to the responsibility of the missionaries for the present troubles in China; second, as to their right to defend themselves when in danger of death, and last and most important of all, about the question as to whether Christians, priests or laymen, have the right to destroy their own lives or those of others in order to escape inevitable and certain torture of a kind that only the fiends incarnate of the Orient can devise.

It is the last of these three problems which is the one which appeals most strongly to the average man. The latter, especially if he happens to recall the stories of the Indian massacres of white settlers in the Western States and Territories of America, even in the last five and twenty years, will be able to sympathize with the idea that led the envoys at Peking to keep their wives supplied with a quick and sure poison, to be used for themselves and for their children sooner than permit either to fall alive into the hands of the Chinese. He will feel, too, for the resolve of the envoys to use their pistols first of all upon their wives and children, should the poison fail to do its work, and then upon themselves, rather than that any of them should be captured alive by so cruel a foe. To every man who has a wife, a sister or a child this would seem the only thing to be done under the circumstances.

It would seem, however, that these means devised by brave men to save those near and dear to them from appalling torments far worse than death do not meet the approval of certain Christian denominations at home. They are roundly condemned by the majority of the religious newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic, and one, The London Tablet, representing the ultramontane element of the Roman Catholic Church, even goes so far as to denounce death inflicted under such circumstances as a "betrayal of Christendom," and takes the views that Christians have no right to "commute" in this fashion "one single one of the torments that are the appointed measure of the martyr"; in one word, denying the Christian's right to "ease the passage to eternity" for those whom one cannot bear to see suffer.

CONDITIONS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT

Of course, under ordinary conditions of life, such as those that prevail in the great cities of the United States and in the Western countries of Europe, neither suicide nor yet the infliction of death upon others for the purpose of putting to a quick and merciful end sufferings certain to result in a fatal and lingering issue, could for one moment be excused or condoned without the upheaval of our entire social system and code of ethics. But the conditions are so entirely different in semi or wholly barbarous countries, such as China, that it is difficult to judge white men there by the same standard as those at home. A man may hesitate about taking his own life to save himself from torture. But if he has warm, generous blood in his veins, if he is a manly man, he will not hesitate about forcing his dear ones to commit suicide, or, failing that, to kill them himself, rather than to permit them to be subjected to the unspeakable tortures of the Chinese.

MISSIONARIES AND SELF-DEFENCE

With regard to the question as to whether missionaries have a right to defend life by means of force of arms, some denominations take one view about the matter and others a diametrically opposite one. Thus at the time of the anti-foreign outbreak in Uganda, in the early part of 1897, all the Church of England missionaries in that portion of Africa responded to the British Commissioner's call for volunteers and took part in the fighting, and this with the sanction of their Archdeacon and of their Bishop, Dr. Hanlon.

On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Church, strictly forbids its missionaries to bear arms or to shed blood in the defence of life. Council after Council has reiterated this prohibition, taking the ground that secular and spiritual arms must be kept apart. And it must be confessed that if consistency is to be observed the view taken by the Councils of the Roman Catholic Church, a view indorsed by many Protestant missionary societies—is the only right one.

The principle that the Christian minister is a non-combatant is as ancient as the existence of the Christian Church, and it is neither in keeping with the teachings of the New Testament nor is it politic for a missionary to go armed, since he can only expect immunity at the hands of the races among whom his lot is cast as long as they are assured that his mission is a purely religious one; that under no circumstance will he take the life of others; that, happen what may, he will shed no human blood.

Let it once be known that the Christian missionary goes armed, that he meets force with force, and that he is prepared to offer resistance, then the natives will become more than ever convinced that he is the associate of the soldier and of the politician, of those who aim at the conquest of their territory and at the destruction of their independence.

REGARDED AS A POLITICAL AGENT.

The United States Government publicly acknowledged a short time ago the fact that it spent at least a million dollars a year in the protection of its missionaries abroad, thereby confirming in Oriental minds the conviction that a close and intimate association existed between the Administration at Washington and all American missionaries. This impression it is necessary to remove if missionary work is to be continued with any degree of success. Christian missionary enterprise never flourished to such a degree in China as during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the preachers of the gospel were unsupported by Consuls and Envoys, when they had no gunboats or cannon to back them up, and when, realizing that the success of their undertaking depended on the degree of tact with which they treated the native authorities, they usually found in the latter protectors, and even friends. They managed their own intercourse with the Chinese Governors, Viceroys, and even with the Imperial Court, without any interference or assistance on the part of the Government of the land of their birth, and success attended their efforts.

Chinese Blamed for Faults of Fathers

The Chinese question is not viewed in the same light by many people who have lived in that country as it is by the people whose chief source of information is the missionary. This was demonstrated by the remarks of Edward Runge, who returned from China a few months ago, where he had been for several years as the representative of a large business concern.

Mr. Runge said: "The trouble in China is nothing more than an uprising of the people against a system under which they have suffered for many years, and for which the missionaries are in a great measure responsible. The Chinese are doing now what the 'forty-eighters' did in Germany—making a fight for their rights. Their position is misunderstood here and in Europe, because those who report it are prejudiced. The Mandarins, who buy their offices at a high price, make the people pay exorbitant taxes and deny them justice unless they pay liberally. A corrupt Government has kept them hopelessly poor, and the leaders have grown rich.

EXEMPTIONS OF FOREIGNERS.

"This condition became so firmly established that it was looked upon passively until the missionary came. These foreigners were exempt to a great extent from the tyrannies of the Chinese officials, because they hid behind their Ministers and consuls; and the officials, rather than incur the displeasure of the foreign officials, allowed the missionaries to do as they pleased. Whenever the missionaries were subjected to the same extortionate methods as the natives the cry was raised that the Chinese are persecuting the Christians, and, rather than have the outside world believe that, the Chinese officials favored the foreign missionaries to such an extent that they soon stood much higher than the Chinese and practically above the law.

"The natives say this, and many of them, in order to enjoy the privileges and advantages which were accorded to the Christians and to secure the protection of the consuls and the Ministers, became 'converts.'

"The crop of 'converts' was so large for a while that the missionaries were staggered and the home offices of the various organizations received reports which made them believe that the whole country would soon be Christian. They have discovered their mistake, but the people in Europe and in America still believe that the work of Christianizing is going on rapidly.

"As a matter of fact, there are no Chinese Christians except Catholics. The children attend the mission schools in order to learn the foreign languages and to become better fitted for business, and to insure protection for their families, but there is little Christianity in China. The unconverted become jealous of their 'Christian' neighbors, and the result has been frequent rows and disturbances.

"The best proof that the Chinese have no quarrel with foreigners as a class is the fact that one never hears of a foreign merchant being molested. He travels alone, unarmed, through the country, stops in places where he is the only white man, and feels as secure and as safe as he would in New York. That is because the people know that he is a trader whose coming means business and possibly profit to them. But the missionary is looked upon as a mischief maker, and is consequently disliked and often molested. The missionaries whom I have seen in China were all well meaning and enthusiastic young men and women, but in nearly every instance totally unfitted for the work. They were ignorant of the language and the customs of the people, and they all underestimated the magnitude of the work in which they were engaged. The Catholic missionaries in China come better equipped for the work. They know the language, and they come to stay. Furthermore, they become a part of the community by practising a trade or a profession. They show less anxiety to make converts, but they really make more, and there are many Chinese Catholics all over the Empire. The people of China know very well that the natives who profess Christianity do so simply for selfish and mercenary ends, and that is the reason for the hatred. They do not hate the Christians, but they are opposed to the methods of the Christians, which they are compelled to endure; but when they are practised by their own countrymen they rebel, and that's the milk in the cocoanut."

TAMMANY METHODS TO PERFECTION.

According to the statement made by Mr. Runge, the Chinese Empire has many points in common with New York City. "To become Tatoi, or Mayor, of Tien-Esiu," he said, "costs a candidate no less than 200,000 taels, although the salary is only 3,000 taels, and even this he does not take, but sends it with a polite note to the Viceroy. The dignitary usually returns one-half with an equally polite note, saying the amount is too large. Then the new Mayor returns the greater part of the amount, and when the transaction is closed the Viceroy finds that he has been 'compelled' to take the lion's share of the salary. To defray expenses of securing the position the candidate for the Tatoiship receives large sums of money from merchants and manufacturers, who are remembered during the Tatoi's term of office. They all make money out of the office, and the official himself becomes independently rich.

"As against the law of the land to export rice or breadstuffs, but a certain amount of money given to the Mayor, which he divides with other officers, makes them blind to the offence, and the goods are sent away at a large profit.

"The system of extortion and corruption is brought home to the poor Chinaman who may happen to have business before a Mandarin in the shape of a lawsuit. He knows this, and on that account dreads the ordeal. By a curious arrangement the plaintiff, as well as the defendant, must go to prison until the case has been decided. The man who accuses another of stealing his horse must crawl on all fours from the door to the space set aside for that purpose in front of the Mandarin, and after he has stated his case either himself or through an official who is not a lawyer, but a sort of notary, he must 'duck' his head and may not look up. Then the accused person, in the same posture, has his hearing, and if both are poor the case may be quickly decided. But if they have money both are sent to prison while the Mandarin considers the case, and during the term of their detention they are bled to the last dregs.

"The decision is invariably in favor of the man who pays the most, and although the horse thief may be condemned to one hundred bamboo strokes, an adequate fee will make this punishment nothing more than counting one hundred on the palm of the culprit's hand with a bamboo.

"Knowing all this, the Chinese will endure much before they go to law, but when they have become 'converted' they have no such dread, because any injustice or fancied wrong is reported to the missionary, who runs to the Consul and a report on 'Christian persecution' is sent to Europe or to America. Is it any wonder that the Chinese rebel?

"The Chinese have their peculiarities, which do not impress the foreigners favorably; but as a class they are good people. The children love and venerate their elders, and it would be hard to find a Chinese boy who would not give his life willingly to please or serve his father. The young man is perfectly satisfied to allow his mother to select his wife—that is, his first one. The law recognizes only one wife, but winks at polygamy. When the wife is of equal rank with her husband her approval must be secured before the additional wives are admitted, but if she is lower in rank than her husband, she has no choice in the matter. The children all call wife No. 1 'mother,' and if she should die No. 2 advances to her place.

FATALISM IN EVERYTHING.

"The fatalism of the Chinese shows itself in all their doings, and this makes them take matters generally in a philosophical manner. The culprit, when he is taken to execution, has his hands tied at his back, but is neither otherwise bound nor blindfolded. He kneels and calmly awaits the stroke of the headsman. This lack of fear makes them good soldiers also, so far as fighting qualities are concerned; but they have no organization and no good leaders."

Many Visitors to Canada's Exhibit at the Paris Exposition

Students and Observers From all Countries Manifest an Interest in the Resources of the Dominion as Represented in the Canadian Pavilion.

The following letter has been received at the Department of Agriculture from Mr. W. A. McKinnon, of Grimsby, regarding the Canadian exhibits at Paris:—

We have been receiving many interesting visitors at the Canadian Pavilion during the past week or two, in spite of the intense heat, which, by the way, is more oppressive here than the same degree in Canada. Most of these either enter by the food products section or find their way there eventually, so that we hear their comments on that most important part of the Canadian exhibit; these are as varied in form as the pursuits and modes of thought of those expressing them, but all are pervaded by a pleasing unanimity of approbation, generally mingled with surprise. It may be well to say that this is true of comments overheard, as much as of those made to the persons in charge, which might be open to the suspicion of being modified by continual politeness and desire to please.

OPINION OF DIRECTOR OF HOTELS.

A director of several Paris hotels made a tour of the section, paying special attention to the products which interested him as a caterer to the travelling public, and he found things to surprise him at every turn. He knew that Canada was in a position to export butter and cheese, but the manner of doing so, by means of a system of cold storage, was a revelation to him: he knew that apples were sent abroad, but he never imagined that the fruits of September could be shown, perfectly fresh, and on the other side of the globe, the following August; that we have exhibited honey and mineral waters was not surprising, and the same may be said of the flour and oatmeals, though the breakfast foods had an element of novelty for a Parisian. The manner of putting up canned meats, lobster and (specially) MacLaren's cheese, brought forth the warmest expressions of praise, a fact worthy of note, since the French are masters of the art of presenting goods in an attractive form; but the climax of wonderment was reached when this gentleman was shown Canadian wine and champagne, and was told the strength and prices of those commodities. He would never have believed that such things could have been produced at all—much less in such quantities as to make the price moderate in a country where it was so cold. After looking at the salmon, the dried fish, the maple sugar and syrup, he said, "Well, in a country where I thought you had almost nothing, I see you have just everything that we have here, with some few additions," and he went away congratulating Canada most heartily on her excellent exhibit. That is but a sample of what happens many times, indeed whenever a business man makes an examination of the Canadian display.

STUDENTS' POINT OF VIEW.

Another class of visitors show an interest in facts and figures, in the development of the country's resources, and in its capacity from an economic or social point of view; these are the students, the most careful and exacting of whom are from German college centres. Some of their questions would puzzle an expert statistician, and it is fortunate that the staff are provided with the Dominion Year book, as well as with a number of very useful up-to-date hand-books and pamphlets, with which to satisfy the demands of those thorough-going investigators. It is noteworthy, too, that few opinions are expressed by the student visitors, though they take copious notes; it may be that they have learned to beware of hasty conclusions, or perhaps volumes are in course of preparation the sale of which might be affected by premature disclosures. It is only fair to mention the frequent visits of a small colony of our own students, who are engaged in special courses in the schools of Paris, or in other work. Among these are Professor Mayor and Messrs. Jeffrey and DeLury, of the Toronto University Faculty; H. M. E. Evans, J. H. Alexander and R. C. Wilson, graduates of the same institution, the latter now of McGill. There are also artists and musicians from Canada, who are glad to drop in and spend a quarter of an hour in this pavilion, where they are made to feel a homelike sense of ownership: a proprietorship which they are proud to claim, for they express a universal admiration of the showing made by their country. But it is only in the student class that Canadians show more enthusiasm than foreigners; in all others they are more critical.

DR. WITHROW'S PARTY.

Dr. Withrow's party of sixty or seventy Canadians made the week of their stay in Paris an eventful one for the staff. There were many meetings of old friends, many surprises too, and the exhibit had to run the gauntlet of all kinds of tastes. Each tourist had his own favorite corner in the pavilion, some special exhibit from "near home" to seek out and admire, for local or provincial pride is strong, and it may be that a barrel of apples from a neighboring farm, or a bag of flour from the local mill is remembered as the most striking exhibit seen in Paris. The verdict of all those travellers is summed up by one of them, who said, "I was proud of my country before leaving it, but I'm ten times prouder now, after having seen the place its exhibit takes among those of the other nations of the world." Dr. Withrow himself said he was most pleasantly surprised at the extent and effectiveness of the display, not having expected to find so complete a representation of all classes of goods. One feature which is most commended is the accessibility of the exhibits, nearly all being so arranged as to admit of close inspection; this is particularly true of the grains and of the canned goods.

WHAT BUSINESS MEN SAY.

We have also had visits from a number of prominent Canadian business men, among whom were Messrs. Murphy and MacKay, of Montreal; S. F. MacKinnon, of Toronto; T. W. Watkins and T. B. Greening, of Hamilton. These gentlemen have examined the exhibit with regard to its effectiveness from a commercial point of view, and it is naturally in this connection that the cold storage plant and showcases have received special attention. The installation of a complete cold storage plant with the object of acquainting the world with the Canadian system of preserving and exporting perishable products, commends itself to every business man, and has won unstinted praise for the enterprise of the Department of Agriculture, under whose auspices the exhibit was installed. Of course it is the appearance and condition of the products themselves which mainly commend admiration, but the large glass showcase, with its frost-covered hand-rail, and the ammonia compressor and other machinery, sent here from Montreal, are as interesting as they are essential to the system. The Wurzburg Company's exhibit of (Halifax) Nova Scotia lobster in glass jars, and J. S. Hamilton & Co.'s display of Pelee Island champagne, the latter of which has been recently introduced in Canadian and European markets, were especially remarked and commended by our business men.

INTERNATIONAL GROCERS' CONGRESS.

Some time ago the International Grocers' Congress paid a visit to the Canadian building, and though some of our most important exhibits had not then arrived, we had the pleasure of hearing on every side expressions of astonishment at the immense resources of Canada as a food-producing country, and of approval of the means adopted to make them known. One comment is characteristic of many heard on that occasion: "Mais vous avez bien su Caire la reclame," and as that is the object of an exposition, the compliment is as satisfactory as any. The opinion of the English delegates was epitomized in the forcible, if inelegant, phrase, "Well, this is an eye-opener," and while it is to be regretted that the mother land knows so little of the capacity of her colony, we may be glad that in Paris an opportunity was offered, and accepted, of making known our resources to so important a body of men.

AN EGYPTIAN VISITOR.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for Egypt recently made an examination of our grain and food products, showing special interest in the fruits, which he hoped to introduce into Egypt. The experiment will be made at an early date, under the direction of the commission at the Government experimental station, which has hitherto been devoted to improving the cereals, and finding ways of preserving the richness of the very deep soilbed of Egypt.

FROM A RUSSIAN COLLEGE.

Another agriculturist who took a very special interest in the Canadian display was Ivan Barsoukov, director of the Russian Agricultural College at Corki. After examining the exhibits of fruits and grain with much care, he made enquiries concerning the college of Gueiph, and took copious notes from the documents and statistics shown in the educational section. The number of pupils, subjects and courses, the requirements for diplomas and degrees, the hours of study and of practical work, and the cost per annum for tuition and maintenance—all these details were of the utmost interest to the Russian professor, who made numerous comparisons with the state of things in his own country. In the matter of cost, they are perhaps in advance of us, for while our students pay $60 for a year's board and tuition, the Russian youth have their clothing supplied as well, for the sum of $75 per annum. The course is longer, too, extending over five and a half years, during the first three of which the pupils have a vacation of six or eight weeks, while the senior classes have only two weeks away from college.

HUNGARY, JAPAN AND ITALY.

Among the jurors who did not confine themselves and their attention to the special class of goods which they had to examine officially, but took an interest in the Canadian exhibit generally, one of the most important was Isedore Miday de Maros, vice-president of class 42 (honey, etc.), and counsellor to the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture. This most scholarly and cultured gentleman, besides speaking in the highest terms of the quality and appearance of the honey, inspected the entire exhibit of food products, and had nothing but praise for its excellence, both of material and arrangement. As the Hungarians are rivals of ours in the field of production, such hearty commendation is worthy of note.

A representative of the Japanese Government was particularly interested in our apples, among which he recognized many of the favorites in his own country, notably, the "Spy" and "Russet," the Japanese names for which he mentioned. He also spoke of the qualities of these apples, bearing, keeping and handling, and was surprised as well as pleased to find that they were much the same in the Far East as in Canada.

One of the most interested and interesting visitors we have had during the last month was Ludovico Fusco, an Italian member of Parliament, who came with a journalist from Florence, and his wife, to glance at the exhibits from Canada, which he had thought to be, as he said, "un tout petit pays." His party were shown the whole exhibit, which occupied some time, and when they were told that this building contained little more than half of what the country has sent to Paris, and their attention was called to the large map of the Dominion, which extends almost from end to end of the Educational Court, it is not too much to say that they were astounded. Once again the cold storage exhibit came in for the warmest expressions of approval, the showcase, the warehouse, machinery and products all being carefully inspected. Visits of this kind from men of importance in countries where Canada is but little known, cannot fail to be of the greatest value to our export trade.

FRENCH STUDENTS TO VISIT CANADA.

In this connection it may be mentioned that two travelling scholarships, of the value of $3,000 each, have been recently awarded by the University of Paris to post-graduate students of the greatest ability, and that both of the winners of these bursaries have been so impressed by the importance and extent of Canada's resources, as shown in the exposition, that they are going to pay lengthy visits to the country in the course of their tour around the world. As this tour occupies only a year, and is devoted to studies of the most important peoples and countries only, a stay of several months in Canada surely testifies to an awakening interest in our development. One of these young men will go to Canada in the autumn, and spend the winter there, while the other visits the Orient first and will reach Canada, via British Columbia, next summer, so that between the two we should have a very fair report of the conditions and climate presented to the reading public of France.

In addition to the specially important visitors spoken of, there is a constant stream of foreigners of all nations, of Parisians, and of the peasantry of France. All languages are heard, in confusion of accent, expression and intonation; all sorts of costumes are seen, all complexions, manners, gestures. The Canadian pavilion being in the most frequented section of the Exposition grounds, there is no cessation to the crowd, except on days of terrible heat, from noon until seven o'clock, and the staff are kept more than busy giving information of a more or less important character. To any person on the spot, it must be evident that this is a tremendous advertisement for Canada, both as a land of "all the comforts of home," and as a country whose share in the commercial world is assuming gigantic proportions.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

The section of the Canadian pavilion at the Paris Exhibition devoted to our dairy industry is very much admired and attracts the attention of many visitors.

Canadian cheese is specially worthy of note, having recently scored a brilliant success at a competition for awards, which will contribute very much to a prosperous trade between Canada and other parts of the world.

Seventy-five large cheese were forwarded from Canada to Paris, they are exhibited in one of the largest halls on the ground floor, where they form a fine display. In order that the public may be assured of its good quality, samples are presented to those desirous of tasting it. Canadian cheese is considered of superior quality in France. Every day inquiries are made of the Commissioners as to where such good cheese can be obtained. Of course these inquiries are referred to grocers, to whom so many requests shall be made, that they shall have to provide themselves with this much desired commodity.

Amongst other applicants, a wholesale cheese merchant from the south of France, having visited this section of the dairy industry and tasted our cheese, decided to deal with Canada directly. He, at once, gave a very large order to one of our important Montreal firms, enclosing, as guarantee, a letter from the Credit Lyonais, certifying that the goods would be paid C. O.D. Our cheese will, therefore, follow the Montreal-Bordeaux route, and one may expect that many similar orders will be given.

YELLOW CHEESE PREFERRED.

With regard to the appearance, yellow cheese is preferred to the white; we, therefore, advise our manufacturers to give to this product the favorite color. Canadian cheese has already won an extended reputation; in England more than two hundred millions of pounds are disposed of annually, and the Exhibition is sure to spread its reputation everywhere and increase the trade.

Canadian butter is very much admired on account of its appetizing appearance and the fine manner in which it is prepared for the Exhibition. It is well-known that this product holds a prominent place on the English market, where twelve millions of pounds were sold last year.

MAPLE SIROP.

Nothing equals the success of the maple sirop in the Canadian pavilion. Glass jars were filled up and placed on stands; its golden color and its delicate aroma are very much appreciated indeed. This maple sap is a revelation to many Europeans. The Province of Quebec sent the great bulk of this exhibit; Messrs. Lue, Dupuis & Son, from St. Roch des Aulnaies, and Mr. Small, from Dunham, P.Q., are the chief exhibitors.

Besides the glass jarred sirop there are the canned sirop and the sugar itself made into various and interesting shapes, which have a very attractive appearance. Visitors are presented with a sample of our home-made sugar, which they seem to relish, while reflecting, perhaps, that it must be delightful to live beneath the shade of the Canadian maple.

The liquid honey contained in glass jars is tastefully arranged in a pyramidal form, and was declared by the jurors to be absolutely unequalled; they compared it most favorably with the Russian honey, which is considered the best in the world. We have here a collection of honey from every part of Canada, and the enthusiastic praise bestowed upon it by the jurors gives room for the expectation that it will be highly awarded.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

As regards agricultural industry, Canada may boast of having a colossal exhibition, and, it may be added, an unrivalled one. The jurors and the many agronomists who have visited our pavilion admit this fact. Our Exposition is also the best installed, and is laid out on premises large enough to show off the products to the best advantage. To obtain this result, instead of having a personal exhibition for each of the 300 exhibitors, a general display was made, according to the geographical and climateric position of each Province, Montreal and Quebec being considered as the centre of the Dominion.

The products belonging to this region are gathered in a special stall placed in the centre of the Maritime Provinces, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. On the left the products from the West are grouped, that is from Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territories. A remarkable similarity is noticed amongst these three regions, as the climate is very much the same, yet, the jurors declared that the provinces producing the best quality of cereals and other agricultural products were Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. The excellence of products belonging to other provinces were also incontestible.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

Manitoba wheat was specially admired by the jurors on account of its quality and its large exportation to England. The other cereals, such as oats, barley, rye, peas, corn and beans are represented by various fine collections, which were highly praised by the jurors. As to the grain in sheaf, its extraordinary length and the artistic manner in which it is laid out have been much appreciated by all connoisseurs.

Red and white clover seed, the Alsyke, millet grass and flax seed (from which oil is obtained), wild peas, noise-beans and other non-edibles, form a splendid collection.

The different herbaceous weeds from the Western meadows and the forage-plants, which are well placed in bunches between the sheafs of wheat, have a very fine effect.

The hops which are festooned along the front of the stalls like graceful vines, add another touch to the artistic appearance. There is also an exhibit of pressed hops, as used in Canada for the making of our good beer.

Our flax and wools should also be mentioned. In a country such as ours, wools are not supposed to have the thinness of merino, but the wool of our Canadian sheep is considered very useful and holds a good position on the market for the manufacture of Scotch tweeds and other solid cloths. For this purpose, Canadian wools are much appreciated and are very valuable.

The agricultural products are laid out in the Canadian Pavilion in a manner worthy of their importance. In fact, no trouble was spared by the Government, in order to give to our Exhibition all the care and space needed to render it the finest in the Exhibition.

An American, who represents the Southern Pacific Railway, said, the other day, to Mr. Scott, one of our Canadian commissioners: "The United States have spent $1,400,000 for our Exposition, and our exhibits are not as numerous nor as beautiful as yours are." This is one of the many statements made every day in favor of the Canadian Government Exhibition.

Mdlle Barry.

Method of Keeping Butter, Cheese and Fruit Fresh by the Cold Storage System a Revelation to a Majority of the Visitors.

Some Recent Publications

LIFE'S TRIVIAL ROUND.

The singular appropriateness of the title of Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey's latest book, "Life's Trivial Round," will strike the reader of this wholesome, but by no means great story. It is a vivid narrative, covering for an indefinite period of years of life under the roof of a moderate sized English mansion, whose owner is a wealthy city merchant, and it tells of the aspirations, the doings and small perplexities, and still smaller jealousies, of the women folks in particular, told by the housekeeper, who is a dependent and distant relation of the family. The author's range is not wide, but what she observes she sees clearly and describes truthfully, and with a felicitous pen. She had already revealed a considerable knowledge of the subtleties of human nature in her former books, "My Lady Frivol," and "Other People's Lives," and here, with a proper esteem, which amounts almost to veneration of the proprieties, she shows how a household has been conducted which has lost its mistress, and which is thrown into a state of considerable perturbation by the decision of the master, Graham Mostyn, to unite himself to another spouse, a lady in every respect worthy of his affections. After he has had a number of years experience of the little worries incidental to the feeble government of his good-hearted, but narrow-minded sister. There is a pleasant little love romance which grows out of the intimacy of the eldest daughter of Mr. Mostyn with Douglas Campbell, the chum of her brother Owen at Oxford—a man who had taken a good degree, was a Fellow of his college and tutor. Owen played somewhat the role of Boswell to Campbell's Dr. Johnson. This is the light in which Campbell was regarded by the family when he first came to the Mostyn house. "Our family is respectable, and none can say that I am not proud of the dear old Pater, although he is only a merchant in Mincing Lane. All our people were city people. We have not had a soldier or sailor amongst them until Gordon got his commission. We belong to the middle class, though I hope we are gentlemen too, but Campbell is a cut above us; he has a pedigree that would make you open your eyes—two of his ancestors fought at Bannockburn and another came to grief because he drank to the health of the king over the water—they were all for Prince Charlie, and so they lost houses and lands, and had to pick up a living like the birds of the field." The author seems to have forgotten that the Campbells took the right side at Culloden, and lost neither houses nor lands for devotion to the cause of the Stuarts. But English novelists are not expected to have a very profound knowledge of Scottish history. Miss Hope Mostyn marries her grave Oxford don, who takes her on a trip to Switzerland and the Austrian Tyrol and sets up an establishment near Oxford. The narrator of this family chronicle leaves the Mostyn mansion soon after the master's second marriage and settles down in a less pretentious home, as the companion to Miss Faith, Mr. Mostyn's sister, whose rule was no longer required in the Mostyn mansion. The story makes pleasant, but by no means racity reading, and it contains much sound, homely philosophy. It is an excellent guide to proper conduct in a genteel household.—Toronto: The Mission Book Company.

STANDARDS OF CRITICISM.

Dr. Conan Doyle recently said that the critic in whom he had faith was the boy critic—the young fellow who reads a book and says that it is "ripping," or, in case he disapproves of it, that it is "rot." This certainly is reducing criticism to its simplest elements. It may be that, from the point of view of a novelist who wishes for a large sale of his books, Dr. Doyle is right in thinking that if a book suits the taste of the schoolboy its financial future is safe. But it certainly is not true that the juvenile criticism that a book is "rot," is sufficient to condemn it in the eyes of adult readers. There are few boys who, if they were asked to give their honest opinion of Milton's "Paradise Lost," would fail to stigmatize it as "rot." I am afraid that Meredith's novels would share the same damning criticism, while Mr. Sheila's "Yellow Peril" would unhesitatingly be pronounced to be "ripping." Dr. Doyle's books would probably stand the test of schoolboy approval, but that approval would be due to the fact that most of them contain a goodly amount of fighting—not to the fact that they possess literary merit; if nobody but boys read Dr. Doyle's books, he would probably be a very disappointed author.

POE'S RAVEN BORROWED.

Two hundred years before Christ a Chinese statesman and poet, Kia Yi by name, anticipated Edgar Allan Poe's masterpiece. This we have on the authority of the Book Buyer, and Mr. Lyon Hyer Rous "Tidings Chinese" (Scribners) in which the Chinese "Raven," under the title of "The Fu-niau, or Bird of Fate" reads as follows:

"Twas in the month of chil November,
As I can very well remember
In dismal, gloomy, crumbling hall,
Hetwixt moss covered, reeking walls,
An exiled poet lay—

On his bed of straw reclining,
Half despairing, half repining;
When athwart the windowsill,
Flew a bird of omen ill,
And seemed inclined to stay.

To my book of occult learning,
Suddenly I thought of turning,
And the mystery to know
Of that shameless owl or crow,
That would not go away.

"Wherever such a bird shall enter,
'Tis sure some power above has sent her.
(So said the mystic book) to show
The human dweller forth must go"—
But where it did not say.

Then anxiously the bird addressing,
And my ignorance confessing,
"Gentle bird," in misery deign
The will of Fate to me explain,
Where is my future way?"

It raised its head as if 'twere seeking
To answer me by simple speaking,
Then folded up its sable wing,
Nor did it utter anything,
But breathed a "Well-a-day!"

More eloquent than any diction,
That simple sign produced conviction,
Furnishing to me the key,
Of the awful mystery
That on my spirit lay.

"Fortune's wheel is ever turning,
To human eye there's no discerning,
West or woe in any state;
Wisdom is to hide your fate";
That I-ETAOI Hoh nh eETAOI.. N....
This is what it seemed to say
In that simple "Well-a-day."
This is not very good poetry, but it is a "Raven" poem without doubt.

HAVE NEW YORKERS SOULS?

Have New Yorkers souls? Until Mrs. Edith Wharton came, literature could have given no satisfactory answer to the query. So, at least, writes Alice Corbin in the Critic apropos of Mrs. Wharton's latest books, "The Greater Inclination" and "The Touchstone" (Scribners).

They (Mrs. Wharton's characters) are people "of the world." And they are mostly New Yorkers. But Mrs. Wharton is a psychologist, and never departs from the psychological point of view, and these Americans "of the world" of hers, these New Yorkers whom she puts on the scene, have, unmistakably, souls. Every thinking American must be grateful for this; and he must recognize that it is an achievement. It would not take much to make one go so far as to say that it is an almost unique achievement. The American soul, hitherto—so far, at least, as it could be got at for literary purposes—has clung to the anonymity of the New England States with the pertinacity of a particular "control" hovering about a special medium at a spiritualist's seance. It appeared to be next to impossible to make it "materialize" anywhere else. The bodies of New Yorkers, along with their clothes and some other externalities, were recognizable enough in certain of our novels. But inside there did not seem to be anything but vapor. Just what made these clubmen and Wall Street speculators, or journalists, or struggling lawyers, act in such or such a manner? After the first few steps of exploration with them, one lost one's way in a fog. With the women it was no better; it was worse. The worldly or merely well-bred Americans of Mrs. Wharton are not all front elevation; as one passes the facade and goes back into the perspectives with her the vapors separate and mass themselves up, and, in the twilight, there is seen to be an intermingling of paths, and the masses have faintly distinguishable shapes. Mrs. Wharton takes the view that there can be no something inside, even when one spends one's summers at Newport—which, after all, is credible. Mrs. Wharton makes it visible that to have lived "in a commodious mansion in Fifth Avenue," with her mother-in-law "commanding the approaches from the second story front windows" is not for a New York woman always to have been rendered proof against the troubles of the imagination.

One might like to know whether Mrs. Wharton felt the discoverers thrill when the New York soul "swam into her ken," or whether she graciously suspected all along that it existed.

A GRUESOME ADVERTISEMENT.

Apropos of the recent sale of the manuscript of a story by Robert Louis Stevenson, the London Daily Mail tells of a curious experience that Stevenson had about fifteen years ago. He had been invited to write a blood curdling Christmas story, and he offered "Markheim." As this was not sufficiently sensational he submitted "The Bodysnatcher." Then the paper proceeded to "boom" it. "Six plaster skulls were made by a theatrical property man. Six pairs of coffin lids, painted dead black, with white skull and crossbones in the centre for relief, were supplied by a carpenter. Six long white surplices were purchased from a funeral establishment. Six sandwichmen were hired at double rates. One quiet morning, when all was ready, they were duly attired. With some difficulty they made their way up to Piccadilly, along Regent Street, down Bond Street, everywhere attracting profound and universal interest. The one subject of conversation in the clubs and the West End was the mysterious and appalling phenomenon which had suddenly appeared in the metropolis. Among those who had been startled in Bond Street was the late Lord Londesborough, who took the usual course of shocked and angry Englishmen—he wrote to the newspapers. The next day every newspaper in the kingdom had a description, vivid, scathing, denunciatory, according to the humor of the writer. But the objects of this wrath had already been paid off. Scotland Yard and the Law had stepped in. The Pall Mall phantoms were certainly the most remarkable advertisements that ever appeared on the London streets. We wonder what Stevenson himself thought about it all. "The Bodysnatcher" went like wild fire."

"RICHARD CARVEL'S" SUCCESSOR.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now well known to English-speaking peoples generally through his romantic historical novel, "Richard Carvel," will give a further development of the "Cavalier" idea in "The Crisis," which, illustrated by Maxfield Parrish, will come from the press of the Macmillan Company in the course of the next few months. In "Richard Carvel" the author treated of the origin and character of the Cavalier in Maryland, and in "The Crisis" he takes up the Cavalier's history nearly a century later. About 200 years after Naseby and Marston Moor, the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, the Puritans of New England and the Cavaliers of Maryland, Virginia and the South, again clashed in the Middle West. The scene of the crisis is laid mostly in St. Louis. Such historical characters as Lincoln, Grant and Sherman are introduced. The love story is said to be intricate, and at the same time sympathetically told.

A new edition from new plates of Robert Barrie novel, "In the Midst of Alarms," will shortly be issued, after thorough revisal by the author.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The new novel by Mr Henry James promised for the autumn bears the characteristic title of "The Soft Side."

Mr Clement Scott is to be the editor of a new weekly "society" paper, to be started in London next month.

"Hugh Wynne" has reached its 88th thousand in the new edition in one volume, which is now being issued.

In England books on the Boer war and on China are appearing with astonishing rapidity. A few are having great success, but the supply apparently far exceeds the demand.

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) is at work upon the final revision of his latest work, "The Life of the Master," preparatory to its publication in book form by McClure, Phillips & Co.

The third edition of W. Stearns Davis' novel, "A Friend of Caesar," has just been issued within three weeks of its publication. The first book of a young man still at college rarely meets with so prompt and so wide a reading.

In "Quissante" Anthony Hope is reported to have turned from the romantic novel to the treatment of English political and social life, for which he showed a fondness early in his career. The book will probably appear next month.

A new paraphrase from Omar by Prof. F. York Powell, entitled "Twenty four Quatrains from Omar," is being published in an edition of 750 copies, with a decorative cover, from a design by Blanche McManus, by M. F. Mansfield.

Miss Seidmore's "China, the Long-Lived Empire," published on June 27, was out of print in less than a month, the third edition being ordered to press before the second was ready for delivery. The London publishers have trebled their original order.

A new edition of Governor Roosevelt's "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," with Frederick Remington's illustrations, will shortly be issued by the Century Company. When first published it neither had author's nor illustrator's name, and now both will be duly prominent.

Charles Scribners' Sons have in preparation a popular edition of Governor Roosevelt's "The Rough Riders," which will be printed in a very large issue. A large number of orders for it have already been received from the West, where requests were first semi-seriously made for a "campaign edition" of the work.

"John Oliver Hobbes'" new novel, "Robert Orange," will be a sequel to her "School for Saints." It will be remembered that "Robert Orange" was the principal character in the "School for Saints." The book is awaited with a good deal of interest both in England and this country.

It is announced in France that some new journals of Marie Bashkirtseff, covering the later years of her life, have been discovered, as well as a correspondence between herself and Guy de Maupassant, which was conducted anonymously on her own part. The latter will be greeted as the more important treasure trove of the two.

Egerton Castle writes that his next novel, which will be published in this country by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is to be called "The Secret Orchard," and will be a story of contemporary life, upon which he has been at work for some time. As it will be issued first both in England and this country, serially, it will not appear in book form until next spring.

Elmore Elliott Peake recently wrote: "I have thought so long over the matter of a title for my new novel that my brain moves in dizzy circles." It is said that the suggested over 100 different names for the book, but none seemed desirable. The publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co., have just decided, however, to call the novel "The Darlingtons," the story dealing mainly with the fortunes of a family of this name.

Only the other day a copy of the first edition of Fitzgerald's "Omar Khayyam" was sold at Messrs. Sotheby's for £55 ($275). This book was found in the four-penny box of an obscure second hand bookseller's and even so recently as three years ago a copy sold for $25. An exact facsimile of the book has now been printed by that well known bibliophile, Mr Thomas Wise, and many of his friends have copies.

Anthony Hope has just finished reading the proofs of his new novel, "Quisante," which is to be published early in September. This novel is mainly concerned with the fortunes of Alexander Quisante, a man of foreign extraction, whose brilliant abilities gain him a prominent position in English political life, and of Lady May Gaston, a girl of high birth, who, against the wishes of all her friends, becomes his wife.

Dr. George R. Parkin, the principal of Upper Canada College, quotes an opinion expressed by Lord Roberts in a letter to him, relative to Parkman's volumes on Montcalm and Wolfe. "Bobs" thought them among the most perfect and, to a soldier, the most instructive bits of military description that had ever been written.

Julian Ralph is rapidly recovering from the effects of his South African experiences and his physicians encourage him to hope that he will not lose the leg injured by an accident in the field. He will soon return to the United States and has made a contract with Major Pond for a lecture tour in this country during the coming autumn and winter.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has decided to bring out another collection of plays. He will call it "Three Plays for Puritans," and it will include "The Devil's Disciple," which did not find in England the appreciation it received here; "Caesar and Cleopatra" and "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

John Kendrick Bangs' "Coffee and Repartee" has sold to the extent of 50,000 copies without attracting the usual attention that such figures call for. At any rate, it is a high number for a book of this particular character to reach under any circumstances. The publication of Mr. Bangs' "The Idiot at Home," announced by Harper & Brothers, has been postponed until late in the autumn.

Capt. A. T. Mahan's new work, announced by the Collier's, is "The War in South Africa, from the Beginning of Hostilities to the Fall of Pretoria." The publishers say that the author compiled his South African book on the same comprehensive lines as those on which he wrote the works which established his reputation. It will be published in the fall.

Sir Walter Besant's new novel, "The Fourth Generation," is to be published almost immediately. He writes to his American publishers that the book is a romance of modern days, the motif of which is the apparent injustice contained in the visitation of the father's sins upon the children. The "child" of "The Fourth Generation" discovers facts that have been carefully concealed from him with reference to his own family history, and, like the Prophet Ezekiel, he refuses to believe in the inheritance of punishment for sins committed by others.

Mr. Walter H. Page writes thus, contradicting a report which appeared in a recent issue of a New York paper—Permit me to correct an erroneous statement. I am not the editor of Frank Leslie's Monthly. I have never been, I have no wish to be, I have no idea that I ever shall be, or that I shall ever wish to be. Very truly yours, WALTER H. PAGE.

Besides the completion of his picturesque sketches of war campaigns which are appearing in Scribner's Magazine, and which will ultimately be brought out in book form, Mr. Richard Harding Davis is said to have in mind the writing of an ambitious political and diplomatic history of the end. It is also said that he has several short stories, some of which are written, and others mapped out, the scenes of which are laid in South Africa in war time.

A friend of the late Stephen Crane says that the young author declared he had given closer thought and more careful attention to "War Is Kind," his second volume of verse, than to almost anything else he had written. Many of the verses, he explained, had been jotted down while he lay hiding from the Spanish soldiers in the hut of an old Cuban woman. The volume was received with ridicule in this country, as it deserved to be.

"Apple Seeing," the title of Gertrude Hall's new novel, is taken from Browning's "Pippa Passes":—

"And I love my veil, and I can tarry
Your love's protracted growing:"

Jim reared the bunch of flowers you carry
From seeds of April's sowing."

How much of the character of the story may be judged from the lines of Browning is yet to be determined. The book will be published in September by McClure, Phillips & Co.

The bit of literary news this week which will have interest for the largest number of readers is the announcement of the title of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's new novel, which comes from Doubleday, Page & Co., who will issue the novel in book form after its serial publication. This new novel upon which we are told Mr. Kipling has been at work at intervals for the past eight years, is entitled "Kim of the Rishti," ("Rishti" meaning barracks), the story of a Llama priest and his young disciple, "Little Friend of All the World." It is interesting, as well as satisfactory to know that in this book Mr. Kipling returns to India for his background.

Dr. Doyle's story, "The Shadow of Quong Lang," published some months ago by the Lippincotts, should be of profound interest just now. Although it deals with the Chinese in San Francisco, and not in Peking, it gives an insight into the hidden depths of Chinese character which is unexcelled: it also shows that the surface veneer of modern education and modern civilization which some of them choose to take on in no appreciable way changes the Chinese nature, and that they may be used as additional forces to further their own ends. Dr. Doyle must not be confused with Dr. Conan Doyle.

It was Charles Lamb who declared that the only good pun was a very bad pun. He instanced as a perfect pun, because a perfectly bad pun, the question put by a wag to a wayfarer carrying a hare under his arm. "Is that your own hare or a wig?" I wonder if Charles Lamb would be pleased with a story that is making the round of the English papers:—"In Dorset there lives a gentleman called Homer. He recently appeared at a public gathering, only to disappear precipitately because of sudden indisposition, on which a local humorist remarked, 'Homer's odd, I see,' and another rejoined, 'Homer's ill, I add.'"

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has, through his secretary, written to a correspondent stating that, so far as he knows, there is no connection "between his family and the place named Rudyard," which is situated on the North Staffordshire, a railway station between North Road and Uttoxeter, England. The letter is published in the Manchester Daily Dispatch, in which is described a tale of ghost-shell by the people of Rudyard that their village has furnished the name for the great writer. Mr. Kipling feels sorry that he can in no wise support the illusion with trustworthy data. The good people of Rudyard are said to be burning up magnificently under the news. Sic transit gloria mundi!

A notable example of the permanence of good literature—the "classics" of the tongue—as we call them—whether ancient or modern—is the steady sale of standard works as issued in "libraries," which include books of poetry, travel, history, novels, belles, biography. It is announced that Dodd, Mead & Co. propose issuing a new series of works of this class, to be known as the "Bookman Classics," the first issue of which will be Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," and probably Stevenson's "Treasure Island." The volumes will be all that the University Press can make them, and will contain ornamental titles, marginal decorations especially designed for each book, etc., etc. They will be printed throughout in two colors on deckle-edged Mittineague paper, with frontispieces in color, and will be well and handsomely bound. The first issues will be ready for the fall trade.

Mr. William Hurrell Mallock has created a mild sensation in London by an article in the Quarterly Review on contemporary poets. The article is, indeed, something akin to the famous chapter on the snakes in Ireland. Since the decadence of Swinburne, says Mr. Mallock, there are practically no poets in England save only Rudyard Kipling. Now, Mr. Mallock is himself a sort of poet manque. That he had poetic promise at a very early age was shown by a volume of juvenilia which he collected and published a score of years ago.

That book was prefaced by a quotation from Matthew Arnold, which seemed to indicate that in maturity Mallock had lost faith in his own powers of fulfilment—

"The mount is mute; the channel dry.

Nevertheless in the "New Republic" and other books he sometimes broke out into a rare strain of lyric fervor which might have prompted his admirers to exclaim: "How good a poet was in Mallock lost!"

And now the mountain has spoken once more, the channel has resumed its flow.

With the first week of September the fall campaign in the book trade for the last year of the present century will have begun. The opening shot will be fired even before that date by the irrepressible Marie Corelli, whose "Master Christian" will appear, we are told, "at the end of August." Already announcements of the event are stirring the pulses of the impatient public. A first edition of sixty thousand copies will, it is said, be issued in England. The American editon will probably be equally large. Exactly how far books on the Transvaal and on China and the literature of the Presidential campaign will crowd out the regular run of books cannot be determined with any certainty. But the prevalent opinion is that they will be comparatively limited in number and in sales. Among the miscellaneous books promised at an early date, Roosevelt's "Life of Cromwell," Miss Tarbell's "Life of the Empress Josephine," and a work by Professor N. S. Shaler, on "Death and Immortality," will appeal to the serious minded. Fiction will be represented less largely than is usual at this time of the year.

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Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

2nd R.C.A. Gun Practice.

The annual gun practice for garrison artillery will commence at the Island of Orleans on Monday, 20th August, when the 6th Quebec and Levis Regiment will go over for that day and the following, the Cobourg Company on Wednesday and the 2nd Regiment, Montreal, on Thursday and Friday of the same week, while the R.C.A. will perform their practice the following week. Lt.-Col. Wilson will have all the arrangements completed in due season.

The Dress of the Army.

Broad Arrow:—"The dress of the Army has for years been a standing topic of discussion, and perhaps the head-gear has been the most difficult article to settle in conformity with ideas of comfort, appearance, and utility. The last attempt to reform the helmet has long ago died a natural death, after the appearance of a war hat which did not command the admiration of even its own creators. War and experience form by far the best members of a dress committee, and now we see the dress and head-dress questions quietly settling themselves without all the delays and disappointments of departmental committees. Years ago an attempt was made to introduce a kind of grey field kit, and the South Wales Borderers were dressed in it for a time, but it did not long survive its birth. It may have been premature, and popular taste was not educated so far as to approve it, but there can be no mistake now about the present craze for khaki. The wide-awake felt hat has also commended itself to national adoption, and so at last the Army seems to be in a fair way to have a campaigning kit which is useful, popular and fairly ornamental. This in itself is a mercy, but it will be a greater mercy if the tailors are not allowed to spoil it by alterations and so-called improvements which will speedily destroy the practical features of such a common-sense kit.

Voluntary Enlistment.

The Broad Arrow, speaking of the reorganization of the British Army, says:—"Until Lord Roberts and other experienced generals come home it will not be possible to arrive at any conclusion; but for all that the Government may easily prepare the way for an obvious future which they should foresee. Wherever the Army of the future will be, we shall require more men and a large-increased annual flow of recruits. Voluntary enlistment is not likely to enable the demand to be met, and yet the Government steadily refuses to countenance proposals for re-asserting the constitutional principles underlying the ballot of the Militia. Yet the Militia itself is steadily dwindling and yearly becoming less able to back up the regulars and supply them with recruits. The Government need not wait for Lord Roberts to come home to settle this very important question, but by tackling it now it may conceivably facilitate that reform which has been too long delayed.

Our Captured Guns.

Broad Arrow: It is not a little remarkable that of our all too numerous guns which have fallen into the hands of the Boers, not one was disabled before capture, nor does there appear to have been any attempt made to render them useless to the enemy. Yet it is comparatively easy to disable a field gun by the removal of certain parts of the breech mechanism, or even by disconnecting and carrying off the whole breech block. There seems to have been an idea that guns would not be captured, so nothing appears to have been done to instruct the men in rapidly destroying the utility of a gun which has to be abandoned. In this South African war of a few months we have, it is said, lost more guns than in the Peninsular war of as many years. The old boast or tradition that guns cannot be captured should by this time be pretty well exploded. It is increasingly evident that modern warfare demands enterprise in the tactical employment of artillery in the field. It is equally evident that owing to increased mobility, caused by the larger numbers of mounted troops, guns are more susceptible to capture, as the Boers have demonstrated. It is necessary, therefore, to minimize the consequences of such captures when they occur by insuring that our own guns cannot be turned against us. There is a certain amount of grim satisfaction in the reflection that the greatest damage done by the Boers with field artillery was that caused by our guns which they captured, but we could well forego that satisfaction if we were assured that our captured guns could not be used against us.

Winston Churchill to Lecture.

Mr. Spenser Winston Churchill, the author of "From London to Ladysmith," has been engaged by Major Pond to deliver a series of lectures in the United States and Canada during the coming winter. Major Pond has conceived the whimsical idea of asking the American Winston Churchill, author of "Richard Carvel," to introduce his English namesake on his first appearance before an American audience, which will be in New York.

Off for the Ranges.

Despite the fact that practice at the ranges has been off the slate for four years Montreal is to be represented at the D.R.A. and O.R.A. marches. The Prince of Wales Fusiliers is sending a full team to each meet. They leave to-night for Toronto to take part in the O.R.A. meet, which begins on Tuesday at Long Branch. The Scots send three men.

At the D.R.A. matches the Fusiliers, Vics, Scots and Garrison will all be represented.

Among those going to the O.R.A. are W. Drysdale, Mastin, Clarke, Davidson, Smith, Morris and Marks, of the Fusiliers; Broadhurst and Peddie, Scots.

Besides these the following will go to Ottawa next week: Capt. Motherwell, Sgt. Major Fellows, Staff-Sgt. Bell, Br. Carey, Grs. Baugh, Greenfield, of the Garrison; Capts. McAdam and Pope, of the Vics.

Laprairie ranges are to be open to-day for practice.

British Infantry are Fools.

Sergt. "Tom" Gale, 2nd R.C.A., has received a very interesting letter from Pte. Margin, E Company, 1st Contingent. He says in one place, "I was speaking to a Boer prisoner the other day and our conversation turned to war. I asked him who was the frightened of the most, the mounted men or the foot infantry? "Well," he said, "I don't know about mounted men, but the foot infantry is a pack of d——d fools." Being interested I asked him the reason why. "Well, because no matter where I go, behind a rock or in a house, they keep coming. I shoot them once in the arm. He falls. He gets up again. Still he comes with two more with, what do you call that thing on the end of your gun?"

"Bayonets," I said.

"Yes, with bayontes on the end of their guns, and if I stay there they push them through me. What a fool I'd be to stay there, when I have a horse."

Rifle Shooting Manual.

Just when there is some chance of our having some target practice after all, there comes a book form the Copp, Clark Company press which every rifle shot, young or old, should have. It is entitled "Sharp Shooting in Sport or War." It is especially adapted for those who are just beginning to use the rifle and is invaluable for such. It gives the correct method of holding a rifle and sighting on the target, hints on elevation and windage, all from the most practical standpoint. What is contained in that book ever good shot must know. What can be gleaned from a few hours reading would take years of practice at the ranges to learn unaided. Nor is it for beginners only. The book contains a vast amount of information which veteran D.R.A. men could acquire with advantage. The author is W. W. Gilliner, the well known small arm manufacturer and crack shot. Copp, Clark Co.: paper, only 30 cents.

Highland Cadet Battalion.

Engagements for next week:—Monday, Aug. 20.—Recruits and all who have joined this year must be present. Waist belts.

Wednesday, Aug. 22.—Battalion drill. Full dress. Pipe and bugle bands to attend.

Saturday, Aug. 25.—Practice of Lloyd-Lindsay squads. The last excursion of this season down the river will take place on Friday the 31st inst. Cake-walk and a gramophone concert will be a feature.

Fired at Random.

A militia order raises to the rank of warrant officer Mr. Telesphore Jenkins, of Levis, bandmaster of the 17th Regiment, of Levis.

A baseball match is being played this afternoon between teams from N. 1 and 5 companies of the Victoria Rifles, for the armory championship. Game will be called at 3.30 at the Montreal bal lgrounds, and Capt. Geo. Hiam will umpire.

BRITAIN CONTROLS INDIAN, RUSSIA CHINESE, TEA TRADE

London, Aug. 18.—There was a time, not so very long ago either, when to the average Englishman the word "China" was synonymous with tea. And yet, though China gave us that delicious beverage, we have for some years been steadily decreasing our consumption of China-grown tea, and substituting leaves imported from other countries. As will be shown by the following statistics, compiled by Messrs. Lipton, Limited, the consumption of Indian teas has been steadily on the increase since 1869.

Going back to the year 1859, China monopolized the whole tea trade, over seventy-six million pounds of tea being in that year consumed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Ten years later, in 1869, China had increased her sales by nearly twenty-five million pounds, but India had then sprung up as a rival, and imported 10,716,000 pounds of tea into Great Britain. In 1879 the imports from China and from India had each increased by about twenty-five million pounds, but it is between that year and 1889 that the most remarkable changes took place.

Instead of selling Great Britain 126,340,000 pounds of tea, as in 1879, China in 1889 only sent 61,100,000 pounds, while India actually added almost that quantity to her previous sales. The importation of Ceylon tea into Great Britain only commenced seriously in 1884, but five years later she was importing twenty-eight and a half million pounds.

Last year the consumption of Chinese tea in Great Britain had sunk to an insignificant seventeen million pounds, while Ceylon alone imported nearly five times that quantity, India, during the same period, actually beating her own splendid record by sending 134,018,920 pounds.

RUSSIA BUYS FROM CHINA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—Next to the English, the Russians are the greatest tea drinkers in the world. English tea now comes chiefly from Ceylon and India, while the samovars of Russia are filled exclusively with Chinese leaves. This, with the exception of a small amount from Fu Chow, comes entirely from Hankow, a treaty port 600 miles up the Yang-Tse-Kiang. The Russian tea industry here is in the hands of four leading firms, three of which make brick tea, and another smaller concern, whose efforts are spent in the leaf tea industry exclusively.

Chinese buyers, under the supervision of competent Chinese compradores, travel through the neighboring provinces and buy the choicest crops. These compradores, or solicitors, transact most of the business between the foreigners and the Chinese. They make exorbitant commissions, but these are winked at as necessary evils. The head comprador of one of the large Russian houses has made over $1,000,000 during the past eight years by this means alone, but he has saved them several times this amount by judicious buying.

BEST GOES OVERLAND.

The best tea that reaches Hankow is bought by the Russians at any price. During the season large crowds of farmers and laborers pour into Hankow, and the city presents a lively scene, while the leaves are packed or pressed into bricks and transferred to the large ocean steamships, which have come up the river expressly to carry their savory cargo back to Russia. The brick tea and the choice grades of leaves are shipped either by boat or land to Tien Tsin and Tung Chow, there to be loaded on camels for their overland journey to Mongolia, Siberia and Russia. Some is also shipped directly north through Shansi to Kiakhta, since the finest tea is said to lose flavor during an ocean voyage.

The camel caravans which transport the tea overland form a weird sight to a stranger. During the summer, owing to the excessive heat, they travel by night and rest during the day. Caravans of a thousand people and camels are no unusual sight. They travel in sets of four camels to a set, with a driver for each of these. The last camel has a bell attached to him, and this enables the next set following to keep in line.

Native tea merchants come to Hankow at this time of the year and while transacting their business meet for social intercourse at the magnificent tea guild. Here Wun, the secretary, prepares everything for their enjoyment, and has the private theatre filled with the best talent.

MAKING BRICK TEA.

The tea is rolled and dried where it is grown, but most of that shipped to Russia is in the form of bricks which require heavy and expensive machinery for their manufacture. The largest brick tea factory in the world is located at Hankow. Its owners live in Warsaw, and are fabulously wealthy. They manufacture only when orders are on hand, but nevertheless they are kept running nearly the year around.

Brick tea is made in two forms. The finer quality is pressed into small flat cakes with ridges for breaking, and is of about the same shape as our cakes of chocolate. This is neatly wrapped in tin foil and sold in Russia and to a small extent in Germany. The cheaper bricks of tea are made into bricks weighing from one to one and one-fourth pinculs (133-166 pounds). These usually consist of three layers with the poorest quality in the centre. One cake is the average load for a man and two for a camel. These large bricks are sold exclusively in Mongolia and Russian Turkestan, where they pass as a sort of currency and form a staple article of food when mixed with other ingredients into a thick soup.

The process of manufacturing brick tea is one of considerable interest. The small cakes are made of leaves ground to a powder. This powder is put into molds on a revolving steel table, which brings them successfully between a pair of dies operated by a tremendous steam pressure, which makes a solid cake. The large cakes are made from the leaves without being ground. These are first uniformly steamed and placed in hardwood boxes, with a thick bottom. They are then formed under a pressure of forty tons. Wedges are now being used to keep the cake from swelling. In this condition they are kept for eight hours, when they are carefully removed, brushed and taken to a heated room to remain seven days and become thoroughly dry. After tasting they are securely wrapped and packed in bamboo baskets for their long journey north.

PAY OF LABORERS.

The laborers receive about four cents in gold a day during the season, and for this sum there is no trouble in getting plenty of help. These men club together as a rule, and have their meals of rice and curries in common. It is generally remarked that when they arrive each has a pet dog, but that these are rarely with them when they return.

The City of Hankow has a population of over 40,000, and together with Wu Chang and Nan Yanz, across the river, over 2,000,000. The European population located in the British concession of course, forms but a small portion, but these live in well-built houses and support a fine club, library, race course and golf links.

The tea trade of Hankow is now falling off somewhat, owing to the competition of the machine rolled tea of Ceylon. It is generally acknowledged, however, that the tea of this portion of China has a finer flavor than the latter, and it is certainly preferred by the Russians.

DO NOT SUFFER

WITH DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION OR ANY OTHER STOMACH DISEASE.

Such Suffering Is Needless, for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cure These Diseases Easily, Quickly, Permanently—No Case Too Bad to Be Cured by Them.

No person likes to be thought a fool. Every person resents it. But there are thousands of people doing foolish things day after day, who are looked on as shrewd, level-headed persons.

Take for instance Dyspeptics who don't use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are certainly not acting wisely. For it is unwise to suffer such agony as people suffer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Billiousness, Sour Stomach, Wind on the Stomach, especially when a remedy that will cure each and all of these diseases can be got for half a dollar.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure Indigestion, Dyspepsia and all other diseases of the Stomach—except Cancer. They cure all these diseases quickly and permanently.

People who have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, etc., generally have Constipation. One can't be cured unless the other is cured too. Therefore in each box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets is a supply of small brown Tablets, the best, quickest, gentlest laxative in the world. These regulate the bowels. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food, tone, strengthen and rest the stomach. They never fail. They can't fail.

If you do not believe it, try them.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER



PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurant.

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One application does the work—if not, your money back. 25c at all Druggists, or

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. — This is a condition (or disease) to which Doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, languor, lassitude, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, and incapacity or want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—strength and energy to throw off these morbid feelings, and to secure this there is nothing to equal that wonderful restorative

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 3.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed, and so surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the expiring lamp of life lighted up afresh, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Stores throughout the world. Price in England 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Purchasers should see that the word "Therapion" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

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Dear Sirs,—I have great faith in MINARD'S LINIMENT, as last year I cured a horse of Ring-bone with five bottles.

It blistered the horse, but in a month there was no ring-bone and no lameness.

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The Catholic School Commission of Montreal will receive sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Debentures," till 8th September next, for the sale of $100,000 Debentures, at 3½ per cent., for 30 years.

The payment of capital and interest is guaranteed by the Commission and by the Corporation of Montreal.

The Commission does not engage itself to accept the highest, nor any of the tenders.

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Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.
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THE MOST PERFECT MILLS IN CANADA.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

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Molson & Bros.,
Ale and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand th various kinds of.....
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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
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The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

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Bread. Cakes. Candies. Biscuits.
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ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 141,265 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
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Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & LIVERPOOL

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
2 Aug.	Corinthian (new)	18 Aug.	18 Aug.
9 Aug.	Parisian	25 Aug.	25 Aug.
16 Aug.	Livonian	1 Sept.	1 Sept.
23 Aug.	Tunisian (new)	7 Sept.	8 Sept.
30 Aug.	Numidian	15 Sept.	15 Sept.

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 ships 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, $52.50 and upwards, per Numidian and Corinthian; $60 and upwards per Tunisian or Parisian. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single; $66.50 to $76 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $23.50.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.
Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
2 Aug.	Laurentian	18 Aug., 10 a.m.
9 Aug.	Sardinian	25 Aug., 10 a.m.
23 Aug.	State of Nebraska	8 Sept., 9 a.m.

Rates — First Cabin, $60 and upwards; return tickets, $90 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $30.00; return tickets, $57.00. Steerage, $23.50.
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,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

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GLASGOW SERVICE
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S.S. ALCIDES .....Aug. 23
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) .....Aug. 30
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) .....Sept. 6
S.S. AMARYNTHIA .....Sept. 13
—AGENTS—
GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.
THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE
FROM PORTLAND.
*S.S. RIBSTON .....Aug. 17
*S.S. TYNEDALE .....Aug. 23
*S.S. HEMISPHERE .....Aug. 30
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage) .....Aug. 22
S.S. FREMONA .....Aug. 26
S.S. KILDONA (cold storage) .....Sept. 7
S.S. IONA (cold storage) .....Sept. 14
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage) .....Sept. 17
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .....Sept. 21
LEITH SERVICE.
S.S. KILDONA .....Sept. 7
S.S. JACONA .....Sept. 16
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
S.S. ENDEAVOUR .....Aug. 21
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Agents — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.
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Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.
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S.S. RATHLIN HEAD ....on or about Aug. 25
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD ...on or about Sept. 12
S.S. TORR HEAD .....on or about Sept. 16
S.S. GLENARM HEAD ..on or about Sept. 23
TO DUBLIN.
TO DUBLIN.
S.S. BRAY HEAD .....on or about Aug. 28
S.S. BENGORE HEAD ...on or about Sept. 3
S.S. RAMORE HEAD ....on or about Sept. 15
S.S. BRAY HEAD .....on or about Oct. 2
To be followed by other steamers about weekly.
A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada. For freight and other particulars apply to G. HEYN & SONS, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Limited; PALGRAVE, MURPHY & CO., Dublin; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec.
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AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Louis	Aug. 22	St. Louis	Sept. 15
New York	Aug. 29	New York	Sept. 19
St. Paul	Sept. 5	St. Paul	Sept. 26

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland.....Aug. 22 | *Southwark...Sept. 5
Friesland.....Aug. 29 | Westernland..Sept. 12
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Next Sailing from Montreal.
MONDAY, 27th AUGUST, at 1 p.m.,
And every alternate Monday thereafter during season, 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 on sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to
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BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.
Calling at Moville both ways.

From		From
31 July	Lake Megantic	Aug. 17
7 Aug.	Lake Superior	Aug. 24
14 Aug.	Lake Ontario	Aug. 31
21 Aug.	xMontfort	Sept. 7
28 Aug.	Lake Champlain, new, 9,000 tons	Sept. 14
4 Sept.	Lake Megantic	Sept. 21
11 Sept.	Lake Superior	Sept. 28

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE—$47.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.
Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry: Singles, $33.00 and upwards; return, $62.70 and upwards, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.
Third Class, or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, etc., $22 and $23, according to steamer.
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(Bristol.)
Memnon .....Friday, Aug. 17
xMonteagle .....Friday, Aug. 24
Degama .....Aug. 31
xCold storage.
These steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate, $50 single, $90 return.
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Arnage .....Aug. 25
Montreal .....Aug. 31
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The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
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ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
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leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, connecting with the I. C. R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
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R. G. REID,
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Black Diamond Line
The A1 steamships of the above Line will run regularly throughout the season from Montreal to
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
INTENDED SAILINGS.
SS. Bonavista....Monday, Aug. 27
SS. Bonavista....Thursday, Sept. 13
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Steamers of this well-known Line are fitted up with all the improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched as follows:

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Aug. 3	ASSYRIAN	Aug. 23
Aug. 16	ALMERIAN	Sept. 8
Sept. 1	ALBANIAN	Sept. 22
Sept. 15	ASSYRIAN	Oct. 6

A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States by the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and their agencies, or from
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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:
SUMMER SERVICE.

	From Montreal.
Manchester Corporation	Aug. 15
Manchester Importer	Aug. 19
*Manchester Trader	Aug. 25

*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this Line call at Quebec. Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
FURNESS LINE.
TO ANTWERP.

	From Montreal.
Rapidan	Aug. 28
Sylviana	Sept. 10

And regularly thereafter.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TO HAMBURG.

	From Montreal.
Frisia	Aug. 25
Westphalia	Sept. 8

And regularly thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Stations.
For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agents, or to
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DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Dominion	Aug. 25, daylight.	Aug. 25, 2p.m.
Cambroman	Sept. 1, daylight.	Sept. 1, 2p.m.
*Roman	Sept. 8, daylight.	Direct
Vancouver	Sept. 15, daylight.	Sept. 15, 2p.m.
Dominion	Sept. 29, daylight.	Sept. 29, 2p.m.

*This steamer does not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $52.50 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 single, $66.50 return.
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SOME GOOD PICTURES FROM THE FUNNY PAPERS THIS WEEK

THE SNAIL'S ADVANTAGE.



"Yes, snails have eyes. They are right at the end of his horns."
"I wish my eyes were fixed that way; then I could stick them through the knot holes in the fence and see all the ball games for nothin'."

IN THE FASHION.



Cholly—How the deuce could you bet on ——? You know that horse had no show to win.

Chappie—That was just the reason I bet on him. Read this, deah boy. The Prince of Wales lost ten thousand pounds on the races last season.

WHAT SHE WAS AFTER.



"Her marriage was unfortunate, wasn't it?"
"On the contrary; she got the full amount of alimony she sued for."

THE HONORS DIVIDED.



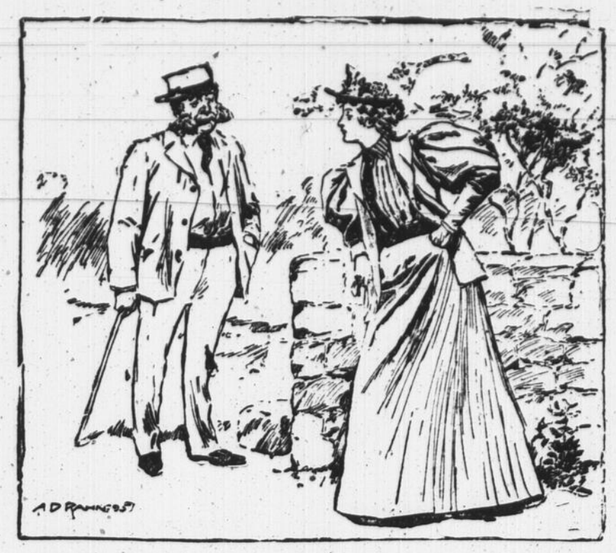
Pryer—Do you belong to the Grand Army?

Fakir—Oh, yes.

Pryer—But you were not in the late war?

Fakir—No; I had a substitute representing me in the war, and now I am representing him in the Grand Army.

AN UNREASONABLE GIRL.

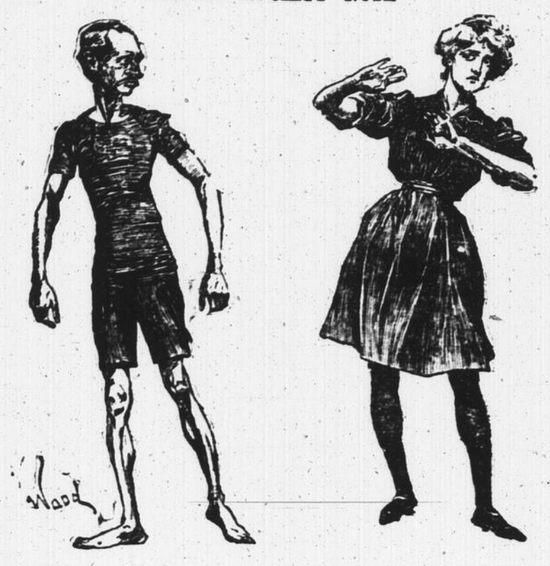


Father—He's wealthy, and I can't see any earthly reason why you object to him.

Daughter—But he drinks whisky.

Father—Drinks whisky? Of course he does. Do you think he'd eat it with a fork?

SEASIDE SOCIETY NOTE



"The engagement that was announced last winter between Mr. Lightby and Miss Plumper has been broken off by request of the young lady."

IN DRAMATIC CIRCLES

Enriched by "Sherlock Holmes."

As actor and playwright William Gillette undoubtedly earns more money than anyone engaged in the dramatic profession. His weekly income as an actor last season was $1,000 a week, or $100 more than the late Augustin Daly paid Ada Rehan, and $500 more than Manager Charles Frohman pays to John Drew. Owing largely to his skill in dramatic writing and to his powerful individuality in dramatic expression, "Sherlock Holmes" was a more potent attraction and held the stage longer than any play presented in New York last season. Although a compound of very melodramatic ingredients, and produced at the fashionable Garrick Theatre, yet it was performed 230 times, and the box office receipts amounted to $250,000. Conceding that a desire to see the hero of a very popular book strutting the stage moved many to witness the play, yet it must be admitted that the phenomenal success of the play was due more to the strong individuality with which Mr. Gillette invested Dr. Conan Doyle's famous detective than to any merits discoverable in the play.

Stands for Pure Plays.

William Winter, of the New York Tribune, stands for pure plays in a manner most praiseworthy, although it must be conceded that, being so much of an extremist he would legislate almost everything but the most poetic literary dramas out of existence. Here is an example of his style when riding a tilt against a class of plays which nearly all thoughtful persons would be glad to have banished from the stage: "Mrs. Patrick Campbell, one of the numerous female performers of this period who think themselves celestially ordained to rectify and regenerate the public morals, has inflicted upon London the trite and nauseous colloquy of 'Pelleas and Melisande,' one of Mr. Maeterlinck's nightmares of erotic nonsense. Threadbare in subject, rank in spirit and insipid in style, this mess fell flat, and presumably the moral condition of London remains unchanged. Mrs. Patrick Campbell, however, will fall back on 'The Second Mrs. Tanquarey,' which has a good Limburger flavor; 'Magda,' which has long been gamy, and 'The Sacrament of Judas,' which ought to exhale 'morality' like a Russian bath. There is still hope, accordingly, for them that sit in darkness —till some peroxide Juno of the stage shall bless them with redeeming moral light."

EVIL OF CURTAIN SPEECHES.

The fashion of curtain speeches by stars has reached such an acute stage of misuse in London that in the comparison the American practice is quite limited and relatively respectable. Every London dramatic paper is freighted with long speeches made at the footlights by English actors. At the beginning of engagements, in the midst of runs, on the last night and sometimes every night, these histrionic orators disport themselves, oozing gratitude in such fervent terms that the atmosphere fairly sizzles. Beerbohm Tree, George Alexander, Martin Harvey, John Hare and Charles Wyndham never permit themselves to miss an opportunity, and whether he likes the ordeal or not Mr. Irving manfully consents to a fashion which should be more honored in the breach than the observance, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

In the United States this custom of hailing the actor in front of the curtain has also become an aggravated nuisance, which being no longer endurable, should be cured without delay. The primary object of calling for an actor at the end of a play is to compliment him with a round of applause, and here the ceremony should end. But there are many curious souls in every audience who wish to discover what an actor can say "offhand," and the actor, accepting this desire as a compliment, is ready to show his paces, which are usually very poor. An ancient witticism kept on tap for all occasions, coupled with thanks and a little advertising for the future, comprehends about all that is ever said on these occasions, with the net result that artistic impressions of the play are dissipated and the audience goes away assured that their whilom idol has feet of clay.

Save for an occasional spontaneous outburst it is observed that the clamor for a speech usually originates with some hoodlum in the gallery, is taken up by a few overzealous friends of the star, and then the multitudes join in through sheer complaisance. Thus a lame and impotent conclusion is brought about by the gallery god who cares not a sixpence for any speech, but wishes to take a hand in the proceedings and make a noise.

The abuse—for abuse it is—should be reformed altogether, and now that it is between seasons, with all the world fishing and catching no fish, the opportune moment has arrived for turning over a new leaf. Perhaps it is too much to expect that the gallery god or the fool friend in the parquet will acquire a glimmer of sense, but the cure is easily within reach of the actor. Understanding that the demonstration has become too common to convey any special compliment, he may well decline to contribute an act which is not down on the bills. His duty ends with speaking the lines of the play, and a due regard for his reputation should prompt him, under all other than extraordinary circumstances, to refrain from appearing in proper person before the footlights. In most cases the illusion of the play is permanently destroyed by this means, particularly when the speech is made between the acts.

Stage Embraces and Kisses.

"Embraces and kisses are rehearsed with the extremest care," says an experienced actor. "They must have an impul-ive appearance. They must look sufficiently fervid.

"It is a curious sight—that of two players who are to express the ardent love which Shakespeare has written for Romeo and Juliet, but who at rehearsal, in modern clothes and no accessories of glamor, practice a kiss as mechanically and unfeelingly as though it were—as it is then—utterly devoid of sentiment.

"There must be no hesitation or clumsiness. Romeo is not permitted to decide whether to throw both arms around his sweetheart or only one, or which. Nor may Juliet be shy or forward, yielding or resisting, as she chooses. The stage manager will place their arms for them if they do not themselves make a picturesque exhibit of tenderness.

"And the kiss? Shall it be delivered by the wooer on the lips of the lady, or on the brow, or cheek? That question is considered and settled. Are kisses on the stage genuine? Well, not at rehearsals, except, may be, once or twice, in order to show the effect more fully. For the satisfaction of natural curiosity on that point, I may say, however, that some of the kisses in the public performance of plays are actual kisses."

Oh, What a Difference.

A pompous vaudevillian, who obtains money under false pretences by the baritone bellowing of comic ditties and sentimental ballads, as the Telegraph puts it, was loudly declaiming against the oppressions of the trust to a sympathetic brother in art, whose time was all open, when the messenger boy handed him a telegram.

"Another wire from that man Shea, of Buffalo, I suppose," said the descriptive singer, wearily, as he tore open the envelope. "He's been firing 'em into me all day. Ah, I thought so. Offers me next week at a hundred and a quarter. Well, it don't go, see? A hundred and seventy-five—that's my lowest, and if I don't get it I'll accept Grau's offer for English opera."

Just then the descriptive singer's confidant, animated by sudden and uncontrolable impulse, did a very unprofessional thing. He deftly snatched the despatch from the recipient's grasp and hastily read it.

The wording was concise, and to the point: "Thirty-five the limit, but nothing to offer at present." And it was marked "collect."

About Haines' Career.

Robert T. Haines, the virile young leading man, who will create the role of Don Juan in Viola Allen's new play, "In the Palace of the King," captured the metropolis by his excellent work in "Borderside," which played a special engagement at the Lyceum last spring. Mr. Haines first felt himself attracted to the legal bar, and after graduating in law at the University of Missouri, began practicing in Kansas City. After about a year, however, he decided that his forte was acting, and came to New York, where he entered the Lyceum School in 1891. After three or four months he left the school for the more practical experience of a road tour with Robert Downing. The following two seasons he supported Thomas W. Keene in standard tragedies, and the next season found him with James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo." Mr. Haines was engaged especially to play the King to the Hamlet of Walter Whiteside during the latter's stellar engagement at the Herald Square Theatre. He then played the heroic role in "Darkest Russia" for half a season, changing to the role of Neuberg in "Madame Sans Gene," supporting Katherine Kidder. His work in this part led to his engagement for the leading role of John Nazaro in "The Cherry Pickers," and for an entire season he faced the big cannon in that exciting gun-room scene, having several narrow escapes from a realistic execution. Part of the succeeding season Mr. Haines spent in stock work in Syracuse, then joining Henry Miller, with whom he played Geoffrey Pomfret in "Hearts ease" and Laertes in "Hamlet," scoring an especially strong hit in the latter role. The past season Mr. Haines spent as leading man in John Albaugh's Lyceum Theatre Stock Company in Baltimore, playing a list of parts ranging from "Ingomar" to Mile. O'Hara in "The Jilt," from Billings in "Too Much Johnson" to Young Marlowe in "She Stoops to Conquer." Mr. Haines was recently elected a member of the Players' Club, the excellent institution founded by the late Edwin Booth.

Hilliard as Van Bibber.

"Handsome Bob" Hilliard, as he has been known ever since the days when, as leading man of the Amaryath Society of Brooklyn, he became known as the best amateur actor in the country, is scheduled to resume stellar rank this season in a play for which he is at least partly responsible. This is the dramatization of Richard Harding Davis' "Van Bibber" stories, in which the actor is being assisted by Clay M. Greene and Augustus Thomas, as well as the original author of Van Bibber. To Mr. Hilliard belongs the credit for originally appreciating the dramatic value of this character, for he it was who made the adaptation of one of the Van Bibber stories, which he has played successfully for the past four seasons, both in England and America, under the title of "The Littlest Girl." Mr. Davis was so pleased with this adaptation that he assigned to Mr. Hilliard the dramatic rights of the whole "Van Bibber" book, besides writing a new story in which Van Bibber's romance is brought to a happy conclusion. Mr. Hilliard starred successfully in "Lost—Twenty-four Hours," with which he originally used "The Littlest Girl" as a curtain raiser. He afterwards acquired a half interest in Jacob Litt's production of "Sporting Life," in which he made a phenomenal hit and plenty of money. Last season Mr. Hilliard was especially engaged for the role of the Hon. Jim Bladgen in "Wheels Within Wheels," scoring another personal success. In connection with "Mr. Van Bibber" it is interesting to note that Mr. Hilliard made his professional debut in "False Shame," in a character made famous by the late Harry Montague, which might be described as an English version of Van Bibber. Hilliard was also the first manager of the Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, in which Lester Wallack played his last engagement.

Unique Rehearsing.

James A. Herne has discovered a new method of obtaining more realism from his surrounding players. There has just been issued the "call" for the Sag Harbor company, signed by Mr. Herne, in which it is announced that the players will rehearse at Sag Harbor instead of in New York as ordinarily. To quote the "call," this is done at the cost of trouble to the actors and expense to the management, "that the atmosphere and character of the place may be studied from the life."

Modjeska Plays Well Staged.

Modjeska will be given a splendid company the coming season as well as notable scenic productions. The "King John" production will compare favorably in the matter of elaborate detail and spectacular effect, with the Beerbohm Tree production, which had such a run at Her Majesty's Theatre in London. Productions of "Macbeth," "Marie Stuart," "Camille," "As You Like It," "The Country Girl" and the new play entitled "Havoc," will be carried by the organization. The company will include such players as R. D. MacLean, Odette Tyler, Barry Johnstone, Max Von Mitzel, Kate Hassett, Mrs. Henry Vandenhoff, Lillian Page, Julius Mackricker, J. R. Lafferty, all of whom are recognized in the histrionic world.

Play Makes the Title.

"There is a lot of rot talked here in this actor alley about the importance of play titles," puffed the scout manager, according to the Dramatic Mirror. "Hundreds of actors and managers are dotty on the subject, and you'd think, to hear them talk, that the art of playwriting began and ended with the composition of a name. Of course, the title of the play is important. I'm not denying that but, after all, it is the play itself that makes the title good or bad. Was 'Jim the Penman' a good title before the play made it so? No, sir. Did the title 'El Capitan' strike you as particularly funny before you saw the opera? I think not. After a play has made a hit and the name has come to be familiar all about the town these Kalamazoo wiseacres say that the title is awfully one that it suggests the comedy, the pathos or the tragedy of the play. Of course it does after you've seen the play. It's just the same as with the names of men. Paul Revere's name suggests patriotism and bravery, and Benedict Arnold's suggests villainy. Yet I leave it to you if one name isn't as noble in itself as the other. The name Henry Clay suggests oratorical power, but before Henry Clay made his hit that name was no better than John Mudd. Names are only matters of personal taste in the beginning. Later on they become just as good or just as bad as the man or the play makes them."

Irving on the Players' Art.

Sir Henry Irving has been talking to a representative of the London Era, England's most influential dramatic periodical. Among other subjects touched upon is temperament in acting. He says:

"As to acting? Well, what is acting? Is an actor born? Perhaps; he is not exactly made, yet many actors have been made out of unpromising material. The point is that a man who feels he is an actor almost invariably succeeds in convincing others that he is right. So much depends upon temperament. Every actor who plays tragic parts has his theory about Hamlet. Every man who thinks is Hamlet. Hamlet was a vacillating thinker, a dreamer, a person of inaction, who, like so many of us mortals, meant well, but, practically, did not achieve overmuch. So, every actor who essays the part on the stage, being somewhat of a thinker himself, plays Hamlet as he feels him; and the part can be played a hundred—nay, a thousand different ways. And no one can say whether any one particular reading is right or wrong; because we each and all judge the part from our inward temperament and theory, and criticize accordingly.

"I do not pretend to teach my fellows what acting is, for acting is greatly an outcome and example of temperament. To speak the words as they are set down—yes, that is right, but each man must deliver them as he feels them, as he apprehends that they should be spoken. He must get into the part and portray as much of it as he can express. Each man reads a part as he sees it. Forty different men will act one part 40 different ways, and all may be good renderings. Temperament, temperament temperament—that is the beginning and the end. You need not term it the artistic temperament, but call it the natural temperament, because every man's temperament is natural to himself. To criticize an actor and a play, a little knowledge of the details of the methods and the art of the player would not be amiss. To speak naturally, conversationally, and yet so that every one in a large house may hear you, is not so easy a matter as may seem. Forty years ago Charles Matthews, then not so young as some who have the privilege to sit in judgment at the present day, taught me a lesson. He always talked as though his speeches were a conversation, and consequently charmed everybody and created for himself a high position as a natural actor.

"If a girl wants to study acting, let her study an actress like Ellen Terry, who is a school in herself. But the most brilliant youth of either sex can not hope to achieve theatrical fame without work, work, and again work. Young actors who want to learn should watch good acting. When not engaged they should see every performance they can, and if they are at work and only playing minor parts, let them observe their brothers and not imitate them, but improve upon them if they can. Tradition is sometimes excellent, especially tradition of manners and customs, but let not tradition hamper us too much. Traditions in acting, robbed of the spirit that created them, are apt to be mischievous. What was natural to the creator is often lifeless in the imitator. Each man plays his part according to his lights, and the effect that one actor may achieve by the simplest expedience another may have to labor for, elaborate his details, even exaggerate, and yet be highly successful. It is all temperament. Study detail, be sincere and natural, and follow your temperament, only don't let either overmaster you."

National Greek Theatre.

The National Greek Theatre, which is now completed, was made possible through the liberality of the king, who will have control of its administration in return for his liberality. The most modern appliances have been used in the new building, and the stage, illuminated by electric light, was designed by the stage engineer of the Hofburg in Vienna. The theatre is ready to be opened, but the necessary actors have not yet been found. For various reasons the well known actors of the day in Greece are not considered desirable for the new state theatre, so as few as possible of them will be engaged. A royal college of acting has been opened under the direction of the king, and twenty four pupils are to be prepared for the stage under the direction of a teacher who has received his education in London and Paris. Fencing, declamation, pantomime and other branches of their art are to be taught to these young persons by Greeks who have studied in France and Germany. Every year twenty-five pupils will be taken, and the new national theatre expects to be supplied with a lot of new national actors within a very short time.

Mansfield's "Henry V."

Richard Mansfield has returned to New York and plunged into the work of finishing his production of Shakespeare's "King Henry V." The preparation has been going on for nearly a year. Mr. Mansfield announced his intention of doing Henry V. in June of last year. He devoted his summer to study of Shakespeare's text and the preparation of an acting version with special reference to his deductions from long study of the great play. Last September he called in Richard Marston, who painted all the scenery for "Cyrano de Bergerac," and disclosed his scenario, outlined his ideas of what the pictures should be in pictorial and historical quality, and gave him carte blanche to proceed with the eighteen pictures. Marston began at once. The scenery for "King Henry V." is completed and comprises what is probably the most elaborate series of the stage pictures ever displayed in the illumination of the classic drama. Attention was simultaneously given to the question of costumes and dress for the soldiers of the English and French armies, the nobles, courtiers, sailors, maids, pages, peasantry and others, and they are now finished. There will be as many as 250 persons on the stage at one time in "King Henry V.," some of these appearing several times in different costumes. It is estimated by Mr. Mansfield's wardrobe mistress that the play demands about 750 dresses. This is apart from the armor, which is not yet completed. The quantities of props, heraldics, insignia, standards and other paraphernalia are not yet all delivered, but will be within the fortnight. But with the pictorial material for "King Henry V." prepared, the production has scarcely begun. A cast of nearly fifty speaking parts has been selected, a choir and ballet have been engaged, and a super corps of over 200 has been gathered together. The first performance will be at the Garden Theatre, October 1.

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THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT



93RD YEAR. NO. 196. MONTREAL, SATURDAY AUGUST 18, 1900.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

When we are little toddlers we look with admiring and envious eyes at the ten or twelve-year-olds who can have late dinners, go on the trolley alone, and stay up till ten o'clock. That, argues blue-eyed babyhood, is happiness, and little Miss or Master Chubby Cheeks stretch up and wish to grow big. But happiness has a way of moving forward when we're not watching. We get to be ten or twelve, and, looking around for our added blessings, find that they're just a little farther on where school days will leave us free. It's too bad, we think, but we make the best of it, and dancing along to maidenhood find that it is still eluding our fingers and beckons us with very tantalizing gestures from the next milestone along life's road. Through our middle age we search for it feverishly. Through our days of decrepitude we grope for it, and, when we have reached almost the three score years and ten we suddenly exclaim that the real happiness walked beside us in the days of youth. And we grieve over it, and are miserable, and it isn't true after all. Happiness comes to us almost every day in almost every year, but our mental vision is long-sighted. We cannot see the tiings close to us, and we trample the little joys of life beneath our feet, because we are so impatient to catch the will-o'-the-wisps just around the corner. Every age has its peculiar disadvantages, and, too, its attendant blessings. When we have forced this conviction upon our unwilling hearts, we have brought into life more than money could buy. Women who find the cares of home and children very perplexing often comfort themselves by looking into the future for more ease or more companionship. It isn't the wisest way to live. There are joys in the young motherhood time of life which will never come again. You may dress your daughter for her bridal day, or hold your son's first-born upon your knee, and you may be proud with a great heart throb of pride, but there never will come again the sweetness and tenderness which held your being in suspense when your own little baby first nestled on your bosom. It seems to me that we are so prodigal of joy—the joy of each period of life. In our youth we make friends easily, and prize them little, and we fling away our friendships and miss our chances of friends and are reckless and spendthrift of the blessings which leave us forever as we walk the soberer paths of middle age. And the little children—how they try us sometimes, and we say carelessingly, "How nice it will be when they are grown up." It's so human to talk that way, and it's so careless. We are in danger of slighting the present, of leaving it only half-developed—so much in danger of looking back to it and wishing tearfully that we had made more of it. If we dawdle through life we will have no cause for complaint if we are treated as dawdlers all the way through, and if we find ourselves inconsequent, indecisive, and disappointed cumberers of the ground during those very years in which we had weakly hoped to find rest and honor and gratitude—a trinity of happiness.

Men make their mistakes. They play many a game not worth the candle, but of this great question of present good in present time they seem to be more fully convinced than women are. And we must alter it—must live into the days our best work and our best thought with exceeding care, and from the days as they go we must win the joys which are the fruit of earnest effort and content.

How the question of going out in the evening does harass the ordinary household. The majority of men are tired of noise and bustle, tired of people and chatter. They wish most of all to be allowed to sit quietly at home. The wife who has been home all day has an entirely different set of wishes. She wants to go about. The clatter of the trolley interests her, band music, shop lights, gatherings of people, amuse her. They only bore her husband. She is tired of the grumbling of the pendulum as it wags against the wall. To him it is the sweetest of music. Perhaps they don't understand each other, don't make allowance for the difference in the day's occupations, and it's too bad if they can't reach past their own likes and dislikes and see how things look to the pair of eyes opposite. In some married homes the husband's will is law, and he and wife sit on the steps every evening until she loathes them, until she knows every crack in the road and every blister in the paint. Sometimes when she is quiet she is not thinking how lovely it is to be there. She is wondering bitterly why girls ever marry and whether they would, if a wife would talk plain English to them and not pretend for the sake of her pride that Jack is her ideal. That husband is a selfish and a short-sighted man. But selfishness is not a vice of male hearts only. It often happens that the woman is the selfish one. She is masterful, her spouse is yielding, and she drags him about until he sighs for his buttonless bachelorhood and a quiet evening once again. In all human dealings we need a very large quantity of the spirit of compromise, and in married life we need to double the doses. A woman who meekly yields too many times is as foolish as the woman who wilfully strives for too frequent mastery. In a happy marriage there can never be domination of one will. There must be a just apportioning of rights and privileges. The battle must not go always to the strong. The durability of friendship depends upon the justice with which differences of opinion are settled. In married lives absolute justice is no less necessary.

A man I know wants to live in the country. He thinks it is an ideal way to pass a summer. He would choose a lovely farm house or an out of the way resort and be happy in the big outdoors every evening. His wife says it is all very well for him, that he sees his friends and has his interests in the city, but that she, alone with her children all day, needs companionship. And so they stay in the city because they can't afford to go to an expensive resort, where there are many people and much diversion. According to the theory of compromise, it may be right for them to be home this summer, but next year ought to find them at the farm house or off in the quiet country because—turn about is fair play.

The shops are tempting us with bargains—billowy, flimsy, hot weather bargains. They are persuading us to buy and be ready for next summer; to buy because things are cheap; for any and every reason, always to buy. And we shake our heads, or if we don't, we'll wish we had. Nice spectacles we'll be in October when furs begin to be important and heavy gowns are desirable. We'll be shivering around in muslins and piques and last year's old cloth gown, and we'll call ourselves several kinds of foolish virgins. See if we don't. There are some articles which it pays to buy now and fold away until next year, but hats and skirts and shirt waists are not usually amongst the number. Shoes and gloves, staple dress goods, underwear and hose are safe investments, but think of blossoming out next June in a skirt with inverted pleats when it ought to be plain with a row of buttons, or seven gored with a crazy patchwork flounce. You can't make good guesses about next year's fashions. You're as likely to be wrong as when you guess the number of beans in a glass jar.

Did they pay their bills, I wonder, all the people who fled from town in the summer? Were they selfish enough to leave the dressmaker and milliner, the laundress, and the grocer to worry along through the dull season short of money, all because customers would go away whether they had the real right to go or not. Sometimes the little bill is forgotten. It seems so tiny to you—such an important thing, that hurried as we nearly always are, it seemed as if it would do quite as well to pay it when you came home. But you shouldn't be so thoughtless. Often, indeed, it isn't thoughtlessness at all. It's hard-upness. If you haven't money enough to pay your bills, you haven't money enough to go on a holiday, and that's all there is about it. You shouldn't take trips at the expense of other people, and so, if you're honest, you'll stay home and find out what a really good time you can have in the city, and you'll discover, too, how very easy it is to sleep even in hot weather and in city houses, when you've a real easy conscience.

It's a little matter, this being honest about your bills, but a woman who orders more dresses than she can pay for, who uses her housekeeping money to straighten her dressmaker's account, and misleads her husband about expenses in order to get extra money advanced, need not ho'd up her hands in holy horror when a man embezzles or steals. She's no better than he is, and yet I daresay she often congratulates herself upon her financing.

Ruskin says, in his first letter on the elements of drawing, some wise words about children and the development of their talents. "They (the parents) may laugh at the child frankly or show pleasure in what it has done, just as they show pleasure in seeing it well or cheerful, but they must not praise it for being clever, any more than they would praise it for being stout. They should praise it only for what costs it self-denial, namely, attention and hard work, otherwise they will make it work for vanity's sake, and always badly." What is true of drawing is true of everything else. A child's mind is easily influenced to take the view its parent does of study. If it is made only a means of gratifying vanity, what a wretched handicap the little one starts out with. Love of study, work for work's sake, the cultivation of powers which are of value in after life—these are unknown words to the child who is injudiciously praised or urged towards showy accomplishments.

What tales of cruelty the half-starved cats could tell these summer days. A family begs a kitten from some friend who has too many kittens. The little thing is cunning and playful, and is loved and fondled and taught to depend altogether upon human kindness for its food. It learns where its milk saucer is, and is taught not to even look at the canary. Then the family go away for the summer. Do they arrange for someone to bring it milk? Do they send it out to board? Do they take it with them? Not very often. They lock the doors, turn it out to forage for itself, a victim for dogs, brutal boys and irate householders in the vicinity who do not enjoy cat concerts. It's cruel to the cat. It's an imposition upon the people who stay at home. It is not hard to find someone who will give pussy a home for a small sum of money, and if that seems extravagant or troublesome, recollect how much rats and mice destroy if they are allowed to overrun your house. A cat which is a good mouser is certainly worth good care. In Montreal the rats are so big and so bold that they do not require invitations to settle down in your house and make themselves entirely at home. In fact, they become so much attached to the catless house that they come there to die after the neighbors have given them poison. They die under the furnace or the drawing room floor, and they make their unwelcome presence a matter of much importance to everyone in the house. After you've had your basements torn up and your nicely-stained floor borders ruined, after the tiling from the grate and all the plumbing of the house has been laid out in sections on your floors, you'll wish you'd been better to your last winter's cat, and not left her to wander about gaunt and thin until she fell an easy prey to the dog whose master cried, "Sick 'em!" It's foolish to waste tears over cats, while human beings are in sorrow and suffering. We all know that. But it isn't going to make us tenderer of heart or pocket if we set out by abusing the family cat.

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, Editor Woman's Department, The Herald, Montreal.

Tess.—You will scarcely need such warm clothing if you happen on good weather, but if you wish to make the best of all sorts of weather, you must have warm wrappings for cold and windy days and also rainy day headgear, short skirt, umbrella and rubbers. You may have skies of serenest blue, but if there is bad weather, you'll find it much nicer to be able to tramp out into it than to stay in the hotel. 2. Mohair makes the nicest bathing suits unless you care to afford china silk. 3. If you get your hair wet with sea water you must rinse it well with fresh, and if you can make up your mind to look like a fright, wear a rubber bathing cap and keep your tresses dry. Get the caps of pure rubber, which stretch tightly over your forehead, not the kind gathered with an elastic. 4. The dressing varies so at different places that it is almost impossible to give rules. Usually, though, the guests make very slight change, if any, for luncheon, but wear pretty summery gowns for dinner. On Sundays it is nearly always the habit to dress for noonday dinner. At most of the ordinary summer resorts down there the dinner is at one, and supper at six, but the same rule of dressing holds good at any of those I have visited. 5. If you are making a tour of the resorts, begin at the north and go down. Don't do as did an unlucky party I know—begin to bathe in the delightfully warm surf at Long Branch and Asbury and Ocean Grove, and then, after the Sound bathing places and Narragansett and Martha's Vineyard, end up by freezing at Plymouth and Nantasket Beach. 6. I fancy you will not read very much. If you are passing through a new country, you can usually use your eyes to better advantage than in reading a book which you can read at home. I wish you a jolly time and plenty of surf for fun and some still water bathing to practice your swimming in.

Florentine.—The best polish I know of is "Putz Pomade." It makes tarnished brasses very bright, but if the pieces are very old, it is better to send them to the brass foundry, and have them polished. I think they use an emery wheel and embossed work comes out exactly as bright as new. The difficulty about all polishes, both for silver and brass, is that the average person uses too much polish and does not take pains to leave the article perfectly dry and perfectly clean after using it. It's a good plan to have it as dry as you think it ought to be, and then go over it once again with a dry, clean chamois.

Daughter.—It is important that a woman should know what to do in case of accidents. Every day a household will be disturbed by some little happening, which is seldom serious if treated properly. A scratch, a burn, bruise or little ailments of the digestive system are very often of no account if the house mother is intelligent and has taken pains to teach herself self-control. 2. You ask about fire. In the first place stop drafts by closing windows and doors. If your clothing is on fire, roll upon the floor, wrapping yourself in a rug, blanket, shawl, or woollen curtain. Don't go near a current of air. If a chimney is on fire, salt thrown into the stove will send up the flue a gas which deadens flame. If a pan of grease is on fire, and you can move it into the middle of your stove, let it burn out, so long as no clothing or paper is near. A handful of flour will extinguish a small blaze. It acts like a blanket, keeping away the air. If a curtain is on fire dip a broom into water and strike the blazing fabric. A woman I know set her hair on fire. She was heating water over a gas lamp for a sick member of the family. She had been called up hurriedly, and her hair was loose over her shoulders. The saucepan and gas lamp fell, carrying the flame, and in an instant her hair was in a blaze. She could not reach it with her hands, and there was no woollen material nearer than the hall, where a heavy portiere hung. She ran to it, and sticking her head into the folds held them together and whirled round and round. The curtain smothered the fire, and, except for a very much one-sided coiffure, the blaze did little harm. It is not only that we should try to learn what to do in case of accident, but that we should retain our senses and control our nerves so that we may do it. And, after all, it is easier to prevent fires than to extinguish them. Provide metal, china or glass receptacles for burnt matches. Leave no curtains loosely hanging near gasjets. Be careful about paper or silk fussings in the neighborhood of lamps and candles. See that ashes are put into metal pails and not into wooden barrels, recollecting that coals are very carefully kept alive in a bed of ashes. You asked about sunstroke. The tight clothing should be removed, apply ice or cold water to the patient's head, and remove him to a cool place. Avoid stimulants. It is no trouble, and I am glad if you find the answers helpful.

Sgar.—The hopeful thing about your letter is the fact that you seem to realize it is your own fault, and when people can come to that conclusion, they're usually on the way out of the difficulty. The middle age is a nice quiet time for reflection and study, and so if I were you, I should get the books and set to work to study them. No, Ruskin did not admire Wordsworth. He calls him a Westmoreland peasant and accuses him of a desire to hear himself talk. However, Ruskin or no Ruskin, you and I will go on loving our Wordsworth. 2. You say your freedom for which you have so long wished, has come to you, and leisure with it. I don't wonder you are glad to escape from so unhappy a marriage but if you were not forced into it it was a case of the tree lying where it fell wasn't it.

Myth—You are very good to give me your confidence. I wish I could help you, but you know my dear, the city is full of girls working for almost nothing, in dirty, dark, noisy offices, and living crowded into tiny rooms with other girls. Domestic service is better far than that, and you are even more happily situated, for you have your own little income, which should, I think provide you with clothing and leave a small margin for books and little extras. Can't you settle down in that quiet place? Don't allow it to make you dull because you're there. Force it to be a bright and happy place because you're there.

Norreme.—Order, intuition, candor, decision and ambition.

Nathaniel—Earnestness, affection, decision and generosity.

Bobolink—Ambition, some self-will, much neatness and self-control.

Nestling.—It's not safe to make such rash assertions. Think it out for yourself. You are courageous, executive, proud-spirited and vivacious.

Tinie—Systematic, affectionate, energetic and erratic.

Bobolink's Mate—Do you want me to go through life haunted with the idea of being a match maker? You are persistent, sensitive, fairly determined and very diligent.

Zanoni—Selfish, persistent, confident, earnest, industrious and ambitious.

The Cook.—Affectionate, generous, sympethetic, orderly and energetic.

Lily de M.—Ambitious, fond of pleasure, daring, a little captious, somewhat industrious and somewhat careless.

Evangeline.—Intuitive, sympathetic, vivacious, determined and industrious.

Annie R.—I'm glad you like the page. You are sympathetic, unassuming, merry and systematic.

Rosebud.—Merry, a little capracious, warm hearted and diligent.

Bob.—Candid, fairly unselfish, ardent and determined.

Vera.—Ardor, sympathy, conscientiousness, energy, and generosity.

Louisa R.—Decision, adaptability, self-will, hope and affection with reserve.

Know Yourself.—Ambitions, fairly hopeful, candid, determinded, warm-hearted, executive and sensitive. You are rather too much inclined to trust your prejudices and that is not always safe in selecting a wife.

Pussy—Determined, original, vivacious, generous and intuitive.

Paul—Alert, industrious, resolute and sanguine.

Pan.—Luxurious, fairly industrious, not very prompt, and very proud-spirited.

Firefly—Courageous, prompt, decisive and very ambitious.

Damien—Sensitive, ardent, determined and industrious.

Margaret—Vivacious, original, self-helpful and sincere.

HOUSEKEEPING.

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.

ODORS AND THEIR ORIGIN.

The housewife should first consider that as the head of the home she is in a sense the keeper and arbiter of the health of its occupants, especially of the children. Unless she is well informed upon the sanitary and hygienic laws that are applicable to every household how can she expect to ward off diseases and make life healthful and happy for every one of her family? Much of this knowledge was not needed one hundred years ago, because people were not grouped together in cities and towns then, and we had not introduced into our homes the modern comforts that bring with them many attendant evils. The plumbing of any house is a source of danger unless it is carefully looked after, and it cannot be properly attended to unless one understands the principle which governs the whole system of construction. It should be the duty of every housewife to study this little problem. Let somebody who understands the subject sketch out the line of the pipes and traps and the danger points. Then one can understand where odors come from, how to counteract them, and where to spend extra moments in cleaning and disinfecting. Every housewife should be her own plumber to this extent.

TABLE LINEN.

Hang your linen to dry, using two lines comparatively close and parallel for your tablecloths. (Also for sheets.) Throw one selvage side of your tablecloth over one line (toward the other), allowing it to hang down about a quarter of a yard, and being careful to pin it a short distance from the ends. Take the opposite side of your cloth and throw it over the other line, facing the first line, and pin it in the same manner. This will form a sort of bag, and will prevent to a considerable extent the wild blowing of the tablecloth in windy weather. After the table linen is thoroughly dried remove it from the line and prepare to dampen it. A whisk broom is excellent for this purpose. Table linen, in order to bring out the bright gloss that makes it so attractive, should be dampened very considerably. Sprinkle the tablecloths very freely, being sure that the selvage ends of hemstitched borders are thoroughly damp. Roll up tightly, patting the roll frequently, to spread the dampness. The napkins and doilies should be arranged alternately one upon the other—first a napkin dry from the line, then one which has been wrung out in warm water, then a dry napkin, and following it another wrung out in hot water, and so on. Then roll tightly together.

SAUCE A LA CREME.

Rub one-fourth of a cup of butter in a warm bowl, until thick like cream. Gradually beat into it one-half of a cup of powdered sugar. Add one-half of a cup of cream slowly, and flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla and a few drops of almond, or with four tablespoonfuls of peach or strawberry syrup. Serve it on any hot, delicate pudding.

FROZEN APRICOTS.

Cut one can of apricots into small pieces, add one pint of sugar and one quart of water. When the sugar is dissolved, freeze. When it begins to harden, add one pint of whipped cream, measured after whipping. This is delicious without the cream.

CREAMED RICE PUDDING.

For each quart of milk allow two tablespoonfuls of rice and one tablespoonful of sugar. Put the washed rice, milk and a pinch of salt into a double boiler and cook, stirring occasionally, until the rice is swollen and tender. Pour into a buttered baking dish, sprinkle a little grated nutmeg over the top, and place in a moderate oven for an hour, stirring three times within the first half-hour. Set aside and serve cold.

In some foreign cafes where economy is an object it is customary to print the daily bill of fare on the paper napkin which is placed before the guest as he takes his place. It has been left for some American newspaper to combine the restaurant menu with the latest edition of war news. Or the startling headlines might be printed in chocolate on the white frosting of the coffee cakes.

If macaroni is served with roast duck, add tomatoes, turnips browned, or string beans.

When only two vegetables are served, a salad may be added, and will be appreciated.

It is sometimes well to serve some one vegetable as a separate course—spaghetti, asparagus, artichokes, stuffed cabbage, and cauliflower are all appetizing when served alone.

VEGETARIAN MENU.

BREAKFAST.

Fresh fruit in season, milk toast, tomato omelet, bread (triticumania) butter, postern.

DINNER.

Pollienne soup, Italian omelets, boiled beetroots with melted butter, steamed cucumbers, potatoes. Blueberries and cream, nuts.

TEA.

Fresh fruit in season, onions on toast, apple float, bread (triticumania) butter, tea.

MILK TOAST.

Take the crust off stale slices of bread and toast quickly and then dip in boiling water; butter slightly, and lay for a few minutes in a covered dish; get ready enough boiling milk to cover this, then pour milk over it all, and serve.

TOMATOE OMELET.

Take three eggs, two tomatoes a few drops of lemon juice and a suspicion of shallot or rub over the dish in which the omelet is to be served with a clove or garlic. Break the eggs in a basin, cut the tomatoes and press all the pulp through a hair sieve into the basin with the eggs. Melt one oz. butter in the pan, pour in the mixture, and cook as directed. To turn out a tomato omelet properly, requires practice.

JULLIENNE SOUP.

Slice some carrots, turnips, leeks, celery and onions fine, half cook in a little butter, then add: pint stock, and cook slowly; before it is quite cooked, add 1 oz. oatmeal; boil 20 minutes and serve.

ITALIAN OMELETS.

Take a tebcupful of Prussia lentils, boil them until quite soft. Mix them in batter with some finely chopped boiled onions a little sage and fry them crisp like pancakes. One tablespoonful to each omelette.

BOILED BEET ROOTS.

Cut off the tops and boil in very little water, when tender, peel off the skin, pour melted butter over and serve.

STEAMED CUCUMBERS.

It is unusual to cook cucumbers, but they may be turned to account in a variety of ways and make a very tasty, wholesome food. Do not peel them, only cut them into quarters, carefully taking out any seeds and steam. Then dish up and serve with brown sauce or plain.

ONIONS ON TOAST.

Put one pound of onions, previously cut up, into an iron saucepan with 1-2 oz. butter. Keep the lid on but shake the saucepan frequently to prevent burning. When they are quite soft and brown serve on buttered toast, with mashed potatoes.

APPLE FLOAT.

White of three eggs, 4 large spoonsful sugar beaten stiff, add 1 pint of stewed and sifted apples, and beat until stiff enough to stand alone, fill a dish with cream or custard and pour apples over.

CHATTER

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conviction that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself, for better or for worse, as his portion; that though the wide universe is full of good, no kernel of nourishing corn can come to him but through his toil bestowed on that plot of ground which is given to him to till.—Emerson.

It is the woman who works hardest to keep her beauty who fades earliest.

This is because she constantly worries about her looks. If there are any rules applicable, this is of first importance. Don't worry.

THE SONG OF THE CANOE.

Dip! Dip!
And I thrill with the start—
For the ripples run and the waters part
At the song the paddle sings.

Drip! Drip!
And, lo, it brings
The word of a sweet command to me,
And leaping to answer it—I am free!

Water weeds weaving in vain to stay me,
Fain, fain
Are the reeds arrayed at my prow to delay me—

Vain, vain,
They cast their lure and they bid me bide,
For the paddle swinging along my side—
Dip! Dip!
Hath a dearer bribe than the still things know,
And I go! I go!

Glide! Glide!
Across the calm of the evening tide
When the first white stars begin.

Creep! Creep!
Where the lilies sleep—
Stars in a sky, as soft, as deep—
The paddle singing me in.

Hush! Hush!
For the tall reeds brush
My side as though they love me.

Rest! Rest!
On the inlet's breast
With the roof of the leaves above me.
—Arthur Ketchum in the Atlantic.

Most girls who have had baby rings have had trouble in removing them from their fingers.

"There is really no necessity for all this ado about removing a tight ring," said a down town jeweller. "In that, as in everything else, the secret of success lies in knowing how to do it. Here is a recipe that I have found unfailing for removing a tight ring, and there is no painful surgical operation involved, either. Thread a needle flat in the eye, using thread that is strong but not too coarse. Then pass the head of the needle under the ring. Care, of course, must be used in this, and it would be best to soap the needle before beginning. The needle having been passed through, pull the thread through a few inches toward the hand—so." By this time the jeweller has passed the needle and thread under the ring on his own finger, and was prepared to illustrate the little lecture. "Wrap the long end of the thread tightly and regularly around the finger toward the nail in this manner. Then take hold of the short end and unwind it—so. The thread, thus pressing against the ring, will gradually remove it, however tight or swollen the finger."

The real secret of tidiness is to leave things where they can be found by the persons who require them, and not to hide them away in blotters and presses and drawers; not to go into a man's study and to put all his papers indiscriminately into packages, or a receipted bill into an envelope which he is sure to destroy.

In the avoidance of the commonplace many young men are giving their fiances quaint and curious rings in place of the solitaire diamond as an outward and visible sign of their mutual love and troth. If a man has picked up an odd and ancient circlet with a history and a peculiar significance in some out of the way nook of the earth, so much the better.

The reason it is necessary to be well covered while sleeping is that when the body lies down it is the intention of nature that it should rest, and the heart especially should be relieved of its regular work temporarily. So that organ makes ten strokes a minute less than when the body is in an upright position. This means 600 strokes in sixty minutes.

Therefore, in the eight hours that a man usually spends in taking his night's rest the heart is saved nearly 5,000 strokes. As it pumps 6 ounces of blood with each stroke, it lifts 30,000 ounces less of blood in this night's session than it would during the day, when a man is usually in an upright position.

Now, the body is dependent for its warmth on the vigor of the circulation, and, as the blood flows so much more slowly through the veins when one is lying down, this warmth lost in the reduced circulation must be supplied by extra coverings.

Reserve a large portion of your sympathy for the perplexed housekeeper these warm summer days, for she is passing through the most trying season of the whole year. She finds it her duty to prepare tempting as well as nourishing dishes, which is not always easy to do. Often we have heard her despondent wail, "Really, I am at my wits' end to know what to get for the table."

The wise housekeeper, if she be dependent to any extent on her own energies in the preparation of her meals, or if she feels the quality of mercy toward the cook, will make almost any sacrifice to secure either a gas or oil stove, only using the kitchen range when positively necessary. On such days it will be well to accomplish many things in the way of cooking and baking, to be set aside for future use. This plan many housekeepers have found to work admirably. With the dispensing of the range the house will be found much cooler.

The summer table should be as daintily laid as possible and made attractive with fine china and linen. Where flowers grace the table the effect is both refreshing and pretty. A variety of dishes rather than a quantity should be the aim in view. The simplest of foods, which tend to cool, should be the ones chosen. Fruit should always be served as the first course, and with the accompaniment, where it is proper, of powdered sugar, cracked ice and sugar. Berries, of course, play a prominent part. French rolls or thinly sliced bread, a favorite cooling food and a cup of milk or coffee form the fare of many who have but little appetite in the mornings.

For those who desire something more substantial, fried tomatoes, creamed codfish, potato croquettes or eggs, which may be served in many ways, might be suggested. Luncheon should be a meal of greater simplicity. Thinly sliced cold meats garnished with parsley, chicken or potatoes, with mayonnaise dressing as an accompaniment, sliced tomatoes and radishes, with plain wafers, will furnish a midday meal. Too much cold ham should be avoided in summer.

For dinner vary the first course occasionally by serving clams on half shell, creamed fish or any cream of vegetable soup or cold consomme. Lamb chops may be garnished with peas or tomatoes, sliced cucumbers; boiled or fried chicken may be varied with other menus. As for vegetables, there is always an abundance to choose from. Remember the salad course; crackers and cheese go nicely with this. Let the desserts be simply made, and cold. Pies and hot puddings should never be served in the summer.

Mozart, being once on a visit to Marseilles, went incognito to hear the performance of his "Villanella Rapita," says the San Francisco Argonaut. He had reason to be tolerably well satisfied, till, in the midst of the principal aria, the orchestra, through some error in the copying of the score, sounded a D-natural where the composer had written D-sharp. This substitution did not injure the harmony, but gave a commonplace character to the phrase, and obscured the sentiment of the composer. Mozart no sooner heard it than he started up vehemently, and, from the middle of the pit, cried out in a voice of thunder: "Will you play D-sharp, you wretches?" The sensation produced in the theatre may be imagined. The actors were astounded, the lady who was singing stopped short, the orchestra followed her example, and the audience, with loud exclamations, demanded the expulsion of the offender. He was accordingly seized, and required to name himself. He did so, and at the name of Mozart the clamor subsided, and was succeeded by shouts of applause from all sides. It was insisted that the opera should be recommenced. Mozart was installed in the orchestra, and directed the whole performance. This time the D-sharp was played in its proper place, and the musicians themselves were surprised at the superior effect produced. After the opera Mozart was conducted in triumph to his hotel.

Madge Merton

WHY WOMEN LOOK OLD.

"That women age so much more rapidly than men," said a member of a well known ladies' club, "is to my mind a shame and reproach to the male sex." The writer, who is a mere male, quailed visibly, and the lady continued:

"A woman is expected to look attractive and amiable in all circumstances. To adopt any of the usual methods which a man employs for working off his irritability would be so terribly unladylike! She must be gracious and affable to women whom she thoroughly dislikes on pain of being twitted by her husband or other male relatives with indulging in 'feminine spite and littlemindedness.' As the 'angel of the household,' she is expected at meal times to cater for the most varied tastes, and her best efforts in the commissariat line are very often the subject of the most unsparing criticism. All the labor and contrivance necessary to keep herself and her family suitably clothed falls to her share, and very frequently her task is made harder by inadequate means. She must know where everything in the house is kept, and be able to find it at a moment's notice. Whether it is the family hammer, Johnny's ball, or her husband's sleeve links, the missing article must be forthcoming at once, or clamor and complaint ensue.

"When I think of the amount of worry and vexation that fall to the lot of the average woman, I cease to wonder that a wife shows traces of age sooner than her husband."

LOOKS AND SUITABLE CLOTHES.

Imitation Elegance—An Eye for Details Has Something to Do With Looks.

The woman with the limited income who goes in for imitation elegance disfigures herself unnecessarily. She may delude a few—those of her own mental unsteadiness, perhaps—but to the general beholder the splendor of her finery is totally eclipsed by the pitifulness of her self-deceit. She has but one goal, and that is to make of herself a chromo reproduction of a Sherbrooke Street beauty. Stand her beside the dainty, neat little woman in a plain serge skirt, a well-fitting shirt waist and a plain little walking hat, all of which have cost half as much as her gewgaws and fripperies and the contrast will be enough to take your breath.

It is the misguided, unprogressive, or thoughtless woman who is most frequently unattractive. Sometimes it is a general lack of taste, again it is vanity which makes her bedeck herself like an excursion steamer. More often than either it is because she has no eye for details, lets her skirt placket, gap, her waist band slip away from her bodice, her scolding locks fly here, there and every place else, doesn't shine her shoes—and sits in a street car with an expression like a cow with the toothache!

Keeping the mind alert has a deal to do with one's facial beauty. Letting one's lower lip drop is telling the multitudes that you are a stupid; corrugating one's forehead is proclaiming to them that you are a fretter, and haven't the courage to meet the troubles of life with a bold front and a sharp glance; sitting like a sloping bottle with your eyes dreamy and without expression, your shoulders drawn forward, your boots toeing in, your hairpins falling like a summer shower and your tress s gradually becoming loosened—this is to tell every onlooker and observer that you haven't sense enough to come in out of a cloud burst.

Brace up! Look around you, and note the trim, well dressed, well-poised, well-balanced women, whose bright faces show health and energy and mental exercise. Don't make a caricature of yourself—and don't throw stones at Nature or Fate until you move out of your glasshouse.

PROGRESSIVE LETTERS.

These were the words which appeared on the invitations to perhaps the pleasantest of the season's parties in a certain Hudson river town:

"What would it be like?" was the question in the minds of the various invited guests, for, although they had played progressive euchre, hearts, crokinhole, and half a dozen other games, they knew no letter game except the old-fashioned one in which the players draw letters in turn and see which can make the most words, and surely it would be difficult to make that progressive. So there was much surmising and speculating until the appointed evening came.

Then the guests found everything arranged as for a progressive card party, except that on each table lay, instead of the customary pack of cards, a pile of little squares of pasteboard, which proved to have letters printed on the other side. On the tables were banners with different inscriptions, one having "Battleships," the others respectively, "Birds," "Groceries," "Rivers," "Novelists," "Musicians," "Bicycles," "American Statesmen," "Actors and Actresses," "Patent Medicines." There were ten tables.

Four guests were seated at each table, the opposite two being partners, as in cards. Each player in turn held up a letter, and then there was a race to see which could first mention a word beginning with that letter and of the nature indicated by the table's banner. For instance, at the "Novelists" table, the first letter turned up chanced to be a T, and Thackeray was called at once, the quick thinker and his partner scoring one. This went on at the various tables until the bell struck, when the couple who had scored most at each table had a star punched in their tally-card, and the players changed tables.

Soon all had entered into the spirit of the game, and a more lively, animated company it would be difficult to find. The variety of subjects gave an opportunity for all, and some excelled on "Musicians," others on "Bicycles," while two or three proved quick at answering whatever the subject; also bursts of merry laughter testified to some comical mistakes, as words were uttered without due consideration, in the struggle to be first heard.

When the game was ended, the partners whose card showed the most stars, each received a prize of a box of letters and set of banners, while those coming next were rewarded with little address books, having lettered edges.

The game had effectually broken up all stiffness, and the rest of the evening passed most merrily, so that all went home voting "Progressive Letters" the success of the entertainments.

PRECIOUS STONES AS CHARMS.

It is said that the agate quenches thirst, and, if put into the mouth, allays fever.

Amber is a cure for sore throats and glandular swellings.

Amethyst banishes the desire for drink.

Cat's-eye is a charm against witchcraft.

Coral is a talisman against thunder and evils by flood and field.

Diamonds produce somnambulism and spiritual ecstasy.

Emeralds, friendship and constancy.

Garnets preserve health and joy.

The onyx is apt to cause terror to the wearer, as well as ugly dreams.

Opals are fatal to love and bring discord to giver and receiver.

Sapphires impel the wearer to all good work.

The topaz is said to be a preventive to lung trouble. Imparts strength and promotes digestion.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

Ginger Beer—Thinly peel two lemons and a Seville orange, squeeze the juice and put both into a large pan, add two ounces of whole ginger, bruised, one ounce of cream of tartar, two and three-quarter pounds of loaf sugar. Pour over three gallons of boiling water and leave until milk warm and then stir in two and a half tablespoonfuls of brewers' yeast. Cover the pan and leave it to work for twelve hours. Then skim well and bottle. Lay the bottles in a cool place and after forty-eight hours the beer is ready to drink.

Miss Gilgal (reading)—"A girl in Pennsylvania has saved an express train from destruction by taking off her red petticoat and waving it as a signal."

Miss Tenspot—"Oh, dear, I could never do anything like that."

"Why not?"

"Because I don't wear red petticoats."

Notes and Gossip of the Summer Resorts

BONDVILLE.

THIS LOVELY summer resort, on the west shore of Brome Lake, has been more popular than ever this season, and the numerous boarding houses have been utterly unable to accommodate all those enquiring for rooms for the summer. Situated among the mountains, there is always a cooling breeze, and the excellent board, etc., provided by the different proprietors of the comfortable houses, make this an ideal summer resort. The following is a partial list of the guests at the different summer hotels:

At the "Mountain View House" have been Mrs. Dorien, Miss Kyle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hobson, Mr. and Mrs. Langlois, Messrs. H. S. and C. Holland, Wm. Scharf, A. Ritchie, Geo. Scott, Wm. Laurie, G. F. Allo, George Worth, Robt. Harvey, W. Duffie, A. Margrego, R. F. Candlish, B. Walton, F. Louis, Wm. Douglas, F. Best, Wm. Bryce, J. Bryce, Ellis Warrenton, all of Montreal, Mrs. Perry Lennoxville, Miss Perry, Frank Perry, Mr. McDonald, R. McDonald, M. Johnson, and Mr. Gray, of Granby; Mrs. R. Neil and daughter, of Waterloo; Mr. E. A. Thomas, of North Hatley; Mr. Bouchard and party, of Waterloo.

At prettily situated "Sandy Beach Farm," the following guests are registered: Mr. Smith, Mr. R. H. Bremner, Master Frank Bremner, Douglas Bremner, Reginald Bremner, O. W. G. Detmers, B. Detmers, H. Garlick, John Date, Geo. Cooke, Harold Cooke, Mr. Riva, Alex. Riva, Mr. Miller, C. S. Reynolds, A. Allan, J. E. Wilder, Mrs. Wilder, three children and nurse, W W. Wilder, Mrs. Wilder, infant and nurse, W. Carnerhan, Mrs. Carnerhan, Miss Carnerhan, Miss Maggie Carnerhan, Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Dawson, C. A. Ames, Miss McMillen, E. W. Arthy, Mrs. Arthy, Miss Arthy, Miss Butler, Mrs. Frances.

At "Lakefield Farm" are Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, child and nurse, C. Woodley, Mrs. Woodley, Arthur Woodley, Miss Florence Woodley, Gertrude Woodley, of Montreal; and Dr. Beckett, Mrs. Beckett and child, of New York.

At "Comfort Hill Farm," the residence of Mr. W. D. Soles, are Miss Paterson and Miss Hobbs, of Montreal.

At "Maplewood Farm," the pretty residence of Mr. W. M. Hillhouse, the following guests are spending the summer: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Paterson, Grant Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ralston, Hazel Ralston, H. M. Blaiklock, Mrs. Blaiklock, Miss M. Blaiklock, Master M. Blaiklock and nurse, Chas. W. Scriver, Mrs. Scriver, Miss Frankie Scriver, Miss Ruth Scriver, Walter Scriver, James Marshall, Mrs. Marshall, R. F. Jones, Miss Maud Johnson, and Miss Alice Johnson, all of Montreal; and J. E. Macpherson, Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Maud Macpherson and Master Jack Macpherson, of Ottawa.

At the residence of Mr. W. P. Hillhouse are Mrs. R. F. Jones and daughter, of Montreal.

The interior of the Anglican Church has been greatly improved since last year, by the windows being filled with cathedral glass, and by some very nice chancel alterations, and is now one of the prettiest little county churches in the diocese, and is always attended in large numbers by the city people who are sojourning here during the summer months.

Mr. Robinson, of Montreal, who has been spending the summer at his fine summer residence here ("Leo Cottage), has gone to spend a couple of weeks at the seaside, after which he will return here, where he will reside until the autumn.

The Church of the Good Shepherd will give its annual lawn party on Thursday evening, August 23rd. This has for a number of years been recognized as the event of the season, and is always attended in large numbers from the surrounding towns and villages. The entertainment will be unusually fine this year, and the Waterloo brass band will be in attendance. The event will take place on the delightful grounds of "Maplewood," the residence of W. M. Hillhouse.

The musical portion of the services in the Anglican Church are unusually fine this summer, the choir being reinforced by some half dozen leading musicians from Montreal, who are summering here.

The numerous summer residences and cottages of Montreal and New York people are all filled with their respective owners and friends, and several merry parties of campers are established on the lake shore.

One of the largest pickerel caught in Brome Lake this season, was landed by Miss Marion Blaiklock, of Montreal, on Tuesday last, who is summering at "Maplewood." Mr. Arthy, of Montreal, who is at "Sandy Beach Farm," has also caught a large number of very fine bass lately.

The young people of Maplewood gave a very nice entertainment on Saturday evening for the benefit of the summer guests.

VALOIS.

A REGATTA was held on Saturday afternoon at Lakeside, and quite a number turned out to see the races in spite of the bad weather. The ladies' sailing race was the most interesting, and everyone seemed anxious to see what the ladies could do. The Habitant, owned by the Messrs. Hemsley, won first place with Miss Masterman as skipper and Miss Hemsley as crew; second, the Doris, owned by Mr. F. Barlow, with Miss Dottsie McKenzie as skipper and Miss A. Ewing as crew. The dance in the evening was held at the Valois Boat House and a very large number were present. Amongst those present were noticed: Mr. and Mrs. R. Hemsley, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Slaughter and Miss Low, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. McKenzie, Miss G. Barlow, Miss D. McKenzie, Miss M. Barlow, Miss Hemsley, Miss Paine, Miss Montony, Miss Mamie Lafferty, Miss Jean Paton, Miss Oma, Miss Bethune, Miss Young, Miss Ella Hughes, Miss Lily Turnbull, Miss Paterson, Miss Maud Bowie, Miss Katy and Dolly Bowie, Miss catrice McAllen, Miss A. Ewing, Miss Hannah, Miss G. Fraser, Miss A. Butterworth, Miss L. Miller (Quebec), Miss Florence Prowse, Miss Georgie Prowse, Miss Daisy Masterman, Miss Goldstein, Miss Julie Goldstein, Miss Weaver, Miss Lulu Duncan, Miss Gilmore, Miss Annie Masterman, Miss Mabel Masterman, Miss Poequer (Quebec), Mr. and Mrs. Frever Foot, Miss Brice, Miss McIntyre, Miss Bothwick, Miss Lulu Scott, Miss Carrie Jones, Miss Forbes, Miss H. Stewart, Miss Higgans, Mr. Douglas Hemsley, Mr. George Hemsley, Mr. Harry Paton, Mr. Bob Young, Mr. Georgie Chelse, Mr. Walter Ewing, Mr. Stroud, Mr. S. Ewing, Mr. Russell Bowie, Mr. Douglas Butterworth, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Allerdice, Mr. Riley, Mr. Lional Smith, Mr. Routh, Mr. Foot, Mr. Jack Turnbull, Mr. G. Miller, Mr. Tebb, Mr. G. Slaughter, Mr. Ernest Strathy, Mr. Crombie, Mr. McAllen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Lane, Mr. Gnaedinger, Mr. Ernie Gnaedinger, Mr. Claud Hanna, Mr. Chellis, Mr. A. Rhinhart, Mr. Rhinhart, Mr. Fred Rogers, Mr. Laurie Rogers, Jack McKenzie, Mr. W. McNally, Mr. Jimmie Duncan, Mr. Eddie Copeland, Mr. A. Souden, Mr. F. Elliott, Mr. Grouse, Mr. McPherson, Mr. Jim Paton, Mr. Fred Barlow, Mr. Joe Barlow, Mr. Dudley Proudfoot, Mr. Willie McFeet, Mr. Young, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brice Strachan, Mr. King, Mr. Brown, Mr. Smith (Quebec).

Miss Mamie Lafferty is out visiting Mrs. Walsh, Lakeside.

Miss Seabold is out visiting some friends.

Miss Bethune is the guest of her friends, the Youngs, of Lakeside.

Miss Maud and Gertie Barlow is out visiting Mrs. McKenzie.

Miss Lizzie Miller, of St. Foye Road, Quebec, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Butterworth, Valois.

Miss Brice was out visiting some friends at Lakeside on Saturday.

Miss Ella Hughes, of Montreal, is staying with Miss Jean Paton.

Miss Ames, of Ottawa, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. James Paton, Lakeside.

Mr. and Mrs. Frever Foot, of Quebec, were out visiting some friends on Saturday.

Miss Gertie Frazer, of Montreal, is out on a visit to some friends.

Mr. Foot was out on Saturday visiting Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Fred Rogers has left on a trip to the mountains for a few days' holidays.

Miss J. Paterson is out visiting at Mr. R. Hemsley's.

Mr. Ewing, of Montreal, was out staying with his friend, Mr. E. Strathy.

Miss Rickeby, of Montreal, was out staying with some friends at Lakeside.

Mr. Harold Chillis has left on a trip up West.

The service of song on Sunday evening was very well attended, and the singing was better than usual. Miss McDowell, of Montreal, sang a solo, and Mr. Joe Barlow, Miss McDowell, Miss Masterman and Geo. Barlow and Mr. Coates sang a quartette, and a duet was sung by Miss McDowell and Mr. Joe Barlow, and was very much enjoyed by all those that were present.

Mr. Tom Little and Mr. W. Strachan were out on Sunday at Strathmore.

LACHINE.

THE past two weeks have been rather uneventful and quiet, due to the state of the weather more than anything else. "Old Probs" has certainly been rather unkind to the summer resorters in that respect; but, judging from the weather of the past two or three days, he appears to have turned over a new leaf, at least we hope so.

Our young men being away at the St. Claire and Valois regattas has made the last two Saturdays exceptionally quiet here. The boys, however, were making a name for themselves at these two regattas, having captured six firsts and three seconds at Pointe Claire and four firsts at Valois.

Although the events in question have been pretty well covered by the papers, it will not be amiss to call attention to a few of the most notable ones. The double scull skiff race, which was won by Messrs. G. Davison and R. Magor, was a very hotly contested race to the turn, but the superior condition of the Lachine crew told, and on the home stretch they drew away from their opponents with ease, and crossed the finish lengths ahead.

Mr. Fred. Shackell, who has put in a hard summer's work at the single canoe, won easily against a host of competitors. Mr. Shackell's crew of colts in the war canoe won out handily, and "Fred" deserves a lot of credit for the hard and unselfish work he undertook in connection with the training of this crew.

The prizes presented by the Pointe Claire Club were exceptionally fine, and our boys took away the biggest part of them. A large party of the boys stayed over at Pointe Claire all night for the dance, paddling down to Lachine in the war canoe early Sunday morning.

Amongst the fair sympathisers of the Lachine Club who journeyed up to Pointe Claire to cheer the boys on to victory, we noticed the following:—Misses Frye, Troutbeck, Lucas, Church, Walsh, Strathy, Mrs. Carter, Hepburn, and several others.

Mr. Frank Bickerdike, who attended the Brockville regatta as the representative of the Lachine Club, was most unfortunate in being laid up the day before the races with an attack of acute indigestion. "Frank," however, though suffering severely, pluckily attempted to paddle in the single open, but after going a few lengths from the starting line, was compelled to drop out. The boys are confident that but for this untoward incident the championship of Canada would be in the possession of the club. Mr. Bickerdike's many friends will be glad to hear that he has recovered completely and is now training for the Grand Trunk regatta, which takes place on the fourth of this month.

The Valois regatta was a very tame affair compared with some regattas held here in previous years. Not a single canoeing event on the programme, the nearest approach being the canoe tournament, which, as usual, our boys easily captured. The threatening weather also combined to make a rather uninteresting afternoon of it, and Valois as a canoeing club, may be considered a "back number." In fact we doubt if the latter part of the programme, i.e., the diving and swimming events, would have taken place at all if there had not been so many entries from Lachine.

Lachine, so far, has made all the regattas on the lake this summer and the boys may well be proud of their achievements in the aequatic line, for the regattas in question would have been very slow without them.

A new feature of the attendance of the Lachine Club at outside regattas this summer is the presence of the secretary of the club. Mr. Manson evidently considers, and rightly, too, that there are other duties allotted to the office than the mere clerical and financial end of it, and "Bert" looks after the interests of his club associates in a manner worthy of emulation.

The Boating Club are giving another of their enjoyable dances to-night at the "Strathcona." Miss Riley will preside at the piano and everybody may look forward to having a good time.

The next aquatic event of note after the Grand Trunk regatta will be the trial fours, which will take place this year on the first of September. A list has been posted and already a large number have placed their names thereon, and from all appearances the races bid fair to be even more exciting than the spring fours. The usual dance and presentation of prizes will take place in the evening and this will about wind up a most successful season in the history of the Lachine Boating Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hersey are at present on a visit to Willard, Me., where they intend to stay a few weeks.

Miss McDonald, who has been spending a few weeks in Lachine, the guest of her friend, Miss Loney, returned home to Cornwall Thursday evening.

Mr. Geo. Snow, Mr. F. Angevine, and Mr. Arthur Leishman are spending their vacation in Lachine.

Mr. Braidwood is a guest at the "Strathcona."

Mr. H. O. Edwards was the guest of Mr. Alex. Manson last week.

The steamer "Bohemian," of the R. & O. line, came down too late last Saturday to run the rapids, and was obliged to transfer her passengers to the train. Judging from the crowd that came off the boat the R. & O. Co. must be doing an enormous business this summer.

Miss Davison is at present on her vacation at Ste Agathe.

Mr. W. Stuart has gone back to the city, preparatory to leaving for an extended tour of the United States.

COWANSVILLE.

MRS. J. H. Carson, of Toronto, who has been spending a couple of months here, a guest at the Ottawa Hotel, returned to the West his week.

Miss Flo Jackson, of Montreal, is spending a few weeks here.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. McLean, with Miss McLean and Master McLean, are the guests for this week of Mrs. McLean's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, here.

Mr. J. M. O'Halloran, teller of the Richmond branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, who has been spending his holidays here, returned to Richmond this week.

Mr. Rufus Buzzell, who has ben recuperating for the past two weeks at Old Orchard Beach, returned here this week.

Mr. Arthur C. Wheeler, of Montreal, spent Tuesday and Wednesday here.

Messrs. F. E. Taylor and W. L. Taylor, of Waterloo, were the guests here, of Mr. H. C. Harvey, for a few days this week.

Miss Ball, of Richmond, spent a few days here this week among friends.

Mr. Guy Rutter, of Manchester, who has been the guest of Mr. Eli Ruiter for the past month, returned home this week.

Miss Nettie Robb, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Miss Robb, here.

Prof. Honeyman, of Montreal, is the guest for a short time of Mr. Wm. Robb, here.

Miss Vail, of Cowansville, is spending a few weeks in Magog.

Mr. Henry Bodoin, and the Misses Bodoin enjoyed a most pleasant visit to St. Bridget's this week.

Mr. Richard Booth, jr., of Montreal, was in town for a few days this week.

Among the recent arrivals from Montreal, registered at the Ottawa Hotel, are: R. H. Burnett, T. W. Higgins, J. S. Jamieson, A. B. Jewett, C. M. Mills, W. H. Saddler, J. Odell, T. S. Teskey, C. W. Spein, J. Trotter, W. Kearney, J. Lefebvre, R. Booth, J. H. Methune, J. C. Copping, J. C. Brims, A. C. Wheeler, J. H. Allen, L. A. Matthewson, W. A. Irving, A. G. Perry, N. W. Davy, A. Mousseau, A. E. Mucleand, Robt. Miller, G. E. Whitney, G. A. Sutherland, J. Martin, and wife, J. W. Wark, R. H. Arthur, W. McEwe, E. O. Bessette, L. J. Warnecke, Joseph Pawtick, G. D. Pelletier, Rev. D. Liriviere, Jos. C. Alberk.

BEACONSFIELD.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FENWICK and family are spending the month of August at the Grove.

Mr. Richard Botton has returned from the coast of Maine and taken up his residence at the Grove for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. Percy Bellhouse is away on his holidays.

Mr. F. Bacon has gone on an extended yachting tour with friends from New York.

Mr. Guy Dobbin is the guest of Mr. W. Peck.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, there was quite a number present at the Grove dance last Friday evening. It was the first night this season when the "lookers on" could take advantage of the verandahs.

The Misses Taylor, of Westmount, are among the latest arrivals at the Grove.

Mr. W. S. Desbarats has returned from his holidays.

The usual fortnightly hop at the Pointe Claire Boating Club took place on Wednesday evening.

The drawing for the tennis tournament have been posted for some time past, but owing to the bad weather none of the sets have yet been played. Much regret is felt that the Rev. Mr. Hackett, who is still suffering from his late accident, will be unable to enter the contest.

BEDFORD.

MR. J. H. KNAPTON, of Montreal, spent last Tuesday here.

Mrs. L. Lamoureaux, who has been visiting friends in St. Johns, returned to Bedford this week.

Mr. Charles H. Hope, of Cote St. Paul, was in Bedford on Wednesday last.

Mrs. J. F. O'Neill has returned to Bedford after a short sojourn at Eastman Springs.

Lieut.-Colonel Gilmour and Mr. George S. Walsh, of Stanbridge East, were in Bedford on Monday.

Mr. Fred Leblanc, of Lowell, Mass., is spending a few weeks here among friends.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Roy, of Bedford, are the guests of friends in Sabrevois for a few days.

Mr. Walter L. Saunders, of Montreal, returned here after a short visit to Old Orchard Beach, Me.

Mrs. Henry Conner has returned here after a pleasant visit among friends in Stanbridge East.

Mr. R. P. Panzell, of the Eastern Townships Bank, Cowansville, is spending a few days among old friends here.

The Misses Rielly, of New York, are the guests here for a few weeks of Mrs. M. B. Rice and Mrs. H. L. Ross.

The Rev. Wm. Harris, of Stanbridge East, spent Tuesday at the rectory here.

Mr. J. W. Chaplin, of Montreal, spent last Wednesday here.

The Rev. R. D. Lariviere, of Montreal, was a guest at the rectory here, for two or three days this week.

Mrs. B. Thompson, of Sheffield, Mass., who has been the guest for some time of her father, Mr. A. J. Stevens, here, returned to Sheffield on Monday last.

Miss Edna Martin, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Boynton, of St. Albans, for the past month, returned to Bedford last week.

ST. JOHN'S.

MISSES IDA AND EMMA SOUCIE, of Troy, N.Y., are the guests of Miss Firth, here, for a short time.

Mr. L. P. Brodeur, Q.C., of Montreal, was in St. Johns on Wednesday on professional business.

Miss Evelyn Perchard, of St. Johns, is the guest for a few days of Mr. Miles Williams, at Georgeville.

Miss Lena Davies is in Beaconsfield, the guest of Mrs. Fred Bacon for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. and Miss Girdwood, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Trotter on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Haven, of Florence, Mass., are spending a few weeks in St. Johns, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wyman.

Commodore and Mrs. Tressider and a party of friends enjoyed a cruise of a few days last week through Lake Champlain in their steam yacht Adouls.

Mrs. Andrew Tenny, of Quebec, and her daughter, Miss Minnie Tenny, of New York, have been the guests of Mrs. A. J. Wyght for the past week. Mrs. Tenny goes from here to Waterloo, while Miss Tenny will return immediately to New York.

The Rev. T. B. Jeakins, of Waterloo, spent Sunday last here, the guest of Mr. John Donaggy.

Mr. S. H. Jones, of Sabrevois, has returned from his trip to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. G. Bonneault, of St. Johns, is absent for a short time in New York on matters of business.

Mr. W. E. Ramsey, of Lake Charles, La., together with Mrs. Ramsay and family, are guests at the Windsor Hotel here for the present month.

The second of the series of open skiff sailing races for the handsome cup presented by Lieut. Lyster, R.R.C.I., Toronto, was sailed on the river here on Saturday, and for the second time was won by Major Chenic. Lieut.-Colonel Wadmore came in second and Lieut. George Molleur third. The boats will race again next Saturday, the condition for the contest being the best three in five races.

KNOWLTON.

MR. CHAUNCEY RHICARD, of Knowlton, is spending a few weeks at Caledonia Springs.

Mr. Nelson P. Emerson, of Sutton, was in the village on Saturday.

An eight-pound bass was caught in Brome Lake here this week by one of our summer boarders.

Mr. Arthur Millar, of Stanstead, is the guest of Mr. G. W. Hall for a short time.

The lawn social at St. Paul's Church on Thursday evening was a great success.

Mr. Ernest Carter left this week for Ottawa. Mr. Carter is not expected to return for some little time.

Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, invited the gentlemen of the Sun Life to a picnic on his magnificent lawn on Wednesday.

The Waterloo Brass Band was here on Tuesday afternoon, and furnished the music during the afternoon and evening on the occasion of the arrival of the Sun Life outing party.

A lively game of cricket was played here on Tuesday afternoon between the members of the outing party and the local club, in which the Knowlton team was successful in defeating the visitors.

Knowlton has abundant reason to be grateful to Judge Foster for his large-hearted generosity in connection with his beautiful park, which is yearly proving more of an attraction and showing itself to be, next to Brome Lake, the most attractive feature of the village.

The social last week at the Gables, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid, was a success notwithstanding the threatening weather.

The gentlemen of the Sun Life Insurance Company know well the value of organization, and it is the use of their knowledge in this respect which goes far in making the success of their annual outings assured. Nothing is left to chance in making their arrangements, every detail being well thought out, and as a consequence no hitch is ever possible. Upon reaching Knowlton last Tuesday the sixty or seventy gentlemen visitors found each one his room and place appointed, and a pretty little programme provided for each hour of the four days' outing. The village had endeavored to give the guests a warm welcome, and the efforts of its people were fully appreciated. On the first afternoon a cricket match was played with the local team, followed by a match between picked teams at baseball. In the evening Mayor Fleury presented an address to the visitors at the Pettes Hall, which was filled to overflowing, to which Mr. E. B. M. McAuley, president of the company, replied in suitable terms. The impromptu concert which followed was very good, and the different items vigorously applauded. The gentlemen of the company invited those of the village to a luncheon in Judge Foster's park on Wednesday, which invitation was accepted nem con. Other portions of the day were spent in fishing on the lake, and in the afternoon the visitors accepted the invitation of the Hon. S. A. Fisher to his beautiful grounds, where refreshments were served by a bevy of young ladies of Knowlton as amateur waitresses. The evening was devoted to a business meeting at the Pettes Hall.

SWEETSBURG.

MISS FLORENCE PREVOST, of Boston, Mass., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Amyraud, here, for the past month, left this week for Little Metis, Que., where she joins her mother in a couple of weeks' stay there.

Miss Allie Jones, of Sweetsburg, who has been away on a visit to friends in Granby, returned this week.

The Hon. H. Thomas Duffy, Q.C., spent the present week here.

Miss Ida McDonald, of Granby, is the guest for a few weeks of Miss Jones, of Sweetsburg.

Mr. Albert Bleaune, of Waterloo, Que., is the guest for a short time of Mr. J. F. Leonard here.

Mr. W. S. Marson, the Misses Marson and Master Marson, of Montreal, are among the latest arrivals at the Sweetsburg House.

Mrs. F. X. A. Giroux, with Master L. A. Giroux, and Miss Giroux, are away for a few weeks, at St. Brigid, the guests there of Mrs. Giroux's parents.

Judge Mulvena, of Sherbrooke, spent Friday here on official business.

Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch, of Knowlton, was in the village on Monday.

DUTCH WILL PREPONDERATE.

No Hope of Immigration Giving the British a Majority in South Africa.

John A. Ewan in Toronto Globe:—There seems to be a hope that the difficulties presented by the preponderance of a Dutch population in the colonies may be overcome by immigration from the British Isles or the British colonies. The hope is not, in my opinion, well founded. For a time there may be some acceleration in immigration to South Africa, but it is more likely to be to Rhodesia and the north rather than to any of the four southern States. South Africa, as comprised within these four States, is not, as America was and is still to some extent, a settlers' country. It is not possible to come out to Africa and, with no other capital but industry, a strong pair of arms and a stout heart, carve out a little estate in the wilderness. Capital, and not a small amount either, is prerequisite to farming in South Africa. Even if it were possible to getland free, which is virtually impossible, capital would still be necessary, for the very first step would be the construction of a dam for storing water, without which no farming operation could be carried on. The early Dutch Voortrekkers went into the wilderness at a time when it was possible to live by hunting. They hunted while they slowly gathered about them the means of farming, namely, dams, sheep-folds, etc., and for these they were mainly indebted to slave labor or something that bore a striking likeness to slave labor. That day has long gone by, and at this hour land in Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony has been virtually all taken up. It is true the farms are large, and it may be held that the majority of them are large enough to be cut up, but this requires the consent of the present proprietors, with a handsome money consideration as an inducement. The rough work of the country is done by negroes and Malays, and even the skilled mechanical work is to some extent done in this way. There can be no question that any large, indiscriminate emigration to South Africa would entail wholesale disappointment and a good deal of actual privation and suffering. Any amelioration of the Dutch question in this direction can scarcely be looked for. I should like to think differently, but neither thinking nor wishing will alter the stubborn facts.



CLEAN HAIR

Dandruff is disease. It forms constantly and will keep forming until the disease is cured. Dandruff annoys the person who has it and repels everybody else. People with dandruff in their hair are not clean; their clothing is always soiled. To correct this, use—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It cures the disease that causes dandruff; makes the hair glossy and thick; and stops falling of the hair.

It always restores color to faded or gray hair; no exceptions, always does it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"A short time ago I purchased a bottle of your Hair Vigor, having read of its merits, as I was troubled with dandruff and hair coming out. I can say that it has done wonders. You have not overestimated it one bit. The dandruff is gone; hair is glossy and has stopped coming out." CARLETON GRINNELL, July 23, 1898. Freetown, Mass.

We have a book on The Hair and Scalp which we will send free upon request. If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

HOT WEATHER RULES.

1. Take a bath in salt water on rising and retiring. Fresh water will do if the salt water is not available. Bathe the face frequently during the day.

2. Use boiled milk and barley water in equal proportions as a drink for children. Keep the mixture in a bottle on ice, but do not mix ice with it. Do not use ice water.

3. Wear light and unstarched clothes. Starched clothes prevent free circulation of air.

4. Keep a woollen bandage around the bowels. It prevents them from becoming chilled and wards off cholera infantum.

5. Take children out in the air mornings and evenings. See that the streets in front of your house are kept clean. Use chloride of lime in sinks as a disinfectant.

Eat vegetables and fresh fruit. Too much meat in hot weather is not healthy. Avoid street drinks; they are poison. Do not eat fruit from venders' carts. It probably contains bacteria.

7. Keep your windows open during the night and shut during the day. Do not sleep more than six hours in hot weather.

8. Avoid the use of carpets in summer. Have your walls whitewashed and your floors painted. You can then wash them.

9. After each bath change your underclothes and hang them in the sun. The sun is the best disinfectant.

10 Avoid intoxicants of every kind. Drink all the water you want.

His assessment, sah, said the colored citizen, with a wave of his hand toward the cabin. I's done broke. I reckon's I's what they calls a bankrup.

What are your assets?

Lemme see. Dar's me an' de three boys, an'—

You misunderstand; your assets are what you have hopes of realizing money on.

Dat's what I's gettin' to. My assets ain' nuffin' but fo' votes an' a mule.

Hot-weather Health

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OUR NATIVE HERBS Tablets

Prevents and cures all summer complaints; regulates and tones the stomach; keeps all the organs healthy.

200 tablets $1.00—cure guaranteed or money back. At druggists or by mail.

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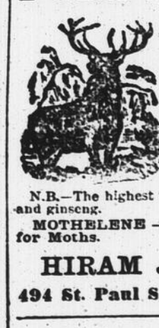
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And is a general convenience and a luxury to yourself and family. Residence rates are low. Ask the local manager of the Bell Telephone Company for full particulars.

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Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies and Children's Coats Collars, Cloaks, Capes and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

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We give the highest qualty of Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Cocoa, Chocolate, Spices, etc., in addition to which we give tickets that entitle you to a valuable present. We sell a fine quality of Tea and Coffee at 25 cents a pound.

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When taken as directed it cures Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and all their attendant evils, in a natural manner, and without leaving any nasty after-effects.

Abbey's is a modern scientific preparation compounded by expert chemists from the original English formula.

It is pleasant to the taste, gentle in its action, sedative to the stomach, and stimulating to the liver and digestive organs.

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DESERTED PARADISE

T. P. O'Connor's Gloomy View of Ireland.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

But to His Mind it Seems the Beauty of Death, in Spite of Its Prosperity.

It is a scene of strange and almost unearthly beauty you see as you approach the shores of Ireland in the early morning of one of those summer days, says T. P. O'Connor.

Though you have seen it a hundred times, the impression is always new and fascinating, as of a deserted Paradise.

As you approach Kingstown Harbor, you see on both sides something that recalls the first impression of the Rhine; but the Rhine exalted, exaggerated, ennobled to the splendor of a great world, instead of a miniature one. In both cases there is the sense of mingled water and height; of hazy and dreamful distances and memories; of all the dimness, intoxication, mystery, of dream-and rather than the land of real life. But on the Rhine it is a tiny river and small heights; whereas outside Kingstown Harbor it is mountain and vast expanse, the ever changefulness and the magnificence of the ocean.

BEAUTIFUL DUBLIN BAY.

On one side of you rises the majestic and lonely Hill of Howth—stretching out into the sea—and at the end of the bold and jagged promontory which it forms, and across a small expanse of water, you see the lonely little island—the last bit of Irish soil that runs into the sea, poetically known as Ireland's Eye. On the other side, you behold a margin of pretty and frequent houses, of small town succeeding small town at the very edge of the sea; and then behind rise hill upon hill, green, fresh, small enough to be regarded as belonging to man and his habitation; and then behind it, all dim, remote, untenanted—a part of the cloud and the sky—the mountains of County Wicklow. All together make a combination of contrasts which is weirdly beautiful; the pretty towns, the small, green hills; and then those mountains—dim, distant—the eternal and inaccessible which is the background of all the transient things of human life.

THE HILL OF GOLDEN SPEARS.

The ancient dwellers in Ireland were struck by this beauty as much as we; for the names they gave to those eternal and magic hills prove this. Some Saxon, with the concrete and realistic mind of his race, called one of those mountains the Sugar Loaf, and so it is usually styled to-day; but the ancient Irish poet who first baptized that beautiful height, saw it in sunrise and sunset with the eye of the poet, and called it the Hill of the Golden Spears. The Irishman of to-day—the traveller of any land—falls immediately under the spell of the magic scene.

When the Kingstown boat is reaching its haven, it is still very early morning—about six o'clock. It is then a row of exhausted, depressed and draggle-tailed travellers that stand on the deck waiting for the coming landing. But you see that a look at the grand panorama brings back some approach to quietly ecstatic enjoyment as they look out on the scene. A stillness and a silence fall upon the crowd—the stillness and silence that speak of profound emotion and profound enjoyment. And, indeed, it is impossible it should be otherwise.

For not even on the Riviera does the morning sun more faithfully pick out and reveal the beauties all around. So clear and transparent is the atmosphere that you can see every color of the sea and the shore, the white and yellow of the houses, the greenest green of fields you ever beheld, and the mystic and dim brown of the distant mountains; not even on their lofty tops is there a haze, you can see the gigantic teeth of their tops as clearly as though they were the teeth of a saw; and thus it is that the whole scene has a distinctness that again makes it look rather like dream than reality.

BEAUTY OF NATURE.

And yet how is it that I find myself—after so many years of absence — always haunted by a feeling of profound despondency.

When I was in Paris a few months ago, and saw there the clear and brilliant atmosphere, I often shuddered, but I never felt in despair. For the shrill voice and the passionate faces of the people, the cruel clearness of the atmosphere, recalled to me all the cruel horrors with which French history is filled. But in Ireland the beauty of nature and of atmosphere is of a different kind, and suggests strangely different thoughts. For amid all the beauty there is with me an abiding sense that it is the beauty of decay and death, of soft and almost childlike submission to a cruel fate, of a strange surcease of energy, hope, and struggle.

At times I feel as if I were dreaming, and had reached not the Ireland of my birth, but that Lotus land in which it was always afternoon, and where roundabout the drowsy air did seem to swoon the ancient mythical land re-created in our days by the genius of Tennyson. Is it the humidity of the air, the softness of the climate—knowing no extreme of heat or cold—the gentleness of the breezes, or is it these things, in combination with a history of centuries of unavailing and defeated struggle? What it is I do not know; but within a few hours of my setting foot on Irish soil I feel stealing over me a certain dreariness and hopefulness and lack of energy. Exasperated at first by what appears to me procrastination and tardiness of thought and movement, I find myself gradually slipping into the same mood, and things that at first are abhorrent and abnormal seem to become as much a part of the natural man as the softness of the Irish skies and of the Irish breezes.

SOFTNESS OF THE IRISH VOICE.

And the thing which, above all things, first strikes you in Ireland confirms these feelings. That is the softness of the voices of the people.

It seems again to fall in with the atmosphere and the sky, to be part of that leisureliness which belongs to a humid and soft climate, and to a people who are no more capable of the rush, the peremptoriness or the promptitude of the sterner land from which you have come than the people of far-off southern Italy or sun-baked Spain.

And I am struck, too, even in Dublin by the difference in the clothes of the English and the Irish.

The tall hat is a cumbrous form of headgear; but it now marks a certain social status and comfort. In most parts of the West End and the City of London nearly every man you meet wears the tall hat; in Dublin not one man in ten appears to me to wear it. Cloth is the prevalent material for clothes in London; in Dublin it is tweed, and often a coarse tweed, too.

I am told that the dress of the people is much better than it used to be; that the cheapening of all commodities has penetrated even to Ireland, and given her a better dressed people. But I am painfully struck by the clothes of the larvey—ragged, patched, coarse; and the number of children in bare feet is painfully large.

Especially do I note this in that class in which, as a journalist, I take an especial interest—the boys and girls that sell the half-penny evening papers. It is a somewhat forlorn class in all cities; but in Dublin it seems to me to be especially so. Pretty, insinuating, little things they are, these girls that come up to you with the evening papers. They are not content to offer you the paper, they make little speeches and caressing appeals, and put it to you either as a personal favor to them or as a claim on the gratitude and blessings of Heaven that you should buy their papers. Not even the dirt and the matted hair can altogether conceal the tender beauty of their eyes, and they have the universal softness of the voice that has struck you from the first hour of your landing. But they are a pitiful little crowd, with their short and ragged petticoats and their bare legs and feet; and their clothes too often are dripping in this land of frequent rain.

THE WAIL OF THE EMIGRANT.

Everywhere you find proof that many of the people have come to look on their native land with these feelings of soft despair which I have described. On all the trains once or twice a week you hear a soft penetrating wail—it is the sobs of the emigrants who are leaving very rapidly this year and last; and poor, helpless beings they look—with their pathetically small boxes or bundles, equipped with smaller fortunes in clothes and food, and, above all, education, than most other emigrants that seek to conquer fortune in the tiger-pit competition of the American city. I recall the reflection made by the Times nearly half a century ago: "This island of 160 harbors, with its fertile soil, with noble rivers and beautiful lakes, is being cleared quietly for the interests and luxury of humanity." The clearing is more apparent than the benefit to the interest or the luxury of humanity.

THE WIT OF POPE LEO

It Has Won Him Many Triumphs Over Scoffers.

FAMOUS THROUGH EUROPE.

No Man of All the Brilliant Diplomatic Circles Could Prove His Equal.

While his beautiful character places him first in the esteem of millions of hearts, nevertheless the present Pope owes a great deal of his popularity to talents not generally know—his firm hold on the world of arts, letters and society. Save that of the master painters, he has as many gifts as Leonardi da Vinci. Like him a fine mathematician, musician, art critic, oriental scholar, with a general culture deep and broad, he is one of the best of the living chess players. His knowledge of books, with all their strange and curious detail, reminds one of such human phenomena as Magliabecchi and Pic di Mirandola. Well he might make the world wonder as he did the children in Goldsmith's "Village" how one head could contain it all."

Pious Catholics remember with veneration that his call to the religious life was at the early age of 7. Of all historical figures in contemporary portraiture there need be no draping for effect of Leo XIII. by the made-to-order stories of the professional biographer, because the long years of his piety and spotless life have been well known from the beginning. The sturm und drang of other great saints, who have personally known the depths of sin, as St. Augustine of old, and Pius IX. (who when a dashing soldier in the younger society of Rome never thought he should one day be Pope), have been familiar to Leo, XIII. only by compassionate imagination, entering into the sorrows of men, and save, of course, the average errors common to our best humanity, he has been singularly free from stain of the world.

In society, however, from the earliest of the social diarists' recollection, Leo XIII. has been noted as a wit. It is said that he has the greatest power of repartee of any man in Europe. It is an odd thing to remind one that "the greater the saint, the greater the humorist." This has so generally passed into a first principle by students of men that one can understand why the wisest theologians are given to doubt the sanctity of any man who does not enjoy a joke, perhaps Emerson was not aware that he was uttering an old Catholic truth when he said: "You need never despair of the salvation of any man who can see a joke."

Those who have lived near His Holiness, or who have associative ties with him, know a volume of stories of his wit. It is said that he never lost the mastery of any situation—grotesque, painful, awkward or ridiculous. He has always enjoyed a reputation for this alone, and woe betide the unlucky wight who crossed conversational rapiers with the aim of putting him in worse case.

His humor is of the sublime kind; it never wounds or stings. It raises a laugh, but always to lift the hearer to a calm height not before known. Only once in all thes contes drolatiques does he appear to have made a retort that stabbed, and then the victim richly deserved it. A well-known nobleman of one of the proud families antedating Christianity (some of them as old and as wicked as Satan), who may be named the Count de Threestars, was rash enough to boast at a club in Rome that he could and would put the holy father at a disadvantage. He had begun by disagreeing with his companions in their statement that no one could disconcert the pontiff's ready wit, and finished by saying that he could do so. Now this was before Leo XIII. had assumed the tiara and was only Cardinal Pecci.

"You will get the worst of it," his circle warned him, "and you will wish all the rest of your life that you had let him alone."

But the Count de Threestars was a headstrong man, and he was bold in his assurance. Bets were freely offered, but only two were taken, that the adventurous man would stand any chance of getting off even third best from an encounter with so accomplished an ecclesiastic. It was arranged that the trial of wit should take place on the occasion of a diplomatic dinner, when the Count de Threestars should be placed near the cardinal and given his opportunity to crush the priest as flat as the tablecloth.

The evening arrived and the naughty nobleman was seated on the left of the cardinal, where he could be under the charm and grace of the distinguished man and where all in the secret should hear the music of his voice. The dessert was far advanced when, in the most natural way, the Count de Threestars, in perfectly assumed courtesy offered the cardinal his snuff box, that he might partake. It was a jewel of workmanship, and with his thumb slipped beneath, the nobleman held it so that its lid inclined to give the best view of its decoration, this being a certain Venus of Titian, painted in the frank and fearless old fashion even for Titian.

The circle was watching, breathless in admiring horror, wondering what should be the outcome of this daring intrusion upon a man of such piety and spotless morals as Cardinal Pecci. The holy father looked steadily at the Venus for a moment. Then he threw his head back and half-closed his eyes as if to get a good focus—all the while giving the lookers-on an eternity within some seconds. Finally, he raised his eyebrows interrogatively, and said to the nobleman sweetly: "Mme. la Comtesse?" (Your wife).

The snuff box fell to the floor with a crash and the man's whole body trembled with rage at this deadly insult—the worst such a man could encounter, and his eyes looked as if, but for the cloth that separated their ranks, as if he could have killed the smiling ecclesiastic on the spot. But he never troubled Cardinal Pecci again. People tell and write in salon and private letters from Rome of the charming grace of his touch upon the ordinary things of life, the discovery of possibilities of fun where no one ever seemed to have seen it before.

A worthy American, one of the "new rich," was pleasantly roasted behind his back on one occasion. A convert, he was, of course, more Roman than Rome, and he took extravagant methods of helping Propaganda Fide with his wealth. He had done many generous things and the Pope had rewarded him with orders and medals galore, for once a year this convert made a pilgrimage to Rome, where he was kindly received by the holy father as a son; and, generally, until the orders were exhausted, each time was bestowed with some fresh honor. On such occasions all these brave metal pieces were attached to the rich American's breast.

"I'll soon end that," the pope remarked to a confidant who was at his side during the levee. "Next time I shall give him a snuff box." Which he did, and a beautiful jewelled box it was.

The following year the American turned up again, and was granted audience, when to the holy father's consternation the faithful son of the church appeared, not only with all his medals, but with the snuff box attached to his waistcoat.

"The next time," the Pope said with a comical sigh. "I shall present him with a marble-topped table. It is the only thing I can think of that he can't tie to his waistcoat."

DIED AT THE STATION.

The seven-year-old child of a Russian peasant named Joseph Merrikoff, who, with his wife and family, were bound for Qu'Appelle in the North-West Territories, died suddenly at Windsor Station last evening. The family arrived here by the New York train at a quarter past ten o'clock, and the child died in the immigrants' rooms less than an hour afterwards. The coroner and a doctor were called in, and arrangements were made by the Dominion Government immigration officials for the interment of the body in Mount Royal Cemetery. The bereaved parents will leave for their destination to-morrow.

Special Notice.

Montrealers have now before them a few weeks of very warm weather, and they can go through it without discomfort if they just take an occasional spin to Bout de l'Ile Park in one of the Montreal Terminal Railway Company's cars, leaving Lasalle Avenue, Maisonneuve, every few minutes.

THE QUEEN'S GRIEFS

Her Bereavements Have Been Many and Heavy.

SHARED BY HER PEOPLE.

During Forty Years Her Majesty Has Seemed to Have More Than Her Share.

London, August 14.—Queen Victoria's long life and reign, her large family circle, and her prominent position, have all tended, of course, to give the impression that she has been quite exceptionally exposed in her person and surroundings to the shafts of the grim archer. Perhaps it is not really so. It is but the common lot of all who are widely encircled by the love of kith and kin that they shall be subject to frequent inroads of the common enemy, and the fortune of the Queen has not, perhaps, been materially different from that of the generality of her people.

And yet there is no denying that it seems to be a long list of bereavements for which her people have mourned with her. To say nothing of personal friends like Lord Melbourne and the Prince Consort's private secretary, Mr. Anson, the list may be said to have begun with the fatal year 1861, which opened with the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, and closed with the immeasurable sorrow of the death of the Prince Consort. Never has a people shared more fully in the grief of a Sovereign, never have the highest and the lowest been brought more closely in touch, and the nation's love and sympathy more deepened when they heard that their Queen at Balmoral had been mingling tears with a poor widow on her estate. "We both cried," said the woman afterwards. "She was so thankful to cry with someone, who knew exactly how she felt."

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

"But you saw your husband's death coming," said the desolate Queen. "I—I didn't see mine. It was so sudden." It was 17 years before another of the keenest bereavements of the Queen's life fell upon her. First came the sad tidings of the death of the tiny Princess May in 1878, and then the mother, Princess Alice, who had nursed her husband and children with the most devoted affection as one after the other they were smitten down with diphtheria, herself fell under the power of the dread malady, and died on the 14th of December, 1878, to the unspeakable grief of Her Majesty the Queen. But this loss of her own seemed hardly to distress her more than did the tidings which the following year came of the death of the young Prince Imperial in South Africa. "Poor, poor dear Empress!" wrote the Queen, "her only—only child—her all gone!" and she hurried all the way from Balmoral to London to show her sympathy with the heart-broken mother.

DUKE OF ALBANY.

In 1884 the Duke of Albany, Prince Leopold, died. He had always been the weakly one of the family, and in the spring of the year had gone to Cannes for shelter against the harsh winds of his own country. Here he had an accidental fall, and injured his knee, and while family solicitude was anxiously discussing the possible consequences of what it was hoped would be nothing very serious, there came the tidings that the young Prince had been seized with apoplexy, and had died in the arms of his equerry. The year 1892 was marked by another sad event for the much-sorrowing Queen and the large family about her. In this sorrow there was a touch of romance, which no doubt did much to quicken the nation's sympathy. The Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, had been engaged to be married to the Princess May, and the wedding was arranged for February, 1892. The Duke, however, attended the funeral of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, caught a severe cold at the open grave, and died, leaving the young fiancee to be consoled by his brother, the Duke of York, to whom she was afterwards married.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The next calamity for the royal household was one that touched the Queen's motherly nature with a very keen anguish, for it seemed to be for her daughter Beatrice very much the same crushing blow that the death of her own husband had been to her. The Princess Beatrice was popularly supposed to be the Queen's favorite daughter. She was at all events her constant companion, her closest associate, and she had married Prince Henry of Battenberg. The quaint little church of Whippingham, in the Isle of Wight, was the scene of a very simple marriage ceremony, and the marriage appeared to be a very happy one. There were four children born to the young couple. The soldier, however, must needs see some active service, and on the outbreak of troubles in Ashanti he volunteered to go with the expedition, and out there he contracted malarial fever and died, to the great grief of all the royal family, and especially of Her Majesty the Queen, who appeared to have had great affection for him. His body was brought home to England, and laid to rest in the quiet little country church in which he had been married. The thought of the widow and the little family, and the Queen's affliction at the tidings, created a strong sympathy all over the kingdom, and it was everywhere expressed. "I have, alas! once more," said the Queen, in one of those letters for which she has always been remarkable, "to thank my loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in a fresh grievous affliction which has befallen me and my beloved daughter, Princess Beatrice. Princess Henry of Battenberg. This new sorrow is overwhelming, and to me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in my home, and my dear daughter loses a noble, devoted husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection. To witness the blighted happiness of the daughter who has never left me, and has comforted and helped me, is hard to bear."

THIS IS TOLD OF MONTREAL

NEW YORK LISTENS EAGERLY TO STORIES OF TOBOGGANING.

A Young American Said to Have Been the Hero of a Daring Exploit.

The New York Tribune published the following in a recent issue:—Ellsworth Hague, of Montreal, was speaking at the Hotel Imperial yesterday of winter sports in Canada. "You have little idea here in New York," said Mr. Hague, "of what winter really means—that is, the 'sporty' side of it. It would take a terrific and constant fall of snow to give you sleighing for any length of time in New York, for so great is your traffic that it quickly either uses it up or turns it into mud. As for skating, you have a few small ponds upon which one full grown skater might possibly evolve a figure 8, but because of the crowds that rush to them at the first sign of a freeze, all skaters have to go in the same direction, the same as dancers do in a European ballroom. You never know here what a love of virile life it is that fires the blood in your veins and spurs you on to increased effort when you feel the smooth ice under the sharp blade of your skate and know that the ice stretches away for miles and miles. A straightaway skate like that kills rink or pond skating for you. With the wind in your face or at your back, as the case may be, the fire in your blood and the glory of it all, drive you on and on, and you feel no fatigue. No! Give me skating in the open and over a long stretch to get at the true inwardness of the sport. Of snowshoeing, tobogganing and skeeing you know nothing, and all these are sports to make the blood leap and to cause one to cry aloud for the pure love of being alive. In Montreal tobogganing has been carried to its ultima thule. Nowhere else can slides in such perfection be found. Take that lightning slide—I had almost said drop—for a long distance! The first time it is experienced it is something to make the heart stand still. Our perfectly constructed slides are high banked at the sides with snow, to prevent the toboggan from jumping or accidentally going off. The carefully watered centre is a sheet of glare ice, and in running over this, the toboggan gets up a speed that is simply terrific. Some of the slides have jumps in them, and when the tobogans go off one of these jumps they cover with their human freight an incredible distance before alighting. The jump slides, though, are only for the stoutest hearted.

"One of the nerviest things ever done in Montreal," continued the speaker, "occurred there in a winter season some fifteen years ago. It was perpetrated by a countryman of yours, and was the result of an after dinner wager made in one of our clubs. The American laid a heavy amount that he would go down one of the straight toboggan slides on skates. It was a thing that had never been attempted in Montreal, and one I do not think is likely to grow popular, for a fall would result in almost certain death or in injury so frightful as to make death seem preferable by comparison. The American took all bets, and when the time arrived for the trial he appeared with a pair of old fashioned skates, generally called 'rockers.' You probably know the kind—where the steel is in the form of a half moon from toe to heel, the blade is all circle, and affords no semblance of an angle to offer resistance. They were a very popular skate in the sixties and seventies, but no one but an expert could use them. It was an exceedingly wise choice, for a skate with a straight runner would have deflected or jumped at a small obstacle, which the rocker, on the other hand, would pass safely over. When the appointed hour arrived and the man appeared, far away at the head of the slide, all present held their breath. It did not seem possible that he could make that fearful descent in safety, and a majority of those present looked for him to pitch over the low sides and to be killed in the fall. With hardly a moment's delay he started. At first he seemed to move slowly and then his speed rapidly increased. Everybody waited for the fall that did not come. Stiffly erect that black figure descended quickly and yet more quickly. Half way down his speed was so great that it seemed to the onlookers beyond human endurance for him to retain his balance longer. Yet, flying ever faster and ever standing erect, he held on until he struck the level at the foot. Shooting out on this like a cannon ball, he crossed to the soft snow like a streak of light. Then his speed materially decreased, and when his snow-clogged skates finally pitched him headlong, he received no injury. He was up in a trice without assistance, and his first words were a request for a drink. About twenty were handed him. Beyond a slight pallor, he showed no sign of the great strain he had undergone, and I never heard that he afterwards suffered from it. Without exception it was the most wonderful feat of balance and simon pure nerve I ever read of or saw. When the dinner came off, that was part of the bet, it was what is politely termed an event. It began with oysters and ended with the next morning's breakfast. Anything that chap wanted in Montreal he had but to ask for. He could have lived there all the rest of his days free of charge. But after two weeks of it he packed up and went away. He gave as his reason that, while it was pleasant to have the freedom of a city and everything supplied to you gratis, he thought that if he stayed his demise would occur in about three months; he, therefore, preferred to go off somewhere else and by supporting himself be able to live to a hoary old age."

Special Notice.

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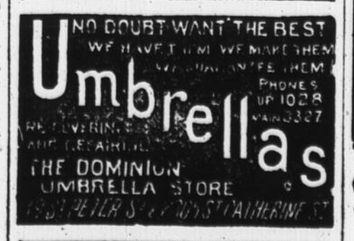
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JIMMY'S BIG BROTHER.

BY BRET HARTE.

THE LETTER.

As night crept up from the valley that stormy afternoon Sawyer's Ledge was at first quite blotted out by wind and rain, but presently reappeared in little nebulous, star-like points along the mountain side as the straggling cabins of the settlement were, one by one, lit up by the miners, returning from tunnel and claim. These stars were of varying brilliancy that evening, two notably so; one that eventually resolved itself into a many-candled illumination of a cabin of evident festivity; the other into a glimmering taper in the window of a silent one. They might have represented the extreme mutations of fortune in the settlement that night; the celebration of a strike by Robert Falloner, a lucky miner, and the sickbed of Dick Lasham, an unlucky one.

The latter was, however, not quite alone. He was ministered to by Daddy Folsom, a weak but emotional and aggressively hopeful neighbor, who was sitting beside the wooden bunk whereon the invalid lay. Yet there was something perfunctory in his attitude; his eyes were continually straying to the window, whence the illuminated Falloner festivities could be seen between the trees, and his ears were more intent on the songs and laughter that came faintly from the distance than on the feverish breathing and unintelligible moans of the sufferer.

Nevertheless, he looked troubled equally by the condition of his charge and by his own enforced absence from the revels. A more impatient moan from the sick man, however, brought a change to his abstracted face, and he turned to him with an exaggerated expression of sympathy.

"In course; Lordy! I know just what those pains are, kinder ez of you was havin' a tooth pulled that had roots branchin' all over ye! My! I've just had 'em so bad I couldn't keep from yellin'! That's hot rheumatics! Yes, sir, I oughter know! And (confidentially) the singular thing about 'em is that they get worst just ez they're going off—sorter wringin' yer hand and punchin' ye in the back to say 'Good bye'! There!" he continued, as the man sank back exhausted on the rude pillow of flour sacks. "There! didn't I tell ye! Ye'll be all right in a minit, and ez chipper ez a jay bird in the mornin'. Oh, don't tell me about rheumatics—I've bin thar! On'y mine was the cold kind—that hangs on longest; yours is the hot, that burns itself up in no time!"

If flushed face and bright eyes of Lasham were not enough to corroborate this symptom of high fever, the quick wandering laugh he gave would have indicated the point of delirium. But the too optimistic Daddy Folsom referred this act to improvement, and went on cheerfully: "Yes, sir, you're better now, and"—here he assumed an air of cautious deliberation, extravagant as all his assumptions were—"I ain't sayin' that—ef—you—was—to—rise—up" (very slowly) "and heave a blanket or two over your shoulders—just by way o' caution, you know—and, leanin' on me, kinder meander over to Bob Falloner's cabin and the boys, it wouldn't do you a heap o' good! Changes o' this kind is often prescribed by the faculty." Another moan from the sufferer, however, here apparently corrected Daddy's too favorable prognosis. "Oh, all right!—well! perhaps ye know best—and I'll jess run over to Bob's and say as how ye ain't comin', and will be back in a jiffy!"

"The letter," said the sick man, hurriedly.

"The letter, the letter, the letter," echoed Daddy, leaned suddenly over the bed. It was impossible for even his hopefulness to avoid the fact that Lasham was delirious. It was a strong factor in the case—one that would certainly justify his going over to Falloner's with the news. For the present moment, however, this aberration was to be accepted cheerfully and humored after Daddy's own fashion.

"In course, the letter, the letter," he said, convincingly; "that's what the boys have bin singin' jest now.

"Good-bye, Charley, when you are away, Write a letter, love; send me a letter love!' That's what you heard—and a mighty purty song it is, too, and kinder clings to you. It's wonderful how these things gets in your head."

"The letter;—write—send money—money—money, and the photograph—the photograph—photograph—money," continued the sick man, in the rapid reiteration of delirium.

"In course you will to-morrow, when the mail goes," returned Daddy, soothingly; "plenty of them. Jes' now yer try to get a snooze, will ye? Hol' on! take some of this." There was an anodyne mixture on the side shelf which the doctor had left on his morning visit. Daddy had a comfortable belief that what would relieve pain would also check delirium, and he accordingly measured out a dose with a liberal margin to allow of waste by the patient in swallowing in his semi-conscious state. As he lay more quietly, Daddy, waiting for a more complete unconsciousness, and the opportunity to slip away to Falloner's, cast his eyes around the cabin. He noticed now for the first time since his entrance that a crumpled envelope, bearing a Western postmark, was lying at the foot of the bed. Daddy knew that the tri-weekly post had arrived an hour before he came, and that Lasham had evidently received a letter. Sure enough, the letter itself was lying against the wall beside him. It was open; Daddy felt justified in reading it.

It was curt and business-like, stating that unless Lasham at once sent a remittance for the support of his brother and sister—two children in charge of the writer—they must find a home elsewhere; that the arrears were long-standing, and the repeated promises of Lasham to send money had been unfulfilled. That the writer could stand it no longer; this would be his last communication, unless the money was sent forthwith.

It was by no means a novel, nor, under the circumstances, a shocking disclosure to Daddy. He had seen similar missives from daughters, and even wives, consequent on the varying fortunes of his neighbors; no one knew better than he the uncertainties of a miner's prospects, and yet the inevitable hopefulness that buoyed him up. He tossed it aside impatiently, when his eye caught a strip of paper he had overlooked, lying upon the blanket near the envelope. It contained a few lines in an unformed boyish hand, addressed to "My bruther," and evidently slipped into the letter after it was written. By the uncertain candle light Daddy read as follows:

"Dear Bruther, Rite to me and Cissy rite off. Why aint you done it; its so long since you rote any. Mister Recketts sez you dont care any more. Wen you rite send your fotograff. Folks here sez I aint got no big bruther anyway, as I disremember his looks and cant say wats like him. Cissy's kryin' all along of it. I've got a hedake. William Walker made it ake by a blo. So no more at present from your loving little bruther, Jim."

The quick, hysteric laugh with which Daddy read this was quite consistent with his responsive emotional nature; so, too, were the ready tears that sprang to his eyes. He put the candle down unsteadily, with a casual glance at the sick man. It was notable, however, that this look contained less sympathy for the ailing "big brother" than his emotion might have suggested. For Daddy was carried quite away by his own mental picture of the helpless children, and eager only to relate his impressions of the incident. He cast another glance at the invalid, thrust the papers into his pocket, and clapping on his hat, slipped from the cabin and ran to the house of festivity. Yet it was characteristic of the man, and so engrossed was he by his one idea, that to the usual enquiries regarding his patient, he answered: "He's all right," and plunged at once into the incident of the dunning letter, reserving, with the instinct of an emotional artist, the child's missive until the last. As he expected, the money demand was received with indignant criticisms of the writer. "That's just like 'em in the States," said Capt. Fletcher; "darned if they don't believe we've only got to bore a hole in the ground and snake out a hundred dollars. Why, there's my wife—with a heap of hoss-sense in everything else—is allus wonderin' why I can't take in a cool fifty betwixt one steamer day and another." "That's nothing to my old dad," interrupted Gus Houston, the "infant" of the camp, a bright-eyed young fellow of twenty. "Why, he wrote to me yesterday, that if I'd only pick up a single piece of gold every day, and just put it aside—sayin' 'that's for popper and mommer,' and not fool it away—it would be all they'd ask of me."

"That's so," added another; "these ignorant relations is just the ruin o' the mining industry. Bob Falloner hez bin lucky in his strike to-day, but he's a darned sight luckier in being without kith or kin that he knows of."

Daddy waited until the momentary irritation had subsided, and then drew the other letter from his pocket. "Thet ain't all, boys," he began, in a faltering voice, but gradually working himself up to a pitch of pathos; "just as I was thinking all them very things, I kinder noticed this yer poor little bit o' paper lyin' thar lonesome like and forgotten, and I—read it—and well—gentlemen—it just choked me right up!" He stopped and his voice faltered.

"Go slow, Daddy; go slow," said an auditor, smilingly. It was evident that Daddy's sympathetic weakness was well known.

Daddy read the child's letter. But, unfortunately, what with his real emotion, and the intoxication of an audience, he read it extravagantly, and interpolated a child's lisp (on no authority whatever, and a simulated infantile delivery, which I fear at first provoked the smiles rather than the tears of his audience. Nevertheless, at its conclusion, the little note was handed round the party, and then there was a moment of thoughtful silence.

"Tell you what it is, boys," said Fletcher, looking around the table, "we ought to be doin' suthin' for them kids right off! Did you," turning to Daddy, "say anythin' about this to Dick?"

"Nary—why, he's clean off his head with fever—don't understand a word—and just babbles," returned Daddy, forgetful of his roseate diagnosis a moment ago, "and hasn't got a cent."

"We must make up what we can amongst us afore the mail goes to-night," said the infant, feeling hurriedly in his pockets. "Come, ante up, gentlemen," he added, laying the contents of his buckskin purse upon the table.

"Hold on, boys," said a quiet voice. It was their host, Falloner, who had just risen and was slipping on his oilskin coat. "You've got enough to do, I reckon, to look after your own folks. I've none. Let this be my affair. I've got to go to the express office, anyhow—to see about my passage home—and I'll just get a draft for a hundred dollars—for that old skeesicks—what's his blamed name?—O'Ricketts!"—he made a memorandum from the letter—"and I'll send it by express. Meantime you fellows sit down there and write something—you know what—saying that Dick's hurt his hand and can't write—you know—but asked you to send a draft, which you're doing. Saba? That's all! I'll skin over to the express now and get the draft off, and you can mail the letter an hour later. So put your dust back in your pockets, and help yourselves to the whiskey while I'm gone." He clapped his hat on his head and disappeared.

"Thar goes a white man, you bet!" said Fletcher, admiringly, as the door closed behind their host. "Now, boys," he added, drawing a chair to the table, "let's get this yer letter off, and then go back to our game." Pens and ink were produced, and an animated discussion ensued as to the matter to be conveyed. Daddy's plea for an extended explanatory and sympathetic communication was overruled, and the letter was to Ricketts on the simple lines suggested by Falloner. "But what about poor little Jim's letter? That ought to be answered," said Daddy, pathetically. "If Dick hurt his hand so he can't write to Ricketts, how in thunder is he goin' to write to Jim?" was the reply.

"But suthin' oughter to be said to the poor kid," urged Daddy piteously.

"Well, write it yourself—you and Gus Houston make up suthin' together. I'm goin' to win some money," retorted Fletcher, returning to the card table, where he was presently followed by all but Daddy and Houston.

A REPLY TO JIMMY.

"Ye can't write it in Dick's name, because that little brother knows Dick's handwriting, even if he don't remember his face. See?" suggested Houston.

"That's so," said Daddy, dubiously; "but," he added, with elastic cheerfulness, "we can write that Dick 'says.' See?"

"Your head's level, old man! Just you wade in on that."

Daddy seized the pen and "waded in." Into somewhat deep and difficult water, I fancy, for some of it splashed into his eyes, and he sniffled once or twice as he wrote. "Sufferin' like this," he said, after a pause.

"'Dear Little Jimmy: Your big brother havin' hurt his hand wants me to tell you that otherways he is all Hunky—and Al. He says he don't forget you and little Cissy, you bet! and he's sending money to old Ricketts straight off. He says dont you and Cissy mind whether school keeps or not—as long as Big Brother Dick holds the lines. He says he'd have written before, but he's bin follerin' up a lead mighty close, and expects to strike it rich in a few days.'"

"Oh, come off, Daddy!" interrupted Houston, "that's too thin!"

"You ain't got no sabe about kids," said Daddy, imperturbably; "they've got to be humored like sick folks. And they want everything big—they don't take no stock in things ez they are—even ef they have to hev 'em worse than they are. So," continued Daddy, reading to prevent further interruption, "'he says you're just to keep your eyes skinned lookin' out for him comin' home any time—day or night. All you've got to do is to sit up and wate. He might come and even shake you out of your beds. He might come with four white horses and a nigger driver, or he might come disguised as an ornary tramp. Only you've got to be keen on watchin'. (Ye see," interrupted Daddy, explanatorily, "that'll jess keep them kids lively.) 'He says Cissy's to stop cryin' right off, and if Willie Walker hits yer on the right cheek, you just slug out with your left fist—'cordin' to Scripter.' Gosh!" ejaculated Daddy, stopping suddenly and gazing anxiously at Houston, "there's that blamed photograph—I clean forgot that."

"And Dick hasn't got one in the shop, and never had," returned Houston, emphatically. "Golly!—that stumps us! Unless," he added, with diabolical thoughtfulness, "we take Bob's."The kids don't remember Dick's face, and Bob's about the same age. And it's a regular star picture—you bet! Bob had it taken in Sacramento—in all his war paint. See?" He indicated a photograph pinned against the wall—a really striking likeness, which did full justice to Bob's long silken moustache and large brown, determined eyes. "I'll snake it off while they ain't lookin', and you jam it in the letter. Bob won't miss it, and we can fix it up with Dick after he's well, and send another."

Daddy silently grasped the "infant's" hand, who presently secured the photograph without attracting attention from the card-players. It was promptly enclosed in the letter, addressed to Master James Lasham, the "infant" started with it to the post office, and Daddy Folsom returned to Lasham's cabin to relieve the watcher that had been detached from Falloner's to take his place beside the sick man.

Meanwhile, the rain fell steadily, and the shadows crept higher and higher up the mountain. Towards midnight the star points faded out one by one over Sawyer's Ledge, even as they had come, with the difference that the illumination of Falloner's cabin was extinguished first, while the dim light of Lasham's increased in number. Later, two stars seemed to shoot out from the centre of the ledge, trailing along the descent until they were lost in the obscurity of the slope—the lights of the stage-coach to Sacramento carrying the mail and Robert Falloner. They met and passed two fainter lights toiling up the road—the buggy lights of the doctor, hastily summoned from Carterville to the bedside of the dying Dick Lasham.

PART II.

A PUZZLING SITUATION.

The slowing up of the train caused Bob Falloner to start from a half doze in a Western Pullman car. As he glanced from his window he could see that the blinding snowstorm which had followed him for the past six hours had at last hopelessly blocked the line. There was no prospect beyond the interminable snowy level, the whirling flakes and the monotonous palisades of leafless trees seen through it to the distant banks of the Missouri. It was a prospect that the mountain-bred Falloner was beginning to loathe, and although it was scarcely six weeks since he left California, he was already looking back regretfully to the deep slopes and the free song of the serried banks of pines. The intense cold had chilled his temperate blood even as the rigors and conventions of Eastern life had checked his sincerity and spontaneous flow of animal spirits begotten in the frank intercourse and brotherhood of camps. He had just fled from the great artificialities of the great Atlantic cities to seek out some Western farming lands in which he might put his capital and energies to use. The unlooked-for interruption of his progress by a long-forgotten climate only deepened his discontent. And now—that train was actually backing! It appeared they must return to the last station to wait for a snow plough to clear the line. It was, explained the conductor, barely a mile from Shepherdstown, where there was a good hotel and a chance of breaking the journey for the night.

Shepherdstown! The name touched some dim chord in Bob Falloner's memory and conscience—yet one that was vague. Then he suddenly remembered that before leaving New York he had received a letter from Houston informing him of Lasham's death, reminding him of his previous bounty, and begging him—if he went West—to break the news to the Lasham family. There was also some allusion to a joke about his, Bob's, photograph, which he had dismissed as unimportant, and even now could not remember clearly. For a few moments his conscience pricked him that he should have forgotten it all, but now he could make amends by this providential delay. It was not a task to his liking; in any other circumstances he would have written, but he would not shirk it now.

Shepherdstown was on the main line of the Kansas Pacific Road, and as he alighted at its station the big through trains from San Francisco swept out of the stormy distance and stopped also. He remembered, as he mingled with the passengers, hearing a childish voice ask if this was the California train. He remembered hearing the amused and patient reply of the station-master, "Yes, sonny—here she is again—and here's her passengers," as he got into the omnibus and drove to the hotel. Here he resolved to perform his disagreeable duty as quickly as possible, and on his way to his room stopped for a moment at the office to ask for Ricketts's address. The clerk, after a quick glance of curiosity at his new guest, gave it to him readily with a somewhat familiar smile. It struck Falconer, also, as being odd that he had not been asked to write his name on the hotel register, but this was a saving of time, and he was not disposed to question, as he had already determined to make his visit to Ricketts at once, before dinner. It was still early evening.

He was washing his hands in his bedroom when there came a light tap at his sitting-room door. Falloner quickly resumed his coat and entered the sitting-room as the porter ushered in a young lady holding a small boy by the hand. But to Falloner's utter consternation, no sooner had the door closed on the servant than the boy, with a half apologetic glance at the young lady, uttered a childish cry, broke from her, and calling "Dick! Dick!" ran forward and leaped into Falloner's arms.

The mere shock of the onset and his own amazement left Bob without breath for words. The boy, with arms convulsively clasping his body, was imprinting kisses on Bob's waistcoat in default of reaching his face. At last Falloner managed to gently but firmly free himself, and turned a half appealing, half embarrassed look upon the young lady, whose own face, however, said only flushed pink. To add to the confusion, the boy, in some reaction of instinct, suddenly ran back to her, frantically clutched at her skirts, and tried to bury his head in the folds.

"He don't love me," he sobbed. "He don't care for me any more."

The face of the young girl changed. It was a pretty face in its flushing; in the paleness and thoughtfulness that overcast it, it was a striking face, and Bob's attention was for a moment distracted from the grotesqueness of the situation. Leaning over the boy, she said, in a caressing yet authoritative voice, "Run away for a moment, dear, until I call you," opened the door for him in a maternal way so inconsistent with the youthfulness of her figure that it struck him even in his confusion. There was something also in her dress and carriage that equally affected him; her garments were somewhat old-fashioned in style, yet of good material, with an odd incongruity to the climate and season. Under her rough outer cloak she wore a polka jacket and the thinnest of summer blouses and her hat, though dark, was of rough straw, plainly trimmed. Nevertheless, these peculiarities were carried off with an air of breeding and self-possession that was unmistakable. It was possible that her cool self possession might have been due to some instinctive antagonism, for as she came a step forward, with coldly and clearly opened gray eyes, he was vaguely conscious that she didn't like him. Nevertheless, her manner was formally polite—even, as he fancied, to the point of irony—as she began, in a voice that occasionally dropped into the lazy Southern intonation, and a speech that easily slipped at times into Southern dialect:

"I sent the child out of the room, as I could see that his advances were annoying to you and a good deal, I reckon, because I knew your reception of them was still more painful to him. It is quite natural, I dare say, that you should feel as you do, and I reckon consistent with your attitude towards him. But you must make some allowance for the depth of his feelings, and how he has looked forward to this meeting. When I tell you that ever since he received your last letter, he and his sister—until her illness kept her home—had gone every day when the Pacific train was due to the station to meet you; that they have taken literally as gospel truth every word of your letter——"

"My letter?" interrupted Falloner.

The young girl's scarlet lip curled slightly. "I beg your pardon. I should have said the letter you dictated. Of course it wasn't in your handwriting—you had hurt your hand," she added ironically. "At all events, they believed it all—that you were coming at any moment; they lived in that belief, and the poor things went to the station with your photograph in their hands so that they might be the first to recognize and greet you."

"With my photograph?" interrupted Falloner again.

The young girl's clear eyes darkened ominously. "I reckon," she said, deliberately, as she slowly drew from her pocket the photograph Daddy Folsom had sent, "that that is your photograph. It certainly seems an excellent likeness," she added, regarding him with a slight suggestion of contemptuous triumph.

In an instant the revelation of the whole mystery flashed upon him; the forgotten passage in Houston's letter about the stolen photograph stood clearly before him; the coincidence of his appearance in Shepherdstown, and the natural mistake of the children and their fair protector were made perfectly plain. But with this relief, and the certainty that he could confound her with an explanation, came a certain mischievous desire to prolong the situation and increase his triumph. She certainly had not shown him any favor.

"Have you got the letter also?" he asked quietly.

She whisked it impatiently from her pocket and handed it to him. As he read Daddy's characteristic extravagance, and recognized the familiar idiosyncracies of his old companion, he was unable to restrain a smile. He raised his eyes to meet with surprise the fair stranger's levelled eyebrows and brightly indignant eyes, in which, however, the rain was fast gathering with the lightning.

"It may be amusing to you, and I reckon likely it was all a Californian joke," she said, with slightly trembling lips, "I don't know No'thern gentlemen and their ways, and you seem to have forgotten our ways as you have your kindred. Perhaps all this may not seem so funny to them; it may not seem funny to that boy who is crying his heart out in the hall; it may not be very amusing to that poor Cissy in her sick-bed longing to see her brother. It may be so far from amusing to her that I should hesitate to bring you there in her excited condition and subject her to the pain that you have caused him. But I have promised her; she is already expecting us, and the disappointment may be dangerous, and I can only implore you—for a few moments at least—to show a little more affection than you feel." As he made an impulsive, deprecating gesture, yet without changing his look of restrained amusement, she stopped him hopelessly. "Oh, of course, yes, yes, I know it is years since you have seen them; they have no right to expect more; only, only—feeling as you do," she burst out impulsively, "why, why did you come?"

Here was Bob's chance. He turned to her politely; began gravely, "I simply came to," when suddenly his face changed; he stopped as if struck by a blow. His cheek flushed and then paled! Good God! What had he come for. To tell them that this brother they were longing for—living for—perhaps even dying for—was dead! In his crass stupidity, his wounded vanity over the scorn of the young girl—his anticipation of triumph—he had forgotten, totally forgotten, what that triumph meant! Perhaps if he had felt more keenly the death of Lasham the thought of it would have been uppermost in his mind, but Lasham was not his partner nor his associate, only a brother miner, and his single act of generosity was in the ordinary routine of camp life. If she thought him cold and heartless before, what would she think of him now? The absurdity of her mistake had vanished in the grim tragedy he had seemed to have cruelly prepared for her. The thought struck him so keenly that he stammered, faltered, and sank helplessly into a chair.

The shock that he had received was so plain to her that her own indignation went out in the breath of it. "Don't you mind," she said, hurriedly, dropping into her Southern speech, "I didn't go to hurt you, but I was just that mad with the thought of those pickaninnies and the easy way you took it, that I clean forgot I'd no call to catechise you! And you don't know me from the Queen of Sheba. Well," she went on still more rapidly, and in odd distinction to her previous slow Southern delivery, "I'm the daughter of Col. Boutelle, of Bayou Sara, La., and his paw and his paw before him had a plantation there since the time of Adam, but he lost it and 600 niggers during the wah! We were poor as poverty—so paw and maw and we four girls had no more idea of work than a baby! But I had an education at the convent at New Orleans, and could play, and speak French, and I got a place as school teacher here; I reckon the first Southern woman that has taught school in the No'th! Ricketts, who used to be our steward at Bayou Sara, told me about the pickaninnies, and how helpless they were, with only a brother who occasionally sent them money from California. I suppose I cottoned to the pooh little things at first because I knew what it was to be alone among strangers, M Lasham: I used to teach them at odd times and look after them, and go with them to the train to look for you. Perhaps Ricketts made me think you didn't care for them; perhaps I was wrong in thinking it was true, from the way you met Jimmy just now. But I've spoken my mind—and you know why." She ceased and walked to the window.

PLAYING A PART.

Falloner rose. The storm that had swept through him was over. The quick determination, resolute purpose, and infinite patience which had made him what he was here and there, and with it a conscientiousness which his selfish independence had hitherto kept dormant. He accepted the situation, not passively—it was not in his nature—but threw himself into it with all his energy.

"You were quite right," he said, halting a moment beside her. "I don't blame you, and let me hope that later you may think me less to blame than you do now. Now, what's to be done? Clearly, I've first to make it right with Tommy—I mean Jimmy—and then we must make a straight dash over to the girl. Whoop!" Before she could understand from his face the strange change in his voice, he dashed out of the room. In a moment he reappeared with the boy struggling in his arms. "Think of the little scamp not knowing his own brother!" he laughed, giving the boy a really affectionate, if slightly exaggerated, hug, "and expecting me to open my arms to the first little boy who jumps into them! I've a great mind not to give him the present I fetched all the way from California. Wait a moment!" He dashed into the bedroom, opened his valise—where he providentially remembered he had kept, with a miner's superstition, the first little nugget of gold he had ever found—seized the tiny bit of quartz and gold and dashed out again to display it before Jimmy's eager eyes.

If the heartiness, sympathy and charming kindness of the man's whole manner and face continued, even while it slightly startled, the young girl, it was still more effective with the boy. Children are quick to detect the false ring of affected emotion, and Bob's was so genuine whatever its cause—that it might have easily passed for a fraternal expression with harder critics. The child trustfully nestled against him, and would have grasped the gold, but the young man whisked it into his pocket. "Not until we've shown it to our little sister—where we're going now! I'm off to order a sleigh." He dashed out again to the office, as if he found some relief in action, or as it seemed to Miss Boutelle, to avoid embarrassing conversation. When he came back again he was carrying an immense bearskin taken from his luggage. He cast a critical look at the girl's unseasonable attire.

"I shall wrap you and Jimmy in this—you know it's snowing frightfully."

Miss Boutelle flushed a little. "I'm warm enough when walking," she said coldly. Bob glanced at her smart little French shoes and thought otherwise. He said nothing, but hastily bundled his two guests down stairs and into the street. The wild wind dance of snow made the sleigh an indistinct bulk in the gathering darkness, and as the young girl for an instant stood dazedly still, Bob incontinently lifted her from her feet, deposited her in the vehicle, dropped Jimmy in her lap, and wrapped them both tightly in the bearskin. Her weight, which was scarcely more than a child's, struck him in that moment as being tantalizingly incongruous to the matronly severity of her manner and its strange effect upon him. He then jumped in himself, taking the direction from his companion, and drove off through the storm.

The wind and darkness were not favorable to conversation, and only once did he break the silence. "Is there any one who would be likely to remember me—where we are going?" he asked in a lull of the storm.

Miss Boutelle uncovered enough of her face to glance at him curiously. "Hardly! You know the children came here from the No'th after your mother's death, while you were in California."

"Of course," returned Bob, hurriedly. "I was only thinking, you know, that some of my old friends might have called," and then relapsed into silence.

After a pause a voice came, icily, although under the furs, "Perhaps you'll prefer that your arrival be kept secret from the public. But they seem to have already recognized you at the hotel, from your enquiry about Ricketts, and the photograph Jimmy had already shown them two weeks ago." Bob remembered the clerk's familiar manner and the omission to ask him to register. "But it need go no further, if you like," she added, with a slight return of her previous scorn.

"I've no reason for keeping it secret," said Bob, stoutly.

No other words were exchanged until the sleigh drew up before a plain wooden house in the suburbs of the town. Bob could see at a glance that it represented the income of some careful artisan or small shopkeeper, and that it promised little for an invalid's luxurious comfort. They were ushered into a chilly sitting room, and Miss Boutelle ran upstairs with Jimmy to prepare the invalid for Bob's appearance. He noticed that a word dropped by the woman who opened the door made the young girl's face grave again and paled the color that the storm had buffeted to her cheek. He noticed also that these plain surroundings seemed only to enhance her own superiority, and that the woman treated her with a deference in odd contrast; to the ill-concealed disfavor with which she regarded him. Strangely enough, this latter fact was a relief to his conscience. It would have been terrible to have received their kindness under false pretences; to take their just blame of the man he personated seemed to mitigate the deceit.

The young girl rejoined him presently with troubled eyes. Cissy was worse, and only intermittently conscious, but had asked to see him. It was a short flight of stairs to the bedroom, but before he reached it Bob's heart beat faster than it had in any mountain climb. In one corner of the plainly furnished room stood a small truckle bed, and in it lay the invalid. It needed but a single glance at her flushed face, in its aureole of yellow hair, to recognize the likeness to Jimmy, although added to that strange refinement produced by suffering there was a spiritual exaltation in the child's look—possibly from delirium—that awed and frightened him. An awful feeling that he could not lie to this helpless creature took possession of him, and his steps faltered. But she lifted her small arms pathetically towards him as if she divined his trouble, and his head sank on the pillow beside her. With a tiny finger curled around his moustache she lay there silent. Her face was full of trustfulness, happiness, and consciousness, but she spoke no word.

There was a pause, and Falloner, slightly lifting his head without disturbing that faintly clasping finger, beckoned Miss Boutelle to his side. "Can you drive?" he said, in a low voice.

"Yes."

"Take my sleigh and get the best doctor in town to come here at once. Bring him with you, if you can; if he can't come at once, drive home yourself. I will stay here."

"But——" hesitated Miss Boutelle.

"I will stay here," he repeated.

The door closed on the young girl, and Falloner, still bending over the child, presently heard the sleigh bells pass away in the storm. He still sat with bent head, held by the tiny clasp of those thin fingers. But the invalid's eyes were fixed so intently upon him that Mrs. Ricketts leaned over the strangly assorted pair and said:

"It's your brother Dick, dearie. Don't you know him?"

Then the girl's lips moved faintly. "Dick's dead," she whispered.

"She's wandering," said Mrs. Ricketts. "Speak to her." But Bob, with his eyes on Cissy, lifted a protesting hand. The sufferer's lips moved again. "It isn't Dick—it's the angel God sent to tell me."

She spoke no more. And when Miss Boutelle returned with the doctor, she was beyond the reach of finite voices. Falloner would have remained all night with them, but he could see that his further presence in the contracted household was not desired. Even his offer to take Jimmy with him to the hotel was declined, and at midnight he returned alone.

BOB'S REWARD.

What his thoughts were that night may be easily imagined. Cissy's death had removed the only cause he had for concealing his real identity. There was nothing more to prevent his revealing all to Miss Boutelle and to offer to adopt the boy. But he reflected this could not be done until after the funeral, for it was only due to Cissy's memory that he should still keep up the role of Dick Lasham as chief mourner. If it seems strange that Bob did not at this crucial moment take Miss Boutelle into his confidence, I fear it was because he dreaded the personal effect of the deceit he had practiced upon her more than any ethical consideration; she had softened considerably in her attitude towards him, that night; he was human after all, and while he felt that his conduct and been unselfish in the main, he dared not confess to himself how much her opinion had influenced him. He resolved that after the funeral he would continue his journey, and write to her, en route, a full explanation of his conduct, enclosing Daddy's letter as corroborative evidence. But on searching his letter-case he found that he had lost even that evidence, and he must trust solely at present to her faith in his improbable story.

It seemed as if his greatest sacrifice was demanded at the funeral, for it could not be disguised that the neighbors were strongly prejudiced against him. Even the preacher improved the occasion to warn the congregation against the dangers of putting off duty until too late. And when Robert Falloner, pale but self-restrained, left the church with Miss Boutelle, equally pale and reserved, on his arm, he could with difficulty restrain his fury at the passing of a significant smile across the faces of a few bystanders. "It was Amy Boutelle that was the 'Penitence' that fetched him, you bet," he overheard a barely concealed whisper, and the reply, "And it's a good thing she's made out of it, too, for he's mighty rich." At the church door he took her cold hand into his. "I am leaving to-morrow morning with Jimmy," he said, with a white face. "Good-by." "You are quite right; good-by," she replied as briefly, but with the faintest color. He wondered if she had heard it too.

Whether she had heard or not, she went home with Mrs. Ricketts in some righteous indignation, which found—after the young lady's habit—free expression. Whatever were Mr. Lasham's faults of omission, it was most unchristian to allude to them there, and an insult to poor little dear's memory, who had forgiven them. Were she in his shoes she would shake the dust of the town off her feet, and she hoped he would. She was a little softened on arriving to find Jimmy in tears. He had lost brother Dick's photograph—or Dick had forgotten to give it back at the hotel, for this was all he had in his pocket. And he produced a letter, the missing letter of Daddy, which by mistake Falloner had handed back, instead of the photograph. Miss Boutelle saw the superscription and Californian postmark with a vague curiosity.

"Did you look inside, dear? Perhaps it slipped in."

Jimmy had not. Miss Boutelle did, and, I grieve to say, ended by reading the whole letter.

Bob Falloner had finished packing his things the next morning, and was waiting for Mrs. Ricketts and Jimmy. But when a tap came at the door he opened it to find Miss Boutelle standing there. "I have sent Jimmy in the bedroom," she said, with a faint smile, "to look for the photograph which you gave him in mistake for this. I think for the present he prefers his brother's picture to this letter, which I have not explained to him nor anyone." She stopped, and, raising her eyes to his, said gently: "I think it would have only been a part of your goodness to have trusted me, Mr. Falloner."

"Then you will forgive me," he said eagerly.

She looked at him frankly, yet with a faint trace of coquetry that the angels might have pardoned. "Do you want me to say to you what Mrs. Ricketts says were the last words of poor Cissy?"

A year later, when the darkness and rain were creeping up Sawyer's Ledge, and Houston and Daddy Folsom were sitting before their brushwood fire in the old Lasham cabin, the latter delivered himself oracularly:

"It's a might queer thing, that news, about Bob! It's not that he's married, for that might happen to anyone; but this yer account in the paper of his wedding being attended by his little brother. That gets me! To think all the while he was here he was lettin' on to us that he hadn't kith or kin. Well, sir, that accounts to me for one thing—the sing'lar way he tumbled to that letter of poor Dick Lasham's little brother and sent him that draft. Don't he see? It was a feller feeling. Knew how it was himself. I reckon ye all thought I was kinder soft reading that letter o' Dick Lasham's little brother to him—but ye see what it did."

KRUGER AS AN ATHLETE.

There was a time when Mr. Kruger, instead of taking the train, might safely have been trusted to his legs in beating a rapid retreat from Pretoria. Although it is generally known that when in his prime he was a man of tremendous physical power, it is not so well known that he was a runner of remarkable speed and endurance. When well over 40 he matched himself against three native runners, and beat the best of them by some 10 miles, covering himself over 90 miles in the 24 hours, which for an untrained man is an extraordinary performance.—Golden Penny Magazine.

"Yassir," said Erastus Pinkey, "When I made my appearance in dat convention, I was the object of mo' attention dan anybody else in de place. Dey jes' riz up in dar seats when they saw me comin' down the aisle."

"Did you make a speech?"

"No' indeed; I had a bucket of ice water an' a glass."

Miss Talky.—Mr. Bringitt has such fetching ways."

Miss Gabby.—"He ought to have. He used to be a letter carrier."

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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.

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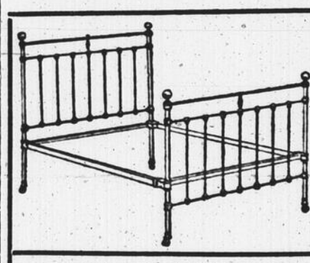
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